

A History of
Emmons County



1976



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EMMONS COUNTY
HISTORY

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EMMONS COUNTY HISTORY

**Compiled
for the
Bicentennial**

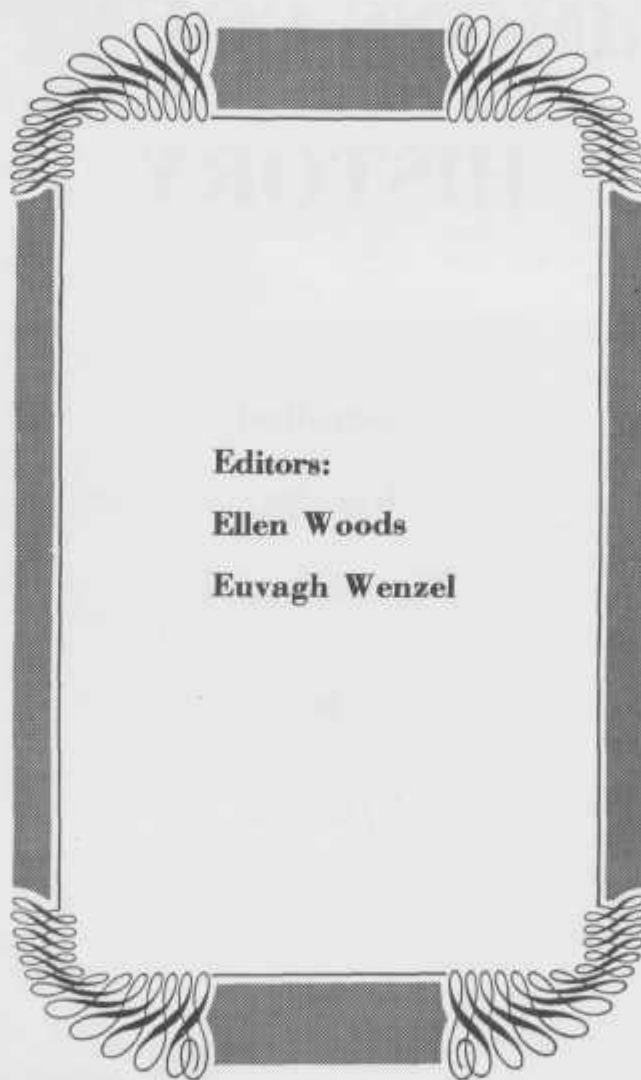


1976

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But the prairie's passed or passing, with the passing of the years,
Till there is no West worth knowing, and there are no Pioneers.

James Foley, N.D. Poet Laureate



Editors:

Ellen Woods

Euvagh Wenzel

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c.



EMMONS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Linton, North Dakota 58552

TO OUR READERS:

On this historic occasion of America's 200th birthday, the people of Emmons County join with all other Americans in reflecting on the courage it took for those few who declared before the world their dedication to a new standard for mankind's freedom, in recalling the fortitude and courage it took to pioneer the great expanses of the unexplored America, and in paying just homage to those who have built our country to the place it now holds.

We pass on to the younger generation our pride in our country's accomplishments and hope that the optimism of our forebearers has given them a heritage and the will to form new horizons with the same zeal and vigor that the pioneers displayed.

We take this opportunity to express our gratitude to each who has contributed to the publication of this book; to those who furnished pictures, stories and clippings; to those who spent many hours assembling and editing; and to all who so generously purchased advertising space.

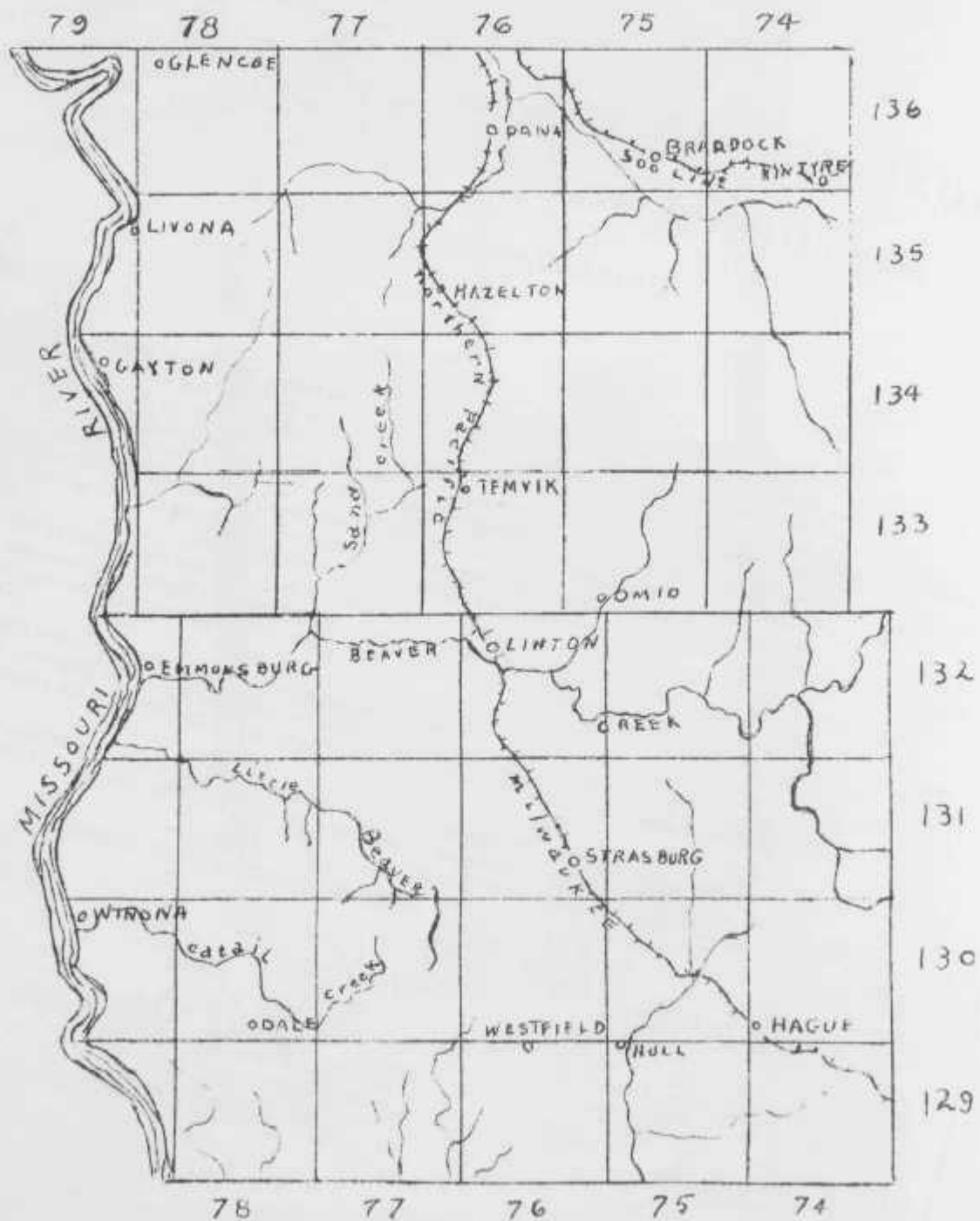
For the authenticity of stories we make no guarantee; for the omissions of information concerning histories of many of our pioneer families, we sincerely apologize. However, we hope the reader may get a comprehensive idea of early life in Dakota from the material used.

We humbly dedicate this Jubilee book to those sturdy pioneers who enacted the first chapters in the history of Emmons County, and to their children and their children's children. May our county ever flourish!

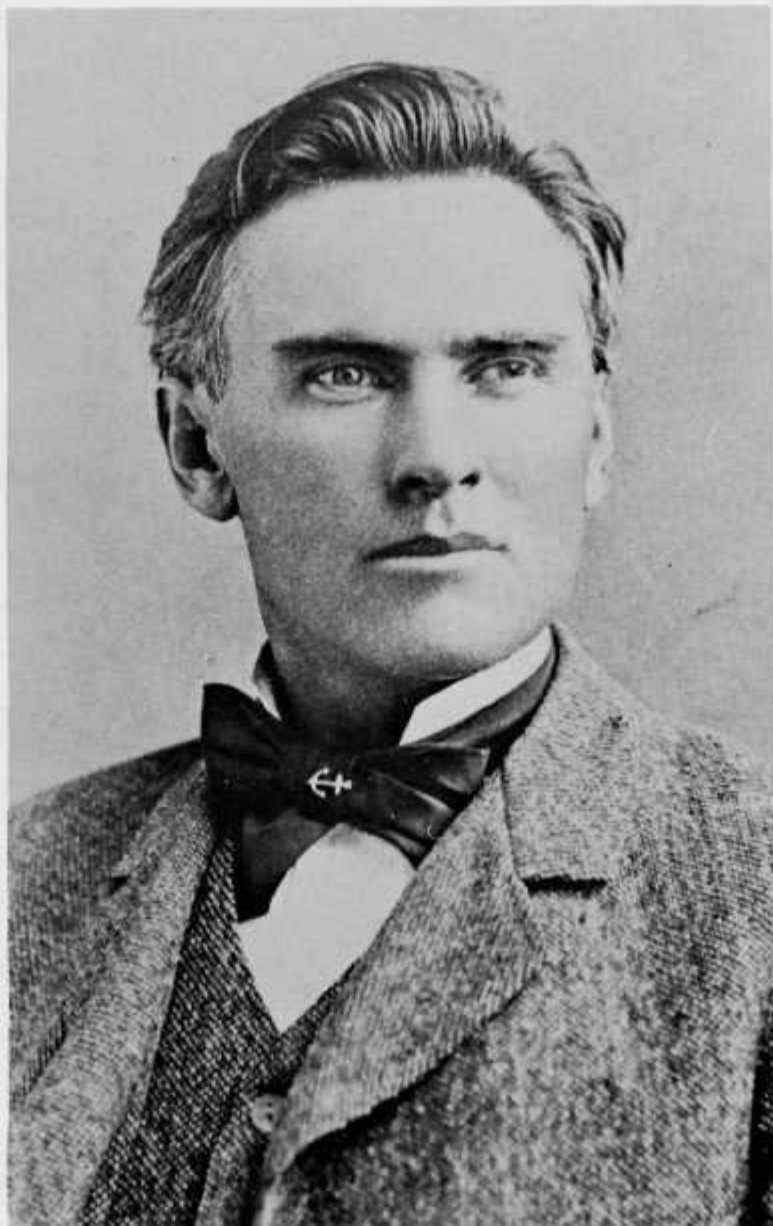
EMMONS COUNTY JUBILEE COMMITTEE

H.A. Meier
Chairman

EMMONS COUNTY TOWNSHIP MAP



JAMES A. EMMONS



JAMES A. EMMONS

James A. Emmons, for whom the County was named, was an early day steamboat captain, businessman and editor of a small paper in Bismarck. He was born at Guyandotte, Va., Dec. 29, 1843, of Revolutionary ancestry, and in his youth learned steamboating and was an apt navigator of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. During the Civil War he was engaged in the U.S. Transportation service. He was post trader at Camp Hancock and Fort Abraham Lincoln in the absence of Major S. A. Dickey.

The county was originated by an act of the Territorial legislature at their session in February, 1879, but it was not until Oct. 16, 1883—four years later—that territorial governor appointed a governor's committee to organize the same.

The new county was bounded on the north by the 9th standard parallel, on the west by the east bank of the Missouri river at the low water mark, on the south by the 7th standard parallel and on the east by the 10th guide meridian.

THE MISSOURI RIVER

The Missouri River, western border of Emmons County, contributed greatly to the initial growth and settlement. It was affectionately called "Old Mizoo" and "The Big Muddy". Those of you who know this river since the Oahe Dam was built in South Dakota, will hardly believe the following Emmons County Record, tongue-in-cheek, description of the Old Mizoo, written in 1904:—

"The dust blows out of the Missouri River; it is the only river in the west where the dust rises in one great column out of the riverbed, and the catfish come up to the surface to sneeze. The water is composed of six parts sand and mud and four parts liquid. The natural color of the water is seal-brown, but when it rains for 2 or 3 days, the river gets pretty wet and changes to a dark iron gray. A long rain will make this river so that it can easily be poured from one vessel to another, like a cocktail. However, it is ordinarily so dry that it must be stirred with a stick before it can be poured out of any vessel."

Typical of the Missouri River are the so-called cannonballs, from 6" to 2' in diameter, many nearly round and some slightly oblong, all of the hardest rock. Sometimes they contain shells or small fish. Scientists speculate that at one time this territory was under water, forming a large inland sea. Volcanic action caused the bottom to be raised and the water thrown off leaving fish and debris on the muddy bottom. In time the mud began to curl up, and then wind action rolled these small patches of curls over and over,



Missouri river steamer SCARAB pushing barge

eventually forming the cannonballs.

One of the early industries along the Missouri River was the supply of cordwood for the ships that steamed up and down, their whistles vibrating through the valleys and over the hills. Some of the steamers in the early '80s were the GENERAL TERRY which carried 10 tons of freight, ABNER O'NEAL, CASTALIA, GENERAL TOMPKINS, JOSEPHINE, BACHELOR AND ROSEBUD.

In the spring of 1896 the latter two steamships, ROSEBUD and BACHELOR, both belonging to the Benton Transportation Co., were moored at the Bismarck Landing. A rise in the river floated the ROSEBUD over the piling, and on May

21st a sudden fall in the water line dropped her on the piles, stoving in her bottom timbers. A futile effort was made to pump the water out, but the machinery was saved, and the ship was then dismantled so as not to obstruct navigation.

By 1900 the Benton Co. of Bismarck (I. P. Baker, Supt.) ran the only steamship line operating on the river. Their ships that year were the BACHELOR, PEERLESS, BLOODGOOD and IMELDA.

In the early years the ships transported freight, lumber and travelers; later their main cargo consisted of grain and wool which they carried to market. They did not run during the winter but laid up at, Winona, Gayton's Landing, Bismarck and other points along the river, until break-up of the ice when they began their regular runs.

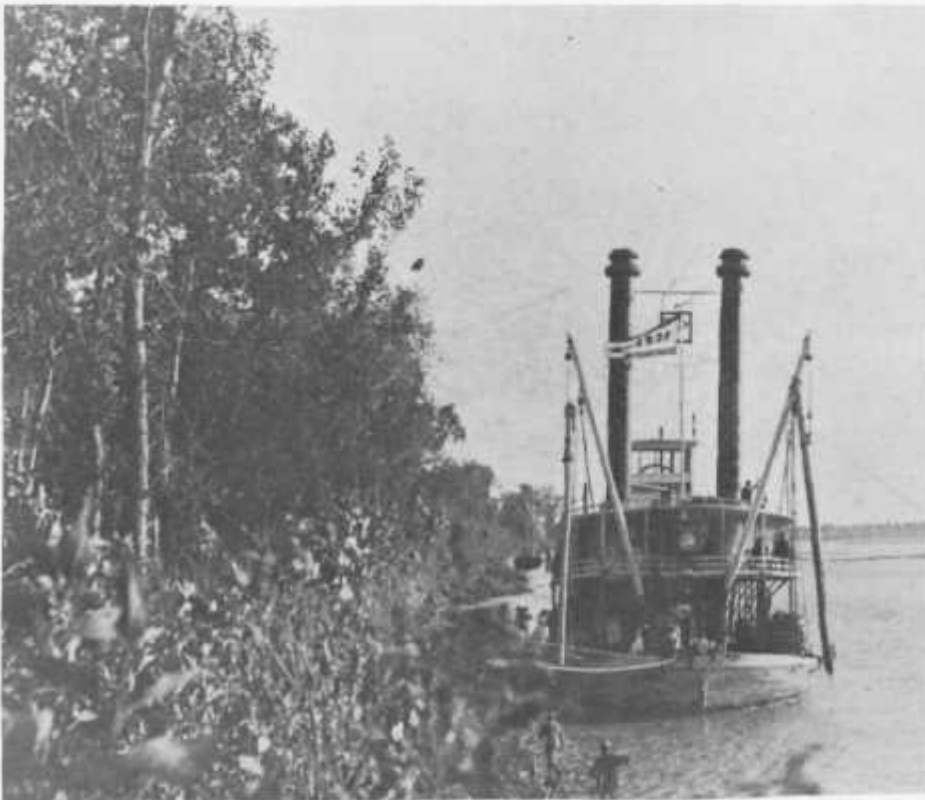
In western Emmons Co. farmers resorted to shipping their grain in barges to rail points up the river. The Farmers Relief Elevator was built in 1913 by a Company of stockholders of Germany. It was leased and operated by J. P. Schott of Linton, and became a popular place for marketing grain, thus avoiding the long and difficult hauls overland to the railroads. When the elevator burned down in 1929, a series of bins were constructed from which barges were loaded as late as 1931.

Woodyards

One of the earliest industries in the county was cutting cordwood for the steamboats on the river. The men who operated these woodyards were referred to as "wood-hawks". They received only about \$1.50 a cord but since there was very little investment, it was a fairly good way to earn a living. Some of the woodcutters in Emmons County were James Gayton, Andy Marsh, Ben Corbin, Bill Daley and Bart Lee.

William V. Wade, in his book "Paha Sapa Tawoyake", wrote:

In 1873 I bought a light skiff and dropped down the river to Jim Gayton's wood-yard



Steamer ROSEBUD at boatlanding



The Lester Schwabs, Clarence Doolittles and Patrick Malones
picnicking at elevator—1929



Elevator rebuilt after fire

which was located at Horse Head Bottoms, in what is now Emmons County. Gayton didn't need help at that time but told us that Andy Marsh had set up a wood-yard about 25 miles farther down the river on the west side and needed help badly. The west side of the river at the point mentioned was controlled by the Indians as it was included in the Indian Reservation.

We took to our little boat again and soon reached the Andy Marsh camp. Well, he put us to work cutting wood to feed the steamboats, the only means of getting merchandise up to the camps and forts as far west as Fort Benton on the upper Missouri. There was big demand for fuel to push these boats up to their destinations. This wood was chopped in 4 foot lengths and every time I finished one cut and moved up to the next, I moved my rifle up another 4 feet and leaned it near me where I could get hold of it in a hurry. This

chopping, chopping all day long was hard work and on account of danger from the Indians was no job for the timid. One day when I was standing on the log I was swinging my axe on, a shadow fell across the log and I looked up to find an armed Indian standing not more than 10 feet from me and I hadn't heard a thing of this approach. They were masters at appearing on cautious mocassins and had he been out to kill a white man, I would have been a dead duck. As I couldn't understand the Sioux language at that time, he made talk with his hands. He was a real artist at pantomining and I made out that he didn't want me to cut any more wood. First he pointed up at the sun, then to the west where the sun would go down and then he made a motion across the river to the east side and it was all too plain what he wanted me to do. He then pointed in the direction of the wood-yard which all meant that I should cease chopping and go back to

camp. I shouldered my axe and took my gun in hand and went to our camp. I told Marsh about the hand talk and as he had been among the Indians for several years, he knew just what it meant but had to kid me a little by telling me that he bet I never even saw an Indian. About that time the Indian came walking into camp and told his little story to the Boss Man.

Andy interpreted what the Indian said and sure enough, we weren't supposed to cut any more wood on the west side of the river and were to move ourselves and our equipment before sundown. Well, it was a pretty big order but we proceeded to build a raft of logs, loaded our camping outfit and tools on it and with Captain Lapham in charge, they maneuvered the raft across the water and then unloaded and Andy Marsh was in business on the other side of the river. Andy and I swam the horses across behind our little boat. The timber was just as good on the east side of the river, and it didn't make any difference to the steamboats, just so we had plenty of wood ready for them. We were all happy, especially the Indian who had shoved us around.

Ferries

The Missouri River was to the early settler, as our highways are to the modern traveler, a connection to the rest of the world. Crossing the river by this means began as soon as the area was settled, Andy Marsh and Fred Carrow being the earliest known operators. In April 1884 H. M. Douglas was granted the ferry license at \$25.00 per year to cross the river at Fort Yates, and H. A. Archambault was given the same privilege to cross Big Beaver Creek for \$10.00 per year. The following year Douglas lost his license to Marsh whose bid was a little higher.

In the early years there were two ferries: the Cannonball and the Winona-Fort Yates. Later ferries were operated at Fort Rice and due west of Linton. The ferry season closed every year when winter set in, and the boat was taken from the river or moored at the edge. Sometimes dynamite was used to loosen the boat in the spring and free it from the frozen river.

Bids for operating the ferry were advertised, and the County Commissioners granted a 3-year license to the highest bidder. Bids usually ran between \$400 and \$500 per annum. For carrying stock and merchandise across the river the following prices were set by the Ferry Law in 1892:

2 horses, mules or oxen and wagon, with or without load	\$1.00
each additional pair of mules, horses or oxen	.30
each 2 horses or mules and buggy	.75
each 1 horse or mule and buggy and driver	.50
each lead horse or mule with buggy and driver	.25
loose cattle, per head	.15
sheep and swine, per head	.10
each 100 lbs. freight or merchandise unloaded	.10
each 1000 foot of lumber unloaded	1.00

The Cannonball ferry boat built in 1895 at Rock Haven by John Leach was 80'x20' wide with an 8' stern wheel, and powered by a 10-HP gasoline engine. In Feb. 1901

Leach purchased the Cannonball Ferry and went into partnership with a Mr. Hewitt. During a severe storm in June 1901 the boat was sunk near shore, but easily raised with a block and tackle. In August of that year Leach bought Hewitt out. In June 1904 Leach had a new gasoline ferry 71'x14' with a capacity of 32 tons. In 1910 this ferry was sold and moved away.

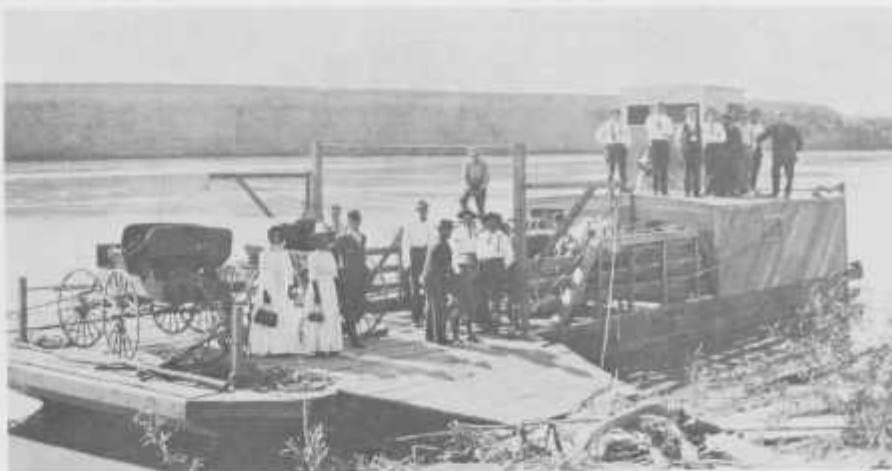
At Winona Charley Patterson and Charles Lock were the biggest contenders for ferry privileges, hiring men to actually run the boat.

High water in the spring and sandbars were hazards to the operation. Oct. 31, 1906 the Winona-Yates ferry, a gasoline boat, ran on a sand bar, and, because it was late in the day, the crew left it there until next morning. When they returned they found the bow in the air, the stern in the water, and the hull and engine room full of water. It was out of commission and people had to use the Cannonball ferry.

A new ferry, the IDA, was installed at Winona in April 1911. It had a 24-HP gasoline engine and crossed every day between that town and Yates. It was run from 1912 to 1916 by Louis Endres and Oscar Bauman. In 1916 the IDA was sold to be operated on the Missouri from Cannonball. Then in 1916 Jesse Payne began to operate a ferry about 6 miles from Yates.

In April 1912 Sherman Suverly owned the Fort Rice ferryboat, value about \$1,000. It floated away in high water that month, but was found a few days later on Douglas Island, about 7 miles above Fort Yates. The Fort Rice ferry was sold in May 1913.

In 1933 the VIVIEN was brought from Washburn to the site of Winona. Owned by Joe Volk, Jr. and operated by Chris "Andy Gump" Thompson, it went to the bottom in March 1935 due to high water. At this time the only other boat was operating near Pollock. The last ferry, the MOBRIDGE, operated by "Andy Gump", ran aground in 1943 on a small island. In May of the next year he announced that all equipment had been stolen and he would not operate again.



Fort Rice ferry, S. Suverly, prop. 1910



The MOBRIDGE, 1920's

The group below were enjoying an outing at Beaver Creek. The Bart Lee family at left. At right Charlie Patterson holds his prize horse. Wally Kyes with hands in pockets. Note Emmonsburg Bridge in background.



COUNTY GOVERNMENT



Peter Shier



Wm. B. Wade



John H. Worst

ORGANIZATION

Williamsport, Emmons County D.T.
November 9, 1883

Pursuant to a petition signed by voters to the number of fifty and upwards, praying the organization of Emmons County, His Excellency, N. G. Ordway, Governor of Dakota Territory, appointed and commissioned James B. Gayton, Wm. L. Yeater and Robert S. Whitney county commissioners. The above named commissioners having this day met together and after having qualified according to law, proceeded to complete the organization of the county by electing Wm. L. Yeater chairman of the board and appointing the following officers:

Register of Deeds	Daniel Williams
Sheriff	William V. Wade
Judge of Probate Court	George Dougherty
Justices of the Peace	John Kurtz, A. M. Weller, E. J. McMesser, L. A. Couch
Constables	Peter Schier, Wesley Baker, Ed Campbell, F. D. Walker
Superintendent of Public Schools	John H. Worst
County Surveyor	D. R. Rupert
County Treasurer	Joseph N. Roop
County Assessor	Joseph Tape
Coroner	Henry Hodgkinson

On motion of commissioner Gayton, the county seat of Emmons County was located on Section 15, Township 135 N, Range 76 W, at what is known as the town of Williamsport.

The bond of Sheriff Wade was presented and approved.

On motion the board adjourned to meet at 9:30 A.M. the 10th inst.

Attest:

Daniel Williams, Clerk

Approved:

W. L. Yeater, Chairman



Wm. Yeater



Wesley Baker



John Kurtz

COURTHOUSES

When Emmons County was organized, the county seat was located on Section 15, Township 135, Range 76, at what was known as the town of Williamsport. A suitable office building was rented from Dan Williams for \$94 a year. Williamsport was established as the election precinct for the entire county and the store-room of George Daugherty selected as the election place.

In Oct. 1885, block 7 was purchased for the sum of \$2,000 for the location of county buildings. Contract was awarded to Healy Bros. of Bismarck for the sum of \$3,300 in county warrants for erection of the building of native stone. The Emmons County Record occupied the second floor, while the ground floor was used for offices and the county jail.

According to Harmon W. Allen, Emmons Co. Treasurer in 1889,—

"From the time the county was organized in 1883, its early political history was interwoven with an almost continuous battle waged against Williamsport for the location of the county seat. Hardly an election went by but what there was some reference made to this paramount question, and on three occasions when the matter was up for a vote, the elections were real hot ones.

"The county during those times was divided into three districts—two in the north half. The situation was changed when the homesteaders flocked into the south end and they became better organized politically.

"The first attempt, 1884, was unsuccessful because there was only one voting precinct (Williamsport), so the north end of the county had an advantage. The second attempt resulted in a tie vote, while a majority was required. The third attempt proved successful in November, 1898. It was a disappointment to many north-enders so a court action was brought and a recount of the ballots on the removal was requested. A recount was made in Judge Winchester's court in Bismarck until the Hague ballot box was opened and it was found the wrong ballot box had been

brought in. A recess was taken and the county officials returned home awaiting the receipt by the court of the Hague votes."

After the general election, the county commissioners at their November meeting made arrangements for quarters for the county officers at the new location and set January 16, 1899 as the day to begin business in the new county seat. At this meeting the board entered into a contract with C. A. Patterson for a temporary building to be erected by him and rented to the county. Patterson built a two-story hotel on the corner of Schley and 2nd Street. On the west side was a lean-to twenty by twenty-two feet which he leased to the county at \$10 per month.

The late Wallace E. Petrie owned the townsite of the original town of Linton. He platted six blocks in what is now called "Old Town".

December and January went by, and still no official word from Judge Winchester!

Wallace Kyes, a participant in the following episode, described it as follows:

"Bill Yeater and Mike Rush had opposed the move and had been granted an injunction by the court. Through the efforts of Charles Patterson and others, the Judge had previously agreed to raise the injunction at 4 o'clock on a certain February afternoon in 1899.

"The fellows from the south end of the county were ready at that time with their teams to go to Williamsport and move, before another injunction could be secured.

"It was a dark foggy afternoon when the teams left Linton. The weather was extremely cold and the rumble of the wagons on the frozen ground could be heard for many miles. Two of us on horseback rode on ahead, getting nearly to our destination. Charley Patterson, who carried an old sawed-off shotgun with a broken main spring, remarked that I should have taken a gun. Finally he handed me a piece of an old fence post which he had picked up along the way. Thus armed, we rode into town.



Wally Kyes and John J. Baumgartner with safe "stolen" from Williamsport

"There was no one at the courthouse to greet us, although we heard later that there had been a guard of six men armed with rifles. These men had just gone down to Rush's to eat their supper. A rider came into town behind us shouting, "They're coming!" When the door at Rush's opened, we two were riding back and forth in front of the courthouse as fast as we could to give the effect of many horsemen. Our bluff worked and no one from town came over to the courthouse.

"As soon as the teams arrived, they formed a solid circle around the courthouse and began to work. A hole through the two foot wall of the vault was soon made. One of the men crawled in and began to hand out records which were placed at once into the waiting wagon. There was a huge safe to be moved, and manpower enough to move it, onto the wagon.

"When the men left town, "Old Glory" was carried at the head of the procession. Those on saddle horses arrived in Linton ahead of the wagons. The records were placed in the Patterson building with none missing. Mrs. Patterson served the group



First Emmons County courthouse and jail, Williamsport



Patterson Hotel with adjoining courthouse—1899



Third courthouse, Linton, built 1904

a good breakfast and the party broke up.

"However, the Judge had been busy and had not raised the injunction. So, according to law, we had **STOLEN** the records. The next day the records had to be moved back and in a day or two the injunction was lifted, and I helped to move the safe, etc., back to Linton permanently."

Wallace Kyes and John J. Baumgartner were two of the last three survivors of those who took part in this incident. In 1964, they were persuaded to pose for a picture with the safe, which now belongs to Traver Implement Co., of Linton, who purchased it from the county in 1940.

After moving the county seat to Linton, the Patterson lean-to was used until an official court house was built in 1901.

In Sept. 1900, the Board of County Commissioners considered the matter of erecting a more suitable court house, and accepted the proposition of M. E. Beebe, Architect of Fargo. Edward Forte and A. U. Ostrum of Fort Yates were the low bidders for the carpenter work, having submitted a bid of \$6,695.53. In Nov. 1901, the county records were moved into this new building located in Block 1 of the Courthouse Addition, Linton.

In 1933 this courthouse was ruled to be inadequate and unsafe and the present Memorial Courthouse was built. Under the National Industrial Recovery Act, 30 percent of the cost was donated by the Federal Government, and, since this took place during the Great Depression, as much local labor as possible was used.

The architects were Bugenhagen, Hess and Deeter of Minot, and the cost was \$69,714.68. On Oct. 4, 1934 the fulfillment of the general contract was approved and the building accepted. Board of Control was set up for the management of the auditorium consisting of Comm. K. Burgad, Lester Koeppen and Harry L. Petrie. Dedication ceremonies of this building were held Oct. 6, 1934, in conjunction with the 50th Anniversary of Emmons County.



Emmons County Courthouse, built 1934

GOPHER BOUNTY

A petition circulated in Jan. 1914 resulted in the county commissioners offering a bounty for the destruction of gophers. The Auditor was instructed to pay two cents during April and one cent thereafter until the 15th of June. No payment was to be made for less than fifty at one time.

When gopher tails had been counted and payment made, the Auditor had the janitor dispose of them by burning in the incinerator. Ben R. Bosch recalled that the local children soon discovered that by watching carefully on those days, they were able to rake out many unharmed tails as soon as the janitor returned to the building, and re-sell them to the unsuspecting Auditor.

General merchandise stores in other towns and villages traded gopher tails for penny candy. When a large enough

collection had been made, the first person having business at the county seat was drafted to turn in the week's take. The county officials felt counting gopher tails was an imposition on their time, and tried to discourage the commissioners from continuing this practice.

During the drouth years the gophers again overran the county, but instead of a bounty, the County Agent was instructed to obtain poison which was distributed to the farmers. More than one lawsuit was brought by ranchers whose cattle were poisoned as a result, but the gophers were practically eradicated.

On Oct. 18, 1804 the Lewis and Clark exploring party hunters killed 4 antelope, 6 deer, 4 elk and a pelican, and report they saw 248 elk in one herd.



L. to R: Charles B. Carley, County Judge; E. D. Fogle, Clerk of Court; W. W. Irwin, County Treasurer; Wally Kyes, County Sheriff

COUNTY OFFICIALS

COMMISSIONERS—1st District

1883-1890	James B. Gayton
1891-1896	George H. McLain
1897-1902	Alex McDonald
1903-1906	James Frederick
1907-1908	Robert Buchanan
1909-1910	Dennis W. Casey
1911-1916	Everett H. Brant
1917-1918	Thomas J. Richardson
1919-1920	Ben Mathews
1921-1922	Frank Goughnour
1923-1926	T. E. Lawler
1927-1930	Wallace Kyes
1931-1934	R. J. Buchanan
1935-1938	F. H. Lawler
1939-1946	Godfrey C. Grenz
1947-1950	E. B. Morford
1951-1958	Godfrey C. Grenz
1959-1972	Murray Lawler
1973-Present	Carl Svanes

COMMISSIONERS 2nd District

1883-1892	Wm. L. Yeater
1893-1894	Dugald Campbell
1894-1896	William Margach
1897-1906	William F. Baxter
1906-1910	S. E. Kurtz
1911-1914	Andrew Hansen
1915-1922	Talmadge P. Lee
1923-1926	Anton Grunfelder
1927-1942	George Shepherd
1943-1946	Leopold Bernhardt
1947-1950	L. C. Naumann
1951-1966	W. T. Grunfelder
1967-1970	Robert Miller
1971-1972	Carl Svanes
1973-Present	Russell Lawler

COMMISSIONERS—3rd District

1883-1884	Robert S. Whitney
1885-1890	R. W. Childs
1890-1894	Henry Van Beek
1895-1897	Franz Wolf
1898-1904	Jakob Fischer
1905-1916	Raymond Volk
1917-1920	Louis Weber
1921-1928	Jacob Schall
1929-1936	Andreas Wolf
1937-1940	S. R. Dosch
1941-1952	Peter Buechler
1953-1960	Frank C. Kraft
1961-1970	Raymond Hauer
1970-1972	Peter H. Knoll
1973-Present	Robert Gaukler

COMMISSIONERS—4th District

1903-1908	Wm. Cleveringa
1909-1912	Jakob Fischer
1913-1916	Michael A. Klein
1917-1924	Leonard duHeume
1925-1928	Ed McConville
1929-1932	B. Mattern
1933-1944	Kasper Burgad, Jr.
1945-1952	W. Wikenheiser
1953-1960	Theo. J. Mattern
1961-1972	S. C. Thomas
1973-Present	Jacob G. Bosch

COMMISSIONERS—5th District

1903-1906	Wm. Colville
1907-1910	F. A. Sherwood
1911-1922	Frank J. McConville
1923-1926	Joe Glass
1927-1930	Frank J. McConville
1931-1938	Fred Reiersen
1939-1946	M. M. Feist
1947-1950	E. A. Tough
1951-1962	Harry Nagel
1963-Present	Anton Glas

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY AUDITOR

1890-1891	Ezra T. Herrick
1891-1894	Henry A. Armstrong
1895-1896	Lincoln Geil
1897-1900	Edward Braddock
1901-1904	G. A. Heroltz
1905-1910	J. G. Pitts
1911-1916	John R. Snyder
1917-1924	Everett H. Brant
1925-1934	Earl T. Atha
1935-1937	E. M. Graf
1937-1964	John A. Allensworth
1964-1970	Alma B. Kremer
1971-Present	Anna Mary Dockter

OFFICE OF COUNTY TREASURER

1883-1884	Joseph N. Roop
1885-1886	Donald Stevenson
1887-1888	S. E. Brindle
1889-1890	Dugald Campbell
1891-1892	James D. Merrill
1893-1896	Talmadge P. Lee
1897-1900	Harmon W. Allen
1901-1904	J. G. Pitts
1905-1908	G. A. Heroltz
1909-1912	Geo. H. Naramore
Jan. to May 1913	Scott Cameron
1913-1916	W. O. Irwin
1917-1920	Earl T. Atha
1921-1922	Charles B. Carley
1923-1924	Earl T. Atha
1925-1928	Karl M. Graf
Jan. to May 1929	Mrs. E. H. Brant
1929-1930	E. H. Brant
1931-1932	Peter M. Weisbeck
1933-1936	Everett H. Brant
1937-1940	Joe J. Miller
1941-1944	Emma Bower
1945-1948	Alma B. Kremer
1949-1952	Ernest O. Borr
1953-1956	Peter M. Weisbeck
1957-1958	Lorrene Schiermeister
1959-1962	Ben R. Bosch
1962-Present	Ellen C. Woods

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

1883-1890	John H. Worst
1891-1898	W. B. Andrus
1899-1902	John Kuipers
1903-1906	Chas. Coventry
1907-1908	Jessie B. Sandidge
1909-1914	Henry H. Hanson
1915-1918	Lester Briggie
1919-1926	Henry H. Hanson
1927-1940	Curtis Jenkins
1941-1944	J. D. Moriarity
1945-1954	Philipine B. Berglund
1955-Present	Alvin M. Tschosik

JUDGE OF THE PROBATE COURT

1883-1885	George Daugherty
1887-1888	Henry Hodgkinson
1889-1890	John Klynstra
1891-1894	Cornelius Rowerdink
1895-1896	Joseph Kalberer
1897-1906	Cornelius Rowerdink
1907-1918	Charles B. Carley
1919-1922	Don L. Tracy
1923-1934	Adam Thomas
1935-1938	Peter M. Van Soest
1939-1962	John V. Kramer
1963-Present	Aloysius P. Schmidt

CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT

1891-1900	Darwin R. Streeter
1901-1902	Chas. A. Patterson
1903-1910	Peter G. Rooks
1911-1912	J. G. Pitts
1913-1918	Peter G. Rooks
1919-1922	Elmer D. Fogel
1923-1928	Clinton F. Wagher
1929-1934	John M. Bichler
1935-1938	Karl M. Graf

(Office thereafter combined with that of Judge of Probate Court)

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY SHERIFF

1883-1888	Wm. V. Wade
1889-1892	James S. McGee
1893-1894	Michael Mahoney
1895-1898	Peter Shier
1899-1902	Peter G. Rooks
1903-1906	Peter Shier
1907-1910	William Jones
1911-1912	Peter Shier
1913-1916	Wallace Kyes
1917-1920	T. B. Meinhover
1921-1922	Peter Shier
1923-1926	Joe Volk, Jr.
1927-1930	A. H. Fischer
1931-1934	E. M. Klein
1935-1938	Louis Langeliors
1939-1940	Joe J. Fetting
1941-1944	Louis Langeliors
1945-1948	W. A. Schmierer
1949-1954	Anton G. Andres
1955-1966	Mike Schurhacher
1967-Present	Frank F. Jahner

OFFICE OF REGISTER OF DEEDS

1883-1884	Daniel Williams
1885-1886	Thomas Parks
1887-1890	Ezra T. Herrick
Apr. to Dec. 1890	Henry A. Armstrong
1891-1900	John F. Geil
1901-1904	Peter B. Schweitzer
1905-1910	P. J. Wittmayer
1911-1914	Frank B. Irvine
1915-1920	A. L. Geil
1921-1926	A. H. Irvine
1927-1950	Jacob A. Lang
1950-1953	Mildred E. Lang
1953-1954	Alma B. Kremer
1955-1959	Anton Goetz
1959-Present	Lorrene Schiermeister

OFFICE OF STATES ATTORNEY

1883-1886	Ezra T. Herrick
1887-1890	Henry A. Armstrong
Apr.-Dec. '90	John Parker
Jan.-Sept. '91	Henry A. Armstrong
Oct. '91-1892	John Parker
1893-1894	Geo. W. Lynn
1895-1896	John Parker
1897-1898	Henry A. Armstrong
1899-1900	Geo. M. Register
1901-1904	Geo. W. Lynn
1905-1906	R. M. Farrington
1906	Henry A. Armstrong
1907-1908	Geo. W. Lynn
1909-1910	Chas. Coventry
1911-1912	Scott Cameron
1913-1914	Geo. W. Lynn
1915-1916	Harry C. Lynn
1917-1918	Scott Cameron
1919-1920	Geo. W. Lynn
1921-1928	Chas. Coventry
1929-1930	Harry C. Lynn
1931-1932	Chas. Coventry
1933-1934	Thurman Wright
1935-1938	Robert Chesrown
1939-1940	Charles Coventry
1941-1944	Harry C. Lynn
1945-1946	Chas. Coventry
1947-1948	Leo A. Wikenheiser
1949-1958	Robert Chesrown
1959-1972	Larry Hatch
1972-1975	F. C. Rohrich
1975-Present	Donavin Grenz

VITAL STATISTICS

Elevation of County Seat	1,716 ft.
Area in Square miles	1,359
Land	1,546
Inland Water	13
North Dakota Rank Area	14th
North Dakota Population Rank	24th
County Named for	James A. Emmons
Dakota Territory established	Mar. 2, 1861 by President Buchanan
Emmons County created by an act of the Territorial Legislature	Feb. 10, 1879. Co. organized Oct. 16, 1883.

THE COUNTY SEAL

Emmons County was without an official seal or "coat of arms" until August 11, 1894, when the board of county commissioners consisting of George McLain, chairman, Wm. Margach and Gerrit Haak, passed the following resolution: "The following described seal is hereby declared to be and is hereby constituted the seal of Emmons County, North Dakota, to-wit: It shall be one and five-eighths of an inch in diameter; shall have inscribed thereon 'County Seal—Emmons County, State of North Dakota'; and shall have for an emblem a bull's head and a sheep's head separated by a sheaf of wheat."

Our Gold Stars

From the Department of Veterans Affairs in Fargo we received a list of all of the Emmons County men who have died in the service of their country.

WORLD WAR I

Appert, Joseph E.	Sept. 1918
Davies, Vivian B.	Oct. 1918
Hollaar, William	Sept. 1918
Kamps, Albertus	Sept. 1918
Ofstad, Erick	Sept. 1918
Richardson, Dan R.	Feb. 1918
Van Allen, Delbert	Sept. 1918
West, Byron	Oct. 1918
Witchic, Thomas	Sept. 1918
Wittmayer, Edwin	Oct. 1918

WORLD WAR II

Albrecht, Albert	July 1944
Baker, Bert H.	May 1943
Bauman, Anton	July 1944
Baumgartner, Leo F.	July 1944
Bollinger, Milbert	Nov. 1944
Bosch, Pius	Dec. 1946
Corbin, Everett L.	Dec. 1944
Crimmins, Edward	1944
Eisenbarth, Walter	July 1943
Haan, Arnold I.	Feb. 1945
Haid, John	1945
Kramer, Balzer W.	May 1945
Langeliers, Terrance	May 1944
Leier, Andrew	Oct. 1944
Leuwer, Vincent D.	Feb. 1945
Mastel, Mathias	Feb. 1945
Materi, Alexander	Sept. 1944
Meier, Clemens J.	June 1944
Naumann, Earl G.	Dec. 1944
Nelson, Melvin A.	Aug. 1944
Peterson, Everett N.	Apr. 1945
Pfeifer, Anton	Nov. 1944
Prichard, Bryant E.	Dec. 1943
Richter, Jacob J.	Oct. 1942
Schwab, Matt E.	July 1945
Silbernagel, John	Dec. 1944
Volk, Wendelin J.	Oct. 1944
Wagner, Arthur	June 1944
Wagner, Eugene	Oct. 1944
Wohl, Leonard	Mar. 1945
Wolf, Joseph A.	Jan 1943

KOREAN CONFLICT

Birsdell, Patrick L.	June 1952
Dockter, Henry	Jan. 1953
Jangula, George	Mar. 1952
Volk, Gilbert B.	Jan 1953



Dan R. Richardson 1896-1918
Linton American Legion Post

VIETNAM ERA

Kraft, Robert L.	Aug. 1969
Kuss, Florian H.	Jan. 1969

Casualties inducted in County other than Emmons:

WWII

Albrecht, Carl	Mar. 1945
Albrecht, Harold	Dec. 1944
Baumstarck, John	Aug. 1944
Cabbage, Fred	May 1943
Coordes, Bernard	Feb. 1945
Dornbush, Leslie A.	May 1945
Fuhrer, Dan	Aug. 1944
Hanson, Paul	Jan 1944
Johnson, Gaylord	Mar. 1944
Knapp, Theo.	Nov. 1944
Mickel, Eugene	Feb. 1945
Quast, Neil	Feb. 1945
Sitter, Ralph	Jan. 1944
Wagner, Romanus	Mar. 1945
Wayrynan, Wayne	Mar. 1944

VIETNAM ERA

Maier, Glen E.	July 1970
Nelson, Alan G.	Aug. 1970



Jos. E. Appert -1918
Hazelton American Legion Post

The Strasburg Veterans of Foreign Wars Post is named for Romanus Wagner (1917-1945).

The Kintyre American Legion Post was named for Byron M. West (-1918). This Post is now closed.



Funeral cortege, William Hollaar, 1896-1918

THE EARLY SETTLER

Reasons For Settling

Before the Civil War, pioneers in emigrant wagons traveling through the great central prairies and plains on their way west, did not settle in Dakota because of the many disadvantages. It was a semi-arid country with very little timber for building materials, the sod was matted with years of uncut grasses, and the climate ran to brutal extremes of hot and cold. In the 1880s, however, pioneers came to these desolate expanses and stayed. Tillable land elsewhere was growing short.

Newly built railroads, eager for business, sent out advertisements offering settlers easy credit for the purchase of company-owned prairie land. Unscrupulous sales agents often depicted the region as a Garden of Eden. The Trans-Atlantic steamship companies, hoping to tap a huge pool of land-hungry foreigners, joined in the propaganda.

A group of Norwegians and Swedes had been working together on the Canadian railroad, and while the pay was fair, they were of an age when they wanted to marry and settle down. They could hardly expect wives to live in rough railroad camps, so decided it was time to homestead. After a few inquiries, they found enough land around the Goose Lake area in Emmons County to accommodate the entire group, thereby guaranteeing that they would have compatible neighbors.

Another fairly large group from Ashland Ohio, pressured by the increasingly crowded conditions in the east, felt it was time to seek new frontiers. They not only homesteaded, but also built the town of Williamsport and were instrumental in forming a governing body for the new county.

The "Germans from Russia" were very unhappy with their lot in Russia, as they had been promised exemption from taxes and military conscription. When unfavorable government legislation regarding compulsory military training was enacted, the farm plots grew smaller while land prices soared, a great migration to the plains of the Dakotas began.

Many Hollanders had come to America earlier, settling in Michigan, Illinois, etc. One of their countrymen, Pier Bakker, had come to Dakota and began working as a land agent for Charles Bumstead of Winchester. He was aware of the growing discontent among his friends and relatives in the east, as they were working hard but not realizing their dreams of owning their own farms. He corresponded with them, and described the Homestead laws that would enable each one to easily become a landowner. Soon an influx of Hollanders to the south of the county resulted, and Mr. Bakker founded a colony in 129-76 and 130-76, and called it "Hope". As with the Norwegians, this group felt there was safety in numbers, so formed their own ethnic group in their area often

referred to as the "Wooden Shoe Settlement".

Soldiers, on being mustered out of the service at Fort Yates, sometimes stayed in the vicinity and filed on homesteads. On army pay they had had little opportunity to save enough to buy land elsewhere. These young men invariably chose land along the river, where the hunting and fishing were excellent.

Some settlers were disappointed gold seekers returning from California; some were travelers too weary to continue to their original destination of Canada or the western States; but whatever their reasons, not only did they survive, but they converted the bleak expanse into some of the most productive farmland in the world.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS

Max Keller had heard much about the vast and unsettled country that welcomed all comers, so he and his family left Russia in 1889. He expected to see flat, treeless prairies so was very surprised when they first sighted land on the Atlantic seaboard and saw large towns, smoking chimneys and much activity and traffic. As they neared the end of the ocean voyage, the skyscrapers of New York City came into view. He was told it was different far inland and so expected to see wide empty spaces some hours after leaving New York, but things did not change that quickly. On the 5th night he had just lain down to sleep when the conductor came through the train shouting "Eureka! Eureka! Next station, Eureka!" When they entered the depot and set down the baggage, a man said, "Ich freue mich sie zu sehen" (I am glad to see you). It was Philip Gross, a relative, who had come to take them to Hague, a 40-mile trip. They worried about finding the way in the dark, but he assured them that he had made the trip many times.

It seemed very cold in this region, and when morning came, Max saw large drifts of snow lying all over the countryside. He wondered if this was the North Pole. When they left Russia the weather had been warm, and the farmers were almost finished with spring's work. By this time it had become light enough so he could see the smoke from some settlers' chimneys. Those settlers were miles apart. Yes, NOW he had reached the large territory that was open to new settlers and his fear of not getting his own homestead vanished for good.

Alta Bales remembered their move from Iowa to Dakota Territory as a very interesting seven week trip. She said, "When we came to the vast prairies we were really amazed. Just wide expanses of green as far as we could see! It was very beautiful! We saw birds entirely different from those of Iowa. There were many meadow larks with their liquid call. We

also saw birds, something like the prairie chickens but smaller and much lighter in color. Pa said they must be grouse. Occasionally we came to a stream with a few willow bushes on the banks, but seldom a tree of any kind."

According to Strasburg's GOLDEN JUBILEE BOOK, five young men from Russia were sent to the Strasburg area as scouts to ascertain the possibility of settling there. Their reports encouraged a group of eleven families to emigrate in May of 1889. They were Casper and Katherine Feist, John and Margaret Baumgartner, Albinus and Agatha Schneider, Jacob and Katherine Gefroh, Egidi and Agatha Keller, Peter, Katherine Kraft, Frank and Catherine Geisinger, Martin and Katherine Schwab, and Lawrence and Regina Schwab.

What these sturdy pioneers found in this territory when they arrived was not at all attractive or scenic, but a country much more barren than expected. They beheld a vast expanse of rolling prairies with no sign of domestic life. Shortly before their arrival a furious prairie fire had whipped through, leaving the land completely black with rocks glittering in the sun. How their hopes for a promised land must have faded when, besides this desolation, a terrifying thunder and lightning storm occurred on their first evening. The storm was so severe that these poor people had to throw the boxes off the wagons, turn them bottom up, and take refuge underneath. After the storm subsided, another storm, burst forth, but this was of a different nature. The women let loose a tirade of tears and wailings, rueing the day they left their homeland. The men, however, undaunted by the fury of the elements and the hysterics of the women, courageously set out to claim their territory allotted them by the Homestead Act.

The Orson Ott family, after much thought and apprehension, decided to take up a claim in Emmons County, and finally arrived at their destination. Their "new home" was a piece of prairie—no trees, no house, just grass and space. To hold land the law stated a furrow must be plowed to show the land was taken, so Mr. Ott quickly made some furrows with his team and walking plow, and it was most fortunate he did. Another new settler arrived very soon afterwards and had there been no plowing done, he could have been too late to claim the land.

Mrs. Murry Lawler wrote:
"I was an English war bride, coming to the U.S.A. in 1946. As we drove across the North Dakota prairies, I thought we were at the back of the beyond or even further. I was a city gal from over-populated England. Oh, what a lot I had to learn, but in my youthful inexperience, I wasn't worried. Looking back now I realize 'ignorance is bliss'. Our milk was not on the doorstep each morning; the bread and vegetables were not delivered daily; trips to town were weekly or bi-weekly occurrences; no running to the corner

store if I forgot the salt.

"We lived with the folks for over a year. What a blessing! I was lucky in having the finest in-laws a girl could wish for. From my mother-in-law I learned to cook, bake my own bread, milk the cows, drive the car—everyday chores to the Dakota farm-wife, but completely strange to me.

"The only thing I had driven before was a bicycle. Having obtained a driver's license, I was quite proud of myself, until one day my husband asked, 'Will you drive the tractor on the combine for me?' I said I would and we left for the field. While he greased and oiled, I sat up on the tractor, feeling very much the young lady.

"Well, let's go," yelled the boss. Go? I looked at all the buttons, bobs, levers, and finally at him. Above the roar of the combine I caught a word here and there, then 'Let's go, let's go!' I pulled, pushed and turned, and finally by some amazing miracle, we were off. Hurrah! I was a farmer! I have since become a passably proficient driver of almost anything on wheels, but will never forget the day I learned to drive a tractor."

When Eva Gienger Heyne's older sister came to the United States from Germany, she sent back maps of North Dakota underlining Temvik, so the rest of the family would know their destination when they arrived. In Germany the population is such that only the larger cities are shown, and the villages omitted. Understandably, the Giengers were mystified when Temvik turned out to be, not a thriving metropolis, but smaller than any dorf they had ever visited. What was their reaction? "We adjusted!"

TRAIL MARKERS

A sea of grass is what the first settlers saw when they came to Dakota. There were no villages, roads, buildings, fences nor signposts to use as landmarks. Some pioneers filed on claims and when they went back to get their families, were hard pressed to locate the exact place they had chosen.

Leonard DeHeaume said that they set up, at various points along the hills and creeks, piles of stones or buffalo bones which served as landmarks by which they could locate their return trip. The trails were not much in evidence. These markers were of great help during the winter season because the snow would cover the trail entirely.

Mrs. Hannah Walther remembered seeing a group of cottonwood branches piled typee-style on their land where her father, Jacob Breckel, had arranged them on his initial trip so they would be visible for miles when he returned with his family.

The John Backhaus family, his mother Margaretha Backhaus and mother-in-law Elizabeth Ahrens, filed on claims in 132-76. To find their way back and forth from LaGrace they had a wagon load of straw to drop along the way, Hansel and Gretel style.

Anton Senger, when only 14, accompanied his father John Senger, Jacob Fischer, Jacob Bolander and George Gackle on a trip to the Missouri river from their place on the Beaver nine miles northeast of Hague, to obtain enough timber to complete their shacks. There were no roads to the river so they had to make their way across the prairie the best they knew how. The oxen had to be led since there were no tracks. The trip home was not so bad because they had their own trail of broken prairie grass to follow.

Daniel Bechtle wrote that only someone who has traveled by ox-wagon on an unmarked trail could imagine what it was like. Sometimes the oxen would not go in the direction they wanted, so they were always at war with their draft animals. Many a stone that could have been circumvented and many a rough pathway that could have been avoided had to be traversed with the result that all were completely shook up by the time they got to their camping place in the evening.

Here and there, crisscrossing the prairie, lay scattered Indian trails, for the great Sioux hunting grounds stretched from the Missouri to the Red River Valley. These trails were followed when available.

COVERED WAGONS

To protect their cargo and provide themselves with a reasonably snug shelter against prairie storms, the pioneers fitted their wagons with canvas covers stretched over wooden frames. From a distance these slow-moving vehicles with their white canvas topping looked like ships of the plains. Thus they acquired the nickname of "prairie schooner".

The covered wagon train of Weiger Rodenburg, Harke DeBoer, Hendrick DeBoer, Peter Kleinstra and Annie Kerkstra arrived April 9, 1887 at Thule, D. T., after a 30 day trip. Temperatures had been as low as 20 degrees below zero, and blizzards had caused them to stop 2 or 3 days on the trip. Each wagon had a small cook stove in it with the stove pipe outlet directly above the stove through the canvas. This opening was cut about 16 inches square. A piece of tin was then placed above the hole and one below the hole, and fastened together with brass rivets. A hole was cut in this tin just large enough to permit the stove pipe to

extend through it. The tin was to protect the wagon from fire. The meals were prepared inside the schooner. The mules were tethered at night on the side of the wagons away from the wind, and were covered with horse blankets. Each wagon held at least three guns and a good supply of reload equipment (powder, wads and shot) and had to be reloaded after each firing. The group killed rabbits and prairie chickens for food.

When the Orson Ott family decided to take up a claim 12 miles west of what is now Hazelton, Mr. Ott came ahead with a carload of machinery and supplies while Mrs. Ott with her two small children, her parents (the George Millers), and 4 brothers, loaded as much of their personal belongings as they could into a covered wagon and prepared for a long trip from Lake Preston, S. D. In addition to the wagon team, they had several horses which were led or ridden by the boys. At night two boys would guard the horses as marauders had tried several times to steal them. The baby became seriously ill and nearly died on the trip, but eventually recovered.

When the Mauritz Van Soest family moved to Harding township, they came from Ipswich in a covered farm wagon loaded with household goods and drawn by a horse and cow hitched together. Their son, Peter, later became County Judge.

The Benedict group came to the county in 1903 and homesteaded five miles east of Temvik the following year. The picture shows the sum total of protection from the elements these pioneers had before their sod house was built.



Benedict's first home.



New Arrivals—Hervey Benedict family.

DWELLINGS

The first buildings in Emmons County varied with the geography, nationality of builders and the available material.

The dugout was usually a hole in the ground about 10'x12', often found on the side of hills, especially along the Missouri River. They served as protection against the elements and wild animals. Ben Corbin Jr. had such a dugout when he was trapping and hunting, and the latchstring was always out for other sportsmen.

The first log cabin was built by Samuel McElery in 1852, opposite Fr. Rice. This type of home was most prevalent along the river. Lydia Stevenson Townsend described her father's D. S. Ranch as typical of that era. Buffalo hides were thrown carelessly here and there on every fence—enough going to waste to bring thousands of dollars today. The log ranch house had a dirt floor and sunflowers grew profusely in the sod that covered the shakes. A stake and rider fence wound its way over the hill from the ranch. Long-horned cattle grazed the buffalo grass, and bands of antelope fed along the slopes.

She also recalled that a place called the Lone Tree road house south of the Stevenson ranch established by John C. Leach in early days, was a land mark of the frontier. Freighters, mixed bloods, cowboys and Indians mingled at this far away stopping place. A "road house" meant a dirt floor, home-made bench and table, lots of beans, and wild meat galore from the surrounding hills.

These houses and other buildings were made of logs trimmed so they fit together. The space between the logs was filled with mud mixed with straw. The Joe Gilmans lived in their log house all their married life, and had it wired for electricity in later years. During a flood the Knudtson house was hit by a huge cake of ice which picked it up, turned it around and set it down again. A LOG house, still intact!

The Homestead Act was a law passed by Congress by which every citizen of the United States over the age of 21, or the head of a family, could claim a quarter section of public land on condition that he reside upon and improve it for five years. Claim shacks sprang up all over the country, the lumber being hauled long distances in wagons over prairie trails. These rude shelters, 9 x 12', one window and a door, protected against the elements, but were often only a formality toward fulfilling claim requirements. On weekends, after working elsewhere, the owner would go out (making sure that someone knew he was going) and sleep in his shack, thereby discouraging claim jumpers. In some cases, tar paper was used to cover the exterior, making it warmer.

There was no shortage of rocks, so fieldstones were sometimes used to build solid and durable homes. Peter Levin built a fine stone house which still stands today.

But the most common building material used in Emmons County in those days was sod, because it was the only available material that did not have to be purchased



Ben Corbin dugout



Tar paper shack

or hauled. In the spring when the soil was moist and pliable, the sod was cut with a breaking plow in widths from 18" to 3' and broken into convenient slabs for easy handling. Using these for bricks, the walls were put up and trimmed up by shaving off the ragged edges of the slabs. They were then plastered with mud inside and out.

With the coming of the German-Russian immigrants in the late 80s and 90s, a better method of dirt house construction was introduced. Their homes were built of 'dobe slabs of dried mud re-enforced with a binder of straw. These homemade bricks were molded in wooden forms, spread to dry, and stacked in piles to "cure". A dwelling built of this material and plastered with mud did not crack and withstood the elements better than those built of sod. They were warm in the winter and cool in the summer.

Along with the homesteading chapter of our history, the last of the old sod shanties are rapidly disappearing into the dust from which they were raised.

On Oct. 14, 1804 the Lewis and Clark party halted on a sand bar to carry into execution the sentence of John Newman for "mutinous expressions", who was sentenced to receive 75 lashes.



Early day sod house



Geo. McLain stone house, built 1885



H. B. Tuttle sod house



Peter Levine family outside their stone house



B. C. A. Denholm's log cabin in Hampton



Carl Woods' log cabin in Emmonsburg, built 1936



Claim shack in Omio District



**Wm. Olson residence in Kintyre.
l to r: Harry W. Beal, Ruth and Grace Olson**



**At left: Gustave Swenson's farm home—a
mixture of the old and new**

FUEL

A prairie housewife had to have the patience of Job while trying to cook a meal. Most prairie stoves were designed so that they could burn hay, dried corn cobs and sunflower stalks. The most common fuel, however, was the cow chips collected from the pastures in the summer. The manure from the barns in winter was also saved and processed into fuel for the stoves. This type of fuel was clean burning and did not cause any objectionable odor, but it burned so quickly that much time was consumed in keeping the fire going.

Dan Bechtle bought a 2nd hand iron heater and a new cook-stove in Eureka. For fuel they used anything available: wood and brush from Beaver Creek or the Missouri River. Later they too prepared a fuel from barn manure which they hauled into a pile in the winter. In the summer they had their oxen or horses trample it into a compact mass and cut it into bricks with a spade. These bricks were arranged in piles to be dried by wind and sun.

In Peter Borr's neighborhood the above fuel was referred to as "Oxeline", while the German-Russians called it "Misch".

The first winter the Guilford Mandigo family lived on their homestead in 135-75, they made trips to the Missouri River to get wood for fuel, mostly diamond willow. In the summer they used buffalo chips.

Mrs. Jacob Beck told how her father cut brush near the creek to be brought home for fuel, but before he could get it hauled, the winter snows were upon them. All that winter it was necessary he go out with a rope, gather a heap of brush, tie it into a bundle and carry it home on his back.

Homesteaders liked to get a winter's supply of wood to augment the twisted prairie grasses and buffalo chips so went to the Missouri river bottoms to pick up dead timber. An item in the Emmons County Record in July 1889 stated, "Thirteen ox teams driven by McIntosh County settlers passed thru town yesterday, enroute home from the river, loaded with wood."

William Foell, proprietor of the "Farmer's Store" in Godkin (later Brophy) in 1906, ran out of coal because the trains were snowbound for 31 days. Mr. Foell went to Linton and instructed the tinsmith, Mr. Gillespie, to make three flax-burners. The store was 28' x 70' x 11', so it took quite a bit of fuel to keep it warm. These self-designed stoves were so successful that he continued to use them after the trains were running again.

Mrs. Anna Brindle recalled the winter-mining operations of her husband who discovered coal on his land when drilling and testing for water. The 28" vein of lignite was 40' underground and required an air shaft as well as a shaft for bringing up the fuel. The coal, brought up in a tub attached to a rope, was drawn to the surface over a pulley, by a team of horses. Mrs. Brindle constantly worried about her husband and others who went down into the shaft, as cave-ins and bad air were always a danger.

Another Emmons County coal mine was

owned by C. L. Parkhurst at Livona. His ad in the Record read, "I have plenty of coal at the mine for \$3.50 a ton."

From the Strasburg Golden Jubilee book we find an interesting story about Jacob Feist and Egidi Keller in regard to getting firewood. One day these two men ventured out to Beaver Creek with their wagon and oxen. After an afternoon of back-breaking work they had a nice load of wood. They had not traveled far on their return trip when darkness enveloped them, causing them to stray from their path. After much wandering around, they finally saw the flicker of a lamp in a sod house which they reckoned must be Jacob Feist's. As they went over hill and dale the light disappeared. Presently the light returned and they were happy when they found that this actually was Mr. Feist's home. He unloaded his share of the wood and Egidi boldly ventured into the abyss of darkness, hoping that similar luck would bring him home. It did and it didn't. Before long Egidi found that he had again lost the path. After much wandering about, he dozed off, leaving the oxen without a conscious helmsman. Luck was with him; the next morning as the Kellers went out to do their chores they were surprised to find the oxen still hitched to the wagon, standing in the yard and Mr. Keller sleeping peacefully on the wagon.

Water

One of the formidable obstacles to be overcome by the sodbuster was to insure himself of a water supply in a land that often lay bone-dry in the summer. Some settlers collected rain in barrels and cisterns, others relied on water from a lake or creek, but most pioneers found water only by digging—often to incredible depths below the prairie surface. Most of these wells were dug by hand because of the high fees charged by the professional contractors. Carting water from a neighbor's well was sometimes more feasible than repeated attempts at digging a well on his own property.

There was one mechanical device nearly every settler could afford—the windmill, which harnessed the most reliable and handiest energy source to pump water from deep wells. Hazelton, before the advent of city water, was often called the "City of Windmills".

A spring-fed flowing well was a godsend to a farmer or rancher. During the drought years the Sulphur Springs Farm near Braddock, owned by John Stanton, was one of the few places in the county that had no worries about a shortage; its four-inch well furnished water for many of the neighbors.

Because Hague's water level was high, rather shallow wells were dug, then shored up with stone and cement. During the early 1900s, on a New Year's Eve, the young men of Hague followed an old-country custom of "seeing the New Year in" with a great blast of dynamite. This

prank resulted in many cracked walls in the local wells. That particular custom was abandoned for obvious reasons.

With the coming of the Government programs in the '30s, great strides were made in conserving water by building stock-water dams on individual farms as well as the larger projects such as the Temvik Dam and Welk Dam.

In 1934 in the Horsehead district, crevices several feet deep and wide enough to admit a man's body appeared in the bone-dry soil of the Ted Lawler farm. In the same valley some miles distant, Paul Mausehund struck an artesian flow of considerable volume at a depth of only 14 feet.

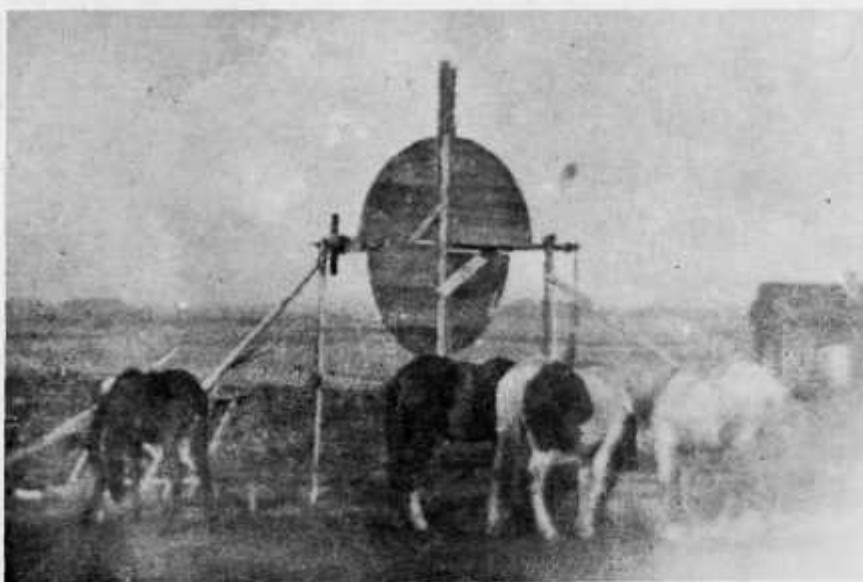
In 1966 Orlin Lyng reported that 136 dams and dugouts were constructed in the county, amounting to some 220,000 cubic yards of dirt being moved. When all dams and dugouts were filled, it meant approximately 45 million gallons of water.

Recently irrigation projects have been established along the Missouri River by our modern pioneers. Garry O'Callaghan, Jr., who lives about 10 miles northwest of Hazelton, was the first in the county to irrigate with water pumped from a well and first to irrigate a field by way of ditches.

City water was installed in Linton in 1929, Strasburg in 1947, Hazelton in 1956 and Hague in 1968.



Sarah Lee takes time out from hauling water to pose.



Wm. Foell's homemade windmill. Ca 1910



Well drilling at Hazelton. G. Aarvig and A. Peterson



Horse powered boring equipment
North Dakota State Library - 19 -
Bismarck, N.D. 58501

WASHDAY BLUES

Washday was a bit of a nightmare to the pioneer woman. Water had to be hauled, heated, transferred to tubs, clothes scrubbed on a wash-board, rinsed, hung to dry and later ironed with sadirons heated on a stove. Often short of homemade lye soap, she would scrub her clothes in creek water until, as one pioneer stated, "they were clean for brown, but awfully dirty for white". Wringing wet woollens by hand was a muscle-building task. When a housewife finally got a washing machine, she really appreciated that wringer!

William Wade recalled that Mrs. Jack McCrory, the first white woman to settle in what is now Emmons County, fed many Indians who came to her door. A never-ending source of amusement to the Indians was her method of washing clothes. This consisted of a fulcrum and lever made of good strong ash wood with a stone suspended from the short end of the lever. A 50 gallon wooden barrel, half full of sudsy water and dirty clothes, was placed so the stone would fall into the barrel every time the hand-operated lever lifted it out. This continued pounding and splashing of the water worked miracles on the dirty clothes and the Indians got many a good laugh at the sight of Mary McCrory's washing machine.

Soap making was a necessity, and got to be quite an art with many of the women. When hogs were butchered, the fat was trimmed off and put into a container, a little water added, then heated until it liquefied. Lye was added as a thickening agent: About 10 boxes of lye were needed to make 100 pieces of soap. The mixture was stirred constantly until it started to thicken, then taken off and put in a cool place, but the stirring had to be continued for another hour until it started to harden. Next day it was cut into bars and stored.

Good old days??



Envy of the neighbors

The Self-Sufficient Settler

From the "Schweitzer Family History", written by Brother Placid Gross, we find that since the nearest town was still about 50 miles away, the pioneers learned to be self-sufficient. They raised large gardens and stored vegetables in the root cellar where they would keep through most of the winter. Sauerkraut was stomped, and watermelons were pickled in big crocks.

Sausage and bacon were smoked and hung on rods in the granary. The hams were cured in brine in 50 gallon vinegar barrels. Wheat was taken to Eureka where it was ground for flour. The ovens for baking were built from home-made clay brick.

The ducks and geese were plucked to make good comfortable feather pillows and warm covers. The geese could be plucked two or three times each year. Only the soft downy feathers from the under-side were plucked and they would soon grow back again.

Some of the settlers had a few sheep and could make their own woolen sweaters, stockings, mittens and scarves. After shearing, the wool was washed, dried and carded. Next it was spun on the spinning wheel and dyed with various colors. Now it was ready for knitting.

The cows were milked by hand and the milk was not pasteurized, homogenized or vitamin fortified. It was used for cooking or made into cheese. The separated cream was made into butter and ice cream, flavored with choke cherry jelly, which also made good bread dipping for breakfast.

On William Jones' last visit to Linton he remarked, "We didn't need much money.



Housekeeping — claim shack style

Shucks, I used to start the winter with ten dollars and have change left in the spring. We'd take a small load of wheat to Eureka in the fall to be ground into flour for the winter. We had our own meat, potatoes and vegetables stored away. Usually we sent away for such staples as dried apples, prunes and smoking tobacco. When winter came we were all set."

When a wedding invitation was issued, it was customary to take a gift to the newlyweds just as today. However, instead of a crystal vase or silver gravyboat, the pioneers took a setting hen, garden seeds, rhubarb roots or home-made soap, and their practical offerings were greatly

appreciated.

After the fall butchering, according to Haakon Stolee, his father sat by the hour chopping meat, as they had no meat grinder. Then his mother made sausage. She cut and cleaned the casings for the sausage, some to be cooked at once—some to be dried. The pork and beef were salted if the weather was too mild for thorough freezing. The "deep freeze" was the wheat bin in the granary. If well covered, meats would keep hard frozen for months. Head cheese, pickled pigs' feet and mutton roll were saved for the Christmas feast. His mother also made choke-cherry wine in the fall, if they were lucky enough to pick some fruit in the ravines west of Hans Vikse's place. The wine was carefully stored away for a Christmas treat.

According to Hattie Renskers, their nearest country store was 18 miles away at LaGrace. Here were found only the barest necessities; kerosene, matches, sugar, coffee, oatmeal, rice, vinegar, prunes, and other dried fruits. All too often the store was out of these items, but seldom out of IXL and Peerless smoking and plug tobacco!

Peter Van Soest, once Co. Judge, remembered that his father dried sunflower leaves and used them for tobacco. At one time they ran out of coffee so they roasted field corn and ground it in the coffee mill. (The beginning of ersatz, no doubt.)

At a later period, Clemens Klein of Hague grew his own tobacco. At one corner of the orchard he planted a patch a rod or so square. These plants, with their large broad leaves and white blossoms, stood more than waist high. Even his cigarette holder was home-made. It was made of cherry wood grown in his orchard, with his original design carved upon it.

In an interview with Mrs. Joseph Wilhelm in 1969, Caroline Heidrich found that the early-day remedy for common head-



Butchering on the farm

ache was a vinegar and cold water compress, pneumonia was treated with cottage cheese plasters, flax or onions cooked in milk was used to treat tetanus and other infections. Frostbite was rubbed with snow, cooking oil put on burns, and a tea made with watermelon seeds was given for kidney infections. Other home remedies included goose grease and turpentine for chest colds, a spoonful of kerosene to relieve croup and camellia tea for stomach disorders. One citizen, when voting in a vacant schoolhouse, insisted he could still smell the goose-grease and turpentine. Pioneers leaving their European homes carefully documented and preserved a list of such home remedies, as their chances of finding a doctor available in the new land were very remote.

Early Day Burials

When Major James G. Pitts moved to the east side of the Missouri River, there were a number of Indian bodies suspended in the trees on a sort of shelf, that being the Indian custom. At the white man's suggestion, the bodies were later buried in "Indian Ravine", 2 or 3 miles south of Winona.

In 1875 Andy Marsh found a dead man about the age of 19, who had been killed by an Indian. Local residents tried at the Standing Rock Agency to obtain lumber to make a coffin for him, but the Government official in charge of lumber would not give them any. So in Winona a hole was dug, 6' long, 3' wide and 3' deep. The body was wrapped in a blanket and laid in the grave. On top of the body were laid slabs from a cottonwood tree. The young man's name was not known, but a small book with a blurred name and "Washington, D.C."—written in—was found on the body. At the head of the grave they placed a wooden slab with these words: "UNKNOWN. One who came all the way from Washington to Dakota to start a graveyard." In the Emmons County Record, dated Dec. 13, 1895, we find that an Indian named Kec-ie-ac had confessed to the murder of this young man, whose name was James Lawler. The Indian admitted he had killed Lawler for a revolver that he was carrying.

In an article written by Charles Andrus, editor of the Fargo Forum, he told that his mother, Mary Farrell Andrus, was teaching school at Winona at the time of the Spicer family murders, so she was called upon to assist in dressing the bodies of the six victims. (Later she was at Williamsport when a mob hanged 3 of the Indians).

In 1890, near the Vanderbilt schoolhouse, 2 children, Bessie Silk and Joe Marsh, drowned in a small creek covered with thin ice. Both the children had Indian mothers. Their shrouds and coffins were home-made. Bessie was buried alone not far from the Silk home. Little Joe was buried on the Marsh ranch near 3 other graves those of, Mr. Marsh's first wife (a Cree



Beaver Creek Cemetery, west of Linton. Early day settlers and soldiers were buried here until the Linton Cemetery was established in 1904.

Indian), and her two children.

Naomi Oder relates that 3 of the Fred Knudtson's children died of diphtheria the same day, and were buried in the Glencoe cemetery that night to avoid the contagion which might result at a funeral.

Mrs. H. Ten Clay, in her book of memories, said that in the Westfield-Hull area a neighbor would assist when babies were born, and usually all went well. She recalled only one incident where both the mother and her first baby were lost. That presented a problem—where was the coffin to come from? Since Gerrit Renskers was handy with tools, he offered to make one with a few boards he had intended for shelving. Henry Van Beek had a bolt of white muslin and one of black cambric in his Westfield store, so some of the white was used for lining (with straw for padding) and the black for covering the casket on the outside. The carpet tacks were evenly spaced so a neat looking article was made. Mr. Renskers also "laid out" the bodies, preparing them for burial.

Private burial plots on homesteads were common. In the absence of undertakers and ready-made coffins, the pioneers had to improvise. More than one carefully saved wedding dress was brought out and the material used to line a crude box for a beloved family member. A relative or neighbor would read from the Bible and the grave was marked with a simple wooden cross.

The Lewis and Clark party hunters reported that on Oct. 19, 1804, they saw 52 bands of buffalo and 3 of elk at one view.

A Tragedy

In 1940 a WPA Field Worker interviewed Katherina Backhaus, and this is what she told him about the death of her husband, John:—

"In the late fall of 1891 John had some trouble with an 18 year old neighbor, William Carmichael. This young man had permitted his pony to stray away on the Backhaus property. John picked up the pony and put it into his own pasture. Young Carmichael appeared, demanding his pony, which John would not give up. Later he came again, entered the fence, caught his pony and began to take him away. John followed him on horseback. A quarrel ensued, during which Carmichael drew a gun and shot him through the head. Young Herman saw his father fall from his horse and called his mother. John was dead almost immediately. Carmichael was sentenced to the penitentiary, but after a lapse of about 4 years, his mother circulated a petition for his release, stating she needed him for her support, and powerful influences in the county secured it. Mrs. Backhaus says he never supported his mother, but on the contrary, she always supported him.

"Mr. Carmichael, after his release, was chopping trees near the river one day when he was accidentally injured in the leg by an axe. Tobacco was applied to the injury, blood poisoning set in, and his leg had to be amputated."

In later years whenever the Backhaus youngsters passed William Carmichael in Linton, they would whisper to each other, "There's the man who shot Grandpa!"

Marriage Customs

Marriage customs in the early days varied with the nationality and religion of the participating couples, just as they do today. However, instead of moving into a comfortable home—

When the Henry Ten Clays were married in 1904, Henry had a homestead with a claim shanty on it and 20 acres of land under cultivation, all that was needed to fulfill the requirements of the law. The claim shanty was a 12 x 12 drop-siding structure with shiplap flooring. There was a homemade table, 4 chairs and a small cookstove. After moving in the organ that had been a gift from her father, the bed inherited from her grandmother, Henry's trunk and the 8 sacks of seed wheat stacked in one corner, plus shelves against the wall for dishes, there was a vacant space in the middle of the room perhaps 4 x 6. There was also a big wooden box set on its side. On it was a water pail, washbasin, etc. Inside it were the kerosene can and soap. It had a curtain hanging in front and a piece of oil cloth on the top. It was a compact set-up, to say the least. They moved in during July, so, boy oh boy, was it hot in that shanty!

A honeymoon was not what the modern couple would visualize either. In July of 1902, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gilman were married at Crystal Springs. After the ceremony and dinner, the newlyweds loaded their household goods in a hayrack on a lumber wagon and began their journey to their home in Livona, where Mr. Gilman had filed on a claim the year before and built a log cabin. They had a coop of chickens, a pig in a crate, and trailed a cow or two behind the wagon. They camped along the road until they covered the distance to their new home, and here they lived until Mr. Gilman's death in 1962.

Sometimes just getting to the wedding was a problem. The winter of 1896 was a memorable for heavy snows. At that time Maude Robinson lived at Williamsport and Cliff Putnam lived in the Winona country where he was raising cattle. Cliff intended to bring his bride to Fort Yates to be married and accordingly he set out, driving a light tough team hitched to a sleigh. Weather was cold and snow was deep, so Cliff wangled a pair of "buffalo boots" (knee-high boots made of buffalo hide with the hair turned inside) from the Army hospital at Fort Yates, as well as two heavy buffalo robes. He was taking no chances on his young lady getting cold feet before he could get her back to the fort.

Before setting out on the long trip, Cliff was advised to travel up the valley of the Beaver. He drove all day through the deep snow and as dusk started to settle, he became completely turned around in directions, but he kept going, even after dark set in. Finally the team stopped of their own accord, which was good, since they were standing at the very edge of a 30-foot perpendicular drop into a ravine! After that near mishap, he decided to let the horses have their heads. Leaving the



John Maier wedding

sleigh he set off on horseback and finally came to the edge of a deep gulch. Looking down, he saw a lantern moving, so he called and was answered. It was the McLain place, and a good bit off the route he had intended to take. After spending the night there, Cliff started for Williamsport and his bride-to-be. It took him two days to travel from the McLains to the Robinson home.

Starting back, the couple decided to go west to the river and follow the stage road. Bundled in robes and wearing the clumsy buffalo boots, it took two days to get to Fort Yates. Along the way, snow banks twelve feet high lined the road in many places. They were married at the fort by the Army Post Chaplain.

Wally Kyes, too, had quite a ride in Apr. 1900, before he could get married. He rode sixty miles on horseback to Hull to obtain a marriage license from the county judge, C. Rowerdink, so he could marry Maria Lee. Mr. Rowerdink gave Mr. Kyes the license without charge, saying he'd earned it riding the sixty miles. They were married at Hampton.

In the spring of 1889, Peter Vetsch was married to Katherine Goldade at Fort Yates. They, with John Goldade and Ferdinand Kraft as witnesses, had driven to the Missouri River, where they signaled the Indians on the opposite shore to come and ferry them across. The team was tied in the brush where they would be safe and have plenty to eat until the next day. The group stayed all night at the Mission, and the next morning Rev. Bernhard Strassmeier performed the marriage ceremony. There was no time for a big wedding feast then, nor was there money for one. Peter had borrowed \$10 from a friend, with which he paid the Indian boys 25 cents each for rowing his group across the river, gave the priest \$3, and still had some money left.

Some marriages were for convenience rather than love. A poor emigrant brought his marriageable sons and daughters to a strange country where population was sparse, roads and transportation almost non-existent, yet felt it to be his duty to see that these children did not suffer a life of single frustration because of this move. So

he kept his eyes and ears open, and eventually hitched up his team and away he went to find a suitable match for his offspring. And who can say that this way (Die Kuppeleien) was not effective in finding the best available. Once the vows were pledged, and a young man and woman homesteaded on their own, a true and abiding and faithful love often grew up between them, so that in later years they almost forgot the way their marriage was arranged.

One of our local ancestors found his "arranged" fiancée repairing the roof of the family home. Standing in the yard he called up to her, "Come on down; we're going to get married". Another, a widower with several children, whose descendants still reside here, in his search for a wife for his son, came across a widow with a marriageable daughter. Because he too was in need of a mother for his family, and because of the distance it was necessary to travel for the wedding, it was decided that, with one trip, he would marry the mother, while his son was united with the daughter. For expediency, a double wedding was held.

L. M. Doerschlag admitted that when he married Lillian Robinson there was no church pomp or splendor for the couple. Rather, the county judge was called in from his sheep herding duties to tie the nuptial knot.

The charivari furnished the relatives and friends with an evening of hilarious entertainment at the expense of the newlyweds. In 1891, the Winona Times reported, "Some of the boys treated Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Sleasing to a little cowbell and shotgun music last Saturday night".

Mrs. Ten Clay told how the young people in their neighborhood did not charivari them at the time of the wedding because there had been a death in the family, so they held off until Halloween, and then doubled up on the event. They really did a job of it! The buggy was astride the stable roof, the cultivator on top of the straw stack, harnesses taken apart and scattered, etc. Not vandalism; just high spirits!

When Dr. George Monteith married Lucy Hubbard in 1913, the custom in Hazelton was to give the couple a free ride—the groom on a burro pulling a two-wheeled cart in which the bride rode. It didn't do a bit of good to object as there were plenty of huskies on hand to take charge of the situation.

Linton's first organized band serenaded one of their members, Jess Chase and his bride, and spent all the money in the treasury for a set of dishes.

Mrs. Orson Ott discovered a new tradition in their vicinity. To announce a forthcoming wedding, two boys had decorated their horse and buggy with bright ribbons to invite the neighbors. All guests were requested to do likewise. Although they had never heard of this custom before, they spruced up their team and buggy with streamers too, for after all, "When in Rome—".

Indians

Josephine Waggoner, daughter of Chas. M. McCarty, Burleigh County's first elected sheriff, vividly recalled the tumultuous life on the prairie frontier. Her mother was a Sioux, a fact which saved Mrs. Waggoner's life on more than one occasion. In August of 1884 she and her mother were alone in their tent when four Rees, deadly enemies of the Sioux, entered.

"Two of the Rees seemed friendly", she stated in an article written in the Emmons County Record in 1939, "But the other two had black stripes painted across their faces which meant they were looking for death. Their legs were bare and bloody. They had rammed sharpened sticks thru the fleshy parts of their thighs. This was done in mourning for loved ones who had been slain by the Sioux. They were out for revenge.

"Mother, realizing our danger, quickly mentioned the name of her uncle, Gray Eagle, a Sioux married into the Rees. They then laid down their arms, shook hands with us and sat down to the food mother placed for them. She also gave each of them a blanket and some tobacco."

Later, the same Rees went on down Apple Creek and into Emmons County and murdered Andy Marsh's wife, an Indian woman. Marsh and James Gayton operated wood yards for steamships along the Missouri. They had a yard at Glanavon, another below the mouth of the Cat Tail, and a third on Horsehead flat. They lived together in one house, Marsh married to a Ree and Gayton to a Sioux. While Marsh was out walking around with his wife one day, a Ree sneaked up behind them and shot her. It is believed that the Rees made the mistake of killing one of their own tribe, and what they intended to do was to slay Gayton's Sioux wife.

After her father's death, Josephine went with her mother to the Standing Rock reservation to live. It was there she married Waggoner, a U.S. army carpenter.

When Sitting Bull's body was brought back to the agency from the chief's Grand River camp, Waggoner was assigned to construct the coffin for the slain medicine man. Sitting Bull was shot by Indian police who said he resisted arrest.

Maria Lee Kyes said that her mother's first encounter with the Indians frightened her almost to death. An old Indian woman came one day and at the sight of Mrs. Lee she began to weep and wail. It developed that Mrs. Chopper, the old Indian, thought she was a girl that she had stolen from the whites and who had later been taken from her. From that day forward, the Lees had a true friend and no more fear of the Indians was felt. Mrs. Chopper promised faithfully to cross the river and save her foster family should any trouble break out. This Indian woman became very fond of her white grandchildren and as long as she lived she brought gifts whenever she came visiting.

Stanley Kurtz remembers that one early



One Bull and White Bull, nephews of Sitting Bull, and Frank Fiske, professional photographer.

summer morning his father heard a noise, got up to investigate and found eight or ten Indian bucks in the summer kitchen. One of them who could speak some English assured him that they meant no harm. One named White Feather showed him a paper signed by a Commanding Army Officer from Minnesota. The paper stipulated that any help given the Indians would be appreciated. He gave them a couple of home-cured hams and they were happy. The Indians were on their way from Fort Yates to Fort Totten.

When Warren Mandigo was 16 years old he had been to Williamsport to get the mail and while there, saw a caravan of Indians going from Standing Rock Reservation to Devils Lake for their regular visit. He rode up on a hill and saw teepees down on a flat near the creek a mile or so away. He had seen several policemen with the caravan, so he decided to ride down and visit with them. One of the policemen told him there were about 500 people in the party and that they were going to Devils Lake where they were to have horse races, a general Fall Festival and picnic. He talked good English and after a short visit with him, Warren started toward home. Of course it had been impressed on his mind that Indians were all right except those with long hair, which was an indication that they had not willingly come into the reservation. While riding through some very rough country, he came across the creek and up a little hill and there he met an Indian with a rifle and long hair—clear down to his shoulders. A prairie chicken had flown up and lighted a little way off, so Warren told him where the chicken was and rode on, fully expecting to be shot in the back any minute. Probably that Indian was as friendly as any of them, but it was a great relief when he got a mile away from him.

Meade Ward said, "One day, when I was working along the road, Mr. Fool Bear, one of General Custer's scouts, came along. I showed him a jack rabbit up on the side of a hill. He could not talk much English and I was no better talking Indian, but we could make each other understand. He wanted me to shoot the rabbit for him, so I sneaked up, and when the rabbit raised its head, I shot it. When I gave it to the Indian, he examined it all over, and found that the only place the rabbit was hit was through the eye. He had a lot to say (mostly in sign-language) about what a good shot I was". Meade was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Fool Bear, a custom the Indians had in the early days.

Nels Martinson, one of the band of 23 Swedes and Norwegians who arrived in Steele in 1883, homesteaded in the Brad-dock area. During the drought of that period, members of the colony were forced to seek other means of livelihood. One method was the gathering and selling of the bleached buffalo bones lying on the prairies.

On one of Martinson's trips to market with a load of bones, the proprietor of the Pacific Hotel in Bismarck offered Martinson \$10 in cash if he would take a passenger to Winona the following day. To his horror and surprise the passenger proved to be none other than Sitting Bull in full regalia of buffalo-horn headdress and war paint, who was returning from St. Paul where he had been called by the government to give his version of the Custer Massacre. The amount offered for the trip seemed enormous for those times and overcame Martinson's misgivings, but the trip proved uneventful.

Joseph Clark, a buffalo hunter employed by the railroad company in the early 1870s,

had told friends of one time when he was badly frightened. When after buffalo, he saw a bunch of redskins coming in his direction. He was on foot, and immediately took to his heels, heading for cover. As he ran he was doing some fast thinking, expecting any minute to be biting the dust. But, escaping the worst, he finally slowed down, out of breath, and decided there was no use to run any more—if he was going to die, it would be with his lungs full of air anyway. (Later he learned that the redskins were chasing a wounded buffalo).

Alta Bales Sleasing wrote, "We hadn't lived in the shack a week till the Indians found us, and we had plenty of company all winter. One day two or three squaws were sitting by our fire. Mother had fed them—they were always hungry, or said they were. Our little sister Eva was cute little black-eyed child, and they thought she was nice. One of them had her on her lap. They were great gum chewers and that old Indian took her gum out of her mouth and popped it into Eva's. She began chewing it as happily as could be. They all smiled over it, but poor Mother was flabbergasted. It really was quite amusing to us. Mother soon made an excuse and took Eva outside, where she made short work of that gum!

"The Sioux Indian Reservation was just across the river from us, so it was an easy matter for them to come over in the winter. The Government had moved them onto the Reservation and furnished food and clothing. Their supplies were issued at Fort Yates, about 7 miles from us. Some of the clothing they would not wear. The squaws and old men wore moccasins, but the boys and girls who went to government schools or missions had to wear shoes and dress very much as the white people. They tried to sell or trade clothing of different kinds to the white men, such as shoes, overcoats, etc. They would sit by our fire an hour or more saying hardly a word, then bring out from under their blanket something they wanted to sell, and say "opate waccopomanie? Opaté is their word for sell, buy or trade. Waccopomanie was any kind of clothing.

"In the spring of 1888 we moved to the mill where Oliver and Father were working, and we boarded the mill hands. I think we were pestered with more Indians the following winter than ever before or after. Just hordes of them each day."

Indian Uprising

In the Fall of 1890 the Emmons County pioneers were very nervous about the reports that Sitting Bull, a famous Hunkpapa Sioux chief, and his band were planning an uprising against the white men who were taking their lands and killing their game. Ghost dances were held, and it was said that Sitting Bull had indicated his willingness to undergo any amount of suffering to maintain his right to be free from the white man's regulations, and said, "The Great Spirit didn't make me an agency Indian".



Buffalo skin teepee

The rumors spread, and the settlers agreed that if the Indians did indeed come across the Missouri River, they would try to get to Eureka and join forces.

George W. (Win) Tracy, a freighter, was coming home from Eureka with two loads of freight and stopped for the night at Philip Ables at the Spring Creek Crossing. He wrote:

"There were four or five other men there who were all going to town with wheat. The ground was frozen hard and it was a perfectly still night and a wagon could be heard a long distance. Our window was



Full Regalia

open and about ten o'clock P.M. we heard a pounding which we knew must be a lot of wagons. I was very tired and didn't get up but the others did and they went down to the bridge about twenty rods. The teams stopped about ten minutes, then drove on. They said there were seventy five wagons filled with people and that the Indians were in LaGrace sacking the town. I had been around the area so much that I knew there was no danger for the whites. The trouble was all between Sitting Bull's band of about three hundred people and his own police.

"Well, we were still arguing about that for another hour when the rumbling started again and we all got up and waited at the bridge. The first team was driven by a man I knew and I never saw such a crazy lot of men. Their horses were soaked with sweat. They were all thoroughly convinced the Indians were there, but had no evidence. This man said to me, You will never live to get home. And on they drove.

"I got home about ten P.M. The first farm that had a living soul on it was the Pollocks, and they must have been notified, but it sure didn't panic them. When I got home the family hadn't heard about it.

"Just after Dec. 1st (soldier's pay day), I stayed at Winona all night; I had some bills due me from the saloons and we expected a lot of business that night. After taps, about 11:30, the dance hall was pretty well filled, probably fifty or more soldiers whooping it up, and I sat there taking it in, and all at once a sergeant stepped in and said, Boys, get the h— out of here. You have just one hour to get saddled up and march.

"Of course, we knew it must be Sitting Bull. I stayed down till noon the next day and about 10 A.M., the cavalry came in with eleven dead Indians. Sitting Bull and the chief-of-police were among them. It was sure good riddance of one bad Indian who was despised by his own people. They told me at Eureka that there were three hundred teams in Eureka at daylight that morning."

Weiger Rodenburg and John Van Boven went to Eureka to buy some clothing and grocery supplies for the coming winter. While staying overnight they were awakened by the rumble of wagons and shouting of voices that "The Indians are coming!" People left their homes and property for a distance of 70 miles. They kept pouring into the town for at least twenty four hours.

Gerrit Renskers, too, was at Eureka when he heard the rumor, but instead of staying where he was safe, he hastened home to protect his family, everywhere meeting wagons loaded with household goods, and families fleeing for their lives. He arrived home at night and found the family peacefully asleep, not even having heard about the Indians.

Will Cleveringa told how someone came pounding on his door during the night to notify him that the the Indians had already crossed the river and were ready to kill and scalp anybody they met. He asked what the plans were and the man replied

that everyone was going to the Westfield Church to make a sort of fort and defend themselves, getting all the guns together so they could fight them there. Mr. Cleveringa managed to calm his neighbor and convince him that his wife and new baby were better off at home than going on such a wild ride.

Since it was fall and threshing was in progress, those that didn't panic were very short-handed, as most of the Holland settlement was deserted.

Mrs. Wm. Green had set her bread dough, and in her haste in leaving, it was left on the table. Imagine their surprise when they returned after a few days, to find dough high in the pan, on the table and overflowing to the floor.

Apparently the news spread farther north, too, as Mrs. W. E. Petrie told about the whole community gathering in Winchester for several days and nights until they were sure the danger was over.

Most of the pioneers returned to their farms, but a few decided the country was a bit too uncivilized for their taste, so bought railroad tickets at Eureka and went back east.

Spicer Tragedy

(As reported by Jerry Hart)

Paul Holy Track, Philip Ireland, Alec Cadotte, Frank Black Hawk and George Defender were five Indians who, on Feb. 17, 1897, allegedly came to the home of Thomas Spicer, to ask for liquor. Mr. Spicer was a very religious man and was therefore not able to meet their demands.

The Spicer home was located one mile north of the town of Winona. Mr. Spicer was engaged in cleaning out the stable when approached by the Indians. He was using a wheel barrow to haul out the manure and had made three trips from the barn when he was shot in the back as he wheeled the fourth load out to the dump. They dragged the body into the barn where they mutilated his face with a pitch fork and an axe. The body was then placed in an adjoining shed and covered with straw and manure.

Then Paul Holy Track went to the house to call Mrs. Spicer. He told her that her husband wished to see her, so she followed him. As soon as she stepped into the barn, Paul fired a gun load of shot into her face. She was also buried in the straw near a manger.

Following this, the group of murderers moved to the house where they killed Mrs. Spicer's aged mother, Mrs. Ellen Waldron. This was the third person killed and, with their Indian blood full of fire and fury, they looked for more thrills. Alec Cadotte, who acted as leader, proceeded into another room and found Mrs. William Rowse, daughter of the Spicers, with her twin babes of eighteen months.

The mother met the intruder with a shot gun as a club in her hands. She struck Cadotte a blow which staggered him. Here is where Paul Holy Track again performed



The Rowse family

cold blooded murder. Upon his first attempt to enter the room he was struck with a hoe which cut a large gash into his forehead. A man of big stature and strong physique, he again entered the room. This time Mrs. Rowse took another terrific swing at Paul, only to have her hoe catch on a wire which was strung up as a curtain holder. She was also overcome and killed with an axe and a table leg. The twin boys (Alfred and Alvin) were the fifth and sixth victims. Their bodies were left lying on a settee with a bloody axe beside them.

After ransacking the house and stealing some items, the Indians made their escape across the Missouri River to the Standing Rock Reservation.

Discovery of the deaths was made the following morning by John Spicer, who at first thought the murder had been done by his brother who had then committed suicide. But when Thomas Spicer's body was found buried in the stable, this theory proved false. The citizens of Winona were notified, and Jerry Hart was one of four people who were first to see the remains of

the murdered family and was one of the men who found Mr. Spicer's body buried in the barn. Due to the snow which made traveling difficult, and the further fact that there were no telephones in those days, the news of the massacre did not reach the county seat (Williamsport) until the following Saturday afternoon. The excitement produced by the sad news, which was relayed by the "grape vine", knew no bounds and the feeling ran high. To hear that a whole family of God-fearing, peace loving people should have been wantonly and cruelly murdered, in cold blood, aroused a spirit of sympathy hitherto unknown in these parts. The bodies of the victims of the homicide had been buried before the people in the northern part of the county were aware of the sad occurrence.

At this point we will take up the story as related by Win Tracy. He said, "That evening Joe Clark and his wife and girl, Rosie, were at our house. At about 11 o'clock Joe and I were at a cribbage game when I heard a wagon stop at our back door and Frank McConville hollered 'Tracy!'. By the sound of his voice I knew something bad was coming. He told us of the tragedy and asked Joe and me to spread the word. We didn't sleep much that night and at daybreak I jumped on a horse and was soon at Winona. There was a little house east of town where Dick Evans lived, and the bodies were all laid out there. Jack McCrory had been watchman there all the night. They were buried as soon as William Rowse got home. He had been across the River for a few days and his wife had taken that opportunity to visit her parents and grandmother. We didn't even go to the funeral as we were afraid to leave our children. All agreed it must have been some crazy man. My men, for a month, didn't dare go out after dark alone, even to the barn. As for myself, I kept as close to the gun rack as possible. The tension was still on for thirty days, and then the story broke and people began to feel more secure."



One of the victims, Lillian Rowse

THE INVESTIGATION

H. A. Armstrong, the States Attorney in 1897, told about the investigation that followed. He said, "The day after I was notified I made my way to the town of Winona on horseback to investigate, but little could be done as the Indian Agent had issued an order preventing the civil authorities from entering the Reservation to investigate the case. This order was soon revoked by the Indian Department at Washington, and we were permitted to enter and press our investigation. In company with the county sheriff, Peter Shier, we undertook to unravel the mystery and ascertain, if possible, the perpetrators of the crime. A few days later Frank Black Hawk, a half breed (Indian and Negro), who lacked only one term from graduation at the U.S. Indian school in Pennsylvania, and Alec Coudotte, another half breed (Indian and French) were arrested at Bismarck when the sheriff followed them there. After being transported to Williamsport, the county seat, there was not enough evidence to hold them, so the hearing was postponed.

"In the meantime, Aaron Wells ('Boss Farmer' at the Cannon Ball) was present for the interrogations. He was part Mohawk, and nick-named by the Indians, 'The Fox'. He was intelligent and shrewd, deserving the credit for unraveling the mysteries of the case. On the strength of facts gleaned by Mr. Wells and the states attorney in their investigation at the Cannon Ball sub-agency, Paul Holy Track was arrested. He was a full blooded Indian boy in his teens, who could read English quite well, and after repeated questionings, he confessed and implicated Phillip Ireland, another teen-ager, and George Defender. All were taken into custody with special guards, as it was feared that relatives and friends of the murder victims would retaliate.



THE TRIAL

"Alec Coudotte was tried first, on June 1, 1897 with Judge W. Winchester presiding. Coudotte pleaded 'not guilty' to five counts of murder. The State was represented by Armstrong and Allen, and the defense by Atty's Stevens of Bismarck and Geo. W. Lynn of Winchester. The jury returned a verdict of 'guilty' after the evidence produced by the testimony of the two 'boys', Holy Track and Ireland. Much evidence given by the Indians had to be interpreted so the trial was longer than usual. His punishment was to be death upon the scaffold, by hanging. The defense lawyers asked for a new trial, and the

execution was postponed.

George Defender was tried next with similar evidence. They asked for a change of venue, which was denied but were granted a change of judges. This resulted in more delay and a recess. When Court opened in July, the Hon. O. E. Sauter presided, and once again, a 'not guilty' plea was entered. His attorneys made a great effort to prove an alibi that Defender was at the mission school at the time, but Father Francis declined to substantiate that assertion. After 60 hours, the jury couldn't agree. It was impossible to impanel another jury from the county, so a change of place of trial was granted. This also applied to the prospective trial of Black Hawk—both cases were transferred to Burleigh County.

"George Defender and Frank Black Hawk were returned to Bismarck to await trials. The other three, Coudotte, under sentence of death, and Paul Holy Track and Phillip Ireland (as yet untried) were placed in the county jail at Williamsport to await the outcome of the appeal to the Supreme Court in the Coudotte case.

"The Supreme court arrived at the conclusion that the evidence was insufficient to support a conviction, and a new trial should be held for Alec Coudotte. If no more evidence could be furnished, this meant that upon a second trial they could possibly go 'scot-free'."



Sheriff and suspects leaving Fort Yates

On Oct. 13, 1804, the Lewis and Clark exploring party crossed what is now the South Dakota—North Dakota State line.

THE LYNCHING

Once again, we take up the Win Tracy version. He said, "After the Coudotte conviction, we all came home well satisfied and life went on as usual, but since the hanging date wasn't set and the fact that the Indian agent at Ft. Yates worked all summer to get a pardon or a re-trial concerned us all. A prominent man in Winona was very much interested in this affair and he devoted his time, pledged his financial aid, and informed on happenings. One day he drove up to the ranch, took me aside and asked my opinion of the developments. I said, 'I think they will get a new trial'. He agreed and asked if I could furnish any men to do a job. I replied, 'Yes, I am sure of the Kieffers and a couple of other volunteers to go if called. Probably eleven or twelve men'. He answered, 'Fine, I can get twenty around Winona and I will keep you posted'.

"Well, time went on until about two weeks before execution date and sure enough, the case was taken up before another judge at Burleigh County. That settled it! We weren't surprised one afternoon about five o'clock when Frank McConville drove up, called me out and said, 'Be at the old Brindle barn one mile west of the jail at eleven this evening'. That was short notice, as it was forty miles to go. My wife started supper at once and I sent Pete Knudson to notify our gang. They all responded but two said they were sick. (Sickness comes in handy sometimes, but we did round up ten men, not boys). My wife fixed a lunch to take along. Hal brought his family over to stay with mine, and all our men went except the sheep herder. There were ten of us—Hal and I with two of our men in the platform wagon and two men on horses, Tone Sleasing, both Kieffer boys and Joe Safton. There were eighteen in the Winona bunch.

"We met at the time appointed at the Brindle barn. After a forty mile drive, horses do have to rest and feed. Christ Naaden and Tom Kieffer volunteered to stay with the teams. That left twenty-six to go on foot about one mile. We got in at midnight. The town was dark and not a person in sight. The sheriff, Peter Shier, was apparently let in on this affair for he took a vacation and left his deputy, Tom Kelly, on the job. Kelly sure didn't know of it for you never saw a more surprised man. We went up quietly to the jail front door and knocked. Tom came and unlocked the door with a lamp in his hand and we were all inside before he realized it. He, of course, knew us and we didn't care. He tried to argue but finally threw us the keys. We tied handkerchiefs over the faces of two men—Jess Kieffer and Joe Safton, as they had never seen Tom Kelly before and they went in to guard him while the other twenty-four men did the job, which I must say, was a good one!

"Of course, the culprits put up a fight, but they were all in separate cells and were taken one by one, thrown, and their hands tied behind their backs. When we were at the barn someone spoke about



The lynched Indians, Nov. 14, 1897

ropes to hang them with. None had been provided, but most of the riders had cattle ropes tied on their saddles. Someone said, 'Well, a rope that will hold a steer should do for a murderer'. So that was that. Pete Knudson furnished one rope. After they were all tied up it was voted that the husband of this woman be allowed to tie the ropes around their necks. What a satisfaction that must have been! I can still see him in my mind's eye as he stood at their shoulders and slipped the noose over their heads. To the first one he said, 'Now, you son-of-a-b—, I have you right where I want you.' There was a high beef-hoist just back of Mike Rush's hotel. Two of the Indians wouldn't walk so they were hauled down about one block. Only Coudotte walked, but none of them would talk. After they were pulled up and the ropes tied down, the crowd still stayed about thirty minutes. We took beats on the streets to see that no one let them down,

but we got out of town and not a light showed.

"What a trip that was for our horses. Eighty miles between sun to sun. Not so easy on the men either. Of course, there was a big holler about it. The Indians figured that their man, Stevens, would take it up, but he said, 'Nothing doing. Besides, you know that they were all guilty as hell'. Not an attorney in Bismarck would help prosecute and our states attorney told me that if anything was started he would resign.

"And so it finally blew over. The other two, Black Hawk and Defender, were turned loose. Defender was in the last stages of tuberculosis and soon died, but a trap was set for Black Hawk. We all knew that the first thing he would do would be to visit Winona and the idea was to get him. One of the girls at the dance hall slipped him a pint of whiskey when he left and he was found the next day about one-half mile from town—dead.



The Indians bury their dead

Village Sites

A check list of classified Indian Village sites in Emmons County is taken from Lewis F. Crawford's "History of North Dakota". They are as follows:

36. Clam, Souverley, East side of the Missouri on north bank of Horse Head Creek.
37. Steinbrueck, Sherman, Fishing Village, 5 1/2 NE 1/4-30, 136-78, East of the Missouri, three miles south of Glencoe postoffice and almost opposite Eagle Nose Village.
60. Glencoe, East of the Missouri, about two miles above No. 37.
61. Buffalo Corral, Mysterious Corral, or Holy Corral, Sec. 4, 131-79, north side of Corral or Little Beaver Creek in Emmons County. A Buffalo pound for taking buffaloes. (Mandan).
65. Gayton, On east side of Missouri and slightly north of a point opposite the mouth of the Cannon Ball.
67. Livona, An unidentified site on the east side of the Missouri near the mouth of Badger Creek.

The Bismarck Tribune, March 18, 1966, carried an article written by Naomi Buckley Oder, stating:

"The Corbin Hotel had a last fling recently when it once again served its original purpose. After years of being a family residence, it was left vacant until last summer when archeologists moved in to make it their headquarters while literally digging up history.

"Nearby, they had unearthed a large Indian village dating back to the 1400's, before America was discovered. What could be more fitting than for the workers to live in the old hotel?

"The creaking stairs rattled with folks running up and down. The west room was crowded with a large dining table and chairs, where 10 people ate.

"The yard that used to be equipped with a square-dance platform was again alive with tents, trailer houses, improvised shower baths and racks for washing and draining the artifacts from the Indian village.

"The articles found at the site were all brought to the house, where the wives of some of the archeologists would wash and drain, on the racks, every little piece of pottery, flint, arrowhead, bone needles, beads, buffalo bone hoes or whatever was found. Also interesting were the squash seeds and corn found in garbage and storage pits.

"The road in and out of the yard, where the stagecoach used to rumble, was kept dusty with their cars going back and forth as well as those of visitors calling to see some of the articles found during that days exploring."

Apr. 1896: While John Martinson was digging a well on his place near the Logan County line, he uncovered an earthen urn or dish bearing the inscription "Itis Aplis Potities". The urn had apparently lain in the ground for centuries. People with a scientific learning are wondering whether the inscription is Latin or Sioux. If the later, it shows that the Indians of generations ago were much more civilized than at present.



Indian village unearthed by archeologists in 1965, about 4 miles south of Glencoe Church. The village dates to the 1400's.



Sitting Bull

Born in 1831, Chief Sitting Bull led his Sioux warriors in one of the most futile types of warfare: that against progress and change. When, for the sake of his starving and homesick people, he returned with his small band from Canada in 1881, he was classed as an outlaw by the U.S. Gov't. He was shot and killed Dec. 20, 1890 by Sgt. Red Tomahawk, one of the Indian police who had been assigned to arrest him and was buried at Ft. Yates.

Progress

Bridges

According to John H. Worst, first Supt. of School, "One of the greatest drawbacks the pioneers had to undergo the first two or three years was the absence of bridges. In teaming to or from Bismarck, Sterling or Steele, numerous small streams had to be negotiated, and the muck became so deep that it often required several teams to pull a loaded wagon through, which made it necessary for the early settlers to travel at least in pairs, so they could double up their teams at these crossings".

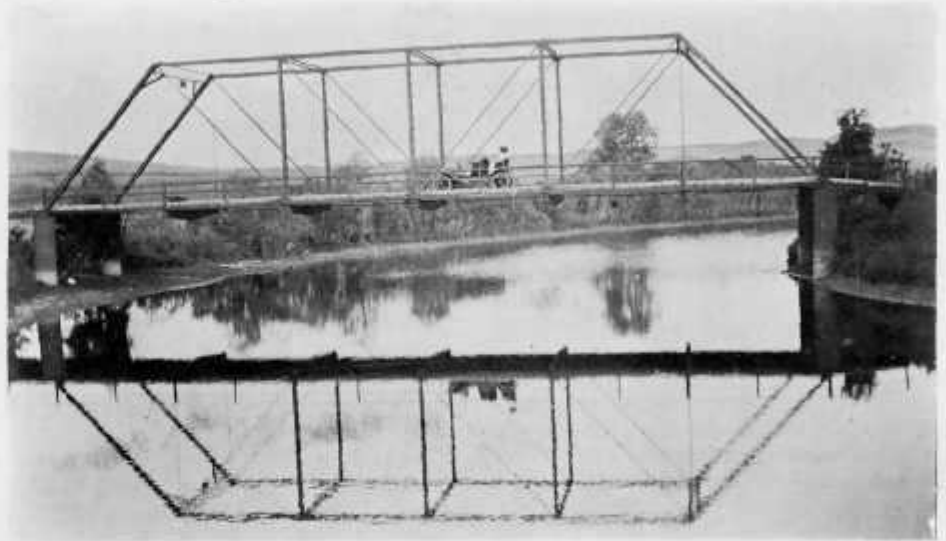
Darwin Streeter told how he moved his printing outfit to Williamsport and his paper would have been issued from the middle of the creek if it hadn't been for Wm. Yeater who came to its rescue and pulled it out of the stream with his team.

Bridges apparently had priority over roads the first few years of organized government, as the levy was set at 2 mills for bridges and only ½ mill for roads.

H. A. Archambault (Shambo) ran a toll-bridge over Beaver Creek for a number of years. He also had a store and road house, so it was a gathering place for the early settlers.

Emmons County's oldest steel bridge, usually called the Emmonsburg Bridge, was located about 18 miles west and 1 mile south of Linton. It was constructed in 1889 at a cost of \$3,000. It replaced Shambo's toll-bridge, and in turn was replaced by the new 300-foot structure on the new river road along the edges of the Oahe Reservoir.

It was a picturesque place for the young people of the vicinity to picnic and fish. Before Glen Woods and Birdie Lee were married in 1907, they had their picture taken on the Emmonsburg Bridge. When it became known that it was going to be torn down, friends went to their home and took them to the bridge site to have a snap-shot made fifty five years after the first picture was taken.



Old Emmonsburg Bridge, built 1889



Emmonsburg Bridge sign



Glenn and Birdie, 1907



Glenn and Birdie, 1962

Freighting

During 1876, Donald Stevenson, Sr. established the "Stevenson Freight Lines" operating between Bismarck and Camp Meade in the Black Hills. The operations were carried on with oxen as power, four to the wagon and generally eight wagons making a train. It took 60 days per trip from Bismarck to the Hills and another 60 to return. Mr. Stevenson operated this freight line until the fall of 1883. His family, during this time, lived at their Emmons County home near Glencoe at the D. S. Ranch.

When Fort Yates was established shortly after the Custer Massacre in 1876, the Government was paying \$3.00 a day and board for man and team to haul much needed food and supplies from Eureka, the railroad terminal. Although a man with horses could move more quickly, William Cleveringa and four of his neighbors, who had only ox teams, went to Henry Van Beek who was in charge of the hauling, and applied for jobs. He said, "My dear men, you can't go with oxen. It is the middle of winter." But they insisted, so he yielded and gave them an order for 5 loads of grain. It took them a full week to complete the assignment, traveling 150 long, cold miles. For this they received \$18.00 each. Mr. Cleveringa also told of being gone 21 days and receiving \$63.00. He added, "We thought we were capitalists!"

At this time the sacks for hauling grain were woven of heavy cotton material and stood 36 inches high and 16 inches in diameter when filled. Twenty sacks of wheat, about a ton and a half, were the usual load in a farm wagon for a team of horses. At 40 cents per bushel, the load brought around \$20.00. Hauling grain in burlap bags sewed with twine at the top was a method that came into use years later.

In 1890 the Government was hiring settlers to haul provisions for soldiers in the Black Hills. Homer Boschker remembers his father telling that he wanted to go, but was turned down because his horses were light and unshod. However some of the neighbors were hired, at \$7.50 a day, and were gone for 30

days. In this group were E. D. Putnam, Peter Leonard, Arend Hasper, Arnold Int Veldt, John Van Boven and others from the Hull vicinity. Ironically, after hauling provisions, they ran short of food themselves on their return trip.

John Goughnour was a Wagon Master on one of the trains that traveled to the Black Hills. His freight was primarily gold mining machinery. Gold had been discovered there in 1874, and it created "big business". Another freighter on the Black Hills run was Robert Buchanan, Sr. He said his trains were never molested by Indians, although many mornings moccasin tracks could be seen around their camp.

One of the first jobs that William McAllister, Sr. had in 1886 when he came to the Glencoe area, was freighting by mule train from Bismarck to Fort Yates. Most of these wagon trains traveled down the east side of the Missouri River to Winona where they ferried across to Fort Yates. This route was considered the safest. For this service, he received the sum of 25 cents per day. During that period there were no hourly rates of pay or work days of 8 hours.

Win Tracy recalled that in 1889, a bad year for crops, he needed money for the winter, so went to Winona to see if there was any "teaming" to be done. Mr. Douglas hired him to haul 1,200 bushels of oats. They could be purchased at Eureka for 22 cents per bushel and Douglas would pay 33 cents, delivered. By trailing one team, Win could haul 200 bushels per trip of 5 days. In those days \$22 for five days was good pay. He made 6 trips in 30 days, never missing a day. On the 7th trip, however, he got caught in a severe snow storm. After that job of freighting, other jobs came his way—mostly beer and whiskey to be sold in Winona. Many people wanted lumber, salt and other staples, so Win and his brother, Hal, began their own freight line. They always sent one 4-horse team and one 2-horse team. If more freight was ordered, they could handle it. They began that line in 1891 and ran it steadily until 1900. When the Army was moved from Fort Yates, their freighting played out at once, but it was a good job while it lasted.

Railroads

Rumors of the coming of railroads began almost as soon as the county was organized, since the Federal Government always encouraged their extension into new areas of the west. By the Homestead Act, two sections of land in each township were allocated to the railroad companies.

But it was not until April 1898 that most of the material for the extension from Kulm to Bismarck had been purchased. Officials promised that the Soo line would reach the edge of Burleigh County before the end of the year, and Oct. 6, 1898 the track layers passed the new town of Braddock. Three weeks later a regular bi-weekly train and passenger coach were coming into that infant town. The first station agent was G. L. Head.

The last Soo passenger was carried July 14, 1964.

As soon as the Soo line was finished, it became urgent that the Milwaukee branch line to Linton be completed to protect the heavy grain and cattle trade, which was threatening to move via the Soo to Minnesota, and which the Milwaukee wanted to carry to Chicago. Already in December 1901 the RECORD predicted that two railroads, the Northern Pacific and the Milwaukee, would meet at some point near Linton. Three months later the prediction was confirmed when Charles Pfeffer began securing sites southeast of the court house for the depot, side tracks and round house.

The first Milwaukee train reached Strasburg Dec. 1, 1902 and W. H. Coonick was their station agent. On May 9, 1903 the train reached Linton, where the first agent was P. D. Robbins.

Sunday July 26th of that year was a gala day in Linton because of the excursion on the Milwaukee from various points south, including South Dakota. Two sections of the train arrived in the morning bringing about 800 people. The excursionists marched north up Broadway with the S. D. Brass Band. Fakirs and gamblers lined the streets; there was even a snake manager-



Mudhole on Broadway



Mrs. C. A. Patterson on NP engine

ie. Baseball between two out-of-town teams was played in the afternoon. Between 6 and 7 P.M. the two sections of the train pulled out.

The first regular passenger train from the south arrived Aug. 20, 1905, coming in on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and left in each case the next morning. Soon a daily passenger and mail service was inaugurated and was a vast improvement over the previous tri-weekly service.

The Northern Pacific felt the same urgency to complete their branch line, planning a depot on the John Roop land in Section 20, 135-76. The town that would be born was to be named for Roop's daughter, Hazel. The depot was 18 x 70'; the water tank 33' in circumference. The motive power was an 18' wind wheel on a 40' tower over a drilled well with plenty of water. Water was also supplied from here to the

stock yards about 150 yards distant from the well. In Hazelton, Roy Pravitz was the station agent. The Northern Pacific also planned a side station further south to be known as Godwin (actually it became Godkin.) The first Northern Pacific train reached Linton on Nov. 5, 1903.

A railroad-related tragedy occurred in the spring of 1904 when melting snow water raised so quickly that the flood washed out the tracks. Julius C. Klabunde, innocently coming on this flood in the dark of the night, was drowned.

The first railroad smashup in the county occurred on Nov. 3, 1905, when, about a quarter mile south of Strasburg, the engine struck a cow and was derailed. Several stock cars were lost and the fireman injured when he jumped from the train. Twenty-five miles per hour was the speed of the train at the time of the

accident.

A second wreck occurred Jan. 23, 1907 when the westbound Soo was derailed due to spreading of the rails, about a quarter mile east of Campbell. This train was made up of two engines, mail and baggage car, tourist sleeper and a first and second class coach. It was carrying about 40 passengers, but no one was hurt.

The Linton photographer, Don Tracy, took pictures of the wreck on Sept. 20, 1913 about 3 miles south of Linton, when a freight train jumped the track. Lost in the wreck was a tank car of kerosene, leaving Linton without that much needed product for several days.

In the early days arrival of the trains was so uncertain that the local residents sometimes referred to the engine as "Old Scrap Iron Bill—always breaking down and not reaching the destination".



First Milwaukee into Linton



NP snowplow, 1909



Linton Depot



Crew that built the NP, 1903

Automobiles

In March 1906, C. A. Patterson went to Minneapolis to buy a car; an eight HP job. His was also the first accident, for in May he ran into a bull on Broadway, broke one of the headlamps and scared the bull.

The State Legislature had just passed the following auto laws: Not to be driven faster than 8 miles per hour in any town, village or city; to carry a horn or bell and sound it when coming up to the rear of any animal-drawn vehicle; to use a muffler and carry lights; to stop when so signalled by any other vehicle. Breaking of any of these laws to be a misdemeanor and punishable by a \$10 to \$50 fine.

By May 1908, the Emmons County Record was boasting: "It is doubtful whether there is another town with a population of between 500 and 600 that has as many autos as Linton." The total is fourteen, as follows:

Henry A. Armstrong	Ford
Linton Bazaar	International
Bert Chase	Cadillac
E. A. Crain	Buick
G. A. Herolz	Buick
A. H. Irvine	Buick
F. B. Irvine	St. Lewis
W. O. Erwin	Ford
Wm. Jones	Ford
C. A. Patterson	Buick
W. E. Petrie	Buick
J. H. Reamer	Pontiac
C. Rowerdink	Rambler
A. W. Sims	Buick

The first horseless carriage sighted around Westfield belonged to Charles Lennan. Fred Cotton owned the first Braddock car, and in Hazelton W. L. Yeater was first. Probably the honor went to the Temple boys in Temvik.

An Automobile Association was formed May 11, 1912 with each town represented.

According to the "History of Temvik" by Gary M. Monahan, the first highway reached Temvik in 1921, when U.S. Highway 83 was extended from Hazelton to Linton, the work being done by mules dragging heavy scrapers and graders. This road cut through the residential section, past the business district, and on east. This highway made the town more easily



The W. T. McGuire, Wm. Grogan and P. T. Malone families in 1918 Dort



Edward Tempel



A Sunday outing (Buick)



High Centered



Wm. Bechtle and crew unloading new Fords



R. Sautter's bags of wool on way to market

accessible for the area residents and proved to be beneficial to the business life of the community.

With all of these cars coming into the county, the commissioners were besieged with requests for better roads. So, from the Commissioners proceedings dated July 1, 1922, we find a resolution naming an Emmons County Highway System consisting of 21 roads which were to be graded, ditched and surfaced (graveled) in proper condition for public travel.

Some of the early day cars included Reo, Overland, Willys-Knight, Packard, Pierce-Arrow, Essex, Peerless, Star, Stutz, Nash and Chandler.

Livery stables began to advertise the addition of auto-livery service. Red gasoline pumps were added and garages gradually took over the harness shop trade. When the Burma-Shave signs hit the county, everyone knew the auto was here to stay.

The Emmons County Auto Association was organized July 17, '09 for the purpose of improving all roads between towns in the county. At thistime speed limit in town for al "auto buggies" was 8 mph. A trip to Mound City took 4½ hours.



Antique car in 1953 Jubilee parade in Hazelton



Wm. Gabbert Transfer Co. hauling ice

FARMING

After a few years of farming with primitive tools, the farmers felt a great need for farm machinery. However, the cost was more than an individual could handle, so many neighbors banded together and shared the cost of farming equipment. The Omio Co-Operative Threshing Company, W. M. Schwab, President and The Glanavon Lightning Threshing Company, Simon Fetterly, President, are examples of this kind of Co-op.

At Strasburg Casper Feist, Jacob Feist, Peter Kraft and Frank Giesinger invested in a rig. The whole neighborhood gathered to wonder at and admire this machinery. Since nobody was experienced in running it, at the first try-out the straw blower was not put in place, so broke off and crashed to the ground. Jacob Feist, in trying to avoid being hit, fell to the ground so everyone thought he was injured. When they found he was unhurt, they all enjoyed a good laugh at Jacob's expense.

Frances Baker Kurtz remembers that threshing was an exciting event every fall for the children. They had much fun running around the circular paths worn deep by the horses after the threshing machine was moved to a new setting. It took eight, sometimes ten horses to make a threshing team.

During World War II days, the farmers had a very hard time getting the crops harvested because of labor shortage. Many of the white-collar business men spent their spare time out in the fields helping as best they could.

In 1942 Martin Walther, rural Linton, hired a group of men and boys to operate his threshing machine as usual, but the draft kept dwindling his crew. He finished the season with only one helper.

The next year, when the manpower shortage was still a reality, he solved the problem by hiring an all-girl crew to haul bundles. Six girls in his neighborhood answered his plea for help and "manned" the bundle wagons. They were Mrs. Hollis (Rohrich) McGilvery, Hermina Rohrich, Johanna and Viola Zacher and Tillie and Loretta Masset.

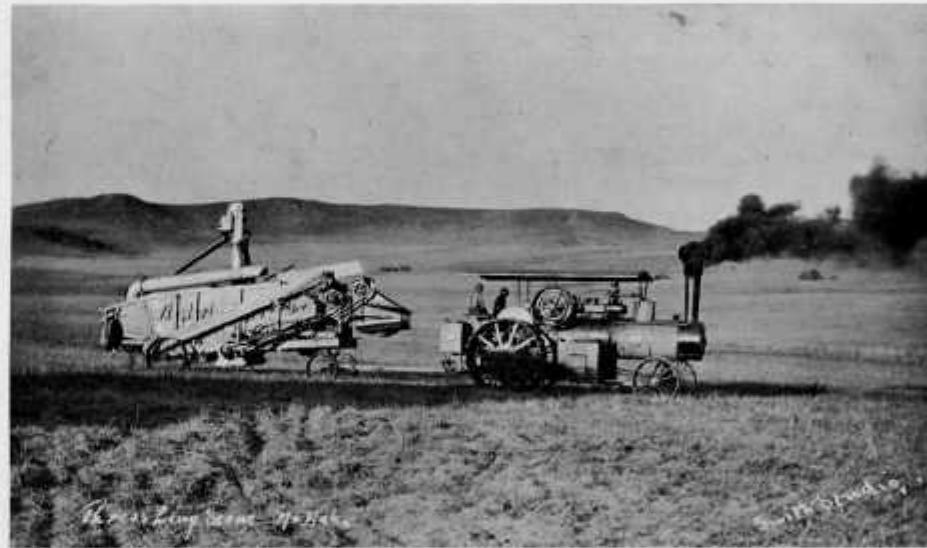
Martin was well satisfied—in fact, admitted they were more dependable than boys.

Timber along the Missouri River was a hideout for criminals. James Smith, escaped murderer hid here for weeks, eking out a miserable existence, before he was captured in Oct. '02 by Sheriff Robert Cotton.

Many small communities with summer homes and trailers have sprung up along the river banks. The first of these was Winona Spring Bay. Now there are Jennerville, Glenwood Acres, Winona Estates, Glencoe Estates and Badger Bay.



Steam Engine and plows on flat SW of Linton



O. A. Schaeffer's threshing rig



Martin Walther's all-girl crew



O'Callaghan's "Briggs" steamer, 1915



Nelson Bros., Braddock



Walter Krick's Avery under-mounted steam tractor



Early day farm in Hull-Westfield area

Emmons County Farm Names

Baxter, Wm.
Burlingame, R. C.
Baker, Wesley, Sr.
Brown, R. U.
Burbage, James
Crimmins, D. C.

Crimmins, Herman
Devan, Frank E.
Dickson, Alfred J.
Farness, John
Frederick, A. J.

Goughnour, Frank
Grenz, G. C. & Sons
Grunfelder, Anton
Haley, John
Hanson Brothers
Jacobson, Axel
Jepson, Martin
Ketchum, Ben
Klein, Wendelin
Kocher, John J.

Koppy, Steven
Landsberger, John B.
Landsberger, John J.
Larson, Ludwig
Little, Raymond E.
Martini, Otto R.
Mayland, Arthur O.
McAllister, Wm.
McConville, Ed
McNeider, Wm.
Mikesell, J. Watt

Nelson, O. W.
Nelson, Robert
Pearson, Gustave
Pearson, Inda
Person, Gustav E.

Rohrich, Joe K.

Roman, Karl F.
Ryan, John J.
Rypkema, R. H.
Saville, Sarah
Shafer, Leroy E.
Schlangen, John
Shier, Peter
Sjerslee, Ole A.
Stanton, John A.
Steiner, Edward W.
Stevenson, Donald
Sundahl, Hjalmer
Suverly, George S.
Tracy, Hal
Tye, A. E.
Van Soest, Mauritz
Wagher, R. G.
Wilde, John

Green Valley Ranch
West Side Farm
Riverview Farm
Hillside View Stock Farm
Livona Stock Farm
West Hazelton Stock Farm
Brookside Stock Farm
Highland Stock Farm
Northview Farm
Fair Plain Farm
Pleasant View Stock Farm
Pioneer Stock Farm
J. T. Ranch, Inc.
Greenfield Stock Farm
Devil's Gulch Ranch
Crescent Farm
Busy Bee Stock Farm
Marfindale Farm
Pleasant View Farm
Clear View Farm
Elk Horn Ranch
Woodlea Ranch
Grand Canyon Stock Farm
Jumby Farm
Crystal Spring Farm
Mount Pleasant Farm
Fairview Farms
Spring Meadow Stock Farm
Rohrich's Roadside Ranch
The Rosebud Farm
Sunny Side Farm
Hillsview Stock Farm
Ridgeville Farm
Hill View Farm
Riverside Ranch
Dinner Ranch
Home Farm
Sulphur Springs Farm
Crooked Creek Farm
D. S. Ranch
Pleasant Valley Farm
Art Grove Farm
Sheffield Pony Ranch
Valley View Stock Farm
Home Sweet Home Farm
Bull Dog Ranch
Lake Grove Farm



Hay Stacker



Threshing on O. O. Johnson Ranch

CORN SHOW

At the North Dakota Corn Show in Bismarck on Oct. 26th to the 29th, 1932, our county won State honors for the sixth time and received the cup for the third time, giving them permanent possession of it. Sweepstake championships were won by Ernest Goehring of Hazelton, Peter Boschker of Pollock, and John Schiermeister of Hazelton on Mercer Flint, Early Flint and Gehu varieties. Missing notables among the veteran exhibitors were D. C. Crimmins, Emmons County Corn King, who had been hailed out, and Elmer Anderson whose crop had been damaged by hoppers. Neither had any corn to show. At least 20 farmers won cash premiums in the show.

Two samples of our winners were taken to the International Livestock and Grain Show at Chicago that year.

The display of Emmons County prize corn had never been equalled before, and this crop is supposed to be the best since 1923. Both Strasburg and Hazelton had had small shows earlier that month.





Matt Stramer showing Shorthorn.



**Sodded-up water tank.
Meade Ward on horse.**



Meade Ward and his Percheron Stallion



Victor Nelson showing Aberdeen Angus



Dave Crimmins showing Shorthorn

TELEPHONES

While A. E. Chambers was operating an elevator in Temvik in the early 1900's, he learned that at Mandan they were taking out their 3-bar generator telephones, and suggested that the Temvik merchants buy a number of them to build a telephone line from their homes to the stores. They did so and at once the farmers got interested and wanted to know if they too might get on the line, so they included a number of farm homes. To reach them they strung wires on fences, and where there were no fences they used cottonwood poles. So many people got interested that they had to incorporate what was called the "Emmons County Telephone Company." Cedar poles were purchased and a real system built that connected the Temvik community with the county seat, Linton, and with Hazelton. The central office in Temvik was operated by Mrs. Mattie McVey.

To begin with, the independent telephone lines were a hodge-podge operation, according to Mrs. Bill (Ella) Olson of Kintyre. Some of the public minded business men conceived the "Kintyre Telephone Co.", tied in all the farm lines and the Bell System, and set up a switchboard in the Olson home. Ella was chief (and only) operator, a position held for over 30 years. At its peak and hey-day, the Company had over 250 subscriber-members.

In June of 1903 a phone exchange was built in the "Linton House". The Linton Cornet Band played on the porch of the hotel every Saturday evening, and all along the line residents could hear the music.

In Mrs. Henry Ten Clay's "Life History", she states that in the summer of 1913 Peter Borr, Sr. got the idea that their community, the Holland Settlement, should have phone service and he worked hard to put it across. Being successful, he became President of the "Overland Telephone Co.". The switchboard was located in Westfield but service was provided for the surrounding territory. The community was divided into party lines of as many as 17 families on one line. Oh, the rubbering! The rent was \$18.00 per year. A clever arrangement much appreciated was that every Saturday evening at exactly 7 o'clock the operator rang 5 shorts so everyone had the right time on Sunday. A general ring was used for emergencies, such as fires. When 7 shorts were rung, it meant that someone in the community had died and the name of the deceased and the time for burial were announced.

A list of Emmons County telephone lines and approximate dates of establishment is as follows:

Beaver Valley Telephone Co.	1919
BEK Mutual Aid Corporation	1957
Braddock-Kintyre Telephone Co.	1917
Braddock Telephone Co.	1914
Capitol Central Telephone Co.	1906
Dakota Automatic Telephone Co.	1942
Dakota Central Telephone Co.	1903
Dakota Farmers Telephone Co.	1923
Danbury Telephone Co.	1926

E.L.K. Telephone Co.	1925
Emmons County Telephone Co.	1909
Farmers Mutual Telephone Co.	1919
Hague Farmers Telephone Co.	1917
Independent Telephone Co.	1939
Kintyre South Line	1923
Kleppe Telephone Co.	1925
Kurtz Telephone Co.	1937
Mattern Telephone Co.	1960
Morton Rural Telephone Co.	1919
Mutual Telephone Co.	1925
North Dakota Independent Tele. Co.	1910
Northwestern Telephone Exchange	1907
Northwestern Bell Telephone Co.	1922
Overland Telephone Co.	1914
Old Reliable Telephone Co.	1926
Persian Lake Telephone Co.	1918
Rosenthal Telephone Co.	1926
Scandia Telephone Co.	1916
South Line Telephone Co.	1916
Southwest Telephone Co.	1925
St. Aloysius Telephone Co.	1917
Strasburg Eastern Telephone Co.	1921
Strasburg Telephone Co.	1927
Strasburg Western Telephone Co.	1920
Temvik Farmers Telephone Co.	1926
Wilson Telephone Co.	1920
Western Farmers Telephone Co.	1921
Western Farm Line (Zeeland)	1928

Fads and Fashions

At various times in history, Emmons County has been swept up in fads and crazes that have included everything from dances to clothing to the way we wear our hair.

Operating a millinery shop was a genteel way for a woman to make a little extra money. All women wore hats in the early days, and it was unheard of to attend church bare-headed. Easter morning was a fine opportunity for a new hat to be displayed—if it didn't snow. Mrs. Perras of Hazelton designed and made hats that she sold in her home. Stella Smith's shop sold millinery plus lace collars, buttons, ribbons, etc. The Geil Store at Hazelton also dealt in millinery in 1910. Anna Geil Bettger recalled that on one occasion, while clerking in her father's store, she admired one of their \$10 models, so one day simply put it on and wore it home. That month her paycheck was docked \$10—an object lesson she never forgot.

Little boys wore dresses until they were about two, and then wore kneepants, called "knickerbockers". Buying their first long trousers was a memorable occasion.

Elsie Smith was the first baby baptized in the Glencoe church. Her baptismal gown had such a long, billowy skirt of lace and ribbons that her mother carried her, and her father carried the skirt.

School children wore long underwear, garter belts to hold up their long stockings, and high button shoes. Sateen bloomers, middie blouses, waists, fascinators and pinnafors were in fashion at one time or another.

The men wore spats, suspenders, celluloid collars, sheep-lined coats, derby hats and many carried canes. When golfing

became popular, they wore "plus-fours". Women's fashions thru the years called for karacul capes, leg-of-mutton sleeves, beaded panels, Gibson-girl fashions, crinoline petticoats, reticules and parasols.

Bertha Wildermuth remembers giving Linton women the Marcell hair style in the late 20s. It was done with an iron and she did what was called a "reset" rather than a "comb-out" as we do now. Polly Schott gave spiral permanents, done by wrapping the hair on rods and winding from the head outward. Permanent wave machines were a necessity then, although in the late 1920s the "machineless permanent" was developed and most shops got rid of their wave machines. The "Crocano" was another type of permanent that went out in the 40s. Pin curls, cold waves, the "Radio Wave" and water waving followed. In the 30s, Luella Sautter and Maxine Wagher operated a beauty shop in Linton called the "Mackylou", where soft water for shampoos was hauled from the Linton Creamery and heated on a kerosene stove. In 1948, Selma Ternes was proprietor of a shop in Strasburg that specialized in "Aromatic Oil Machineless" permanent waves.

Fabrics made of polyester and other man-made materials replaced percale, calico, homespun, gingham, dimity, muslin and outing flannel. Dresses that had to be dry cleaned were made of silk, rayon, gorgette and crepe-de-chien. Many of the very early day wedding dresses were black. Bed linens were always white. Quilts were made of left-over scraps of cottons or of discarded woolen suits (serge, twills, tweeds or herring-bone).

During the "Roaring 20s", the flapper was much in evidence. She wore a dutch bob, short shapeless dresses, and overshoes that she did not buckle. Her hat was usually a felt helmet. The popular dance at that time was the Charleston. Shortly after that, the "Princess Eugenia" hat became fashionable, and the plumes were beautiful!

The babushka was a popular item with the Russian-German women. These were large square scarves, usually of black or white wool, worn as a head covering or around the shoulders as a wrap. In later years they became smaller, lighter in weight and more colorful, and are currently referred to as head scarves.

During the 40s, when the Hayes Office censored movies, skin-tight sweaters were banned, so a few of the stars retaliated by wearing sweaters many sized too large to show their critics how ridiculous they would appear—but the style caught on, and the "Sloppy Joe" sweater was in.

Today the casual look is considered fashionable. No more spindle heels or pointed toes! The young people prefer everything made of denim, while years ago it was considered appropriate only for heavy work clothes.

Tomorrow—who knows?



Waiting at the Station (Kintyre) 1919



Clarence McLain, 1886



Klonda Lynn, 1900



**Mrs. Dick Evans and
Mrs. Bert Irvine**



Ruffles were fashionable at the Washington Bicentennial in 1932



**Joseph and Winfred (Coonen) Mitzel, 1927
when the Dutch Bob was in style**



Karacul Cape, ca 1900



Ivar Edholm & Gus Pearson

Weather and Climate

Climatological Survey

(Data compiled from official U.S. Weather Bureau Records)

Emmons County is located in south-central North Dakota. The area to the west of Linton, the county seat, is hilly and steep land while to the east the topography is nearly level to gently rolling land. The main cash crops of the area are wheat, flax, oats, corn and barley in addition to an extensive cattle industry.

Being near the geographical center of the North American Continent, it has a continental climate characterized by cold and rather snowy winters, warm summer days and cool nights. Maximum summer temperatures average about 84 degrees, but temperatures of 90 degrees or more occur on an average of 31 days per year. Temperatures during the winter months average 13.7 degrees; during outbreaks of cold, arctic air, temperatures drop to zero or below on 46 days each year.

Annual precipitation is 16.75 inches, of which 77 per cent falls in the growing season. Summertime precipitation is usually in the form of thunderstorms, about 30 storms are reported each year. Twenty-five inches of snow can be expected each year but snowfall has varied from over 52 inches in 1951-1952 to about 6 inches in 1927-1928.

The average wind speed is about 11 miles per hour, and the prevailing direction is west-northwest.

TORNADO

The tornado that ripped through south-east Emmons County on May 5, 1964 crossed the State line east of Herreid moving northeasterly. Though it missed Hague itself, it damaged some of the nearby farms; those of Arnold Hasper, Wendelin Schumacher, Adam Eberle, Frank K. Volk, Martin Vetter and Adam Goldade. Directly across its path lay the high voltage power line that was supplying all electricity to our cities while the Bismarck line was being repaired. As the tornado roared through at 10:05 p.m. it completely destroyed about a mile length of the power line, and electricity went out in Hazelton, Linton, Strasburg and Hague. This began the longest outage of current in the county in fifty years. Electricity was restored in Linton at 4:10 p.m. on Thursday, May 7th.

In June 1897, Chris Hanson's house, 3 miles south of Hull, was raised from its foundation by a tornado and dropped with one corner resting on a washing machine. Half the roof and all the windows were blown away. The stove overturned, starting a fire, but this was quickly controlled. Many dishes were broken. Mrs. Hanson, in bed with a new baby, was not hurt.



Tornado in Hague vicinity



Sacred Heart Church destroyed by tornado, 1908

Emmons County Station History

A climatological substation was established in the town of Linton in Sept. 1917. The instrumentation included maximum and minimum thermometers in a standard instrument shelter and a rain and snow gauge. The instruments are located over sod under standard conditions.

Observers at the Linton station have been:

J. D. Sailer	Sept. 1917 to Aug. 1920
Wm. Malpass	Sept. 1920 to July 1922
W. C. Wolverton	Aug. 1922 to Dec. 1924
Rev. Otto Weber	Jan. 1925 to Apr. 1930
Rev. E. J. Olberding	July 1930 to July 1939
Wm. Heyerman	July 1939 to Sept. 1953
Leonard P. Malone	Sept. 1953 to Nov. 1969
Peter A. Kraft	Dec. 1969 to Present

Peter Kocher of Hague received the Dept. of Commerce National Weather Service Award for contributing weather records for 20 years. He began this task in 1954 and is still on the job.

BLIZZARDS

The old timers used to tell about the terrible winter of 1888, but, according to the files of 1902, a blizzard began Mar. 14th, and lasted 3 days. The story describe it as "the severest snow and wind storm,—judging by losses, at least—that North Dakota ever experienced".

Alexander Macdonald, on his homestead near Glencoe, lost his entire band of sheep numbering several thousand, when they bolted as they were being driven to shelter. They drifted with the wind for three days and when the men were able to start looking for them, they found sheep buried in the snow in small groups, fifteen or more miles from the sheep shed.

Stories are still told about the wild ducks and geese which had already returned from the south and were grounded in this area. Many residents, it is said, killed all the geese they wanted near what is now the Linton Cemetery.

The storm produced a tragedy. Madeleine, 12, daughter of Joseph Feist of Tirsol, started for her uncle's house about 150 yards away, but no one knew she did not reach it until after the storm when her body was found 2 miles from home, within 50 to 75 feet of Ludwig Mattern's house.

More recent in our memory, the headlines of the Emmons County Record dated March 9, 1966, were **WORST BLIZZARD IN HISTORY HITS EMMONS**. Our county, it seems, was almost in the heart of the blizzard which engulfed all but the north-western corner of the State. Total snowfall during the storm was estimated at 24 inches. This was driven by winds gusting up past 65 mph, thus causing a condition that has not been seen in this area for at least 64 years, and perhaps even longer.

The storm began about noon on Wednesday, March 2nd, and lasted through Friday evening. The whole area was paralyzed and people were living in a world of swirling white. Luckily, the temperature did not drop below 15 degrees above zero, and phone service and electric power were not disrupted, except for a short time. If

ever modern conveniences were appreciated, it was during this storm. Radio and TV stations cancelled regular programs to broadcast lists of names of those who were safe, though marooned. The Civil Defense setup, with the cooperation of the County Commissions and other officials, state and government agencies and private individuals, worked ceaselessly during these days to take care of the worst emergencies, fuel shortages, etc. Snowmobiles were used to deliver groceries and medicines.

During the height of the blizzard, an N. P. train and crew were reported missing between Linton and McKenzie. Saturday morning the 5 men made their way back to Linton from a cut about 3 miles north of the city where the diesel engine, 3 box cars and a caboose were almost buried. The crew had lived on rather meager rations during the two days.

On Friday morning, the stork had somehow found its way to the Joe G. Gross farm, 14 miles east and 3 miles north of Linton. Travel being impossible, telephone were pressed into service. On the advising end was Dr. W. J. Orchard, Jr., and Mr. Gross was chief obstetrician. Although interference on the phone lines made it difficult to understand conversation, Mrs. Gross gave birth to the couple's second daughter, Tammy.

On Saturday morning most people had difficulty getting out of their doors because of the drifted snow. Some left by way of windows; others waited for neighbors to shovel them out. Ten-foot drifts were not unusual. Many could walk to their roofs right from the top of the drifts of almost unbelievable height and depth.

The Stasburg news correspondent, Mrs. Marcus Richter, related that at the Nursing Home they were short of help. Several ladies braved the weather to reach their jobs. A crisis arose when the chimney became clogged and the Home began filling with gas. Frank Feist and Ernie Borr managed with difficulty to correct the trouble.

Alice Fallgatter, Kintyre reporter, told of all the people who were stranded away from home, so Postmaster Mike Sperle was kept busy taking care of furnaces in several different places.

Two deaths were attributed to the blizzard. Carleen Welk, 6, daughter of the Eugene Welks of Hague, became separated from her two older brothers on the family farm and, because of zero visibility, was not found until Saturday morning. Jacob Munsch, Linton, died as the result of the strain of walking in the deep snow.

The county livestock loss exceeded 1500 head. The Grunfelder Bros. stated that the weight of the snow had collapsed a barn in which over 50 head of cattle were killed. Anton Bernhardt lost at least 35 and Joe Moch around 40. In the Westfield area, sickness was reported among the cattle that survived the storm.

As soon as the snow and wind subsided, the sun came out and quickly thawed the large drifts. The result of that, of course, was immediate flooding. Bill Fischer, in his "Angling" column of the Record suggested "The younger generation will do well to fix the dates firmly in mind. This is the new standard. The past has been equaled or exceeded."



Hague School Bus



Otilia Meler, Dorothy & Brian Sauter



Snowbound N.P. train, 1966

Floods

Every spring, when the Missouri River ice breaks up, there is danger of ice gorges forming, thus causing the waters upstream to spread out and flood the lowlands.

Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Allen of the Glanavon district came to Dakota territory from Iowa in the fall of 1886 and settled on a homestead close to the "Daley Sawmill", which had been brought by steamboat the spring before from Vermillion. Mr. Allen worked at the mill when it was running, and when it was closed he hauled logs for the owner with a yoke of oxen.

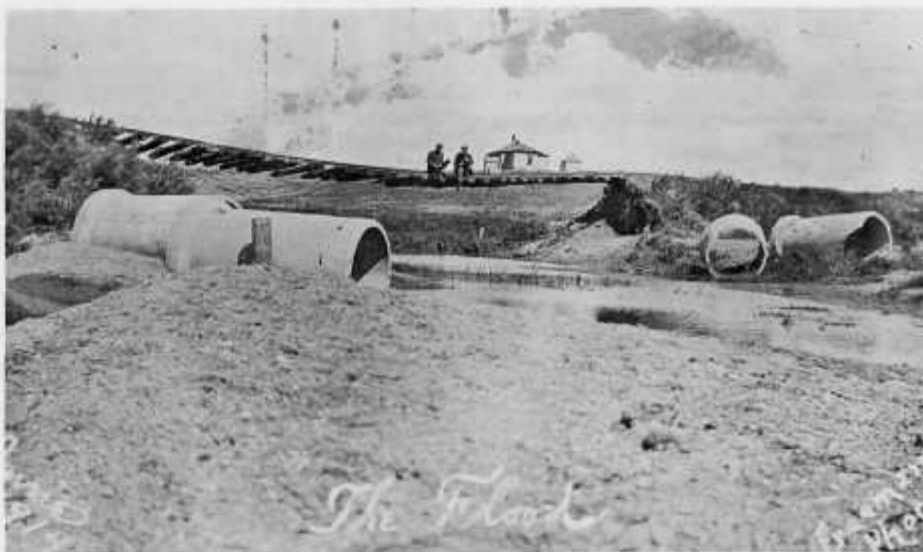
The flood came the following spring of 1887. It was caused by an ice gorge forming near Vanderbilt, backing up waters of the river in Emmons county.

On the morning of St. Patrick's Day, water had just reached the top of the bank at the Allen place. Realizing it was going to overflow, they hitched up the team to the wagon, loaded the women and children in, and left for higher ground. The river continued to rise rapidly and within a short time the Allen home, with all household goods and a fresh supply of groceries, was on its way down-stream. Daley, the sawmill owner, lost two oxen, a span of mules and three milk cows, plus the rest of his property including a large amount of cut lumber and logs.

Ed Carvel, a bachelor neighbor of the Allens, was a little late in getting out of his homestead shack and was forced to take refuge on the roof. On the way he grabbed a cup of sugar and a pan of homemade biscuits, which proved to be his rations for the ordeal. He was forced helplessly to watch his team of horses, which had been tied to a nearby tree, drown in the rapidly rising waters. Carvel spent seven days marooned on his housetop perch. A large part of the time he worked with a long pole keeping the cakes of ice from breaking up his house. When he wasn't guiding ice cakes, he was yelling for help through an improvised megaphone made from the stove-pipe which stuck out through the roof. Finally, when the water went down and it was safe to venture out in a boat, his friends rescued him.

"I can hear Ed yet", Mrs. Allen said, "Hollering through that old piece of stovepipe, 'Help! Help! Damn you! Come on out here and save me!'"

Up in the northern part of the county a group of Williamsport settlers who spent their winters in the woods along the river in what was called "Camp Shields" were caught in the flood when the water poured into their humble homes and carried the buildings away. They left immediately for a nearby sand bank, which was at once surrounded by water. In the party were men, women and children. This was on Friday, and they remained there until the next Monday when John Shermer, living on higher ground a mile away, came to their rescue. During twenty four hours of the time the people were isolated on their island, one of the worst blizzards of the season was raging. Later Mike Rush and Wm. Yeater went down with teams and



Beaver Creek overflows at Seeman Park

took them back to their homes near the county seat.

Naomi Oder tells that her grandmother, Anna Knudtson, lived near the river with her son, George. They were caught in this flood, so George helped his mother on top of the house with some blankets to wrap in and swam out on a horse to get a boat for her. In their hurry they left the kerosene lamp burning in the kitchen. The table, with the lamp remaining on top, floated to the ceiling, setting the roof on fire. By that time the water was high enough so that Mrs. Knudtson could dip some of her blankets into the water and put out the fire. When the men got to her with a boat 17 hours later, they were horrified to see that she had been through both flood and fire. She said, "Well, anyway, the good Lord provided plenty of water".

The Steve Koppy family moved to the Badger Ranch in Hampton in 1922. They had never had trouble with high water until the spring of 1930, when an ice gorge formed in Horsehead Creek only a few yards south of their ranch, causing the



Lehner home in southwest Linton, 1952

water to rise at an alarming rate. The women rushed to the basement to save the canned goods, but the water level forced them to leave a good deal of it. By the time they got to the kitchen, water was already covering the floor. They spent the rest of that day and all night upstairs, as the entire farmyard was under water two to four feet deep.

Many times Spring Creek and Beaver Creek have overflowed their banks and the "old town" section of Linton has suffered considerable damage. A few of the worst floods occurred in 1917, 1922 and 1925, but the most often discussed was that in 1943.

Joe Bosch, working at the Linton Hatchery, was the first to notice the high water, so sounded the alarm. The siren wailed until all available help arrived to assist with the evacuation of stranded residents. Ralph Schmaltz came with his boat and rescued John Bartu and the George Reiger family. Art Schott was busy towing vehicles across the washout in Highway 83 with his tractor. At one point the bus almost went over on its side and you should have heard the passengers scream! Henry Schultz was marooned for 12 hours on his house top.

Joe Wenda, Seeman Park caretaker, his wife and 5 children, rushed to the dance pavillion to escape the rising water, and spent the next 3 days there. Mr. Wenda waded to the house for a supply of groceries, but walking became too difficult in the swirling water, so he improvised a boat out of the galvanized pop cooking tank. Using clothes line wire, he strung a line from the house across to a tree by the pavillion, and with the tank as a boat he pulled himself across, hand-over-hand. He made the trip many times to save their personal belongings.

The heating system at the Hatchery was out, so Chuck Lang installed electric heaters. Deliveries were made by boat to customers who could pick them up, but the rest (15,000 chicks) were kept in the brooder room awaiting delivery.

Many basements were flooded, sewers backed up and heating systems did not function. Much property damage resulted, especially in the extreme west side of town. Many farms in the low places along the creek lost hay, poultry and some livestock.

The winter of 1951-52 was severe, with an unusually large amount of snow. In April, 1952, Beaver Creek, Spring Creek and the

Missouri River combined to give Emmons County the worst flood within recorded history. Beginning in the northwest portion, extending along the river bottom southward to Beaver Creek, then eastward along the course of the creek to where it leaves the county, the flood caused much property damage, marooned farmers and their livestock and forced about 15 Linton families from their homes. In addition, water covered Highway 83 four miles south of Moffit, six miles south of Linton and ten miles south of Strasburg; Highway 13 in at least three places east of Linton and Highway 11, a mile west of Hague.

Railroad traffic was brought to a complete standstill because of washed-out bridges northwest of Hazelton and 400 feet of washed-out track just north of the Milwaukee bridge over Beaver Creek south of Linton. In short, Linton was almost completely isolated from through traffic on highway and railroad. Among those who moved their belongings to higher ground were Theoph Balliet, Ben Meier, Hilda Schnaible, Rosina Ballet, Robert Chesrown, N. S. Sheffield, George Chapman, Robert Traver, Rosina Bibelheimer, Jacob Bauman, George Reiger, John Bartu, Herman Backhaus and Pat Malone.

Russell Lawler, Leonard Naumann and Herb Wallender were using their planes for observation work along the course of Beaver Creek. They reported that among the farmers in the lowlands, the houses and barns were in much deeper water than

the houses in Linton.

Ed Englerth said he had never before been able to step out of his house into Beaver Creek. Link Krick boasted that no more water would run into his basement—it was full!

Hip boots were at a premium. It wasn't long before local stores were depleted of their stock so Russell Lawler flew to Bismarck to replenish the supply. Several pair of these boots went out to the Winona country when Steve Volk, Andrew Feist, Frank F. Jahner and Peter Paul came to town asking for boots to get around their farms. They were promised delivery and started for home. The boots were at the Volk farm before they arrived, and another pair dropped to Ferdinand Maier who sent word in with the Winona quartet.

The KEM Co-op's workmen had a busy night when many of their poles started to float down and across highway 83. It was a hazard to highway traffic, but soon under control. John Backhaus had a truckload of flax at his home. It took workmen with two tractors, winches and finally a big caterpillar to pull the load to dry ground.

Firemen, men with tractors, trucks, wheelbarrows and shovels helped with sand hauling, furniture moving and general evacuation work. The sheriff and patrolman directed traffic, made emergency trips, and reported conditions on their car radios. A little adversity soon brings out what everyone knows: that people in Emmons County are just plain good neighbors.



SEEMAN PARK FROM TOP OF SLIDE



ART SCHOTT TOWING BUS



LINTON HATCHERY, 1943

PRAIRIE FIRES

One of the most terrifying hazards in pioneer life and livelihood was the prairie fire. In the autumn, when the prairie grasses turned tinder-dry, it could be set ablaze by lightning, sparks from a campfire or train, or the discharge of a gun. The result could be awesome.

Wm. Cleveringa remembered a fire on Sept. 14, 1891. Sparks from a strawburning threshing machine on the Egbert Compaan farm ignited the strawstack and quickly spread to the haystacks and barn. Since there were no firebreaks, the flames continued north. In spite of two separate crews fighting this fire, it soon burned to Baumgartner Lake. Bill Johnson's father and brother, who lived on Sec. 22, 131-76 were suddenly overcome by smoke and both perished in the fire. Their bodies were found by Joseph Burgad and taken to the Johannes Baumgartner farm.

Wiger Rodenburg, caught in this fire, knew the only way he could save himself was to burn a spot where he could lie down. He had only 3 matches. In trying to light them, the first head broke off and was lost; the second would not light; he then carefully lit the last, holding 2 handfuls of dried hay in his other hand. In only a few seconds a spot had burned several feet in diameter, and he lay in this with his coat over his head, while the fire divided around his burned-out area.

Harke DeBoer was on the roof of his house watching the fire in the gulches about 5 miles to the southwest. Suddenly the wind shifted, causing it to come directly toward his home. Although he and his son, Henry, tried to make a backfire, the wind was too strong, so they attempted to get to their sod house. Not being able to reach it, the family took shelter in the cellar of the frame house where they had to watch constantly to keep the threshold

from catching fire. In a few minutes the fire had passed, but he lost 36 bundle stacks of wheat, a new binder and wagon, and curbing for a well. It took him 17 years to overcome his indebtedness for his equipment.

Peter Boschker, his father, and a few neighbors were fighting the fire, and when the wind turned they were forced to lie down in the furrow with their wet sacks over their heads. It was very hot at first, then the air was black with ashes, then came a cool breeze of fresh air as the fire had passed, and their lives were spared!

R. Sinnema, S. Schatt and A. Bakker had gone for lumber and had camped out for the night, when suddenly it became light as day. The prairie fire was very close, so they rescued the wagons and harnesses, but everything else, including the new lumber, was lost.

Johannes Baumgartner had plowed firebreaks around his farm and buildings, then back-fired about 150 feet. In this manner he saved his household goods. His hayland and crop, however, were destroyed. "In some instances", he stated, "I saw the wind hurl prairie waste material aflame a hundred feet in the air, driving it ahead of the actual fire. Whenever it burned up to a stream or firebreak, the grass would be burning on the other side before the main fire came to a stop, making it impossible to check the flames".

On the next day another fire started in the Westfield area, and once again it swept northward. Most of the farmers were exhausted from efforts of the previous day, so were slow in responding to the call for help. It is said that it burned about 35 miles northwest to near Hazelton, east 15 miles, south about 60, west to near the present town of Herreid, from where it burned a stretch of prairie 4 miles wide to near Temvik. From here it again burned

east and south, completing two cycles. This fire burned about 8 days.

John Bartu described the firefighting equipment as being a large cowhide which was laid flat on the ground and loaded with dirt, long wires fastened at two corners and men on horseback taking the ends of the wires, fastening them on their saddle horns, and passing over the fire to quench it to some extent. Others followed and used water-saturated sacks to beat out what fire was left. Barrels of water were hauled to the scene on stone-boats and wagons.

With the men hurrying to fight the fire, many women were left to cope as best they could when the flames returned and threatened their homes. Hattie Renskers, her mother and a neighbor, Mrs. Ronhaar, moved what they could onto a plowed field. Holding the horse and clinging to the children, they sat waiting to see their home destroyed—but miraculously the wind changed. They helped their neighbors who were not so fortunate. She remembered caring for horses which had suffered severe burns.

The Vander Laan children recalled being wrapped in wet blankets and taken to a plowed field. Those living near lakes and creeks herded their animals to the water and saved them as well as themselves in this manner.

William Cleveringa said that on the 2nd afternoon it seemed that the fire was out, but actually a strip of about 20 rods was still burning at 9 p.m. There were a few clouds in the southwest. The wind suddenly changed and as it began to blow, it turned into a tornado and swept the fire to the northeast. He said, "Never in our lives have we seen a sight like it. It seemed that the sky was full of fire. The wind shifted 3 times that night. That was the worst night we ever spent. We cannot describe the awfulness".

The reports of those fires spread eastward and many boxes of clothing, bedding, etc. were sent to the Holland Settlement. "Relief boxes", they were called, and while the people were very grateful for the clothing, the suffering that winter was widespread.

The first years of organized government showed that a levy for firebreaks was included in the tax makeup. At present we again have a levy for rural fire protection, but modern fire-fighting equipment has been purchased for use in the Napoleon, Braddock, Linton and Hazelton Fire districts.

For a stone boat, the forked limbs of a tree were used with a short stub where they joined, preferably curved a little, for a place to hitch horses. Over the 2 forks, planks were fastened. Should be 5-6' long to hold 2 barrels of water. The stone boat was dragged along the ground by horses, and a good one would last about 2 years. The runners became very smooth with use.



PRAIRIE FIRE WEST OF LINTON

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

HEALTH

Farm accidents, frozen limbs, sunstroke and contagious diseases often resulted in death in the early days because of unsanitary and primitive conditions, and lack of doctors and drug supplies. When the County was organized, one of the primary concerns was obtaining a resident physician. At a time when most pioneers were hardy and healthy enough not to require his services very often, a doctor could starve to death while awaiting his next patient. They often had to engage in farming or selling real estate to augment an unreliable and small income. It is not surprising, therefore, that finding and keeping a physician in a rural and sparsely settled area was a major task. Various enticements were offered; in 1891 the commissioners established the position of County Physician and offered the fancy title of Supt. of the Board of Health; in 1896 a guaranteed wage was offered; and two years later the commissioners offered \$400 a year to any doctor who would locate here.

Dr. Louis C. Pettit was the first county practitioner, settling in Williamsport for a short time in 1887. In the 1890s there were Drs. John, Carson and Deckman. In each case the doctor stayed from weeks to a few short months, then left for more lucrative fields.

Midwifery was widely practiced, and these gallant ladies came with speed and compassion, day or night. Assisted by the husband of the patient, they often became as good as the doctors in handling a normal birth and many prospective mothers in fact preferred the help of a familiar friend and neighbor. A few midwives whose names have appeared in the records in the county were Mrs. Henry Staats, Gayton; Mrs. W. W. Putnam, Winona; Mrs. Wm Groen, Hull; Mrs. Jake Breckel, South Prairie; Mrs. Ed Martinson, Braddock; and Mrs. Hervey Benedict, Temvik. Until 1907 registration of births or deaths was not required, but in that year the North Dakota Bureau of Vital Statistics was established in accord with a request of the National Census Department. This fact has been, in our modern life, definitely inconvenient to some people who have not been able to



Stone Hospital, 1905



Linton Hospital, 1953



Strasburg Nursing Home, 1962

prove they were even born.

In the flu epidemic of 1818-19, although there were several doctors, the disease affected so many people that even they could not handle the load. The RECORD carried lists of the victims in every issue.

Dr. F. J. Snyder began practicing at Braddock in early 1899 and opened a drugstore in 1900. When Hazelton was established, he moved his drugstore and practice to that town. Other doctors who came to Emmons and stayed only a short time were Drs. Nolan, Welsch, Farrell, Fuller and Larrabee. Dr. Lovelace C. Shockey practiced in Linton only a few months in 1900, then went to Mound City and Pollock, and many patients traveled to these places to consult him after he left. He died in 1960, more than 90 years old.

Dr. R. R. Hogue located in Old Town in February 1902, and that fall moved his drugstore uptown. This drugstore was sold to John J. Flaherty in August 1905, when Dr. Hogue built his three-story sandstone hospital. Others who maintained drugstores at various times were Carl Vorlander, Peter DeBoer, Anton J. Baumgartner, and Elvind Semling. Paul McAllen operated the Linton Rexall Drug Store from 1940 until retiring, and it is now in the hands of his son, James, and Glenn Thiel, presently the only two registered pharmacists in Emmons County.

Dr. George Monteith came to Hazelton (1911), Dr. Kraushar hung his shingle at Hague (1912), Dr. DeWitt Baer settled in Braddock (1913) and practised there until 1929 when he moved to Steele. Dr. Newcamp located in Strasburg in the late

1920s, and Dr. C. E. McRaynolds moved there in the 1930s. He was the attending physician when the county's first triplets were born in 1936 to Leo M. Kuntz—Florence, Irene and Michael Kuntz.

Dr. W. C. Wolverton had arrived in Linton Mar. 28, 1906 from Iowa and rented two rooms over the Hagg Hardware store. Later he moved to Old Town where he and his wife, Nancy, operated a hospital in their home until 1918 when he bought the Stone Hospital from Dr. Hogue, renaming it the Wolverton Hospital.

After his death in 1935, Dr. George Schatz, a Temvik native, and Dr. W. B. Shepard of Hazelton, bought the hospital, renaming it the Linton Hospital. Dr. Herman Bertheau joined the staff in July, 1936. Dr. Schatz moved to West Fargo, Dr. Shepard to Oregon in 1937, and Dr. Mark Williams practised here from 1938 until he left to join the army in World War II. Dr. Bertheau being the only one left, he closed the hospital. In 1944 Dr. Felix Vonnegut, who had practised in Hague since 1922, made the move to Linton.

By this time the need for a new hospital was felt, and it was constructed in 1963. In 1955 Dr. W. J. Orchard, Jr. arrived from Bismarck, and three doctors were in Linton. After Dr. Vonnegut's death in 1965, Dr. Amando Chanco, Dr. R. G. Lin and Dr. L. M. Cabinilla followed in rapid succession and once more the county was experiencing a rapid turnover of medical practitioners.

The Linton Hospital, serving the entire county, has received enough federal funds to enlarge and remodel it to meet modern

standards. A medical and dental clinic designed to attract much needed professionals, should fill the health needs of our residents.

Most doctors also acted as oculists, a great step forward from people fitting themselves with glasses offered by traveling vendors or sold across the counter. Dr. Merle Gordon, the county's first optometrist, came to Linton in 1956.

The first permanent dentist in Emmons was Dr. Claude O. Smith who came to Linton in July, 1904. By advertising advance dates, he also served other towns in the county. Later Drs. A. L. Kershaw and F. M. Gilbreath practised in Linton, and Dr. C. B. White in Strasburg. Dr. Edwin Mork practised dentistry in Linton from 1928 until retirement in 1972. Dr. Clarence Rodenburg began his practice in 1950, retiring in 1974, leaving the county without a dentist.

In the 1920s Dr. J. M. Houstman operated a chiropractic office in Linton. Dr. Albert Wenzel came in 1940 and has a modern chiropractic clinic on NW First Street.

When the Strasburg Nursing Home officially opened in Oct. 1962, it filled the need for a home for senior citizens in the county, so that they might have a place to live near their friends and relatives. The first two residents were Mrs. Julianna Hilt and Mrs. Molly Coordes. Ted Mattern was the first Administrator; Mrs. Dorothy Corner, Home Manager; Mrs. Joe Mattern, Mrs. Katie Selzler and Mrs. Ray Wagner, cooks; and Mrs. E. O. Borr and Mrs. Mike Burgad, aides. Andrew Reis is the present Administrator since 1975.

EDUCATION

FIRST SCHOOLS

Sections 16 and 36 of each township were reserved for school entries. In territorial days there were no school districts, only school townships. In 1884 only 9 schools existed in Emmons, with a total of 71 pupils and 9 teachers. The schools were:

Burr Oak School District: 2

Gayton, 1, taught by Mary Weller

Glencoe, taught by James Thompson

Winchester, 1, by Alice Petrie

Winona, by Mrs. Ed D. Wescott

Williamsport, 2, by Ella Yeater and Eva D. Campbell

Cherry Grove, 1.



Home of Don Stevenson—1st school in County

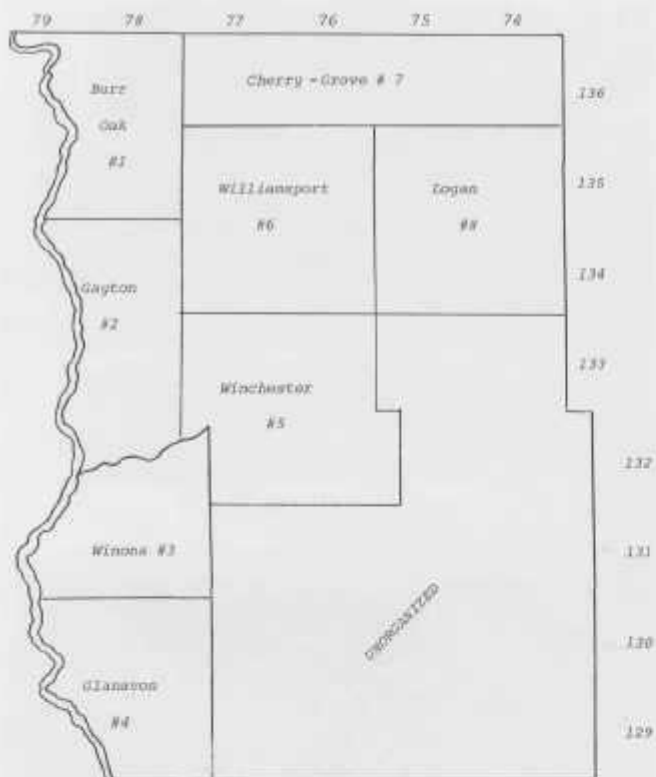
John M. Worst was the first Co. Supt. of Schools. He came in 1883 to file on Section 34, 135-76, about 3 miles south of Williamsport and was appointed Supt. of Schools when the county was organized.

In 1884 schools were demanded as more settlers came. By the 80's, there were schools at Gayton, Glencoe, Glanavon, east to the Hollander settlement; in Winchester, Williamsport, near Logan Lake and in the German settlement.

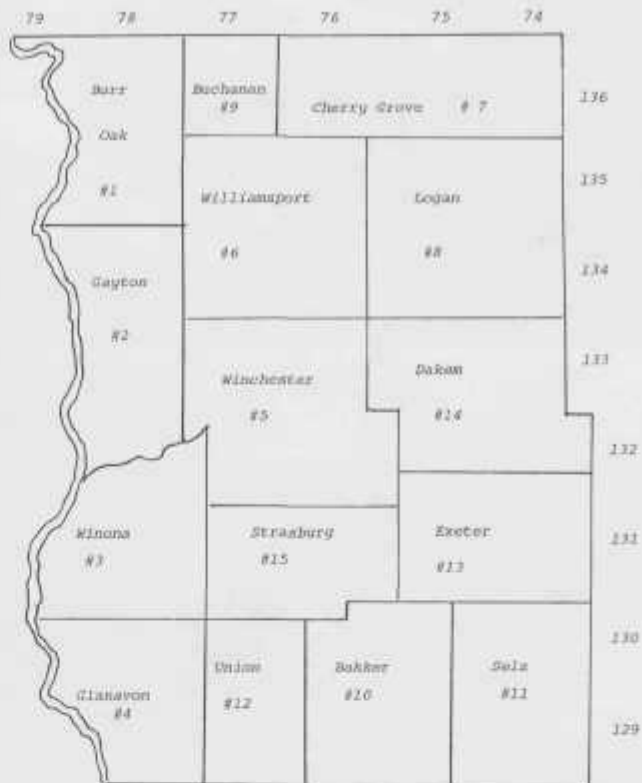
Mrs. Casselman, Ella Yeater, Anna Geil, and Anna and Cash Petrie were the only trained teachers at that time.

The first school house built in the county was in Winona. A few of the early teachers there were Mrs. D. M. Waterbury, W. B. Andrus, Mary Farrell, Eva Campbell, Alice Redoubt, Pearl Braithwaite, Sadie Doerschlag and Edna Connors. The first Teachers' Institute was held in Winona.

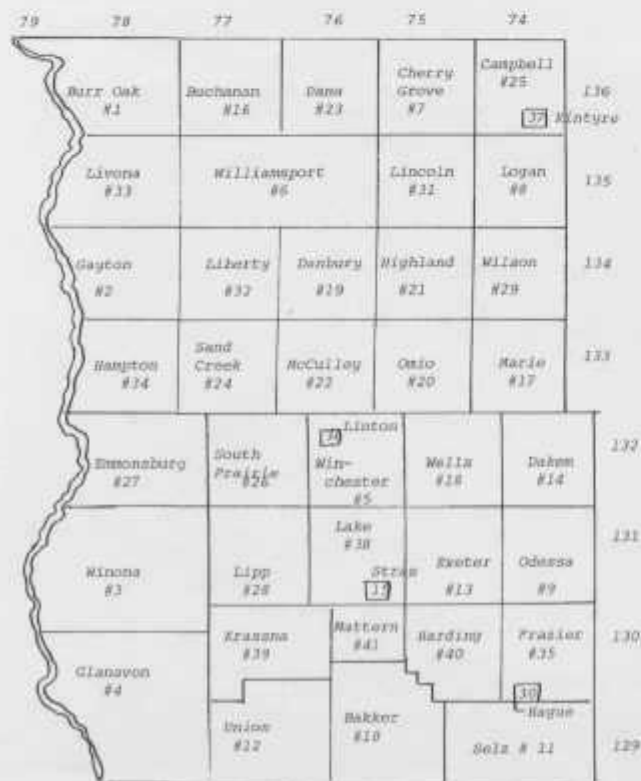
The first school taught in the county was in the first log cabin that had been built in the county, that of the Don Stevensons, whose three children were taught there. It had been built in 1883 near Glencoe. Annette, the daughter of Sylvanus Smith, was hired that same year to teach in the cabin. The following year she became a teacher in the regular organized school district in the Robinson house with 7 pupils.



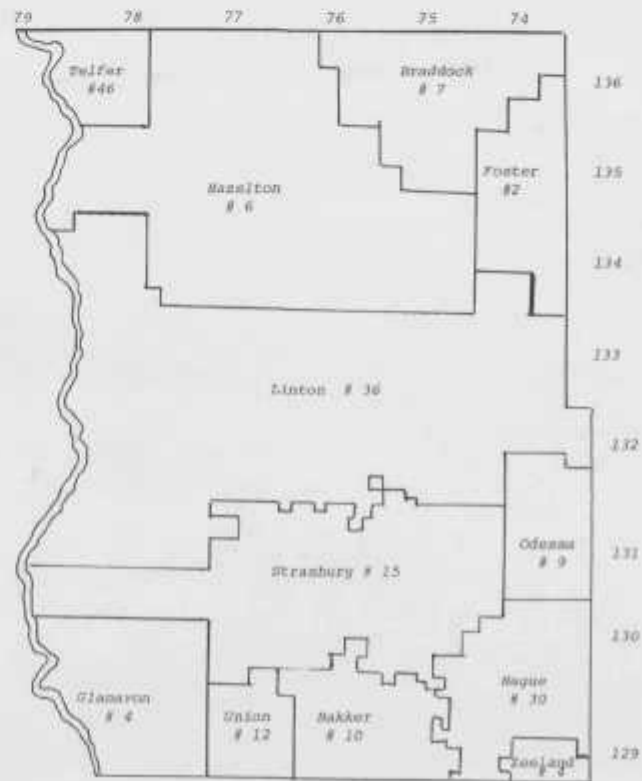
School Townships as designated by the
County Commissioners 1884



At the end of 1892 the entire county was organized



Changes which occurred between 1906 and 1930



After re-organization of School Districts 1959-1966



Glanavon School (1897-1898)
Lillian Robinson, teacher



Renskers or Hill School (129-76), built 1891
Man in buggy is Co. Supt. W. B. Andrus
Teacher was Miss Hattie Tammal



Franklin School, built 1885 in South Prairie.
Moved to Linton in 1900.
Teacher is probably Stella Smith



Temvik School, built 1920, discontinued ca. 1960



New Linton "High School" was the scene of the County Teachers' Convention. Built 1904



Braddock School built 1901, destroyed by fire 1923.
Mr. Marman, teacher



Bussing 1925, Union S. Dist.



Bussing 1975, Linton S. Dist.



First Bakker School



Modern Bakker School



Strasburg Public School



Emmons Central High School



Linton High School

THE GREAT DEPRESSION

(ALSO KNOWN AS THE
"DIRTY THIRTIES")

When the stock market collapsed in Oct. 1929, President Hoover advised that business was "fundamentally sound", and prosperity was "just around the corner", but by 1933 thousands of American banks verged on insolvency. Runs on them by frightened depositors had drained them of their reserves. The Kintyre bank, for instance, went into the hands of the receivers as early as Dec., 1928, and other banks all over the county were meeting the same fate. By the time President Roosevelt declared a nation-wide "Bank Holiday" on March 6, 1933, the panic was general.

In rapid succession, drought, dust storms, grasshopper infestation and widespread unemployment was experienced.

The first relief act was passed in April, 1933. It set up a Civilian Conservation Corps under the supervision of the War Dept. Some of our county's boys participating were the Rahrch boys from Brad-dock, Kenny Ketchum and Benny Rau from Linton, Freddie Woods from Emmonsburg and Emil Humann, Hazelton.

Through a set up called The National Recovery Act (NRA), Emmons County was able to build the present Courthouse with local labor, 30 per cent of the cost being donated by the Federal Government. The Agricultural Adjustment Act brought to our midst a County Agent, the first being C. E. Cavette, followed by Ben H. Barrett.

A Works Progress Administration (WPA) gave work to many who would have been on the general relief rolls without it. Seeman Park became a thing of beauty under the supervision of Jonathan Hoff, with WPA help. Roads were built, ditches dug, sturdy outdoor toilets (delicately referred to as "WPA projects") constructed and dams (such as the Temvik dam) and stock ponds engineered.

In a survey of all WPA sewing projects in the State, Emmons was first in the district comprising eleven counties. Edwina Wittmayer was the county supervisor and Mrs. Olive Lynch had charge of the Strasburg unit.

Emmons County had the largest relief garden in the State: a 40 acre tract. Wally Kyes donated the land, Armand "Frenchy" Blanc helped survey the land, Dennis Casey was head timekeeper and Glenn Woods foreman of the project. It was irrigated with water pumped from the Missouri River. Thirty-two acres of potatoes were planted and the balance put into other winter vegetables. The seed was furnished through the Federal Engineering Relief Administration. Actual work was done by people on the relief rolls. An 8-inch pump (capacity of 1750 gal. per minute) was used. The garden supplied 1,200 families in the county. In addition to the large garden, there were 30 similar but smaller projects along Beaver Creek. Hague and Braddock also had "group gardens" that could be irrigated from



"Frenchy"

wells. One Linton firm sold 15 small irrigation pumps. With the garden produce and "commodities" that were distributed periodically, hunger was alleviated.

The years of drought coincided with the hard years of the Depression. The dust storms continued and were referred to as "black blizzards". Russian thistles piled up against fences. Crops were plowed under and little pigs killed in an effort to raise prices.

Unemployment prevailed so many of the young people "boxcarred" to the western states, looking for greener pastures. Chris Bosch and Isaac Blore hopped a freight to Washington, but found no work. Isaac stayed with relatives but Chris came home almost starved. When he returned to Emmons County, Tom Fergus, conductor on the RR, saw his weakened condition and insisted that Chris ride in the caboose, lest he fall from the top of the boxcar.

World War II, in a sense, ended the Depression, but as far as most Emmons County people were concerned, it was over when it finally RAINED.

WELFARE

The poor we have with us always. Since this is a fact of life, the County Commissioners, at their first meeting in 1884 included provisions for the "needy poor" in establishing a 6 mill general levy. The Board served as the administrative body to hear the cases and act on them. In the early Commissioners Proceedings we find many requests for specialized care at the Bismarck Hospital tabled for further investigation. By the time they could meet again to vote on the issue, the patient was often cured or had died.

In later years a "widow's pension" was established, allowing as high as \$8 per child per month, so the mother could keep her family group together. On one occasion, two unwed mothers asked for help in providing for their small children, only to have the commissioners refuse them and berate them for their sinful ways.

Church groups and friendly neighbors did much to lighten the load for the unfortunate. Garden produce was shared, and during the long winter months flour and other staples were "loaned" until trips to town could be made.

As the standard of living became higher, the welfare needs increased accordingly. At present we have a county set-up that includes a Welfare Board, County Supervisor, a case worker, two office clerks and 3 "Homemakers". Hot lunch programs are in effect at all public schools, and are free to those who cannot pay. No child is denied dental care, glasses or a physician's services because his parents are unable to provide them. No mother is turned away because of her marital status.

The cost of the programs may be high, but we are proud that there are no cases of real privation in our community. That is the democratic way of life!



The 1930's dust bowl

PATRIOTISM

WE— VALUE OUR FREEDOM



Freedom gained



Freedom preserved

HONOR OUR WAR DEAD



May 31, 1955

AND SERVE OUR COUNTRY



Bears our Colors



Serve on Juries

ORGANIZATION

THE AMERICAN LEGION



A meeting of about 35 returned veterans of WWI was held July 3, 1919, at the Linton Opera House for the purpose of organizing an American Legion Post. Dan R. Richardson Post No. 54 was officially organized Sept. 16, 1919 and granted Charter No. 2416. It was named for Dan R. Richardson, the first Emmons County serviceman to die in WWI. He died at Camp Dodge, Iowa, Feb. 6, 1918 and was interred in the Linton Cemetery Feb. 8, 1918.

Charter members were F. B. Streeter, O. T. Becker, A. E. Becker, B. T. Green, Gilman Hanson, Henry Bader, K. E. Ponath, R. R. Hogue, E. M. Graf, Jos. J. Weber, P. H. Marshall, L. F. Stewart, H. C. Lynn, Fred Kremer and G. Rooks.

Meetings were held on the second floor of the Stone Drug Store for many years. Because the post was a county-wide organization, some meetings during those years were held in other towns of the county. In 1934, when the present Emmons County courthouse was constructed, funds that had been raised for a War Veterans Memorial were utilized and the Memorial Auditorium was added. At that time, an area, designated as the Legion Rooms, was set aside for the exclusive use of the Post and their Auxiliary. Funds were raised to furnish and equip this area and it has been the headquarters of the Legion and Auxiliary since that time.

The following members of Dan R. Richardson Post have gone on to higher offices in the American Legion: Frank B. Streeter was State Post Commander in 1926; Harry Lynn was State Vice Commander in 1927; Willard W. Brandt was State Commander in 1959 and National Vice Commander in 1960.

The present membership is 228. It consists of veterans of World War I, World War II, and the Korean and Vietnam conflicts.

The American Legion is a national organization with posts in the 50 States and several foreign countries. It is dedicated: To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States; to foster and perpetuate a one hundred per cent Americanism; to instill a sense of individual obligation to community, state and nation; to promote peace and good will; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to secure and safeguard the rights and benefits of veterans.

Dan R. Richardson Post has met these obligations through many local projects: sponsoring Junior Legion and Babe Ruth baseball; Boys State, a week-long exercise in government; oratorical contests for high school students; and the local Boy Scout program. The post has also provided a post service officer for veterans and

their dependents; been instrumental in having an Emmons County Veterans Service officer appointed; arranged and sponsored Memorial and Veterans Day programs and functions; assisted at the time of death of veterans; participated in military funerals; and supported proper and adequate legislation for benefit of veterans, both on a State and National level. The post's responsibility to the community has been fulfilled by all of the foregoing and by participating in many other local programs and projects.

AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY



The sister and companion unit was organized under Legion Charter No. 2416 on Aug. 8, 1922, with the name of Dan R. Richardson Unit No. 54. Charter members were: Sophie Wagner, Lucy Paulson, Mrs. Peter Shier, Minnie Chaney, Verda Richardson, Irene Irvine, Mrs. John Schlangen, Ruth Schlangen, Mrs. John Bader, Theresa Streeter, Ellen Bader, Jennie Seeley, Asiar Becker, Emma Heinrich, Ethel Turner and Mrs. Henry Wittmayer. The charter was dated Feb. 19, 1923.

Being an adjunct unit to the Legion, the Auxiliary subscribes to the same purposes. On a State level the Girls State program is entirely supported and financed by the Auxiliary. Scholarships and welfare of youth and children are an important part of their program as is aid to veterans hospitals. A sale of their official flower, the poppy, is made each Memorial Day, these paper flowers having been made and purchased from disabled veterans of North Dakota. Locally, one of their most important projects was the founding in 1937 of the Linton Public Library, which they continue to support financially each year. They also contribute

to the Girl Scouts of Linton.

Membership is open to wives, mothers, sisters, daughters and granddaughters of Legion members and those soldiers who died in service. In 1976 there are 124 members, of which 19 are junior members below the age of 18.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

St. Anthony's Council No. 5955 was formally instituted with 42 charter members on Apr. 9, 1967 by the then District Deputy Leo Kuntz of Napoleon. The Knights of Columbus is an organization for Catholic men throughout the United States, Canada and Mexico.

The first officers were Chaplain Fr. Sam Homsey, Grand Knight Pius Glass, Deputy G. K. Ralph Schmaltz, Chancellor Tony Klein, Recorder George Paul, Financial Secy Larry Malsom, Treasurer Theoph Balliet, Lecturer Lester Ibach, Advocate Larry Hatch, Warder Sylvester Zahn, Inside Guard Albert Jochim, Outside Guard Herman Jahner; Trustees were Ray Senger, Louis Greff and Larry Malsom.

Since institution, the membership has grown to 182 of which five are Honorary Life Members. Present officers are Chaplain Fr. Linus Evers, Grand Knight John Vetter, Deputy G. K. Adam Baumstarck, Chancellor Ray Hulm, Recorder August Werner, Financial Secy Gabe Miller, Treasurer Chris Leier, Lecturer Adam Vetter, Advocate Alfred Bosch, Warder Joe Aberle, Inside Guard Aloysius Deis, Outside Guard Kasimer Wald; Trustees are Frank Deis, Mike Wickenheiser and Edwin Nagel. The following have served as Grand Knights in the past: Pius Glass, Al Schmidt, Alfonse Nagel, Linus Horner, Thomas Wald, Kenneth Vetter, Mike Wickenheiser and Edwin Nagel.

At the present time the council is conducting a drive to help little Denise Vetter in her fight against cystic fibrosis. This is the sort of thing the Knights do, as their basic purposes are Charity, Unity, Fraternity and Patriotism.



American Legion Auxiliary Baseball team, 1931.
l to r: Lena Herred, Verda Bertheau, Otella Meier, Viola Klautt, Leta Koeppen,
Emma Irvine and Gladys Corner

EMMONS COUNTY HOMEMAKERS CLUBS

Name of Club	Year Organized	First President
Business and Leisure	1959-60	Mrs. Arthur Voller, Strasburg
Busy Circle	1961-62	Mrs. Anton J. Heilman, Hague
Buzzin Dozen	1955-56	Mrs. Lester Van Beek, Westfield
Community Workers	1953-54	Mrs. Kenneth Bender, Hazelton
Five and Twenty	1955-56	Mrs. Wm. Looyenga, Pollock
Gayton	1934-35	Mrs. Tressa Casey, Livona
Go Getters	1947-48	Mrs. Math A. Fischer, Strasburg
Good Neighbors	1955-56	Mrs. Ray Rodenburg, Strasburg
Hampton	1934-35	Mrs. Glen Woods, Linton
Handy Hannahs	1953-54	Mrs. John T. Wagner, Strasburg
Happy Hours	1948-49	Mrs. Mike R. Dosch, Strasburg
Harmony	1950-51	Mrs. Frank Richter Jr., Linton
Hazelton Happy	1934-35	Mrs. P. Gutensohn, Hazelton
Helping Hand	1954-55	Mrs. Clarence Doolittle, Linton
Junior Model	1948-49	Mrs. Elmer Brindle, Hazelton
Junior Rural	1948-49	Mrs. Elmer Johnson, Kintyre
Kintyre	1934-35	Mrs. Marian Beal, Kintyre
Kleever Klub	1952-53	Mrs. Archie Van Beek, Strasburg
Kozy Researchers	1936-37	Mrs. Geo. Davis, Braddock
Lamplighters	1952-53	Mrs. Ted Naaden, Braddock
L.A.W.	1950-51	Mrs. Ray Juhola, Linton
Liberty	1934-35	Mrs. Ben Orthmeyer, Hazelton
Linton Busy Bees	1934-35	Mrs. H. L. Hall, Linton
Linton Progressive	1936-37	Mrs. F. P. Baker, Linton
Linton Study Club	1938-39	Mrs. R. E. Hubbard, Linton
Live and Learn	1947-48	Mrs. J. M. Klein, Strasburg
Live and Learn II	1947-48	Mrs. Seb. R. Dosch, Strasburg
Livona	1935-36	Mrs. D. C. Crimmins, Hazelton
Marionettes	1963-64	Mrs. Lawrence Fischer, Hague
Merry Makers	1947-48	Mrs. Mike Burgad, Strasburg
Needle and Pan	1950-51	Mrs. Joseph A. Mitzel, Linton
Omio Helping Hand	1937-38	Mrs. John Hanson, Linton
Phelman Busy Bees	1934-35	Mrs. Mark Purinton, Hazelton
Pleasant Prairie	1950-51	Mrs. LeRoy Naumann, Temvik
Progressive Pollys	1955-56	Miss Hester Hollaar, Hague
Riverside Merry Maids	1960-61	Mrs. Earl A. Tough, Linton
Riverview	1935-36	Mrs. R. J. Buchanan, Hazelton
Southeast Winona	1935-36	Mrs. Anton S. Volk, Linton
Stitch and Nine	1960-61	Mrs. William Fox, Strasburg
Stitch and Stir	1963-64	Mrs. Ray Nagel, Linton
Sunny Nodak	1963-64	Mrs. Bruce Bosworth, Linton
Tell	1934-35	Mrs. Lura Shafer, Kintyre
Temvik	1934-35	Mrs. F. C. Foell, Temvik
Thrifty	1950-51	Miss Lena Landsberger, Hazelton
Up and Doing	1946-47	Mrs. Elmer Doolittle, Hazelton
Veterans Wives	1951-52	Mrs. Dottie Egbert, Strasburg
Welcome-In-Neighbors	1934-35	Mrs. Mary R. Jadin, Pollock
Westfield	1952-53	Mrs. Wilbur Vander Vorst, Westfield
Wildrose	1934-35	Mrs. S. Tracy, Braddock
Winona	1935-36	Mrs. Ralph Jones, Linton
Wooden Shoe	1951-52	Mrs. Marvin Wynveen, Strasburg

SOUTH CENTRAL CHAPTER NORTH DAKOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF GERMANS FROM RUSSIA

The State organization of the HSGR was founded at Bismarck Jan. 9, 1971, as a non-profit, non-denominational and non-sectarian organization incorporated under the law of North Dakota. Its functions are educational and social, and its purpose is to preserve elements of heritage common to many people in this and other States.

The South Central Chapter which includes Emmons, Logan and McIntosh Counties, was organized through the efforts of John V. Kramer, Linton, who was one of the first directors of the State Society.

The organizational meeting, at which the name "South Central Chapter" was chosen, was held at Linton Sept. 17, 1972. Present were Joseph Vetter, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. John V. Kramer, Mrs. Norma Streyle, John J. Baumgartner, Jr., Clemens Huber, Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Loebs, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Weber, Mr. and Mrs. William Fischer, Mr. and Mrs. George Mischel and Ben Barrett.

At the next meeting, Oct. 8, 1972, five directors were elected: George Mischel, John V. Kramer, Euvagh Wenzel, Norma Streyle and William Fischer. John V. Kramer was chosen president, and Mrs. Norma Streyle, secretary-treasurer.

The present directors are George Mischel president, John V. Kramer vice-president, Leslie Kramer secretary-treasurer, Euvagh Wenzel, and Julius Werre who also serves on the State Board of Directors.

Harry L. Petrie Public Library

The Linton Public Library opened its doors in the Legion Club Rooms of the Memorial Hall on Saturday, April 4, 1936. It was sponsored and financed by the American Legion Auxiliary until 1945 when Mayor John D. Meier suggested it be moved to the City Hall and become jointly run by the City Council and Auxiliary. Librarians over the years have been Winifred Ross, Amanda Wagner, Ethelyn Blore, Alice Rieger, Barbara Schmidt, Anita Lehner, N. S. & Eva Sheffield, Anne Chesrown, Ellen Woods, Alice Stewart and, presently, Euvagh Wenzel.

In 1968 Mrs. Harry Petrie, in conformance with her late husband's wish, gave to the City \$30,000 to build a new public library, to be called the Harry L. Petrie Public Library. In 1973 this sum, now grown to \$37,996, plus \$2000 from Robert Chesrown and \$1000 from the Mrs. J. D. Meier estate, formed the 25 percent basis to obtain a H.U.D. grant to build a Neighborhood Facility which would house the library.

In June 1975 the 10,500 volumes were moved into the Community Center with the help of Linton volunteers, and assumed its new name. New furniture was supplied by a \$4000 grant from the State Library. The American Legion Auxiliary still actively supports our library.



"Pageant of Foods", Achievement Day, 1940

Strasburg Schools Alumni Association

Greetings,

It is with pleasure that we extend Bicentennial Best Wishes to the readers of this book from the members of the Strasburg Schools Alumni Association.

So much has happened since the beginning of the Association in 1964. The 1965 All-Alumni Reunion, its Parade of Years and other festivities was a most memorable occasion as numerous alumni and their families totaling 2500 were present. The pictorial story of the 1965 Reunion is found in AS WE REMINISCE, published by the Association in 1967. The REUNION REMEMBRANCE BOOK printed in 1965 and AS WE REMINISCE are available by writing to the Alumni Assn. at Strasburg 58573.

Milwaukee, Spokane, Minneapolis, Fargo and Bismarck have been locations where local alumni gatherings have been held. The 1966 Alumni Christmas Banquet was a special occasion where Sister Mary Richard Anthony, Principal from 1948-1960, was guest speaker. She was the recipient of the Honorary Alumni Citation which was also presented to Bandleader Lawrence Welk in 1965. The Outstanding Alumni Achievement Award was presented for the first time to 12 graduates of Strasburg at this occasion in 1966.

The Association awards another honor to a graduating boy and girl at Strasburg High and Emmons Central — the Outstanding Senior Award. Since 1964 another honor, the Distinguished Service Award has been presented to Dr. Aloyse E. Kopp of Milwaukee, dentist and former Trustee of the American Dental Assn., and to John J. Baumgartner of Strasburg, a long-time educator. Both are classmates of 1927, Strasburg's first graduating class and the oldest living alumni. The Distinguished Service Award has also been presented to the Ursuline Sisters of Illinois who provided 33 years of education in Strasburg and to Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Berglund upon their retirement in 1972 after many years in education both in Strasburg and in Linton.

A new chapter in the Association's history has become reality — the second All-Alumni Reunion on July 3, 1976. MOMENTS TO REMEMBER: The Alumni Directory and Pictorial Review 1927-1976 was published for this reunion containing a detailed written and visual review of Strasburg's schools and alumni. This book is available by writing to the Association.

In closing, may we extend a tribute to the pioneers, the parents, the teachers and sisters who contributed to the education of their children so earnestly. We feel that Strasburg should be proud of its sons and daughters for their contributions to this county, state and nation. May the Strasburg Schools Alumni Association continue to provide moments of friendship and reminiscing in Strasburg, Emmons County and throughout these United States wherever alumni may be.

With all best wishes,

Dorothy (Peterman) Rodenburg
President

Dorothy Rodenburg

Michael M. Miller
Past President

Michael M. Miller

Dorothy (Peterman)
Rodenburg
President



Michael M. Miller
Past President



BOARD OF DIRECTORS 1975-1978

Front row: Mike Wolf, Fran (Feist) Kuhn, Harvey Mattern, Roselyn (Mattern) Persons, George Zacher.

Middle row: Mike Miller, (Director), Patty (Voller) Zacher, Gene Kramer, Christine (Burckhardt) Feist, Judy (Keller) Dosch, Joe Materi (Vice-President), Gen (Pool) Nieuwsma, Rose (Silvernagel) Nagel.

Third row: Marcel (Mattern) Jensen, Pete Kramer, Les Kramer, Angeline (Kraft) Ries, Allen Nieuwsma, Dorothy (Peterman) Rodenburg, (President), Art Baumgartner, Louis Brickner.

Not pictured are: Florence (Schwab) Klein, Pi Miller, Sebie Bossert, Helen (Baumgartner) Kraft, Sr. Judith Fischer, Phil (Baumgartner) Berglund, Cil (Baumgartner) Van Beek, Pat A. Feist, Al Wolf, Mel Van Beek and Kathy (Roth) Nieuwsma (Secretary).



The first communication of the Linton Masonic Lodge was held on Sept. 27, 1910, under Grand Lodge dispensation; the Linton Lodge was granted a charter on June 28, 1911. There were 24 men in the charter membership, some of whom came from surrounding States. These Brother organized the Linton Lodge in rooms above the Stone Drug Store; meeting dates were set for the second and fourth Tuesday of each month.

The first regular meeting of the Lodge was held in June, 1911, and was conducted by charter members, from which the first officers were elected: Edward Braddock, W.M.; S. J. Hagg, S. W.; Wm. O. Irwin, J.W.; H. N. Turner, S.D.; Elmer D. Fogle, J.D.; Charles S. Lane, Tyler; Wm. Muench, Secy; Albert N. Junge, Treas. Other charter members were James A. Cooper; August E. Klabunde; Wilbert P. Thurston; Ernest A. Crain; Fred F. Lueke; Mahlan B. West; John R. Davis; Albert H. Ludwig; Josephus Allen; Frederick Frankhauser; Herbert E. Paul; Fred J. Bertrand; Hanry H. Hanson; James G. Pitts.

In 1939 the Lodge moved to the upper floor of the City Hall where it remained until 1957. Ground was broken in April, 1956, for the new Masonic Temple, near downtown Linton. Dedication of the new Temple took place April 23, 1957. Lodge work was communicated the same night with a great many Grand Lodge members in attendance, of whom one was Ben G. Gustafson, G.J.W., one-time Superintendent of Linton Schools. The Masonic Temple is a beautiful building, praised by all visiting Brothers, and of which members and the community can be proud.

The nucleus of 24 charter members increased to an optimum of 254; the ravages of time slowly decreased the membership to the present approximately 108 where it has leveled off.

From Lodge records, Feb. 1976
H. J. Bertheau, MD.



FARMERS UNION OIL CO.
Board of Directors, 1940

l to r: W. Peery, A. Humann, C. Ward,
J. Boren, E. Kurtz, A. Seppenau

EMMONS HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Emmons County Historical Society was chartered by the State of North Dakota as an independent organization on Apr. 11, 1973, their purpose being to institute and maintain a county museum and to preserve and disseminate information relating to local history.

St. Matthew's Episcopal Church was the first church built in Linton (1902) and served its congregation until it was no longer feasible to maintain it for such a small number of persons. After the doors closed, the building was given to the historical Society for their museum, and they have since repaired and maintained it. It now houses the county artifacts that

have been donated to the collection.

The Society has grown from the original 21 interested people who attended the organizational meeting on Mar. 8, 1973 to over 400 members who cover an area from Florida to Alaska and from New York to California. Three times a year the Society sends to its members a newsletter relating to the history of the county.

One of the big efforts of the Society has been the compiling of this Emmons County History for the Bicentennial Committee. The present officers are Ken Meier president, Carl Pearson vice president, Euvagh Wenzel secretary, and Ellen Woods treasurer; the directors are Gurdis Dykema, Albert H. Becker and Ethyl Enzi.



LINTON FIRE DEPARTMENT, 1951

Front: l to r: H. Lindeman, L. Renschler, P. Kautz, T. Schnaible, J. Martin, P. McAllen, H. Wallander, C. Thompson, W. Schwartz.

2nd row: J. Graf, H. Bertheau, A. Dockter, G. Bosch, J. Mitzel, P. Volk, J. Meier, R. Traver, K. Ketchum, C. Rebenitch, T. Ohm, A. Bosch, W. Schmierer.

Back row: A. Andres, R. Schmaltz, J. Bosch.

CATHOLIC ORDER OF FORESTERS

St. Anthony's Court

The above Fraternal Society was founded at Linton on October 5, 1941, for the purpose and good of the order, Church and family through charity, fraternity and unity; also for social purposes. The organizers were Jerry Moriarity, Supt. of Schools, John V. Kramer, County Judge, and Peter M. Feth, manager of the local Penney Store.

Members of the Harvey, North Dakota, Court of C.O.F. were present for the institution of the order and initiation of the first officers. These were George A. Horner, Chief Ranger, Jerry Moriarity, Vice Chief Ranger, Peter M. Feth, Recording Secretary, George Marquart, Financial Secretary, John M. Schmidt, Treasurer, and John V. Kramer, Speaker. The first Trustees were Jake Kelsch, Mike

Schiele and Pius F. Jahner.

Since the early 1950's the order has also accepted women as members, and they comprise about 25 percent of the present court.

The present officers are John Horner, Chief Ranger, Sebald Nagel, Vice Chief Ranger, Alvin M. Tschosik, Financial Secretary, Pius Mastel, Recording Secretary, Jerry E. Kuhn, Treasurer, Sylvester Zahn, Speaker, Joe Fettig and Ray Henn, Conductors, and John V. Kramer and Frank Kuhn, Sentinals. The Trustees are Christ Leier, Jake Kelsch and Pius Kelsch.

One of the recent projects of the court has been the purchase and erection of the sign and Mass schedule in front of St. Anthony's Church. The members also have a C.O.F. bowling team which has won several trophies and was first in competition last year.

RECREATION

Music



Lawrence Welk, Johnny Klein and Mike Dosch



"The Hungry Six"

l to r: Art Johnsonbaugh, Art Sathren, Morris Robbins, Matt Neisen, Allen Paulson and Olvie Sathren



Linton Marching Band 1960, Carol Marek, Majorette

With the coming of pioneers came the sound of music floating over the prairies. Dancing was a great part of the recreation. One cold winter night in 1885, when the musicians failed to arrive in Williamsport, Wm. Yeater supplied the music with whistling. It was said the next day that his mouth looked like he had been eating green persimmons.

At Emmonsburg, Bart Lee's regular fiddler sent his regrets the day of a scheduled dance, so an elderly Indian indicated by sign language that he could play. Mr. Lee auditioned him and a lively foxtrot to the tune of "Redwing" was well executed, so he was hired. Soon the crowd came and music began. Only one thing was amiss—it was the only tune he knew!

In the Glencoe area, fiddle music was provided by the Corbins for square dancing. Mrs. Jake Walther recalled that often a barn dance was held with only a mouth-organ to beat out the time. In the Russian-German settlement the accordion was the most popular instrument, with the fast waltz and polka high on the list of favorites.

The first band in Linton was organized in 1901, and received 15 instruments from Braddock by freight team. Very few of the members could read music, but by practicing 2 or 3 times a week they were able to play a few waltzes from the "Blue Book", after a fashion. By 1902 this "Linton Cornet Band" had dwindled to 10 members. The next year Prof. Clint Smith was hired and the band grew larger and more proficient until it was one of the better bands in the State. It filled engagements at the N. D. Fair, Elks Convention at Bismarck and helped welcome President Taft at Fargo. Upon the death of Prof. Smith, his son, "Doc" Claude Smith continued to lead the band.

Strasburg's early day "Cornet Band" later became the "Fireman's Band", and, at a contest in Bismarck in 1928, under the leadership of Frank Sternhagen, was awarded 1st place and a trophy. Strasburg has put Emmons County on the map, musically speaking, through the Champagne Music of Lawrence Welk. Johnny Klein, drummer in the same orchestra, is also nationally recognized. Mary Rahrhich of Braddock recalls that during the 1920s they hired 17-year old Lawrence to play, and he came on horseback, with his small accordion in a gunny sack tied to the saddle. The next time he came, his big new accordion and his equally big smile were welcomed by the neighbors, who bought their tickets for 50 cents a couple.

In the vocal department, Bill Olson of Kintyre was called the "Sweet Singer of Logan District". Phyllis Wolverton, contralto, trained under the world reknown Madam Schumann-Heinck. The

Weiser quartet at Hazelton, and other such groups, church choirs, school glee clubs, etc. supplied fine entertainment at public functions. Home-talent plays and minstrels were often performed in local Opera Houses.

Churches had many song fests of sacred music, and a "community sing" was not uncommon. In 1894 the Christian Reformed Church at Hull had no piano or organ, so, unaccompanied, they sang their Holland Psalm tunes.

Musicians often formed small dance orchestras. In the late 1920s and 30s, Harry Tracy was playing the piano with a group known as the "Hoot Owls". Leon Leshner's dance band was very popular at Persion Lake in addition to the north end of the county. "The Old Town Toe Teasers" consisted of Slim Schaffer on the drum; Ben Bosch, mouth organ; and Chris Bosch, the comb! Leo Mastels' orchestra traveled throughout the county and into South Dakota as well. Dances were held in barns, sometimes in conjunction with a political rally, and in dance halls and pavillions. Women were not expected to buy tickets, so often they outnumbered men at public dances.

Mike Dosch, accordionist, purchased an electric organ in 1958 and landed a KFYR radio contract. He later traveled with a circus, performed a few winters at Phoenix, and even played in Rome.

After the Depression, schools introduced a broader music program, so high school bands were seen at various parades and programs. Irvin Bosch's marching band became especially popular and performed at many State ceremonies. In recent years many Emmons County young people have had the opportunity to join the Good-Will European Tour Band and Chorus. They were Donette Ryckman, Gary DeKrey and Linda Marek of Linton; Willian Weiser, Allen O'Callaghan and Cheryl Engleman of Hazelton; and Terry Magrum of Brad-dock. Another Strasburg group, known as the "Bubbling Quintet" was invited to participate in the 1975 Festival of American Folklife in Washington, D.C.

Always our people have appreciated a change of pace from the grim realities of life.



Linton Concert Band, 1905



Mike Dosch and his Electric Organ



Dale Lyceum Group, organized Jan. 1896.

Members: A. Sleasing, G. Knowles, D. Black, O. Bales, C. Coventry, J. Allen, J. Clark, G. W. Tracy, J. Loutzenheiser.



Linton Boys' Band, 1911

Front row of drum: Mahlon Mohn, Harold Gillespie
2nd row: V. Shier, A. Tough, F. Atha, G. Turner, D. Paul,
H. Petrie. Back row: C. Paulson, D. Tracy, A. Yonkers, Dr. C.
Smith, E. Hardt, W. Mewing, H. Hanson, B. Hoyt.

Celebrations



Dedication of Courthouse, 1904. J. H. Worst, orator.



Parade up 1st St. NW, Ca 1904



Note firewagon in foreground



Independence Day, 1911



1911. Note early day cars.

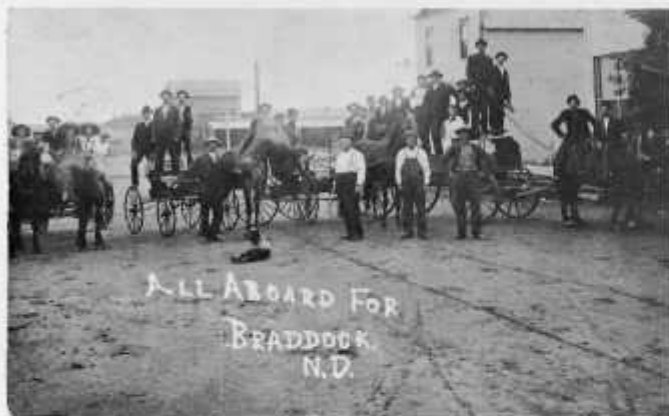


The Bertheau boys float, 1911.



Strasburg Alumni winning float, 1965

LEISURE TIME



A Test of Balance



A Test of Skill



Boating on Beaver Creek



A day in the country





This Winona group attended the N.P. Railroad Fair in 1890 at Mandan.

Seated, L to R: Frank Wade, Tom McCrory, Wm. Wade with daughter, Mamie, Frank Parks, Frank Chesrown. Standing L to R: Jim Waldron, Mrs. Tom McCrory, Mrs. Wm. Wade, Mrs. Frank Parks, Mrs. Jack McCrory.



New Year's Eve Military Ball held at Fort Yates, 1902 was attended by many residents of Emmons County. The river was crossed on the ice by sleigh. Many social events were shared by people on both sides of the river.



On the occasion of Martha Eischborn's visit to the U.S. from Sweden, the relatives congregated at the Nelson farm. Present were O. W. Nelson, Gustav Swanson, Gustav Pearson, the Nelson Bros. (Fred, Victor and Hilding), Linus Persson and Ivar Edholm and their families.



Leonard DuHeaume birthday party, 1941. Starting with man in white shirt, reading clockwise; Clark Gillespie, Nick Fritz, Leonard DuHeaume, Ed Englerth, Bill Schantz, E. H. Brant, Harry Lynn, Jake Lang, Bill Herred and Art Sathren.



Birthday party for Eva Petrie, 1950. L to r: Hildegard Vonnegut, Lizzie Zahn, Alice Stewart, Helen Petrie, Otella Meier, Frances Graham, Hattie Mork, Phyllis Unzelman, Eleanor Meier. Seated, l to r: Agnes Coventry, Anna Pietz, Jeanne Smith, Eva Petrie, Harriet McCulley, Kay Sue Meier, Catherine Chesrown, Leota Patterson, Frances Hanson and Gladys Bertheau.



l to r: Mickey McConville, Charles DeWitt, Hal Tracy and John Schiermeister



Hazelton and Braddock Bridge Clubs met at the McCusker home in Braddock in 1912



Strasburg "Fun Band"



Strasburg Homemakers' Kitchen Band



Present were draftees J. Sandidge, A. Larson, J. Senasko, J. Werre, W. Yrjason, E. Bechtle, H. Martinson, E. Graf, A. Kamps, P. Schreiner, C. Johnson, B. Nagel, J. Erling, A. Tough, J. Horn, F. Keller and L. Stewart. The speaker was S. Cameron.



INDIAN PAGEANT

This play, presented in the Linton Opera House about 1917 had the following cast:

Back row, l to r: Earl Stewart, Lloyd Stewart, Earl Atha, Carl Vorlander, Scott Cameron, Karl Ponath, Nahlan Mohn, Gerrit Rooks.

Center: Leona Mewing, Hazel Fogle, Otella Hauge, Miss Anderson, Alice Stewart. Kneeling: Philippene Kelsch, Ethel Fogle, Magdelene Horner, Genevieve Braddock and Albert Shier.

AND A GOOD TIME—

The Alabama Minstrel Show played Mar. 31 and Apr. 1, 1949 in Linton, then went on to play at Hazelton, Pollock, Hague and Eureka, S.D. The cast, all Lintonites, pictured from left to right: Tony Renskers, Ben Barrett, Roger Danielson, Elmer Renskers, Earl Highness, Bernard James (interlocutor), Art Myers, Melvin Heyne, Albert Wenzel, Harold Graf, Peter Feth, and Grace Ohm (director and accompanist).



Through the years Home Talent productions have been of great interest to our people. The picture shows the large cast which, under the direction of Wm. Weiser of Hazelton, produced "I Love America", in honor of the Bicentennial. This beautiful and patriotic musical production was presented Feb. 28 and 29, 1976, at the Linton Public School to large and enthusiastic audiences.

The cast of "I Love America" included Freda Allensworth, Sr. M. Ellen Andrisin, Janice Baer, Ben Barrett, Arva Dell Benz, Kay Brandt, Father Diekhoff, Donnette Dietz, Leola Dietz, Lester Dietz, David Erickson and Shelley Erickson (narrators), Sharon Fuher, Ruth Grueneich, Shari Lynn Grueneich, Mary Ellen Hatch, John Horner, Virginia Horner, Bill Huber, Joyce Huber, Bonita Ketchum, Caroline Ketchum, Vi Kiemele, Becky Klaudt, Jodi Koeppe, June Larson, Spencer Larson, Nina Lawler, Glenn Thiel, Sheila Lindeman, Gwen Lunde, Harriet Marek, Sr. M. Ann Mozzer, Carol Nelson, Linda Nutt, Myra Renschler, Evelyn Schaffer, Renee Schmalz, Esther Starr, Lorraine Tschritter, Alice Wagner, Lena Wagner, Ray Wagner, Charles Walther, Tom Weiser, Jim Weisser and Rev. David Wu.



Early Horse Club in the Holland Settlement



Early day cowboy, Meade Ward



Leo Mattern of Strasburg on this trained pony, Stormy MacDonald, at the Denver National Stock Show in 1958. The accoutrements of the pony were decorated with coins, and were so heavy that two men were required to saddle up.



Group of Braddock Cowboys, 1900



Once again our prairies rang with the sound of rumbling wheels and horses' hooves, when North Dakota participated in a Bicentennial re-enactment of the early day trek to open up the West. Each State made up a contingent of covered wagons to travel east, converging along the route to form one giant wagon train, and arrive in Valley Forge, Pa. on July 4, 1976. North Dakota's group left Washburn, traveled the official route parallel to the Missouri River and camped four days in Emmons County. They were joined by Beaver Valley Horse Club members, who accompanied them through the county.

The picture shows the North Dakota Bicentennial Wagon Train section, which broke camp Oct. 6, 1975, and continued their journey to winter quarters in Sioux Falls, S.D. The journey was resumed in the spring.



**Patty Backhaus, Miss Rodeo
North Dakota, 1972**



Standing: 1 to r: Carl Vorlander, Ted Brenner, Bert Irvine, O'Brien, Tom Coon. Center row: John Reimer, "Hellmickey", Harry Petrie, Charles Paulson, John Meier, Harry Lynn. 3rd row: Mahlon Mohn, Vincent Shier, Fred Petrie, John Schenkenberger, Frank Streeter, John Snyder, Umpire.



Standing, 1 to r: Leon Leshar, Smith Engleman, Eli Holsti, Elsworth Dick, Roe Worth. Sitting: Rex Albright, Bill Wilton, Clair Dick, Alfred Junge, Mike Dick.



Josh Tuttle on right



Linton's first High School Football Team—1923

Standing, 1 to r: Carl Reidlinger, Coach Keilei, Wendelin "Betz" Kremer, Martin Backhaus, Chuck Lang, Francis Chesrown, Tom Barger, Julius Dockter, Bert Fergus, Bud Irvine, Allan Quast. Front: Robert Chesrown, Laurence McCulley, Kenneth Green and Art Sautter.



L to r: L. Hoff, Jake Klipfel, Banyor Blore, Merle Dilly, Ben Coordes, Everett Steensland, Wendelin Schwartz, Steve Thomas, Carl Reidlinger, Lloyd Stewart, Christ Schultz, Harold Haugse, Helgi Bertheau, Allen Johnson, Ralph Haugse, Elwood Hageman, Elmer Schultz, Unknown.



"The Happy Seven", 1922-1923



Standing l to r: Arlowene Prouty, Berle Clayton, Coach Handkin, Leah Mendelowitz, Freida Backhaus. Seated: Laura Petrie, Floy Clayton, Hazel Petrie.



Team consisted of Vincent Shier, Milton Culbertson, Fred Petrie, H. Sims and G. Smith. Henry Hanson, Coach.

Coach Duane Baer's Linton BB team goes to State, 1965. L to R: John Backhaus, James Bosch, Allen Starr, Mark Kiemele, Tom Heyerman, Gerald Schneider, Rick Rudy, Duane Schneider, Philip Pfeifer, Glen Sauter, Donavin Grenz and Clifton Rodenburg.



Linton Swimming Pool, built 1957-8, adjacent to baseball diamond



HUNTING, FISHING & TRAPPING

Many of the early residents of Emmons County carried with them the know-how of living off the land, and others soon learned that one of the most valuable food sources was the wildlife of the region. The most common in the early days were the members of the grouse family. The sharptail were called "prairie chickens" by the early settlers. In 1908 the pheasant was first stocked, and wild turkeys in the 1930s. Waterfowl were killed at any season, and the settlers complained of depredations on wheat, barley and other crops, and believed their custom of killing ducks at any time was justified. T. J. Kinney of the Braddock area said that in 1911 there was a wild duck or goose for every stalk of grain, so they saved only 5 bu. per acre from what would have been a bumper crop.

One of the chief pastimes of sportsmen



during the settlement period was chasing wolves and coyotes with dogs. The ranchers were glad to see the "wolfers", as the predators were a serious problem to horses, cattle and sheep. In 1891 Ben Corbin headed a delegation that successfully petitioned the commissioners to create a Wolf bounty. Mr. Corbin wrote a booklet entitled "Corbin's Advice or the Wolf Hunter's Guide" in 1900, and it was published and circulated through a large area.

The first State Game and Fish Commissioner tried to stop the "market hunters" who shipped tons of geese, brant and ducks to the east, but considerable promiscuous hunting of deer, waterfowl and upland game continued into the 1900s.

Abundant and valuable fur animals were the lure that enticed some of the early white men to this area. Sam McElery, for instance, spent his winters hunting and trapping, then sold the pelts in the spring.



Trapping, mostly for pleasure, has continued but the cash value has been greatly reduced. No longer are fox, badger, coon, coyote, skunk, bobcat and beaver in great demand.

Fish were abundant in the streams and lakes, but they were the species we now designate as "rough". Sturgeon, catfish, northern pike, sheepshead and suckers were plentiful. Since the State Game and Fish Dept. has stocked the various dams, lakes and streams, fishing is a very popular sport in Emmons County.

Countless sportsmen have been attracted from great distances since the Oahe Recreation Area was established on the Missouri River by the Government. There are many splendid campsites and outdoor facilities in this landscaped park.

National wildlife refuges in Emmons County are the following: Appert, Springwater, Flickertail, Little and Sunburst Lakes.



Dick Backhaus and "the foxes—the little foxes", Sol. 2:15



Stranger in town!



Dr. Monteith and Frank Goughnour set up a hunting camp near the Missouri River, west of Hazelton.



1914 fishing party. L to r: Frank Irvine, unknown, Asa Britts, Roy Carley, Anna Carley, Sarah Carley, Dorothy Britts, all of Linton.



Mike Materi (age 80) catches a 16½ lb. pike east of the Beaver Bay Bridge in 1973.



Christ Maier after a successful Canadian goose hunt, near his home in South Prairie.



First waterfowl regulations stipulated no more than 25 birds per day.



Deer hunting party at the Wood's cabin in Emmonsburg.



Fur buyer in Hazelton. Jack rabbits make up most of the load.

POTPOURRI



While herding sheep for Tom Kelly, Wm. McAllister built a sandstone shelter on the high point of a hill and, from this vantage point, could watch the entire range while being protected from the elements. The picture shows the shelter about 1952. Beside it is Mr. McAllister's daughter, Catherine (Lilja).



L to r: Wm. Schmierer, J. D. Meier, Linton Mayor, Jacob Graf



Bridal Shower, Standing, l to r: Rose Wagner, Ole McAllen, Vic Yengling, Christy Lynn, Gertie Thompson, Unidentified, Ann Hoff, Hattie Mork, Gladys Cook, Edna Jordahl. Seated: Katherine Hogue, Ethel Daly, Hildegard Vonnegut, Mrs. L. D. Seeman.



1937 4-H Club Band roster: Byron Smith, leader. Included were Berna Heyerman, Ira Green, Billy Bechtie, Calvin Kurtz, Frank Orthmeyer, Della Moore, Albert Hanson, Doris Moore, Phyllis Kurtz, Yvonne Koeppen, Lois Maier, Elenora Benedict, Arline Graf, Robert Hanson, Eleanor Stramer, Wallace Hanson, Ronald Hanson, LaVerne Kremer, Mercedes Gilbreath, Frances Horner, Phyllis Yeater and Kenneth Benedict.



First WWII draftees
Standing, l to r: Jacob Richter, Otto Zacher, Jack Schneider. Kneeling: Arnold Schiermeister, Marcus Bichler.



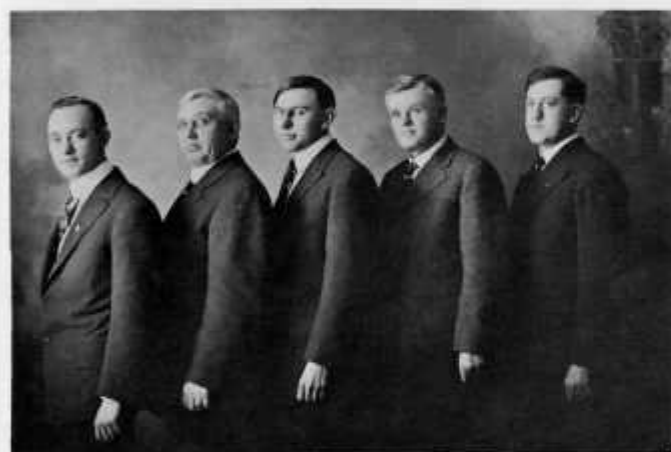
Mr. and Mrs. Petterson, parents of Mrs. O.W. Nelson



Gust Swenson, wife and daughter, Judith



Mr. and Mrs. Gus Pearson and Carl



l to r: Don Tracy, Fred Reimer, J. D. Meier, Chas. Lane, Dr. Wolverton



Stella Smith Johnson and sons, Allin & Rollin

Standing l to r: Wm. Pagel, Chris Naaden, Robert Buchanan, Sr., Jerry Cole, A. L. Geil, John Worst, Ole Sjerslee, W. L. Yeater, Alex McDonald, Jerome B. Brock.
Front row: Peter Shier, Hal Tracy, Clint Wagner, August Benz, Samuel Wright, H. A. Armstrong.





This type of rig protected mail carriers against the elements.



Starting for town from the John Renschler farm—1914



Before the 1917 fire



After the fire



L to r: Solomea Dockter, Christine Flegel, Mrs. Fred Schnaible, Lizzie Dockter, Christine Dockter.



Early logging camp on the Missouri. Power furnished by "Leader" tractor.



Beaver Valley Horse Club's entry in the Bicentennial Wagon Train



Silvernagel cattle drive from the east to the west ranch—1975



Lawrence Welk and the Ternes relatives



Vincent Magrum family—1968



Ellen Woods

THE EDITORS



Euvagh Wenzel



Young Harry Petrie practicing music.



Wm. Gearin and L. Birdell,
two Linton mechanics.



"The Law". Jake Graf & Louie Langeliers

HISTORICAL VILLAGES

WINONA

About the same time Fort Yates was established (1873-74) on the west side of the Missouri, a small village grew up across the river, called the "Devil's Colony", which depended greatly on the soldiers stationed at Yates for its trade. There, in sections 5 and 8, 130-79, a town was surveyed by E. C. Chilcott in 1884 with large blocks and wide streets, and at that time received the name "Winona", Indian for "First Child, if a girl". The town was easily reached by stage and steamboat, having a natural levee and steamboat landing fronting on the business street.

N. F. Douglas, storekeeper in Yates, built the first store in 1884, called the Douglas and Mead Store. It was run by Major James G. Pitts who also served as postmaster until he was elected County Treasurer in 1900. John Waldron, who had squatted in Sec. 5, began building his 2-story 24' x 50' house which he called the "Merchant's Hotel" in 1884. Later that year Sec. 5 was surveyed for the railroad, but Waldron was not forced to move because he had "squatter's right". A second hotel, The Patterson House, was built soon after by W. A. Patterson.

It was said that the first school in the County was built in Winona in 1884. It was a 2-story structure, 26' x 30', with a large vestibule in front. While the classroom had no seats, the walls contained a fine set of outline maps, and the room had a clock, globe, windowshades and stove. As new schools were built this remained one of the most desirable around the countryside for teaching purposes. Mrs. D. M. Waterbury was the teacher at \$35 per month. Text-books such as Harper's Reader, Barnes' Geography, Smith's Physiology, etc. were stocked by the school and sold to the pupils at cost. In 1888 children in the school

were those of W. A. Patterson, Major Pitts, G. W. Darland, John McCrory and Mrs. Carrigan. Four years later, two Spicer girls, the Buckley children, Chase boys, Bennie Burns, Nellie Waldron, Claude Green and Ada Wagner were also enrolled. The school board at this time consisted of Louis Archambault, W. J. Henderson, H. S. Brumble and T. P. Lee, Clerk.

The WINONA LANCETTE, a weekly newspaper, was started in 1885 by Frank T. Sheppard. After changing hands several times, and a name change to WINONA TIMES, it was bought by W. A. Patterson and run by his son, Charles, in a log house on the edge of town. This paper had quite a history. When the election of 1898 designated Sec. 7, 132-76 as the new County Seat, Charlie Patterson immediately moved his paper to that site, and published the first issue of the EMMONS COUNTY REPUBLICAN there on Jan. 5, 1899. He sold the paper to Darwin Streeter 3 months later and it was then printed in Braddock. It eventually wound up published in Hazelton in late 1903, and the Mar. 3, 1904 issue bragged "Today the REPUBLICAN begins its 20th year."

Big business in Winona were the saloons (as many as 9 at one time), with their fancy ladies, dance halls and restaurants. Drunkenness was rampant, and revelry continued all night long. It was said that many bodies were quietly slipped into the depths of the river on dark nights. The RECORD told the story in late 1885: "The people of Winona had a great racket last week when a party of gamblers, cowboys and soldiers joined in painting the town red, and held the town in their possession for a number of days. Timid residents felt in constant danger from stray bullets and drunken men and women. It seems that a village charter, police officers and a lockup are next in order for that

flourishing young town". And again, the following year when the RECORD reported that the Ida Woods murder occurred "when the whole town was drunk".

By 1894 the population of Winona was 200, but increased to many more by the soldiers, Indians and squaw men who frequented the town. Saloons were run by Jack Flynn, Edwin D. Wescott, J. A. Gibson, Charles Lock, Jerry Hart, and others. Johnny Stiles built the "Baby Elephant" in 1894, but later it was called the "Opera House". Of course, when North Dakota was organized in 1889, it entered the Union as a prohibition State, so the saloons went under cover, calling themselves pool halls, dance halls, soft drink parlors, etc. Jack Flynn called his "The Temperance Hall".

But the fun and games that characterized Winona ended rather abruptly with the killing of 6 members of the Thomas Spicer family by Indians from the reservation who, it was said, had gotten their liquor from the Winona blind pigs. Mrs. Thomas Spicer had been a sister of John Waldron. Several saloons closed almost immediately. Red Caldwell shut his doors and left within the week, and Winona was shocked into a type of respectability. When Johnny Stiles closed his saloon 2 years later, there were only 3 left in the town. Of course, most of the residents had been respectable all along.

John McCrory and Billy Matthews had hauled lumber from Eureka and built a general store. Later it was called the Chesrown-McCrory Merchantile Co., but after Charles Chesrown's death in 1896, the building was remodelled and run by Ed Wescott as a hotel.

The birth of Linton sounded the death knell of Winona. Gradually, one by one, the buildings were hoisted up and drawn by teams of horses to the new County Seat, and the people followed their buildings. In May 1903 the Robinson-Mead store was destroyed by fire, several other nearby buildings going with it. The Winona School burned in 1916. The last occupied building, the old McCrory store, was vacated and Tom McCrory tore it down, using the lumber to build a barn. Thus the town of Winona died, marked only by the holes which had been cellars. Like Sodom and Gomorrah, its site now lies beneath the murky waters of the river.

FIRSTS

The first marriage of the county occurred in July 1884 when Charles Lock of Winona married Ella Goodjohn.

The first marriage of Williamsport was in Sept. 1885 when Dan Williams married Ruth E. Gibbs.

The first death in the county occurred in Aug. 1884 when Mary Tape, wife of Joseph N., passed away. She had been the first woman to take a claim in the county.



WINONA TIMES office, and C. Patterson home
Winona school in background

WILLIAMSPORT

When a colony from Ashland, Ohio, settled in Dakota Territory in 1883, they laid out a town in Sec. 14, 135-76, and named it "Williamsport" for Dan Williams, who was the first postmaster. E. C. Packer came in April of that year and built the first dwelling for Wm. L. Yeater. In two months there were 32 houses and shacks in the vicinity.

The town was platted Aug. 17, 1883. It was laid out in 84 blocks bisected in the center by Broad Street running north and south and Market Street running east and west. A stone monument marked the middle of town. At the southern limits, Broad Street angled to the east and became the Roop Trail.

It was made the temporary seat of government when the County was organized on Nov. 9, 1883 and by vote of the people it was approved. Rent of \$94 a year was paid to Dan Williams for suitable quarters for the accommodation of the new County officials. Williamsport was established as the election precinct for the entire County and the store-room of George Dougherty selected as the voting place.

By June, 1884 there were two stores, a hotel and a printing office. The RECORD building was built for Darwin Streeter with the promise it would be his if he published for 6 months. Its first use was for a session of Sunday School which was organized nearly as soon as the County.

The first store on Broad Street belonged to H. D. Conner, and the County building stood between his store and Armstrong's Land Office. West of the store was Mr. Farrell's blacksmith shop.

The second store belonged to Wm. L. Yeater, who accepted butter, eggs, hides, etc. in exchange for his goods. Later another general merchandise store was run by L. Boutillier, selling groceries, boots and hardware.

The Emmons House was the first hotel, owned by George Walker. For reasons unknown, he was later known as Thomas Bottomly.

A group of men, including Alexander McKenzie, organized the Williamsport Townsite Syndicate in 1885. They paid "big" prices for hauling and building, as it was thought that it would eventually be a railroad town and that the property would grow in value. Less than two years after settlement, lots were selling for as high as \$150.

The Williamsport jail was built in Oct. 1885 of native stone, at a cost of \$3,300. It was 30' x 43' with 4 brick cells and a 10' x 27' room on the ground floor, and 4 rooms for the jailor's use on the second floor. In October 1888 the safe and records were moved into the jail building and the county offices were thereafter in the building. In July, 1895, the name was officially changed from "Jail" to "Emmons County Court House". After the county seat was moved to Linton, the building was offered for sale and W. L. Yeater was the high bidder at \$70.00. It was torn down and the usable material taken to Hazelton. The jail



Williamsport RECORD office, 1884

door was used in the new Hazelton jail built about Aug. 1915.

The Immigration Society was organized in Williamsport Feb. 19, 1886 with J. H. Worst as president. Its purpose was to take care of newcomers and show them where land was available. This was later the Armstrong Land Office.

As always in the early days, dancing was a great part of the recreation. Independence Day was always well celebrated, the first being held in 1886. A baseball game, pony racing and foot racing in the afternoon was followed by supper, fireworks and dancing in the evening.

The Modern Woodmen's Hall was built and opened with a Grand Ball in Oct. 1897. At this time there were two hotels and two stables in Williamsport. In July, 1899 the Woodmen moved their camp to Braddock, so the hall was sold to Frank Jaskowiak.

The last social event was a grand ball on New Year's Eve, 1903. The building was moved the next year to Hazelton and was used for the Catholic Church.

When Braddock began its boom in 1899, many went there. Lincoln Geil was the first to move, taking his store along. Mike Rush also moved to Braddock, leaving Yeater's the only store in Williamsport. The RECORD building was taken to Linton, while the Jaskowiak buildings were moved east of Williamsport. Yeater remained for quite a while, even beginning a short-lived newspaper called the Williamsport Banner in 1901. But he, too, eventually left for Hazelton, his store torn down and rebuilt in Hazelton.

Williamsport was abandoned completely when the post office was discontinued Oct. 13, 1903.



Williamsport Schoolhouse



Laura Kyes and Carl Woods at Winchester. Cheese factory in background.

WINCHESTER

Winchester was a townsite promoted by Charles Bumstead and Nathaniel Gillett in Section 3, 132-77, close to Beaver Creek and near the center of the county. Some believe it was named to honor Judge Walter H. Winchester, District Court Judge; and others believe that Benjamin Losey, father-in-law of Mr. Bumstead, who had come in 1884 from New York where he worked as a gunsmith, named it for the Winchester Repeating Rifle. Mr. Losey filed the first deed of the County on Mar. 24, 1884 in 3-132-77. The post office was established Aug. 21, 1884 with N. Gillett as postmaster. Al Morrison was a mail carrier at Winchester for many years, carrying the mail by horse and buggy in the summer and, in the winter when the snow was deep, hitching his pony to a sort of toboggan.

When the Petrie sisters, Cash and Annie, came to Emmons County in 1886, Winchester was a town of great expectations. It then consisted of Robert Maxwell's store which housed the post office, a vacant building later stocked with merchandise by Mr. Bumstead and managed by his father-in-law, Frank Devan's blacksmith shop, the school house, and a building put up for a hotel but never used as such. Later, in 1889, the Petrie sisters bought the Bumstead store.

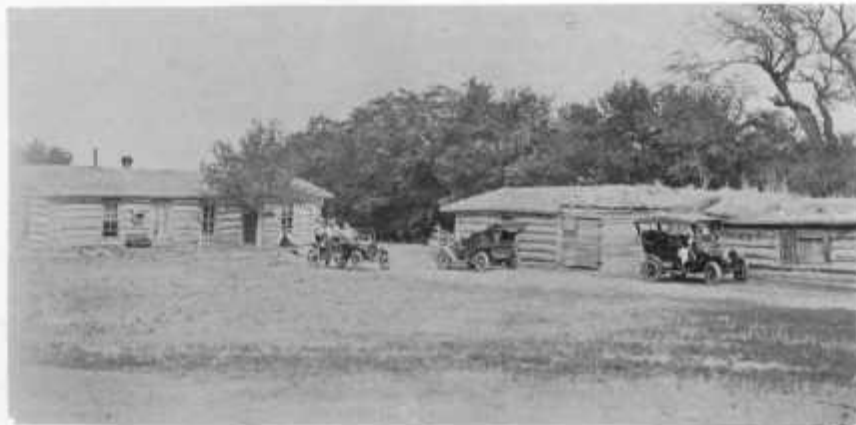
A Mr. A. A. Matthews thought this part of the county could have an industry of its own, so put up a building in 1884 near Beaver Creek with the idea of making a cheese factory. Matthews sold it to John Parker, lawyer, preacher, Civil War Army officer from Iowa, who had come into possession of cheese-making equipment as part of a legal fee. He set up his equipment in the basement and, for a time, turned out some pretty good cheese. Power for his industry was furnished by a large windmill. The Winona Times carried an item in 1891 stating that "John Parker's cheese factory at Winchester is a success.

He makes about 100 lbs a day."

The county's first big Fourth of July celebration was at Winchester in 1887 with pony and steer races featured in the day's events and a grand ball in the evening. Over 200 people enjoyed the hospitality of the public-spirited citizens of the village.

In 1889 A. Lincoln Geil became postmaster and opened a general store. In a letter he stated: "My business is big now. I sometimes take in in one day \$80 to \$90. I have been adding to my stock until I have about \$2,300 in the business". That year a Winchester Farmers Alliance group and a Beaver Valley Improvement Ass'n were formed. A meeting was also held to organize a post of the G.A.R.

Linton's designation as county seat killed Winchester. Geil sold his store, the stock of the Petrie store was transferred to a new store built in Linton. Most of the other buildings were sold and moved to neighboring ranches or to the new county seat. The post office was discontinued Dec. 15, 1909.



THE EMMONSBURG STAGE STOP SHOWING HOUSE ON LEFT AND MACHINE SHED ON RIGHT. The last occupants were the Jake Walthers until it burned in the early 1930's.

EMMONSBURG

This Missouri River settlement on Sec. 14, 132-79 at the mouth of the Big Beaver Creek was named for its county. The postoffice was established Oct. 17, 1883 with Harmidas A. Archambault, postmaster. He also had a store, dance hall and ran a toll bridge crossing the creek. Other postmasters were Dr. Wm. Muench, Wm. MacNider, Mary Lee, Jennie Johnson and Alta King.

Mr. Kupitz, in searching for a suitable stage depot in the Emmonsburg area, found a large log house on Section 23 that was ideal. This house had been built by Nate S. Shorman who had rafted logs down the Missouri River from Glencoe, then up Beaver Creek. It was an L-shaped structure with a 30-foot square dance hall, a barn and saloon also being nearby. This depot was operated by W. B. Lee, who soon converted the old saloon into a harness and machine shed.

Dances continued to be held in the house, as it had the only room of such proportions for miles around. Mr. Lee also operated the 1/2-mile race track about a mile east of the buildings, and horse racing became popular. Competition for owning the best animals was keen, and many purebred animals were brought into the county. The Indians, too, had good horses and often came to compete. For variety, boxing matches were arranged in conjunction with the dances or races.

Emmonsburg post office was discontinued Nov. 30, 1912 and mail sent to Hartford. It was re-established Sept. 3, 1924 as a Star Route with Mrs. Sophie Ketchum as postmistress. Presently, the mail is handled at the Livona Rural Station, Bismarck.

The first auto death of the county occurred on Aug. 25, 1912 when a car turned over on a trip to Eureka, killing little Anola, daughter of A. N. Junge.

Alexander Campbell, and sons Dugald and Hugh, with Don Stevenson, all of Scottish descent, founded a town on the SE¼ of Section 6, 136-78, and named it for Glencoe, Argyll County, Scotland. The post office was established May 2, 1883 in the home of Cyrus M. Robinson, postmaster. On July 1, 1886 the Winona-Bismarck stage line began running daily except Sunday. Until this time the north and southbound stages had met at Glencoe, but they now met at noon at Livona to eat at the Dinner Ranch. On the above date, a Roop-Glencoe stage line, 26 miles long, passing through Williamsport and Buchanan began making a round trip three times weekly.

Northwest of the post office was a general store at which one could buy groceries, dry goods and even leather for half-soleing shoes. It was first owned by Sarah Jones, but changed hands several times, some of the owners being Gus Daffernud and Grant Buckley.

Warren Taylor was the owner of a dance hall which was built very near the store. People used to come across the river from Huff and Ft. Rice to the parties held here. A ferry boat came in from Ft. Rice in the summer and, during the winter, when the muddy Missouri was well frozen, they crossed in sleighs or even walked across the ice.

The Corbin Hotel was built on the Wilson place, and the Corbins used one room for a store. Each Fourth of July a large outdoor wooden platform was built and the Glencoe folk held square dances, with the Corbin boys fiddling and calling. East of the hotel, at the top of a hill, was a 600-yard track, called the Silver Creek Race Track, where the men ran their finest horses. A wee bit of wagering went on at these events.

The first school, made of logs, had long benches, hewn out of cottonwood lumber and put together with wooden pegs. This log school burned and was replaced with a frame building which was later moved to Rattlesnake Butte, and used as a voting place.

Glencoe Presbyterian Church is actually in Burleigh County, while the cemetery is across the road in Emmons. Organized and built by Rev. Isaac O. Sloan in 1885, it was called the Albert Barnes Presbyterian Church, but the name has been officially changed to Sloan Memorial. It is still in very good condition. The lectern built by Rev. Sloan from packing crates is also in use at present.

The post office was discontinued Nov. 29, 1930 and mail sent to Bismarck.

The first twins born in the county were James and Joseph, born in Mar. 1886 to Wesley Baker.



GLENCOE DANCE HALL, 1890's



FIRST GLENCOE POSTOFFICE



SECOND POSTOFFICE 1908



Built 1881, dismantled 1965.
l to r: Ben Corbin, Sr., Mrs. Corbin, C. H. Edick.



LUMBER CAMP NEAR GLENCOE

EXISTING CITIES AND VILLAGES

	STATE	COUNTY	CENSUS FIGURES				
			LINTON	HAZELTON	STRASBURG	BRADDOCK	HAGUE
1880		38					
1884		866					
1890		1,971					
1900		4,349					
1910	577,166	9,796	644	—	500	—	183
1920	646,872	11,288	1,011	382	550	216	315
1930	680,845	12,467	1,192	446	519	193	364
1940	641,935	11,699	1,602	500	994	185	442
1950	619,636	9,715	1,675	453	733	175	328
1960	632,446	8,462	1,826	451	612	141	197
1970	617,761	7,200	1,695	374	642	106	146

BRADDOCK

Marilyn Schlosser

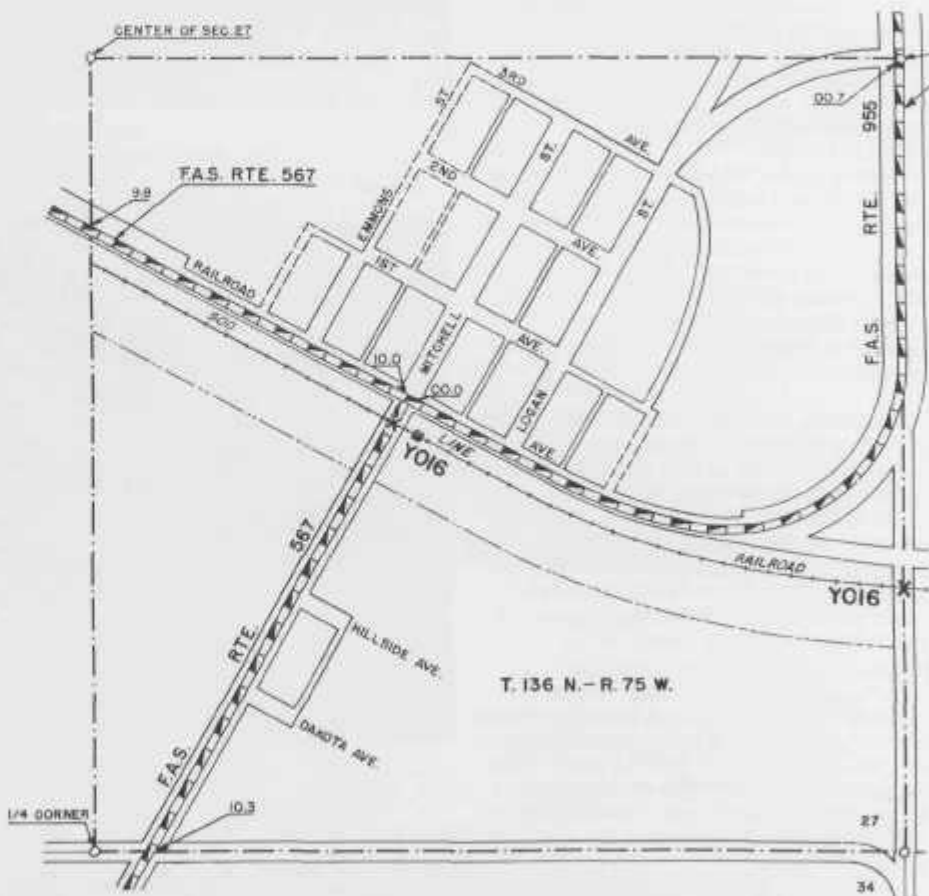
Braddock is the oldest existing town in Emmons County. It is located in Section 27, 126-75, about 24 miles east of the Missouri River and about 7 miles north-east of the former Williamsport. A town-site named Miriam, ¼ mile south of the present Braddock, had been surveyed and planned in 1887 by the Aberdeen-Bismarck-Northwest Railroad who constructed the grade. However the plat was never filed, and the town did not materialize.

In 1898 the Soo Line was completed, and that fall the first railroad town in the county was established. It was officially named Braddock by Frederick Underwood, President of the Soo RR, to honor his old friend, Edward Braddock, then County Auditor. The Soo Line was completed to Bismarck and the first excursion to that city made on Aug. 23, 1902.

In a short time the following businesses moved in: Woodworth Elevator Co., a flour mill, Shepard livery and feed stable which accommodated 40 horses, Matthew's stable, Melander blacksmith shop, Hubbell's blacksmith, Central Hotel, post office, Martin's barber shop, Mitchell and Ellis' carpenter-wagon shop, Junge's farm shop, H. D. Bloss and Co. (Machinery, buggies, etc.) Jerry Cole's cardroom, McGinness' pool hall, Pioneer Drug Store, Reamann's General Store, Head's General Store, and two lumber yards.

The first 15 or 16 businesses located on the south side of the tracks. But, because the ground north of the tracks was more hilly and the area for building sites was somewhat circumscribed, it was thought the business area should be moved to the north side of the tracks. By April, 1899, all had made this move leaving only a few residences on the south side.

Two destructive fires wiped out much of the business district. On Aug. 7, 1899 were destroyed the Frank Martin building intended for a meat market, the Cotton farm and machinery business, and Jerry Cole's soft drink parlor. The Hubbell blacksmith shop was torn down to prevent flames from spreading further east. All these were located in the same block just west of the Bank of Braddock corner. The



BRADDOCK MAIN STREET



School Fire 1923

second fire occurred Feb. 18, 1900 on Mitchell Avenue north of Railroad St. Destroyed in one hour were C. L. Head's residence, H. A. Reamann's general store, the Emmons County State Bank, H. D. Bloss general Store and the Fred Cotton residence. The Emmons County State Bank subsequently built on the corner across from the Bank of Braddock. These two banks in 1902 consolidated under the name of the former, and moved into the Bank of Braddock building. The Farmers' State Bank was established in 1916.

The first mail to Braddock was carried in Jan. 99 by Ed Shepard from Williamsport, but when John C. Brown was appointed Post master on Feb. 24th of that year, the post office was built on Mitchell Street south of the drug store. Brown also had a restaurant in the post office, but he died in early 1903 and was succeeded as postmaster by Eb Shepard. Braddock had the first Rural Free Delivery in Emmons, their (south) RFD No 1 beginning on April 1, 1908, with William Beard carrier. He was succeeded in 1910 by Roy Sparks. By 1918 Braddock was served by three mail routes.

When Darwin Streeter of the Emmons County Record bought Charles Patterson's old Winona Times, now called the Emmons County Republican, he moved the equipment to Braddock, and the first issue came out there on Apr. 26, 1899; W. P. Thurston was editor, later owner, and moved the paper to Hazelton with A. L. Geil as partner. But a number of business men felt that a paper was needed in town and backed A. W. Daggett in publishing The Braddock News in 1904. After an uncertain existence and several owners, it was finally abandoned, and the equipment moved to Linton.

The first school had been built in 1884 near the Doerschlag property, with Lillie Cline as teacher. On Sundays it was used for church services. It burned the following year, and a new one was then built. The third school was built in 1901, and on Halloween, 1923, after fire destroyed this town school, the children attended classes in downtown buildings, until the present brick building was erected in 1924. At that time it boasted the largest gymnasium in Emmons County. In 1961 a new gymnasium and classrooms were added.

The Swedish Lutheran Church and



Braddock P.O. 1919



Central Hotel, T. P. Lee, Prop.



Indians Attending the Wool Market—1900

Cemetery had been established east of town in 1900. In 1913 the Catholic Mission was established with Rev. Peter serving as the first priest. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Schlosser's wedding was the first in the Catholic parish. The Church of the Epiphany was dedicated June 3, 1914. Fire destroyed part of the Catholic Church in 1945, but it was repaired and used until the new St. Katherine was completed in 1949. Fr. Cyril B. Ernst was the first pastor of the parish.

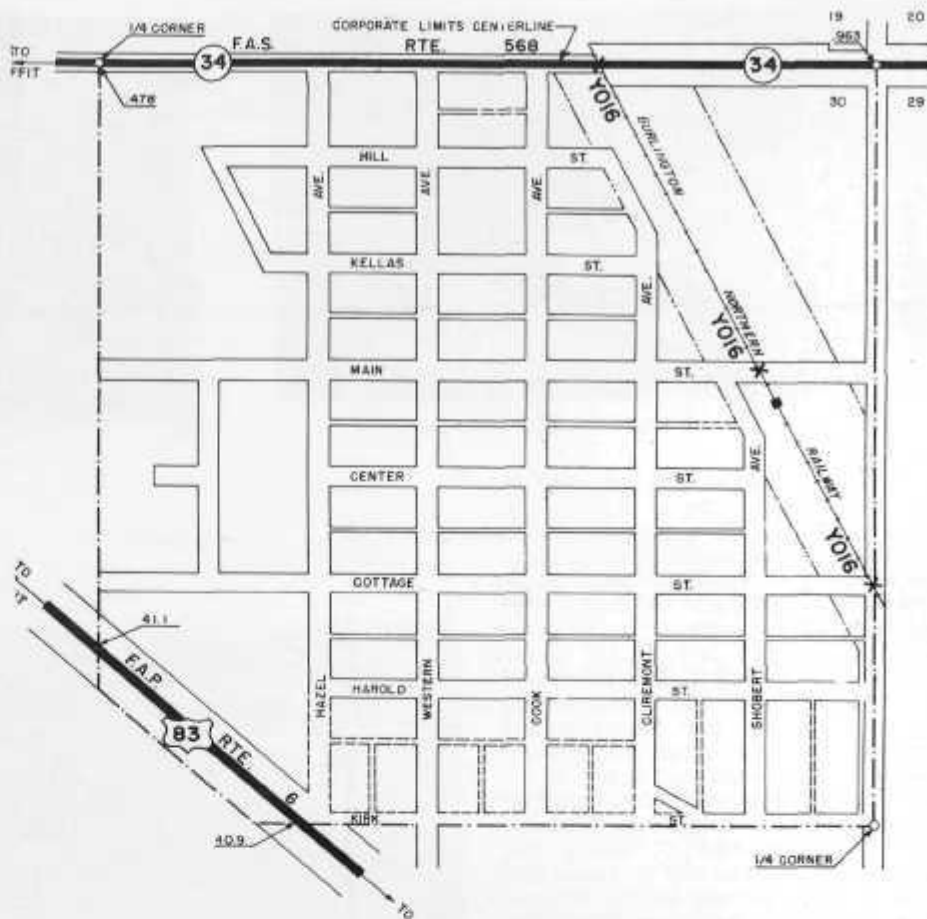
A meeting to organize the Braddock Union Church was held in late 1912, and it was dedicated July 30, 1916. In 1932 it became the Methodist Church, and served until a new United Methodist Church was built near the same site in 1975. The Baptist Church was built in 1925.

In 1914 a vote to incorporate Braddock as a village was defeated, but the same question arose a second time and was passed on Oct. 24, 1916. This move was felt necessary by some of the progressive citizens who wanted fire protection, and knew the only way to achieve this was by incorporating and issuing bonds. The firehall and jail were built that same year. During 1924 the town light plant was placed in the basement of the firehall and street lights were installed.

Fall, 1926: a prairie fire sweeps from near Braddock almost to the South Dakota line. Several persons are forced to outrun the fire by automobile. In one case, the car is traveling 30 mph, and just barely staying ahead of the fire. One man on foot is overtaken and perishes in the flames!

It was about this time that Braddock reached its peak with a population of 300 and 35 operating businesses. Unfortunately, the Depression caused the failure of the 1st National Bank of Bismarck (branch) and many businesses either went bankrupt or closed their doors and moved away. By 1944 only 13 businesses were left.

Presently operating in Braddock are Moch's store, Farmers Elevator, George's bar, Post office, Hammer's lumber yard, Hubert's repair shop, and the Catholic and Methodist churches. In the fall of '75 the road south of Braddock was paved, and, with cooperation from individual land-owners, three blocks in town were paved. At present the population of Braddock is 75.



HAZELTON

(As written by Math Dahl for the Hazelton Jubilee in 1953)

Hazelton, named in honor of Hazel Roop, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Roop on whose farm the townsite was located, is situated 20 miles north of the geographical center of Emmons County, 15 miles east of the Missouri River and about 50 miles south and east of Bismarck. Located on the NE 1/4-30, 135-76 the townsite plat was recorded Nov. 19, 1902.

The founding of Hazelton was tied up with the development of the railroad. Twenty years before the town was thought of, the trans-continental line of the Northern Pacific was completed. Almost from the beginning, the N. P. management was interested in the country south of McKenzie. Construction of the branch line south to Linton, however, was not started until June, 1902, and completed in October, 1903. On Nov. 5, 1903, the first trains began operating through Hazelton on a regular schedule. When the N. P. finally did come into Emmons County, the Hazelton site with its beauty of location and expanse of fertile farm land in every direction, marked this as the ideal one for a thriving town.

Among Hazelton's first business men were W. L. Yeater, owner of a general store and hotel; S. F. Wright, livery stable; W. M. Mathews, general store; A.

E. Klabunde, general store; J. I. Roop, implement dealer and grain buyer; Peterson and Mikalson, blacksmith shop; Dr. Snyder, physician and drug store operator; Ben Corbin, real estate; and L. H. Briggie, land agency. Mrs. Perras was the first postmaster.

From the date of its birth, Hazelton enjoyed a healthy growth and soon became an important market place. In 1906, three years after its founding, there were two general stores, Bank of Hazelton, hardware and harness store, a drug store, physician and surgeon, lumber, machinery and coal dealers, two hotels, a restaurant, two real estate offices, a blacksmith and wagon shop, two elevators and a newspaper, The Emmons County



A. L. Geil Store on left
P.O. and Furniture Store on Right
l to r: A. L. Geil, Elveretta Geil, T. P. Lee



Hazelton School 1905



Camp of N.P. Railroad crew 1903.

Republican.

W. P. Thurston had moved the Republican from Braddock in Oct. 1903. The Hazelton postmaster, A. L. Geil, was Thurston's partner in the newspaper until Dec. 1906. After changing hands two more times, Ralph Colburn bought the paper and re-named it the Hazelton Independent.

Other businesses and organizations in Hazelton in 1906 were a bakery, shoe shop, telephone exchange with two long distance lines, two-story school building with modern facilities for heat and light. (C. A. Morman was principal and Jessie Sandidge was assistant principal). There were two lodges, the Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen.

Hazelton, it appears, enjoyed its biggest boom during March, 1906, when 25 new families and 27 carloads of livestock and personal belongings moved into town, swelling the population to about 250 people.

In Nov., 1907, J. I. Roop announced that another addition to the original townsite had been platted and that a number of desirable lots were available at reasonable prices.

W. L. Yeater opened a new hotel in 1907 which was considered one of the most modern in the state.

Another important event occurred during November, 1907: Railway mail service was established between McKenzie and Linton, replacing service formerly offered by the stage line.

Hazelton continued as a village until January, 1950, when it became the 132nd



MAIN STREET, NORTH SIDE 1918

city in the state. It is the only city in Emmons County with a commission form of government.

At the first city election held March 28, 1950, H. M. Gerber was named president of the board of commissioners and Arthur Pfeifer, Kenneth Streyle, Norbert Reich and Herman Gimbel were elected to the board of commissioners.

The Hazelton Tigers took 2nd place in the State BB tournament in 1961. Coach Stan Peerboom's team members were Les Weiser, Jon Kalberer, Tom Beaström, Russell and Dennis Senne, Kenneth and LeRoy Jahner, David Klein, Clifford Gesselchen and Dewey Kertzman.

HAZELTON, THE FLYING TOWN

By Robert E. Mattheis, Pres.,
Hazelton Airport Authority

Many years ago, a man in this community had an idea. He established a small strip of land for himself, his sons and anyone else inclined toward flying. A strip of land is an essential part of the endeavor, and this one was the beginning of a new challenge to many people. For this land, the Hazelton Airport Authority voices its appreciation to Tony Appert.

Through Mr. Appert's cooperation, the city has leased an additional strip of land. This will give the people of Emmons



HAZELTON — 1913

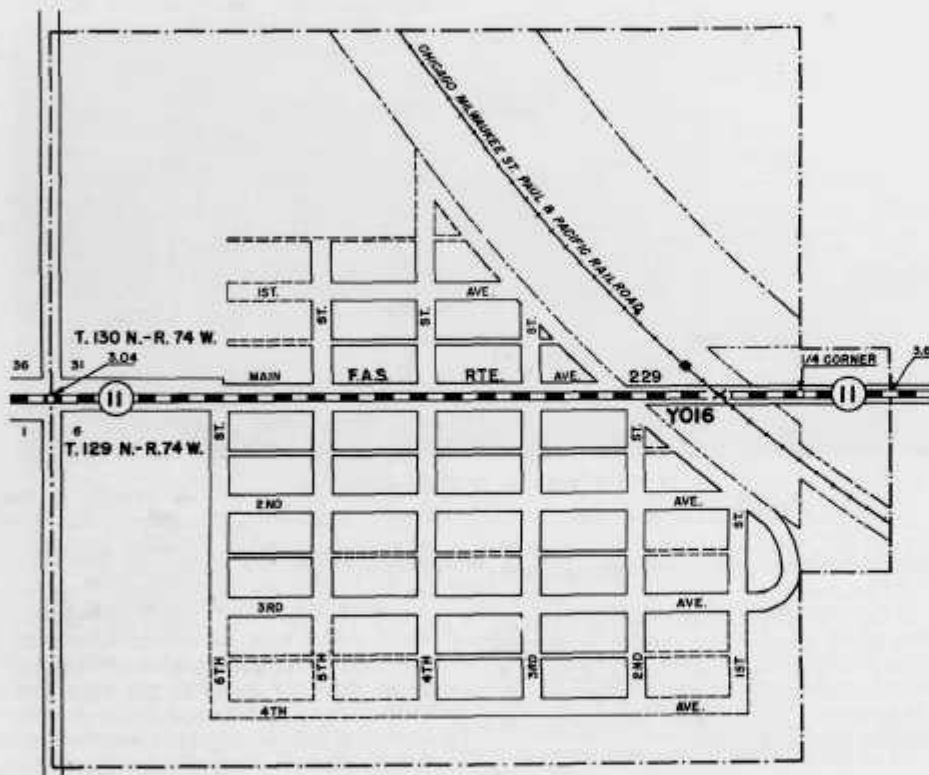
County and whenever they may come, a proper and safe landing area.

Air travel is here to stay—so come fly to Hazelton!

Some of the local pilots, past and present: Tony Appert, Clem Appert, Fred Appert, Quinton Appert, Jerry Appert, Walter Beseler, William Besseler, Don Davis, Charles Gimbel, Byron Humann, Ed Humann, Philip Humann, Paul Kalberer, Thurman McLeish, Steven McLeish, Milo Pocta, Harry Reamann, Frank Saville, Claude Saville, Mrs. Claude Saville, Kent Weiser, Tom Weiser, Gordon Wentz, Rodney Wentz, William Stramer, Leo Schiermeister and Bob Mattheis.



Village of Hague



Church fire—1929

HAGUE

Exerpts from "History of Hague", by Harold Kocher, as found in the Emmons County Record.

The area surrounding Hague was settled in 1886 and a parish, known as Elzas, was organized by Father Bernard Strassmeier. The name Elzas was derived from a settlement of the same name, founded by the Germans when they settled in South Russia. Another settlement, called Selz, was located about one to two miles north-northwest of the present location of Hague.

The town was founded during the winter of 1902-03 on the coming of the railroad. It

was named "Hague" by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad officials for "The Hague" in the Netherlands to honor the Dutch homesteaders of the community. These Dutch people, however, gradually settled farther west so it was primarily populated by Germans from South Russia.

Hague was platted and surveyed by the Milwaukee Land Company on Sept. 9, 1902. The land making up the townsite was purchased by the company from Ferdinand Muller who had homesteaded the land in 1894, receiving a grant from the U.S. Government.

It was a market town for the eastern part of what was known as the Holland Settlement. The western part had post offices at Hull and Westfield, but these

were not on the railway line. The first post office was established at Hague Nov. 24, 1902, with the postmaster being Franz Wolf.

On Oct. 1, 1902 the Hague State Bank was organized and became a leading factor in the business life of the enterprising little village. W. P. Brown was the first cashier.

The first schoolhouse was built in Dec. 1903. By 1906 Hague had a church, school, bank, two general stores, three elevators, two lumber yards, two livery stables, a hotel, two farm implement dealers, cigar store, billiard room, blacksmith and wagon shop, feed store, two cream stations, barber shop and butcher shop. A town hall was added in 1907.

In 1911 Hague had a physician and surgeon, Dr. J. O. F. Krauschaar, and a

Drug Store. A fire hall was built in 1912, an electric light plant in 1918. Livery stables were replaced by garages, the business places changed hands periodically, buildings burned down and were replaced by others, and life went on in an unhurried, comfortable fashion.

As in many small Christian communities, the church was the center of all activities; in Hague it was St. Mary's Catholic Church, dedicated Aug. 20, 1908 by Bishop John Shanley. It was said to have the prettiest interior of any church in North Dakota. The church cost \$30,000 and the rectory cost \$5,000.00. There was a clock on each side of the church steeple.

On Feb. 13, 1929, tragedy struck the community of Hague when St. Mary's Church burned to the ground. It was reported that a huge fire was built in the furnace to prepare the building for Mass when a flame was discovered at a point where a large pipe passed through a partition. The walls were very dry and all efforts to extinguish the blaze failed.

Many of the church furnishings had been imported from Germany, France and Belgium, and Mr. B. Imhelf had done the decorating.

The new church, 138' long and 44' wide, with a seating capacity of 500, was built of brick and steel, with a concrete floor. The cornerstone was laid on Aug. 4, 1929. An \$8,000 organ was installed, and a set of bells weighing 900, 600 and 500 pounds were placed in the tower.

Rev. Bernard Strassmaier, O.S.B., spent practically all his life as a missionary among the Sioux Indians at Fort Yates. He also held services at Winona and other settlements in Emmons County, and was instrumental in organizing Catholic missions here.



Main Street in Hague, 1915.
Note street sign "Speed limit 10 mph"



Old Hague State Bank moved by 3 Titan tractors and many sidewalk engineers



1 to r: Meat Market, Schall's Hardware, Bowling Alley, Saloon, and Dance Hall



Schall's Hardware Interior

STRASBURG

In 1888 the first German Russians had come to the Strasburg area when Jacob Feist, Joseph Burgad, Joseph Baumgartner and Sebastian Bauman had arrived from South Russia. When a second group came in May, 1889, the land was black from prairie fire, but they decided to stay and built their first little sod homes. Poor, and with poor crops, the settlers were many times forced to trade buffalo bones for food. The original settlement of Tirsbol grew up on section 22 west of the present city of Strasburg. Here there were the parish church, a small store operated by Egidi Keller and Jacob Feist, and a post office under Egidi Keller.

But the branch line of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad planned to run east of Tirsbol and to establish two towns along their route up to Linton: Hague in 130-74 and Stafford in Section 26, 131-76. Almost immediately the settlers in the neighborhood petitioned the railroad to have the town called Strasburg.

This had not been the first attempt by the colonists to name a town in honor of their home in Russia. In early 1896 arrangements had been made with South Dakota parties to build a flour mill near the mouth of Spring Creek 7 miles east of Winchester and in the midst of a large German settlement. This town was to be called Strasburg, but it did not materialize.

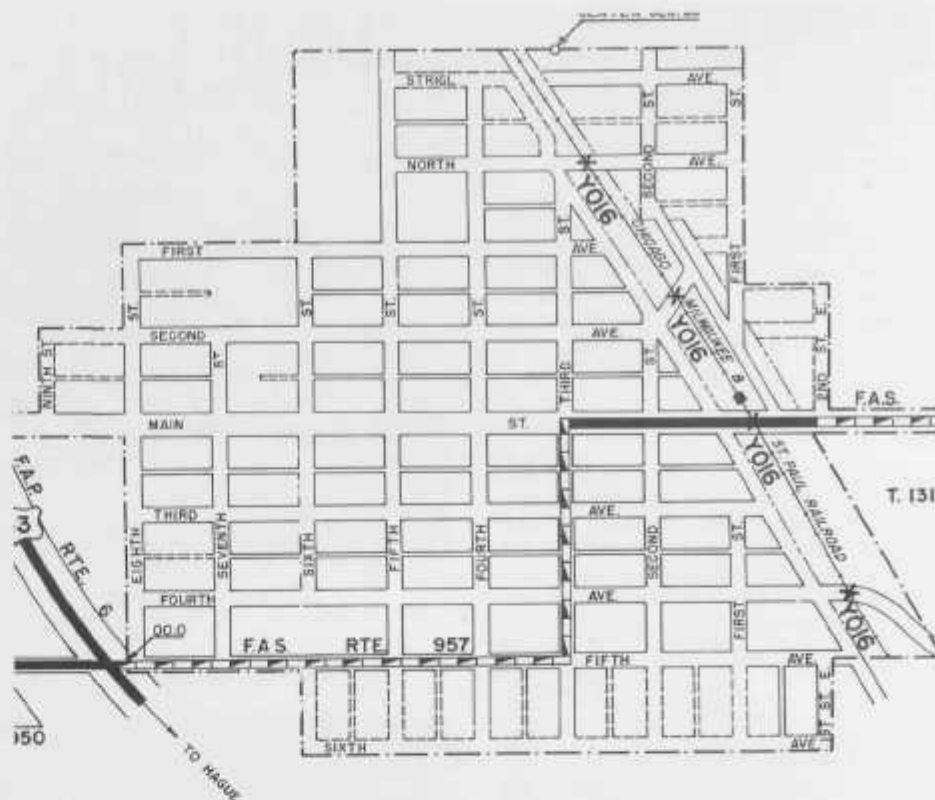
The name is Rhenish, the first Strasburg having been in Alsace Lorraine, France. Most of our immigrants had come from Strasburg in Russia.

First residents to move closer to the railroad terminal were John J. Baumgartner and Raphael Volk. Postmaster Egidius Keller also moved his buildings at this time. The first building built, the Bazaar, was in September 1902, before the town was surveyed or platted. It was built by the above Baumgartner, Keller, Feist and Mike Baumgartner. In 1903 the Bazaar absorbed the store and stock of Dosch, Lauinger and Schiele, Damien Lauinger becoming part owner. Over the years ownership of the Bazaar changed many times until its closing in 1932. In 1915 a new 2-story building with basement was built.

The Milwaukee Railroad reached Strasburg Dec. 1, 1902. Daily service except Sunday, began Dec. 8, the trains arriving at 4 p.m. and leaving at 10 a.m. But in five weeks the schedule changed so that the train came in on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and each left the next morning. At this time the little town was the northern limit of train service, and within two months after the arrival of the first train, a depot was completed.

The Victoria Elevator was started in Oct. 1902 by A. Baumgartner. It later became the Reliance Elevator and was torn down in 1932 after being in disuse three years. It left two elevators in the town.

The Security State Bank was started in May 1903 with John Kuiper cashier. Other



EARLY DAY MARCHING BAND



STRASBURG, 1914

officers were S. A. Fischer, president; J. P. Henn, asst. cashier; S. A. Fischer, M. A. Klein and M. Baumgartner, directors. In 1914 S. A. Fischer opened the German State Bank, later the Farmers Bank; and E. Keller and A. Scherr organized the First State Bank. By 1905 Strasburg had only a dozen buildings, the main one being the Bazaar. There were also the bank, elevator, new school built the previous October, the Andy Boschker general store, church, depot, Lamb (later the Equity) Lumber Yard, and various dwellings.

The Catholic Church had originally been built on the Casper Feist homestead two miles north of Strasburg, and dedicated Sept. 10, 1894. It was a 64x28' wooden structure, with a gallery, stained glass windows and a belfry. In 1902 this church was moved to town and served the parish until 1910 when it was replaced by a brick structure: SS. Peter and Paul Church, dedicated June 29, 1911. At this time there was a population in town of 273.

The Reformed Church was organized in 1916, the building constructed the following year. This church and SS. Peter and Paul are still in use.

In 1910 a Catholic school was established in the basement of the church, and the old church building was remodeled as a convent for the teaching Ursuline Sisters. They were replaced in 1943 by the Sisters of Notre Dame. The parochial school was built in 1917 and operated until the financial burden became such that it was rented to the school district. The two schools at present are the parochial Emmons Central and Strasburg Public.

Although Strasburg had no industry, it continued to grow. But in 1932 a fire demolished five business places, including the Golden Rule owned by John Keller, the drug store and the theater. The drought and depression also took their toll, and in the following years many families and individuals moved away.

In 1959 the Strasburg State Bank, a real need, was established. By 1960 the Emmons County Cheese Corp. became a reality. The Strasburg Nursing Home was

STRASBURG GROUP HONORS FAVORITE SON



When the State of N. Dak. honored Lawrence Welk in special ceremonies at NDSU at Fargo, Michael Miller, general chairman of the Strasburg Alumni Association presented him with the Diamond Jim award, plus a Welk family heirloom, a rocking chair, used by his mother when the family lived on a farm near Strasburg. It is believed to have been the first piece of furniture owned by the Welk family.

The Strasburg delegation to the event consisted of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Klein, parents of Welk's drummer, John Klein, Jr., and Michael Miller, who made the award.

The previous month Mr. Welk had received the State's highest honor, the Roughrider Award, at the State Press convention.

Lawrence Welk holds an Honorary Doctor of Music award from NDU. He was inducted into the Minot Hall of Fame in August 1973.

built at a cost of over \$700,000 and is the only retirement home in the county.

Strasburg's most famous son is Lawrence Welk, whose Champagne Music has thrilled thousands since the 1920's when he had his first dance band. Strasburg is proud of him and has named their park the Lawrence Welk Park. Other recreational facilities are a baseball diamond, tennis court, and horse club.

It was incorporated as a village in 1908 and as a city in 1941. It is the center of a large grain and dairy district. The 1970 census shows a population of 642. A small town, it is true, but none is more loyal and a greater booster than the people who live here.



Mr. and Mrs. John Schmalz, Sr. in front of their meat market. They were the parents of 17 children: John, Adam, Anton, Ralph, Michael, Leo, Hugo, and George (died in infancy); Margaret, Mary, Martina, Agnes, Agatha, Rose, Frances, Clara, and Felicia. Most of the sons also became meat cutters.



M. A. Schumacher Ford Agency purchased 1917

The Beaver Valley Horse Club was organized in 1960, and has grown until it has a membership of 140 families, the parents and children all taking part in the annual horse shows, trail rides, family Bar-B-Qs and rodeos. The club has its own rodeo grounds one mile south of Strasburg, built in 1966.

Linton, the County Seat

Original Linton

With almost a certainty, in November 1898 Williamsport would lose the county seat to section 7, 132-76 where as yet no town existed. Three months earlier W. E. Petrie, who owned the land, had the new site surveyed by H. W. Allen, county surveyor. Blocks 1 to 6 between Schley and Sampson Avenues were platted into lots, streets and alleys, and were dedicated. J. W. Wescott's general store was the first building moved to the new town. As yet no name had been decided: Petrie, Lynn and Muench all refused to have it named for them, and finally, at Allen's suggestion, "Lynn" and "town" were shortened to "Lin-ton", and the plat was filed with the register of deeds on Dec. 30, 1898.

Charles Patterson purchased a strip of land north of Schley Ave. from Petrie and platted it into five blocks. His hotel was built in block 5, and to it he attached a lean-to containing a vault for the county records. The hotel opened with a Grand New Year's Ball on Dec. 31, 1898. Patterson received the first commission as post master on Mar. 18, 1899. Here too he published the EMMONS COUNTY REPUBLICAN, formerly the WINONA TIMES, from Jan. 1, 1899 until Streeter bought him out three months later.

It did not take long for merchants, county officials and professional men to establish themselves in Linton, and a business section rapidly grew up along both Hickory and 2nd Streets. On Hickory, in the block west of our present courthouse were the Hogue drug store, du Heaume land office, Britts barber shop, and several residences. In the next block west were the Wescott store, livery barn, the Valley Hotel, the post office (now under James Corbin since March 1900), and Petrie store, in that order. The Valley Hotel, a 2-story house still stands on the original spot. On 2nd Street were the RECORD office, land office of Edward Braddock and that of Frank Irvine, Crain and Horton Bank, Patterson Hotel, Honstain Hall and a "blind pig".

In April 1901, 118 persons lived in the town.



Petrie's Store built March 1899 on location now occupied by the Arlis Backhaus residence. Moved October 1902 to Hickory and Broadway. (Note posters of the first circus to show in Linton)



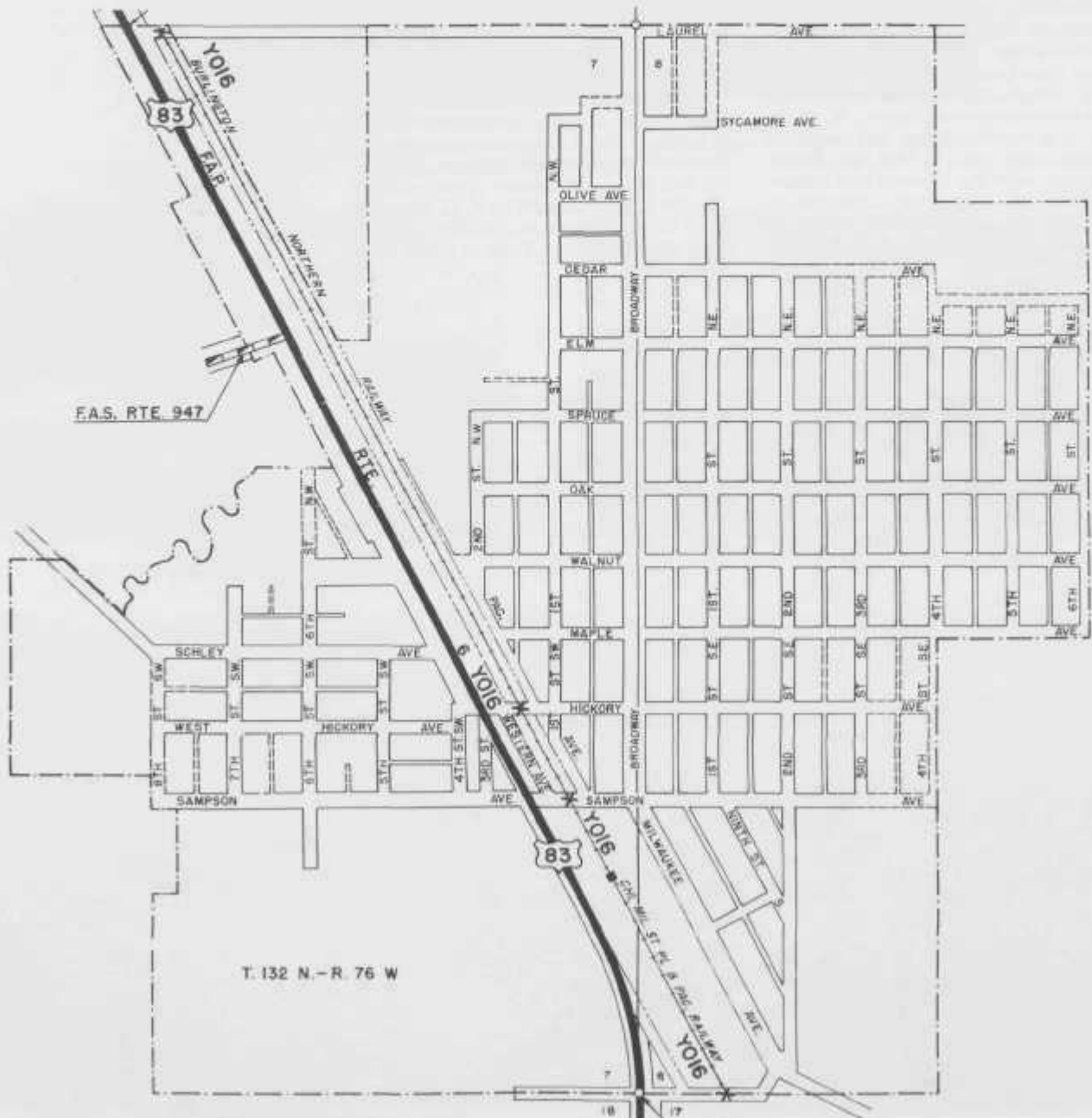
Linton's first RECORD office, SW corner of Hickory and 7th. L to R: Darwin Streeter, Frank Streeter, unidentified employee



Linton, the new County Seat, about 1899



Linton about 1910, after extending into Sec. 8



Plat does not show Schmaltz or Horner's additions to Linton

New Linton

C. A. Patterson built on the sw corner of Broadway and Hickory, 1903.

Across the street to the east, the George Lynn office, 1905.

On the NE corner, the old Linton State Bank, 1907. Next to the Patterson structure, a bakery, by August Obermeier, 1905.

The present Rexall Drug Store, erected 1906 by Richard Evans. He died before it was complete and Dr. Hogue finished it.

On the site of the old Ott and Delger Hall, Dr. Hogue built in June 1905 a 3-story building for a hospital, it operated in that capacity until 1944, and since has been rented as apartments.

The George Lynn sandstone house, 1903. Episcopal Church, 1902.

Other early churches all of wood: the Methodist in 1904, St. Anthony Catholic in 1911 and the Lutheran in 1908. The sandstone church, now the Emmons County Museum, and the Methodist Church are still standing.

Linton was incorporated as a village on Apr. 26, 1906, and divided into three wards, the two dividing lines being Broadway and the railroad tracks. Later, because of population shift and growth, the two dividing lines became 1st St. NW and 4th St. NE. Originally Linton's north-south streets were numbered from 1st St. on the west side of Original Town, and progressing numerically east. In 1952, the American Legion, with the consent and cooperation of the City Council, re-numbered the streets. A bit of confusion occurs in discussing the location of early day

buildings; i.e., the Stone Hotel, built on the corner of Hickory and 8th St. is now located at Hickory and 1st St. NW.

Linton incorporated as a city Apr. 6, 1914.

In June 1909 street lighting came to the village in the form of three gas lights, followed by four more two years later, all on Broadway. The council determined to replace the expensive gas lights with electric, and what was then known as the "White Way" was built in 1917; the lights were in the center of Broadway, until 1933, when, at the request of the State Hiway Department, they were moved to the side. Hiway 83 had been constructed in 1930, its route passing through on Broadway, but in 1941 the new Hiway 83 was built along St. Paul Avenue.

The Linton Light and Power Plant was in a cement block building on lots 17 and 18 of block 10, operated by Adam Thomas. The present city hall was built on the same lots in 1938, a concrete 2-story structure with full basement costing about \$30,000.

Fire protection tax was levied in 1909. The first fire fighting equipment received in July of that year consisted of two chemical engines with ladders, buckets, 100 feet of hose and other appurtenances. The fire house was built by E. D. Fogle, an early day contractor and builder, and was used until the Adam Thomas Light Plant

building on block 10 was bought as a fire hall by the city in 1921. Linton's fire department has always been on a volunteer basis since first organized after the village was formed.

As the years passed, businesses began, changed hands or folded up. Structures were erected, grew old and dilapidated, were remodelled or torn down, and replaced by modern and larger structures. People were born, matured, and finally laid to rest in St. Anthony, the Lutheran or the city cemetery. Rural residents moved to town for winter and back to the farm for the planting and growing season. And through all this, Linton continued to grow and new sections were added to the city plat. The dates of filing of the plats:

Original Town—Dec. 1898
 Courthouse Add.—Jan. 1901
 Patterson Add.—Apr. 1901
 Petries's Subdivision—Aug. 1902
 Hunter's 1st—Aug. 1902
 Hunter's 2nd—June 1908
 Crain's Add.—Oct. 1909
 Drake's—Mar. 1918
 Seeman's 1st—Mar. 1920
 Seeman's 2nd—Nov. 1920
 Seeman's 3rd—Jan. 1921
 Gabbert's Add.—Sept. 1925
 Auditor's Lots—Apr. 1942
 Horner's Add.—Mar. 1955
 Schmaltz—Apr. 1958
 Horner's 2nd—Dec. 1959
 Horner's 3rd—July 1960
 Horner's 4th—June 1975.

The railroad companies who preferred to make their own towns and not aid and



West Broadway looking south, ca 1907



West Broadway looking north, ca 1910



Looking north on Broadway, early 1930's

THE FOUR CORNERS



SW: Lynn's Law Office, Smith's Studio, Clayton's blacksmith, Eberle Bowling Alley, and Opera House, ca 1909



NW: W. E. Petrie Co., 1910
Old Petrie Store to right



NE: First National Bank, Wolfer's Store, 1909.
Note gas street lamp



SE: Patterson's building, Obermeier's Bakery and Stone Drug Store, 1905

abet existing ones planned to run their line east of the platted area. H. F. Hunter, General Passenger Agent for the Milwaukee Railroad, bought a strip of land from John Bartu, and platted Hunter's First Addition. The plat was filed Aug. 30, 1902 after an auction sale of lots had been held in Eureka, S.D. The new business section along Broadway sprang up almost overnight with moving of buildings.

The Linton House, Patterson's Hotel, led the move up the hill on Oct. 17, 1902, and located north of the site of the present Fidelity State Bank, until destroyed by fire on the morning of Dec. 14, 1926.

Crain and Horton's Bank, across from the Patterson Hotel was moved Oct. 31st and became the First Bank of Linton. It still stands today and is known as the Dietz barber shop. Other businesses rapidly followed, and in a short time Original Town, now called "Old Town", became purely residential.

On the northwest corner of 1st Street and Hickory, the new Ott and Delger Town Hall was built the following May. It was a 2-story, L-shaped building, the main part being 40 x 60'. It had a bowling alley and billiard room on the first floor and a dance hall on the second. On October 27, 1903 this town hall burned when fire began in a pile of refuse close to the east end of the building.

This hall was replaced when popular subscription built the Linton Opera House in block 5 on east Broadway. It opened with a dance June 16, 1905. It was used for all public meetings, roller skating, declamations and readings (James Foley, North Dakota Poet Laureate, read his poems there in 1911), graduations and plays, later for movies. It was always financially in the red and was under several managers, the last being Adam



Linton House north of present RECORD OFFICE

Thomas. It burned Nov. 17, 1920 taking several nearby buildings with it.

Some very early day businesses, besides those which moved from Original Town, were Clayton's blacksmith, Arlington Hotel (still standing), Pfeifle's machine and feed store, Patterson land office, Rowerdink's jewelry, Obermeier bakery, W. G. Carley restaurant, Linton Bazaar, and the Linton Leader. Small buildings changed hands and locations so often it was almost impossible to keep track of them. Several illegal saloons (blind pigs) that began in the new county seat were

rapidly put out of business by arrest of the proprietors who then took off for more lucrative fields. By Mar. 1903 the population was 245.

By late 1902, about a mile southeast of town, the stone quarry was already operating. The dark gray building stone could be bought for 25 cents a load and could be easily worked with stonemason tools. The fact that all these buildings erected in the early days are still standing, attests to the durability of our native sandstone. Early buildings made of this product were:

(Here continue at the first paragraph on Page 86)



Linton City Hall, built 1939



Stone Drug Store, Carl Bertheau on steps.

Meeting rooms on second floor

Dr. T. W. Britts billiard room in basement

Kintyre

For the Golden Jubilee of Kintyre on June 24, 1954, Albert Larson wrote a history of his city, which is the source of much of the following:

In the early eighties a group of Swedes, mostly related by blood or marriage, settled around Goose Lake and south along the creek into what is now known as Campbell and Tell townships. Others came later in the 80s and 90s. They were the Petersons, Jacobsons, Bohlins, Andersons, Nelsons, Swensons, Olsons, Fredricksons, Levins, Beals, Hansons, Pehrsons, and others. The Norwegian, Ole Sjerslee, was among the early settlers, and Hans Hansen came later. The Scotsman, William McAllister, was an early arrival in the county and settled later along the creek. Many other settlers brought wives along to their claims or married shortly afterwards, and some of the finest farms in the community are those of the second generation living on the old homesteads.

Dugald Campbell established a large cattle and sheep ranch on the east side of Goose Lake in 1882. A mile from this ranch, the Soo Railroad built a spur and maintained a stockyard and section house known as Campbell.

With the laying of steel on the already constructed grade and the coming of railroad service in 1898, came also the general run of homesteaders. From southwestern Minnesota came the Kleppes, Shelys, Friestads, Salthes, Storhaugs and others. From South Dakota came a stream of Norwegians and Finlanders, among them the Trastas, Sogstads, Steies, Urevigs, Roisums. Also the Swedes John Olson and Olaf Hedblad; Johnson, Dickson and all the Holstis. The Swiss families, Grunefelder and Kalberer, settled south on the creek. From various places in Minnesota and other States came P. M. Nelson, Anton Carlson, Knut Knutson, Ole Nilssen, Willie Fransen, Oscar Fransen, August Carlson, Axel Johnson; the Lundquists, Nordstroms, Swensons, Magrums, Jutilas, Sundahls, Oberg, Forsbergs, and many others. There was a big Norwegian settlement near Pursian Lake, now all moved

away.

In 1904 Kitty and Emma Fallgatter circulated petitions on the north side of the track, and Roy Schafer on the south side, for a post office, and this resulted in the establishment of the post office called Kintyre. Earlier that year Mike Farrell had built a store at Campbell, and he was appointed the first postmaster of Kintyre.

First church services were conducted in Mike Farrell's home in August 1905 by Rev. Laman, a Presbyterian minister of Braddock, and the Swedish Lutheran Church improved their building that same summer. The Tell Norwegian Lutheran Church was also built at this time, laying the cornerstone on Aug. 3, 1905, and was dedicated July 25, 1909.

In the summer of 1908 the new town was platted and the Kintyre Townsite Co. formed. On Sept. 16, 1908 a public auction of town lots was held, lots selling for from \$35 to \$150 each.

The Farrell store was sold in 1909 to Myron B. Fallgatter and Fred Scott, and operated under the name of Fallgatter and Co. for nearly forty years. Fallgatter became the town's second postmaster, a post he held until 1934, when he was succeeded by Ted Ohm, who was in turn succeeded by Mrs. Wm. Olson in 1941.

Other businesses established about this time were the C. L. Merrick grain elevator (1906), a small restaurant, the first hotel

built by Fay Harding for Bill Peters and Carl Erickson (1909), Merrick Lumber Yard (1911) which closed in 1930, and livery barn for Carl Erickson (1911).

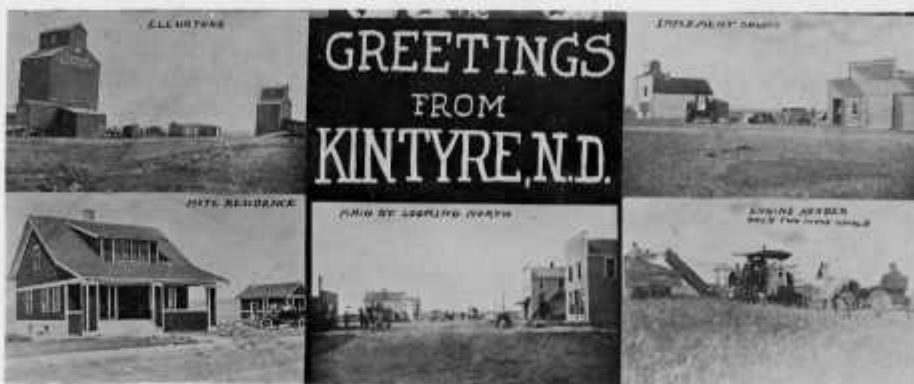
The first school was held in a lean-to on the Fallgatter store, but in 1911 a new school house was erected. In 1923-24 the first high school classes were organized. Classes were held in the office of the old Kintyre Real Estate Co. The high school continued until 1945.

Kintyre reached its peak in the twenties. When the Security State Bank went into the hands of receivers in 1928, this marked the beginning of the decline of the town. During Government Relief days in the 30s, the school house was repaired and remodelled and several roads were graveled.

Many Kintyre young men saw service in World Wars I and II. The Byron M. West American Legion Post was instituted, as was its Auxiliary, now a "widow unit". In World War II, the service flag had 80 stars, four of them gold.

Members of the three Lutheran congregations, Maria, Zion and Klepp, in and near Kintyre, merged Jan. 1, 1948. A church was built in 1949 and dedicated Nov. 13th of that year.

Two landmarks were torn down in May 1967: the Chris Gorder store built in 1913 and owned now by J. J. Moch; and the Fallgatter store built in 1916. Only one store was left: the J. J. Moch, formerly that of Mike Farrell.



Second Fallgatter Store, built 1916



Kintyre Hotel, built 1909

Temvik

(From a booklet "History of Temvik" by Gary M. Monahan, and from an article by Russell C. Burlingame).

In 1902, when the Northern Pacific Railroad had been extended to the county seat of Emmons County, a siding was being graded at a site six miles to the north. A member of the railroad crew doing the work asked, "Who could build a town here?" and another said, "God kin". The place was named Godkin, and thus begins the story of Temvik.

L. W. Brophy bought an acre of land at the site from Ed and Olaf Larvick, and built the first structure: a 2-story frame building—and used the first floor as a store and residence, and the upper story as a public hall. He applied for a Post Office under the name of Brophyston, but when the commission was given by the Post Office Dept., it was shortened to Brofy. His daughter Alice was assigned as the first postmistress. Mr. Brophy got the help of the bank in Linton to build an elevator and coal sheds and operated them together with his general store business.

In 1906, Ed Larvick and Will Foell bought the store from Brophy, and talked of changing the name of the post office to Larvick. About that time the Temple Bros. bought the balance of the Larvick property, and had a townsite surveyed; they hoped to name the town Templeton, but there was a Temple, S.D. and an Templeton, N.D., so a meeting was called to decide on a new name. The school teacher, a Mr. Hardenbrook, came up with the idea of combining "Tem" for Temple and "Vik" for Larvick, and since this idea met with general approval, the name Temvik was adopted and used. (In the meantime the Larvick plat was filed in Feb. of 1908 and by May of the same year the Templeton plat was also filed. The railroad tracks and the Danbury-McCulley Township lines are the divisions. The Temple Bros. 1st Addition was platted and filed in March 1910.

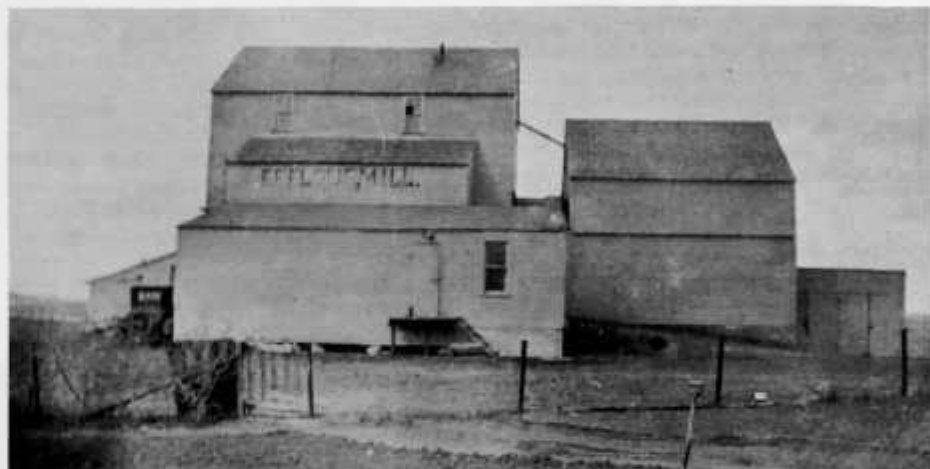
By 1911 the Temples developed a thriving little town with other stores, The Templeton State Bank, livery barn, lumber yard, flour mill, blacksmith shop, the Karl Reich Hotel, church and schoolhouse, a second elevator, and several homes, making a total of 23 residences.

In 1920 a new two-story schoolhouse was built, and in addition to its primary purpose, this building served as a meeting place for the literary club and as a polling place. By that time more businesses had opened, including a new shoe store, a blacksmith shop, another elevator, a barber shop, a stockyard, and a telegraph office which was in the railroad depot.

The town reached its peak in prosperity in the year 1925, when the population had gone over the 200 mark. The depression, starting in 1929, spelled doom for Temvik, because it relied on farm incomes. The Templeton State Bank closed its doors permanently in 1930, and the flour mill closed down and was moved to South



Birdseye view of Temvik



Leno Flour Mill



Residential view from mill, 1932

Dakota.

By 1940 the depression was over, but Temvik continued its decline largely because the course of Highway 83 was changed to by-pass the town entirely.

In 1943 the Occident Elevator burned to the ground in a spectacular fire. Fortunately it did not spread to the rest of the

town, as most of the residents feared it would. The old hotel building, a monument to the town's beginning, was sold and moved, and the remaining buildings were razed one by one.

The Temvik Post Office (Zip 58574) was closed March 8, 1968, bringing Temvik's history to an end.

— AND OTHER PLACE NAMES

DALE

(Information submitted by Albert Becker)

In August, 1891, a post office was established in the home of Joseph Clark in the northwest corner of Sec. 7, 129-77 and called Dale. Until that time it had been called the Prairie Creek country, but to make it easier to postmark letters, the name was changed.

The Clark home was a log house with a dirt roof. The table Mr. Clark built to contain the postal supplies is still in existence.

In May, 1897, a new semi-weekly mail route was established from Winona to Dale; until that time it had been supplied weekly from Westfield.

On Nov. 24, 1900, the post office equipment was moved to the Frank M. Loutzenheiser store located 3 miles east of the Clark farm. One year later Joseph Clark again was in charge of the post office, as Mr. Loutzenheiser had moved his store to the new town of Pollock. When the Clarks moved to a new location in Sec. 34, postal supplies were taken along. He continued to be postmaster until Jan. 1, 1908, at which time W. B. Andrus took over. The post office was discontinued Nov. 30, 1923 and mail sent to Pollock, S. Dak.

Beside a post office, the Dale community also had a Methodist Church and cemetery, a store, school, the Grange meeting-hall and a stage depot.

HULL

(Written by Mrs. H. J. Van Boven when the Hull P. O. was discontinued)

The first trace of mail service, as well as of a grocery store, in the general locality was found in the now extinct town of LaGrace which was about 25 miles southwest of Hull. People went there by turns to do their grocery shopping and get the mail which was often distributed at church. It was usually brought thus two or three times a week.

The first store and post office combination was operated by the Pekelders in their home a mile south of the present Hull. The exact date is not known but it was in operation before 1889.

At one time Grandpa G. Haak was postmaster. Following his move to Montana in 1897, the business changed hands many times. Schaap, Beerza, John Jellema, Peter Rooks and Klaas Vander Leest were some of the proprietors. When the Haaks returned from Montana, their son Albert rented the business for several years. His son Rensie helped clerk. John and Ed Huisinigh, partners, ran it for several years. Later John took over the Westfield store, but Ed remained in Hull until 1935.

In the early days, freight and mail were hauled by horses and mules from Eureka, and from Hague when the railroad reached there in 1901.

The families have usually lived in the



Joseph Clark home and Dale PO



Dale Sabbath School



Original Hull Church 1887-1929

rear of the store. During the years, dry goods—later gasoline and oil, also cream station accommodations—were added.

When the first store became dilapidated, a fine new building was erected by Ed Huisinigh. During the drought years, the new store closed and Bill Compaan sold groceries and gasoline and did garage work in a neighboring building. Later he bought the original store and moved his business into it.

When one of the children's health required a change of climate, the Compaans rented the store to Albertus P. (Bubby) Haak in 1952. He and his wife, Harriet, then ran it until it closed its doors July 16, 1954. Post office service was terminated July 1—so now the patrons are served by a mail route out of Hague.

Of interest is the fact that grandfather G. Haak, son Albert and grandson, Albertus P. have all operated the store—a sort of Haak tradition. The store was always the main meeting place and social center of the community. We will all miss it.

WESTFIELD

(Alt. 1,885 ft.)

In 1884 a country store opened on Sec. 4, 129-76 in the center of a Dutch settlement in which a post office was established Feb. 18, 1888, with Henry Van Beek postmaster. It was named for Westfield, Iowa, former home of many of the local residents. The town was never incorporated.

At one time Westfield had, beside the U.S. Postoffice, a church, school, telephone central office, a blacksmith shop and a service station. Because of their Dutch ancestry, it was often called the "Wooden Shoe" community.

The postoffice was discontinued in 1964, and mail sent to Hague. The church, still the social center of the area, is all that remains of the business district of Westfield.



Cottonwood Church—1887-1901

THE WESTFIELD GOLDMINING COMPANY

(Submitted by Homer Boschker, Pollock, S. Dak.)

The NW¼-30, 129-76 was homesteaded by Solomon Rossman. He received a patent on Sept. 14, 1904. He and his family soon moved to Pollock, S. Dak., with the help of Peter Boschker, whose horses were used for the move. They lived there only a short time when they again moved, this time to Eureka. There Mr. Rossman and others formed a corporation, calling it the "Westfield Gold Mining Co.". Rossman was president and Isidor Seitzick, secretary. The corporation borrowed money from the German Bank of Eureka, and also from a company in New York. They tried to sell stock in their company, but met with little success.

They were Jewish people, and they soon moved back to New York City. No development was ever made of the so-called gold mine, although the land had been recorded in Emmons County with a valuation of \$100,000.

HOPE REFORMED CHURCH

Hope Reformed Church was first organized in 1885 when the first articles of incorporation were drawn up. It was re-organized on Oct. 12, 1886, at which time a Sunday School was also started. The first church building was erected in the fall of 1887, on the site of the present church edifice, by the members of the congregation. It was built of cottonwood lumber, as money was scarce and the lowest priced material had to be used. The flooring and shingles were hauled from Eureka, D.T., which was the nearest railroad terminal of that day.

The first consistory had three elders: Henry Van Beek, Jan Pekelder and Gerrit Haak. The three deacons were: Egbert Compaan, Gerrit W. Renskers and Bouwke Schotanes.

The first building was known as the "Cottonwood Church". It was the first church built in Emmons County.

GAYTON

A Missouri River steamboat landing developed into a town named for James B. Gayton, early settler on Horsehead Bottoms and said to be one of the first white men in Emmons County. He was commissioned by Territorial Governor Ordway on Oct. 16, 1883 to help organize Emmons County, was appointed on the board of County Commissioners and served at the Constitutional Convention in 1889.

The post office was established on Sec. 12, 134-79 opposite the Cannonball on Aug. 2, 1881 with John L. Kennedy as postmaster. It was serviced on the Winona-Bismarck line, and in July 1886 became a daily service, with mail arriving both from the north and south each day except Sunday. Dennis M. Casey was postmaster in Sept. 1904.

The ranch was later owned by Peter Shier (early day county sheriff) and was called the "Dinner Ranch" because it was the half-way point on the stage route. The first Gayton school was located on this ranch with Mary Farrell as teacher. When the ranch was sold to Wallace Kyes it became the site of many rodeos. The post office was discontinued Nov. 15, 1915 and mail thereafter sent to Livona.



Dinner Ranch

PLACE NAMES

ARMSTRONG—A rural post office on Sec. 29, 136-74, established Feb. 3, 1880, with Cymon J. Wilkins, postmaster. On Apr. 5, 1880 John Anderson replaced Mr. Wilkins. Was named for Moses K. Armstrong, pioneer, legislator, delegate to Congress, and Government surveyor. As the latter, he laid out a number of townships in D. T. The post office discontinued May 15, 1909.

ASHGROVE—A descriptive name of the location of this rural post office on Sec. 24, 129-79. Was established Apr. 6, 1899 with Patrick Kinsella postmaster. Discontinued Feb. 6, 1903 and mail sent to Pollock.

BARKER—An inland post office on Sec. 26, 129-76 established June 21, 1890 with Mary Johnson, postmaster. Supposedly named for Barker, Texas. Discontinued June 23, 1892, and mail sent to Westfield.

BOBTOWN—Robert (Bob) Buchanan was postmaster of a rural post office established in Aug. 1894, several miles southeast of Glencoe. When Bobtown post office was discontinued, Sept. 28, 1896, mail was sent to Livona.

BUCHANAN—An inland post office by Long Creek on Sec. 30, 136-77 established Nov. 17, 1884 with Isena A. Goodwin postmaster; discontinued May 23, 1894 and mail sent to Williamsport. This post office was in Buchanan Valley where Robert Buchanan settled in 1883 and his place became a popular stopping place for the overland traveler from Bismarck to Williamsport. It was re-established as BOBTOWN.

LIVONA

A rural post office was established Dec. 31, 1883 on Sec. 18, 135-78 near Long Creek by C. C. Livingston and named for his wife Lavina. In 1885 the post office was moved to the northwest corner of the Livingston farm where it was maintained for 70 years. For 50 of those years, members of the Baker family served as postmasters. However, it was located in different houses during those years. Mail was supplied by Star Route out of Bismarck.

The Livona Post Office was discontinued June 30, 1955, and taking its place at present is what is known as Livona Rural station, located in Burleigh County, half a mile north of the Glencoe Church. It has no connection at all with the original location of Livona. The old ferry boat landing, across the road from the last Livona post office owned by John Baker is today the site of a modern boat ramp.



First Livona P.O.—1883



Last Livona P.O., discontinued 1955

CAMP SHIELDS—A winter camp, named for N. Shields of Williamsport, and situated 18 miles west of Williamsport in the timber along the Missouri River banks about a mile north of the John Shermer place. Here some of the early settlers spent the winter months, moving to their homesteads in the spring. In March of 1887 flood waters caused many to be stranded for 24 hours. In the group were Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay and 5 children, Mr. and Mrs. N. Shields and 2 children, Mrs. Rodrich and the Mittlestedler brothers.

CASSELMAN—William S. Casselman was postmaster when a post office was established on his farm on Sec. 8, 136-75 in Feb. 1886, but was discontinued Apr. 2, 1887, and mail sent to Steele.

CORBINVILLE—Ben Corbin, Sr., early settler and wolf hunter, tried unsuccessfully to found a village on his land. When in 1896 there was an attempt to establish a mill and new town to be called Strasburg, the promoters could not agree on the site, and Ben Corbin came thru with the following humorous suggestion:—

"I wish you would tell all those millers down south that if they can't agree, I will give a mill site, a town site, and a dam site on my half section of land in Beaver Creek Valley where they can run 2 or 3 months in each year by water and the rest of the year by gas, and catch fish enough to live on. The title to my land is signed by Ben Harrison and will be countersigned by Ben Corbin, two of the best men in this country. I will also give 10 acres to the first railroad, 1 lot to the first blind pig, 1 lot to the first store, 1 lot to the second blind pig, 1 lot 8 x 4 x 6 feet deep to the first editor (and will dig it myself), 1 lot to the third blind pig, 1 lot to the first blacksmith shop, 1 lot to the fourth blind pig, 1 lot to the first old maid, 1 lot to the fifth blind pig, 1 lot to the first wolf hatchery and 1 lot to the sixth blind pig. The deed to every lot must contain a contract that the buyer will allow no water to be drunk on the premises. It is one of the prettiest places in the country for a town site by a dam site, and Farmer Wallace will come down and build the dam. Signed: Ben Corbin. Take Notice: this land is for sale at \$6.00 per acre. B.C."

HORSEHEAD BOTTOMS

(From "Paha Sapa Tawoyake"
by Wm. V. Wade)

During the year of 1878 an old Sioux Indian Chief by the name of Black Eyes (Ista Sapa) came to our house near the foothills of Horse Head Bottoms about 45 miles down the river from where Bismarck is located. There was a very large cottonwood tree near our house and after looking around a long time, the old Indian said, "It was 50 years ago this winter (would have been about 1828) that we were camped on this bottom land just below here. There was lots of good grass here for our ponies and we drove them into camp every night so they wouldn't stray too far away. It was the "Wolf Month," meaning February, and it had been warm for a long time. One night the water started coming in over the ground from the river and before we could get out to higher ground we were surrounded by water and ice chunks. Our only chance was to get to high ground before we would all be covered up with water. We tried to carry our tepees and supplies but finally had to leave them and many of the women were drowned trying to save their children. Most all our old people drowned and many others. Most all our horses went under and you can still see their heads (skulls) laying along at the foot of the hills after so many, many years. Two Bears, (Mato Nopa), a Yankton Chief, saved the lives of several women and children by carrying them from camp to the higher ground. They spent many days mourning and hunting the lost ones that they never found."

Pratically the same thing happened to the James Gayton family and me in the Spring of 1877, only I was prepared, having my log canoe tied to the corner of the log house. I made several trips ferrying the people and their personal belongings out to higher ground and the last trip I ran the boat through a window into the house to rescue some household necessities.

KERTZMAN—This post office, established July 3, 1919 at Dana with John W. Schott as postmaster. It was discontinued in June, 1922 and mail sent to Hazelton.



Coal Butte, Parkhurst Coal Mine

DAKEM—A rural post office was established Mar. 21, 1890, 16 miles east of Linton on Sec. 28, 132-74, near Beaver Creek. It was given a composite name (first three letters of Dakota and first two of Emmons) by its postmistress, Mrs. Sarah V. Braddock. Her husband, Edward Braddock, carried the mail daily to and from Winchester, 22 miles west, by horse and buggy. T. E. Thorn became postmaster in 1903, and Mrs. Gilbert in early 1909, but the post office was discontinued Nov. 15, 1909.

EXETER—An inland post office on Sec. 26, 131-74 was established on the south branch of Big Beaver Creek July 21, 1892 and named by the first postmistress, Florentine J. Brown, for Exeter, Ontario, Canada. It was discontinued in Oct. 1897 and mail sent to Dakem, but re-established Jan. 8, 1898 with Hiram Scott postmaster. When Joseph Schmaltz declined the position in 1906, the post office was once more discontinued and mail again sent to Dakem.

GLANAVON—This post office, with a Scottish name given it by local settlers, was established Jan. 17, 1903 with Mrs. Ben (Martha) Whitney as postmistress on Sec. 28, 129-78 near the Missouri River. For a time her husband carried the mail, but as he was in great demand as a well-driller, he relinquished the job to spend more time caring for livestock and digging wells. The post office was discontinued Nov. 2, 1907 and mail sent to Winona.

HAMPTON—A post office near the Missouri River established Oct. 4, 1888 with Miles Beech postmaster until June, 1893, when it was moved to the home of the new postmaster, Hiram Fuller, on SE ¼-7, 133-78. It was supposedly named for Hampton, Iowa. The name was changed to Hartford Aug. 15, 1906.

HARTFORD—In the early 1900s J. H. Hart platted a townsite on his homestead in Sec. 6, 134-78 which failed to develop. The old Sully Trail angled northwest across sections 24, 11 and 3 of 134-78. Further south this trail was declared a public highway and is still in use today.

DANA

One of the early community centers of Emmons County, Dana, was located where the Northern Pacific Railroad crosses the Braddock road, about three miles east of Highway 83. Years ago it boasted an elevator, a spur of the railroad track, a store, a post office and stockyards.

The post office was named by E. C. Blanchard, former division superintendent of the Northern Pacific Railroad, for Charles A. Dana, who, with other famous journalists, were excursionists from the east to our State at that time.

The late A. G. Schott later built a two-story house just east of the tracks and south of the road, and lived there for some years while he operated the store. Both the store and post office went out of existence in the 1920s. The grain elevator eventually closed and was moved out late in the 1930s. Shortly after, the stockyard facilities were dismantled. Simon Gimbel purchased the Schott house and moved it to Hazelton.

To the people who lived in the Dana

vicinity, it was a place to sell grain, ship livestock and buy groceries. Those of later years remember it as a place to flag the Northern Pacific train so that it could be boarded for a trip northwestward to Bismarck or southward to Hazelton and Linton.

DANBURY

A rural post office, named for Dan Procnier, was established Apr. 13, 1887 with Mrs. Rachael A. Procnier postmistress. The next year Lincoln Geil was appointed, followed by John F. Geil, and finally Lot S. Koker. Mail service was discontinued July 5, 1894 and mail sent to Williamsport.

The Emmons County Record (July 1888) carried an item stating "A very strange thing occurred in Danbury during a thunderstorm. Lightning struck on the prairie in the shape of a large star 18 feet from point to point, burning up the green grass and making a hole in the ground. It is quite a curiosity and a large number of people went out Sunday to see it."



Hampton School also served as Baptist Church



The Noyes, Mausehunds, Bucks, Wellers and Longwells
By Hartford P.O., 1917



Early day auction sale at Hartford



George Dockter in his blacksmith shop



Midway, during the 1940's

MIDWAY

Located 12 miles east of Linton, just off the south side of Highway 13, MIDWAY STORE did a thriving business. Although there was not a postoffice, George J. Dockter, proprietor, did a fine trade in his area. The blacksmith shop established there in 1936 drew so many customers that he gradually added a line of groceries, did some garage work, sold gasoline, bought cream and eventually sold beer. The whole operation was run by the Dockter family with help of one of the neighbors, Katherine Miller. Because of Mrs. Dockter's ill health, they sold out and moved to Linton in 1957, moving their house and shop to a spot along Highway 83. After George's health failed, he sold the business to his son, Raymond, who is presently the only blacksmith in the county.

MARIE—A postoffice on Sec. 18, 133-74 was established Apr. 28, 1905 with Katie B. McGuire postmaster followed by Benny O. Christianson in 1907 and James Green in 1910. The only compensation a postmaster received in their rural offices was the cancellations, so they resented their patrons mailing letters in town and using the rural offices only for receiving mail. The mail carrier, Tom Grogan, used a charcoal burner to keep warm while driving his route during winter months. Marie post office was discontinued in Oct. 1913 and mail sent to Hague.

TELL

(As written by E. G. Pearson)

Tell postoffice was established Apr. 23, 1894 in the farm home of the postmaster, Olaf Pearson, on SE $\frac{1}{4}$ -23, 135-74. He served until 1903 when Charles H. Pearson was appointed. Tell mail was hauled from Steele via Roop and then to the county seat, Williamsport. Mailcarriers on this route were George Holt, Slatenhus and Frank Ringus. From Braddock to Tell, deliveries were made by Jay Lindsay, Frank Zellmer and Pete Sogstad. When the railroad put on the passenger train, it took on the mail business and Tell postoffice was discontinued on May 31, 1908 and mail carried from Braddock.

HOE

When a postoffice called "Hoe" was established April 30, 1907, Mrs. Orson (Verna) Ott became the post-mistress in their sod house. Allie Linderman, a neighbor, brought the mail from Hazelton via horse and buggy to Mrs. Ott and she in turn put the mail in pigeon-hole boxes for her neighbors to pick up. She enjoyed her new occupation as this gave her an opportunity to visit and become acquainted with her neighbors. The service was discontinued in Dec. of the same year, and mail sent to Hazelton.

ST. MICHAEL'S

Out in the St. Michael's community, northeast of Linton, is a parish hall that serves as a gathering place for young and old and pays big dividends in the form of good wholesome entertainment and better understanding among neighbors, according to Father Lauinger, parish priest in the 1950s. The hall was built in 1948, has room for at least 250 persons, and can be used for home talent plays, community dinners, wedding dances and moving pictures. A grocery store, operated by Daniel Kuhn, was a real convenience to the rural patrons.

LARVIK—Named for E. M. Larvick, this rural postoffice was established May 27, 1899 with Brynhjolf J. Stolee as postmaster. It was discontinued Oct. 17, 1902 and mail sent to nearby Westfield.

MASTEL—An overland station on the south branch of Big Beaver Creek, the office was established July 1, 1912 with Thomas H. Mastel postmaster. It was discontinued in Oct. the following year and mail sent to Hague.

OMIO—A rural post office called Waylin changed its name to Omio in Jan. 1892 with Libbie Wescott the first postmaster. A sandstone Methodist church was built at Omio, and it became the social center in the neighborhood. When the post office was discontinued in Dec. 1914, the mail was sent to Linton.

ROOP—A rural post office established Aug. 21, 1884 in the home of the postmaster, James N. Roop, on NW $\frac{1}{4}$ -26, 135-75, about 7 miles east of Williamsport. It was discontinued in Mar. 1900 and mail sent to Braddock.

SELZ—The home of the newly appointed postmaster, Anton Vetter, became the post office for Selz when it was established in Apr. 1896. Franz Wolf held the position during 1901, then Mr. Vetter again received the appointment. Mail service was discontinued in May, 1903 and mail sent to Hague.

SOUTH PRAIRIE—An inland post office established by Capt. Martin Flick, Apr. 21, 1892 with Celia J. Flick, postmaster. The name is descriptive of the location. It was discontinued in Apr. 1899 and mail sent to Tirsbol.

TIRSBOL—A rural post office established May 3, 1898 with Egidi Keller as postmaster. This place was no doubt named for Tiraspol, the diocese for the Catholic German-Russians in south Russia. The name was changed to Strasburg, Apr. 29, 1903.

WAYLIN—Established Feb. 18, 1886 with Abraham L. Reynolds as postmaster. Leah Carmichael held the position in 1888 and Judith Reynolds in 1890. Two years later it was transferred to the Wescott home and the name changed to Omio.

SEEMAN PARK



Rustic Bridge over Beaver Creek



Indian Camp, 1915, South Slope

In June, 1919, the Linton City Council considered the matter of procuring a tract of land from L. D. Seeman for a public park. Two days later, Mr. Seeman made them a proposition to donate a tract upon the condition that they fence it and improve it to the extent of expending at least \$1,500 on it. This was the beginning of Seeman Park.

During the course of years, a dance pavillion was built, and traveling bands were hired. Roller skating also became a popular sport which, however, ruined the floor. \$2,500 was donated by a St. Paul Wholesale house to fix a children's playground.

A frame bath-house was built and later a stone structure was erected for the convenience of the many people who enjoyed swimming.

A baseball diamond, complete with bleachers, was added and teams from the surrounding towns competed with the locals.

During the thirties, the WPA workers, under the able supervision of Jonathan Hoff, made many improvements to beautify the Park. Steps were built up the

"slide", a rustic foot-bridge installed and picnic tables added.

A caretaker was hired and was paid a small salary and was given the concession rights at the pavillion, beside having a rent-free house. On more than one occasion he became the rescue squad when someone fell into the creek. When B. J. Blore was caretaker, he and his wife were instrumental in saving little Minnie Kraft. On another occasion, Ed Englerth jumped into Beaver Creek to rescue Thelma Larson, daughter of the J. C. Penney manager. Tragedy struck when the small son of Joe Wenda, caretaker, drowned in 1943, close to his home.

While it is still a scenic well cared for picnic area, there is no swimming, dancing or roller-skating; the bandstand is gone, the baseball diamond not in use, and the steps to the slide have long since deteriorated. The Oahe backwater has made the Missouri River a more attractive playground, inasmuch as the fishing is better and water-skiing and speed-boating have more "scope" on the larger body of water.



Slide south of spillway



Beaver Creek in Summer



Tobogganing at Seeman Park

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE



EMMONS COUNTY RECORD OFFICE, ca 1930.
front L TO R: Lester Koeppen, Ralph Hubbard, props.
rear L to R: Unidentified and Ignatz Goldade



Strasburg Post Office
Jennie Rodenburg & John M. Klein



Central Hotel dining room, Braddock



Willows Hotel Lobby, Linton
Dr. R. R. Hogue, Prop.



Linton Barber Shop
L to R: Steven Goldade, Fred Berreth, unknown, Ed Kamps and
B. J. "Specs" Blore



Smith's Photo Gallery, 1905.
Owned by Clint O. Smith



Strasburg Bazaar, first store in Strasburg



Linton Leader, Gottlieb Bechtle, Prop.



Schmaltz Meat Market, Strasburg



Early day store in Strasburg.



**Braddock Store and Post Office.
Mrs. Shepherd, Postmistress, Mrs. Staak, Mr. Shepherd,
Wm. Beard, Mrs. Geo. Ivey, Adolph Staak**



**Linton Bazaar, J. J. Kremer, Clerk.
Customer is John Schaffer.**



**l to r: Bertheau's "Home Bakery", Haugse's Blacksmith Shop and
Walter Krick, Sr's steam engine**



Hague Livery and Feed Barn



Schall's Hague Super Service Station



**Wm. Heyerman and son, Oscar in "Heyerman's Jewelry",
Ca 1927**



Fred Heath in Lumber yard in Braddock, 1910



**Linton Bakery and Coffee House, 1910
August Vinroth, age 20**



Grain Elevators in Linton

CHURCHES



BIBLE BAPTIST, Linton. Established 1969. Purchased building 1975.



FINNISH INDEPENDENT EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN, (134-74). Organized and building started 1913. Services discontinued 1965. Damaged by tornado in 1969. Restored.



GLENCOE SLOAN MEMORIAL. Built 1885. (In Burleigh Co.).



BAPTIST CHURCH, Hazelton. Church built 1924. Merged with Linton Baptist.



CHRISTIAN REFORMED, Hull. Organized and 1st church built 1887. 2nd building 1928 (burned 1970). 3rd building 1971.



FIRST BAPTIST, Linton. Began as the Freudenthal Baptist 1900. Changed to Linton Baptist 1905. One pastor served Freudenthal, Linton, Gluecksthal, Sand Creek, Temvik, Hazelton, Braddock, Loeb and Hederle. First building 1913. New church built 1963-65.



CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Braddock. A Catholic church built 1913. Name changed to St. Mary's in 1937; to St. Katherine's in 1949.



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN, Hazelton. Organized 1904. Church built 1909.



HOPE REFORMED, Westfield. Organized 1886. Churches built 1887, 1901, 1932 (basement), 1951.



DALE METHODIST (129-77). Established 1900, discontinued 1925; sold 1967.



HOLY TRINITY CATHOLIC, Krassna (130-77). Built 1899.



MARIA LUTHERAN, Braddock. Organized 1890. Building 1900. Merged 1948.



KLEPP LUTHERAN, Kintyre. Organized 1916. Merged 1948.



MCCABE METHODIST, Omio (133-75). Built 1908.



ST. ALOYSIUS, rural Hague (Known as "Creek Church"). Churches built 1897 (burned), 1898, 1907 (burned), 1953.



METHODIST EPISCOPAL, Temvik. Built 1914.



SACRED HEART CATHOLIC, Rosenthal. Built 1907, (destroyed by tornado). New church built 1908.



ST. KATHERINE'S CATHOLIC, Braddock. First church built 1913. (Called Church of the Epiphany), later changed. New church built 1949.



PEACE LUTHERAN, Linton. A merger of Bethlehem Lutheran, Martin Lutheran, St. John Lutheran, Hampton Lutheran and Temvik Lutheran. Organized 1895. First church built 1908. Present church built 1961.



ST. ANTHONY'S CATHOLIC, Linton. Organized and first church built 1911. New church built 1926.



ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC, Hague, 1st building 1908 (burned 1929). Rebuilt 1929.



ST. MATHEWS EPISCOPAL, Linton. Built 1902. Present Emmons Co Historical Society Museum.



ST. PAUL'S CATHOLIC, Hazelton. First masses said in Woodmen Hall, Williamsport. Building moved to Hazelton 1904. Organized 1905. New church built 1917.



STRASBURG REFORMED, Organized 1916. Church built 1917.



ZION LUTHERAN, (Tell Township). Organized and building started 1904. Merged with other Lutheran churches 1948.



ST. PAUL'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN, Hazelton.



ST. MICHAEL'S CATHOLIC (133-74). Organized in the Dakem and Marie twps. 1914. Church built 1915.



ST. PETER AND PAUL'S CATHOLIC, Strasburg.



TRINITY LUTHERAN, Kintyre. A merger of Maria, Zion and Klepp Lutheran churches. Organized 1948, and church built in Kintyre.



SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST, Linton. Established 1895 in Horsehead Valley; 1900 changed meeting place to Livona; 1920-27 extended to Grange Hall, Dale. Purchased Linton Methodist church building 1966.



UNITED METHODIST, Linton. Organized 1898. 1st building 1902. Merged with EUB 1966.



UNITED METHODIST, Braddock. Acquired the Union church building 1916. New church built 1969.

ASSEMBLY OF GOD, Linton. Organized 1973. Building plans pending.

BETHEL EVANGELICAL UNITED BRETHREN, Linton. Organized 1891 (see Emanuel), Linton church built 1912. Merged with Linton United Methodist 1966.

MARTIN LUTHERAN (E of Linton) Merged with Peace Lutheran, Linton, 1913.

ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN (W of Linton). Merged with Peace Lutheran 1908.

HAMPTON LUTHERAN (133-78) Merged with Peace Lutheran, Linton.

BETHLEHEM LUTHERAN (Sec. 9, 133-75). Established Dec, 1910.

SWEDISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN (4 mi. W of Kintyre). Built 1900.

TEMKV LUTHERAN. Built 1918. Merged with Peace Lutheran, Linton.

TEMKV BAPTIST. Built 1918. Merged with Linton Baptist church.

BRADDOCK BAPTIST, Church built 1924. Merged with Hazelton Baptist 1930.

ST. BERNARD'S CATHOLIC, (Katzenbach). 1st church built early 1900s. Present church built 1933. Is a Mission of Holy Trinity.

FREUDENTHAL BAPTIST. Organized 1900. Church built 1916.

EMANUEL or SAND CREEK EVANGELICAL (133-77). Organized 1891, church built 1908.

WINONA CATHOLIC. Built 1905. Moved to St. Bernard's 1932.

UNION CHURCH, Braddock. Services held in public buildings by all faiths 1900. Church built 1913. Methodists acquired building in 1916.



First confirmation—Zion Lutheran Church—July, 1905. Standing l to r: Anna Nelson (Pearson), Lillian Steie (Radke), Ada Steie, Helga Hanson (Farness), Minnie Nelson (Stanley). Seated l to r: Hjalmer Hanson, Pastor Farness, Sam Sjerslee and Peter Mehl.



Ladies Aid at home of Mrs. John Winterberg, 1911



Linton Baptist Choir



Father Strassmeier, 1st missionary



St. Aloysius Church feast, June 21, 1913, at the Jos. K. Fischer farm. Front l to r: Joe J. Fischer, Joe Geffre, John J. Fischer, Balzer Vetsch, Joe Mastel, John Kiefer, Wend. Fischer, Carl H. Fischer, Mary Geffre (Mastel), Bernadine Geffre (Vetsch), Mrs. W. Braunagel, Mrs. Joe K. Fischer, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Mitzel, Mrs. Math Fischer, Mrs. Nergert, unidentified to Elizabeth Mastel (short lady in plaid blouse), Miss Braunagel (Geffre), Armelia Fischer (Schweitzer), and Eva Geffre (now Sister Ramona). Two kneeling girls are Mathilda Fischer (now Sister Jane Frances) and Mathilda Kiefer. Back row: Joseph Braunagel, John Schneider, Lawrence Leintz, Weindelin Liebel, Ludwig Senger, John Senger, Damian Baumgartner, Rochus Vetsch, Joseph Geffre, Conrad Kraft, Jos. K. Fischer, Jacob Mastel and John Eberle. Rest unidentified.

CENTENARIANS

WE, THE PEOPLE OF EMMONS COUNTY, PAY HONOR TO THOSE PIONEERS WHOSE LIFESPAN RAN THROUGH MORE THAN HALF OF OUR COUNTRY'S 200 YEARS.

MRS. SAMUEL E. BRINDLE NOV. 30, 1861 AUG. 1, 1964

Mrs. Samuel E. Brindle, nee Anna Markley, was born at Ashland, Ohio and came to this area in 1885 with her husband. They homesteaded in Danbury Township, two miles south of Hazelton. While trying to find water, they discovered coal on their land. Mr. Brindle developed the mine and sold lignite until the railroad came in 1904. At the time of his death, he was president of the Bank of Hazelton.

On her 100th birthday, Mrs. Brindle was honored at a tea at the Presbyterian Church parlors at Hazelton. She still enjoyed radio and television, particularly the baseball games, probably because she played the game when she was a young girl.

They were the parents of ten children: Mark, Verda (Buck), Clark, Faye, Vernon, Ruth (Baker), Clara (Stramer), Carrie, Laura (Murphy) and Eva Susan. All of her children except Mrs. Matt Stramer preceded her in death.



WILLIAM LEWIS YEATER JUNE 12, 1848 SEPT. 19, 1952

William Lewis Yeater, the son of Samuel and Mina (Bushey) Yeater, was born at Peru Mills, Penn. In 1866 he married Miranda Rohrer and lived at Ashland, Ohio until 1883. In that year, the couple came to Dakota Territory and were among the first homesteaders in this area. Appointed by Gov. Ordway, he, Robert S. Whitney and James B. Gayton organized Emmons County on Oct. 1, 1882, and were the first county commissioners. He had a general store in Williamsport, and his faith in that town was such that he was the last to leave, moving to Hazelton in May, 1903. Many oldtimers will remember the Yeater Hotel in Hazelton. Although his parents never left Ohio, his brothers, Robert A. and David H., and his sister Ella Mj. (Herbert D. Connor) also homesteaded in the county in the early 1880s. The Yeaters were the parents of Margaret, Grace (Armstrong), Eulalie (Wright), Archie, Mark, Roy A. and Edgar.

On his 100th birthday he received a personal letter from President Truman expressing his felicitations. On his 101th birthday he was a bit disappointed with his party. He had hoped that someone would stop in with a nip, but nobody did.



MRS. GEORGE LYNN
NOV. 1856 MAR. 3, 1957

The former Mary Bartu was born in Prague, Czechoslovakia, and came to the U.S. with her parents who settled in Wisconsin and later moved to Lidgerwood, Dakota Territory. She came to Emmons County as a young wife and mother of two sons in 1886. After the death of her husband, Joseph Fish, in 1887, she married George Lynn April 27, 1890. He was a prominent attorney, and the city of Linton was named for him. She was a resident of this county until 1935 when she moved out west, and passed away in Tucson, Arizona, where she had been living with her daughter. Her children were Walther, Harry and Klonda.

ANTHONY VER HOEVEN
JULY 25, 1855 SEPT. 30, 1956

Anthony Ver Hoeven came to the U.S. from The Netherlands in 1860 at the age of five. The family settled in Michigan, but at 21, young Anthony went to Orange City, Iowa, where he married Clara Postema in Jan. 1879. The next spring the young couple came to Dakota and homesteaded 6½ miles southeast of Strasburg. He remained on his farm until his retirement in 1934 and spent the remainder of his life in Strasburg.

Honoring him on his 100th birthday, more than 200 guests visited him at an open house sponsored by the Strasburg Civic club. Among the many cards was one from the President of the United States, Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The Ver Hoeven children were Sager, John, Anthony, Peter H., Cora (Renskers), Gertrude (Droog), Clara (Renskers), Henrietta, Maurice and Joseph.



NELS SUNDE
AUG. 13, 1875-

Nels Sunde was born in Minnesota, the son of Andrew and Christie (Boyum) Sunde. In 1902 Nels homesteaded in Sealy Township in Logan County, but his address and shopping area was Kintyre. On Jan. 24, 1906 he married Martha Nelson (1877-1957). They had seven children: Alfred, Beneta, Clara, Freda, Norman and two who died as infants.

Nels served on the school board and township offices and on the board of the Lutheran Free Church of Kintyre. He celebrated his 100th birthday on Aug. 13, 1975 at the Heritage Edina Nursing Home in Minneapolis with TV interviews and family guests.

MRS. JOHN A. GEIL
MAR. 27, 1834 FEB. 24, 1936

Mrs. John A. Geil, the former Sarah Ann Scofield, was born at Bath, N.Y., the daughter of Benjamin S. and Celeste (Wolcott) Scofield. Her father had cut his way through the woods of Michigan to pioneer that State, and after her marriage in 1860, she came to Emmons County to pioneer with her husband, who was one of the first officers and abstractors at the old county seat in Williamsport. He was also an abstractor in Linton after the county seat was moved here. Sarah resided here until widowed in 1904, and spent the remaining years of her life in Washington. During her lifetime she organized 31 Sunday Schools and sang in the church choirs for 65 years.

On her 100th birthday anniversary, she was given a reception in the Metzger Community clubhouse and her church held a special service honoring her. She was still able to do fine needlework on her quilts without the aid of glasses.

The Geils were the parents of Anna E. (Lane), Lincoln and Fredrick.



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MRS. CHARLES A. PATTERSON
NOV. 1, 1871 JULY 9, 1972

Leota Ada Merrill was the only child of Joseph D. Merrill, who came to Winona, Dakota Territory, as a widower. She was married Nov. 23, 1889 to Charles A. Patterson, publisher of the WINONA TIMES. In 1899 they homesteaded on Beaver Creek, a few miles east of Winchester. Going into the real estate business, Mr. Patterson was largely responsible for the development of Emmons County, and instrumental in moving the county seat from Williamsport to what is now Linton. Mrs. Patterson participated in this great adventure by cooking breakfast for the group on their return.

On her 100th birthday, she was guest of honor at a party given by her granddaughter. She received letters of congratulations from President Nixon, Gov. Evans of Washington and Robert Ball, director of the Social Security Commission. The family left our County about 1909.

The Patterson's children were Frances (Graham), Harry and James L.

Emmons County Hall of Fame



LAWRENCE WELK

Lawrence Welk, son of Ludwig Welk, was born on a farm near Strasburg on Mar. 11, 1903. He left the farm on his 21st birthday, determined to make a career for himself in the field of music. In 1925 he joined Geo. T. Kelly's "Peerless Entertainers", and experienced his first road work. Welk's radio career was started with his own five-piece band on WNAX, Yankton, South Dakota in 1927, playing at the station during the day, and appearing at dancehalls in five surrounding States at night. His troupe left Dakota from 1930 to 1933, but found bookings scant and returned to Yankton, remaining there until 1936. The St. Paul Hotel in St. Paul, Minn. was their first big move, followed by an engagement at the William Penn Hotel in Pittsburgh. It was there that "Champagne Music" became his trademark.

Their first coast-to-coast radio show was sponsored by "Miller High Life, the champagne of bottled beer". Subsequently, in 1951, Welk and his group moved on to their first television program and became the most popular music show in Los Angeles. When the Dodge dealers signed to sponsor him nationally on the ABC TV-network, the show caught on with such tremendous impact that Welk signed the first "life-time contract" in music history. He received the Horatio Alger Award at ceremonies in New York, being one of the only two North Dakotans ever to receive it.

Welk's many activities constitute Big Business today. He heads the Telekew Productions, Inc., handling their recordings, copyrights and interests in real property. Lawrence Welk's Country Club Mobile Estates near Escondido, Calif., includes mobile home space, a fabulous 9-hole golf course, motel and restaurant. Golfing is Lawrence's number one hobby.

He and his wife Fern (Renner) are the parents of Shirley Jean (Fredericks), Donna Lee (Mack) and Lawrence, Jr.

MONTIE MONTANA

Montie Montana, the former Owen Mickel, is billed as the world's champion trick roper. He was born in 1910 at Omio where the family lived until moving to Montana. He has been well established in the western world of entertainment since 1925, and attributes his penchant for riding and rope tricks to his father, E. O. Mickel.

In 1953, at the inaugural parade in Washington, D.C., which ushered in Dwight D. Eisenhower as our 34th President, Montie was on his horse and twirling his inevitable lariat. Abruptly, as he came abreast of the Presidential reviewing stand, the throw went out and the loop fell over Ike's head. Before the day ended, the picture of Montie lassoing the President was flashed around the globe.

Montie has starred in rodeos in the United States and Canada, as well as in many shows overseas and in Mexico. He has done command performances for many greats in the world, including Prince Phillip of England, Crown Prince Akithito of Japan and crown heads of Arabia.

When the city of Wolf Point, Mont., celebrated its Wild Horse Stampede in July 1975, Gov. Judge proclaimed "Montie Montana Days" in honor of Montie's fifty years in show business. This past year also, Montie and his wife, the former Eleanor Blink of S.D., made the rodeo circuit, highlighted by their appearance at Cheyenne Frontier Days in Wyoming. With his black and white pinto, Rex, he was featured at the Royal Easter Horse Show in Sydney, Australia, where his 10-day performance drew one million paid attendance. In all, the Montanas traveled 70,000 miles.

Montie and Ellie Montana have two children: Montie Jr., and Linda.



THOMAS C. BARGER

Thomas Barger was born in Minneapolis, but moved with his parents, the Mike Bargers, to Linton when he was 10 months old. Following graduation from Linton High School, he attended St. Mary's College in Minnesota, and received his bachelor degree in mining and metallurgy from the UND. After 4 years of mining and teaching in Canada and the northern United States, he went to Saudi Arabia as a geologist in 1937.

Assigned to the exploration department of the Arabian American Oil Co., Tom learned Arabic from Bedouin guides and Saudi Arab field party men. In 1941 he transferred from exploration to government relations work. After 16 years, he was elected a vice president of Aramco in 1957 and was made a member of the board of directors the following year. He became president in 1959 and chief executive officer in 1961. In 1968 he was elected chairman of the board of the company. He is now retired and living in La Jolla, California.

In 1937 he was married to the former Kathleen Ray of Medora. They were the parents of six children: Ann (Hebert), Michael, Timothy, Mary, Norah and Theresa. After the death of Mrs. Barger in 1971, he married Mrs. Kathleen Loeb, a widow with three daughters: Barbara, Joan and Katie.



THOMAS KLEPPE

Thomas Kleppe was born in Kintyre, the son of Lars and Hannah (Savig) Kleppe. He attended school there and at Valley City, but left the State college after his freshman year to become bookkeeper at the Stockgrowers Bank of Napoleon. After an interim as assistant cashier at Dakota National Bank of Bismarck, he returned to Stockgrowers as managing officer at age 21. World War II found Tom in the U. S. Air Corps, where he handled payrolls at various bases in the States.

As a teenager Tom had helped his father run the Farmers Co., an elevator and sales store in Kintyre. It was at that time he met Harold Schafer who later founded the Gold Seal Co., Bismarck. Kleppe joined Schafer at Gold Seal in the 40s and the company became a multi-million dollar national enterprise. He was secretary and treasurer of Gold Seal in '47, vice president in '48 and president in '55. During those years he made his first bid for public office, and was elected mayor of Bismarck in 1950; at 30, he was the youngest mayor of any State capital city. In 1955 he was named to the local government committee of President Dwight Eisenhower's Intergovernmental Relations Commission.

In 1966 he won the Congressional seat representing North Dakota's former West District, but was unsuccessful in his bid for a U. S. Senate seat in 1970. As a "political repository", he received an appointment to the Small Business Administration the following year. His greatest honor was received in October, 1975, when he was made Secretary of the Interior, the first North Dakotan ever to sit on a President's Cabinet.

His first wife was Frieda Krein, and, after her death, he married Glen Gompf of Austin, Minn. His children are Jane (Sutormeister), Janice (Cunningham) and Jill.

-AND OUR PEOPLE

MARY FARRELL ANDRUS (1870-1959)

Written by her son, Charles Andrus, editor of the Fargo Forum.

Mary Farrell, born in Iowa, was taken by her parents (the Peter Farrells) by covered wagon to Wyoming, as just a baby. The wagon train was attacked by Indians and two persons were killed before the Indians were beaten off. Her mother had wrapped her in a featherbed and placed her in the bottom of the prairie schooner. An arrow buried itself deep in the wooden sideboards, but no one in the wagon was hurt.

The family came to Emmons County where her father homesteaded in 1884. She attended high school in Bismarck and was in the first class to graduate at Valley City State Teachers College. There were only three people on the faculty and a mere handful of students.

She taught school when only 14 years of age, and continued teaching until her marriage to the late W. B. Andrus. Theirs was a remarkable courtship. They became acquainted in Emmons County when she filed as a candidate against Mr. Andrus for County Superintendent of Schools.

When teaching school at the now abandoned town of Winona, she was called upon to assist in dressing the bodies of six members of the Spicer family who were murdered by Indians. Later she was at Williamsport when a mob hanged three of the Indians who had confessed to the Spicer crime.

She solved her transportation problem by traveling to and from school on a bicycle which is still in possession of the family. On one occasion she rode her "wheel" from Williamsport to Winona, a distance of 50 miles. She made the trip alone and experienced one of the major scares of her life when she ran over a rattlesnake coiled in the prairie road.

A. ARCHAMBAULT

H. A. Archambault was an early day fur trader on the Missouri River. "Shambo" as he was called, was a Frenchman who married an Indian woman.

With the decline of the steamboat business, he located at Emmonsburg where he operated a toll bridge over Big Beaver creek, and ran a small store and road house. Here came the rollicking pioneers who found pleasure in company of the witty Frenchman.

Whenever a settler decided to locate in Emmonsburg, it was "Shambo" who extended the "Welcome Wagon" treatment. He provided a small house for the newcomers to live in until they could build their own, and shared the vegetables from his garden. When an interpreter was needed in dealing with the Indians, Mrs. Archambault was summoned.

"Shambo's" popularity spread from the River country to the county seat at Williamsport, and the editor, D. R. Streeter, referred to him in the Record as the "Duke D'Archambault."

In 1889 the county commissioners concluded to build an iron bridge over the Beaver in place of Archambault's toll bridge. On the day they were to locate the site, Shambo invited the commissioners, James B. Gayton, Wm. L. Yeater and Rufus W. Child, the Co. Clerk Ed Herrick, some engineers and contractors, the editor of the Emmons County Record and many of his friends and neighbors, to a dance and banquet.

The evening when the business had been settled, there was music, liquid refreshments and a "stag dance". At midnight the guests were summoned to a "feast".

According to Mr. Streeter's account of it in the Record, "There were dishes of smoking boiled meat on the table. The meat was a bit tough and tasted something

like mutton. Commissioner Child (McCrory's partner in the sheep business) who sat next to the writer, said he thot it was an old wether, but it hadn't been sufficiently cooked. However, all ate lavishly of the meat, and when everyone had finished and the dishes were empty, the host arose and said; 'Now, yo Noosepopier man, yo say Shambo eat dog. Now yo and your frens eat dog too!'

"But no one believed him.

"In the springtime the view from the hills above Emmonsburg is one of the prettiest in the country. Next morning Mr. Herrick and the writer started up the hill to view the scenery. About fifty feet from the house they discovered the hide, head and entrails of a big dog that had recently been slaughtered. 'Well, we ought to be thankful that that doggoned Frenchman didn't feed us the hide and inards', said Herrick. Then the twain returned to the house to 'show their companions. Some very loud barking followed.

"Will Yeater, Tom Kelly, Ed Herrick and the writer rode to the 'feast' together. Kelly and Yeater afterwards disclaimed eating any of the meat; but as they growled most of the time on their way home, the reader may draw his own conclusions."

WILLIAM SPENCE BUCKNER

(1836-1911)

William Spence Buckner was a negro of free birth. He was educated in Ohio and went to Montana in 1857. He served in the Civil War with the 1st Iowa Infantry (Zouaves) for almost 5 years. After the War he returned to Montana and came to Winona, D. T. in the early 1880s. He was a cook and barber. His children were Olivia and Annie. He was buried on the Jack McCrory ranch.

MARTIN APPERT (1858-1942) MAGDALENA MARTY APPERT (1867-1925)

Martin Appert and Magdalena Marty met in Chocio, Minn. and were married Jan. 28, 1884. They came to Emmons County, D. T. when gathering buffalo bones for the market was the chief industry, and filed on SE 1/4-28, 135-77. After spending the first winter in Bismarck, they returned to their homestead, located about 4 miles southwest of present Hazelton. In 1908 they moved into Hazelton, but the land is still in possession of the Appert family.

Front row: Harmon, Lacunda (Kalberer), Mr. and Mrs. Appert, Rufina (Andrus).

Back row: Amelia (Smith), Mary (Anderson), Tony, Lena (Zirbes), Frank, Josephine (Irvine), Joe, Sophia (Schoen), Rose and Leo.





EARL T. ATHA (1879-1963)

Earl T. Atha was born at Dodge Center, Minn., later moving to Ortonville with his parents. He received his schooling there and was a graduate of Hamline University in St. Paul. Following his graduation, he went to Eureka, S.D., where he clerked in a store from 1899 to 1902, and then accepted employment in the Artas State Bank at Artas. After his marriage to Rozetta Mewing at Herreid on Sept. 18, 1903, they came to Linton where he was employed in the Linton Bazaar until 1917 when he became politically-minded and filed as a candidate for county treasurer. He served three terms as treasurer and five terms as county auditor. Other positions he held were executive secretary of the Emmons County Welfare Board, and Linton postmaster. The Atha's were the parents of two children: Nyla (Stahl) and Alan "Bud". His wife passed away in 1945.

In 1954 he married Lillian Lueck of Redfield, S.D. After his retirement from the postoffice in 1955, they moved to Redfield.

**JOHN BAKER (1867-1939)
KATHERINE CHALFIN BAKER
(1870-1952)**

John Baker migrated from Indiana to Missouri and from there to Hecla, now S.D., where he had relatives. During the early fall of 1886 he set out on foot for Emmons County, where he had a brother, William, who had homesteaded near Williamsport. Their father, Andrew, also came in 1886 and lived 5 miles west of Williamsport. In his early years, he worked as a farm hand for S. E. Kurtz, but when he reached the legal age of 21, he filed on a place about 10 miles northeast of Williamsport. There he built a log cabin and began farming. He married Katherine Chalfin on Apr. 16, 1894. She had come to Burleigh County with her parents four years earlier, settling near McKenzie. After marriage they lived on Mr. Baker's homestead until his death.

During his lifetime, he had acquired

several quarters of land and in addition to his grain farming, he raised fine cattle, some horses and some sheep.

He served on the jury in the trial of George Defender, one of the murderers of the Thos. Spicer family. He was on the school board a few years, and also on the township board. He bought a partnership in the Hazelton Merchantile Co., which was then being operated by Severin "Shorty" Mikalson.

The Bakers had the following children: Frances (Kurtz), Andrew, Lillian (Petrie), Helen (Kalberer) and Hazel (Weiss).



**HENRY A. ARMSTRONG (1856-1945)
LIBBY KURTZ ARMSTRONG
(1858-1926)**

Henry A. Armstrong, born in Elkton, Ohio, attended schools in that State, later graduating from the University of Michigan in 1883. He came to Bismarck after his graduation and a few months later to Williamsport, D. T., where he filed on NE 1/4 28, 135-76.

Mr. Armstrong was married in 1888 to Libby A. Kurtz, and they were the parents of one daughter, Edna (Mrs. O. M. Garber). His second marriage occurred in 1928 to a widow, Ethel Watson.

It was not long after his arrival in the county before he became one of the most prominent persons in the area. He assisted in the organization of Emmons County and later served in several of the county offices. Among these were auditor, register of deeds, and State's Attorney. He served one term as representative in the State Legislature from the old 26th district. In addition to his public offices and work as an attorney, Mr. Armstrong was active in the real estate business and had large land holdings. In 1910 he was said to own 1,729 acres.

Perhaps the highlight in the life of this pioneer attorney was his prosecution of the defendants in the trials that followed the murders of six members of the Thomas Spicer family at Winona in 1897.

**WESLEY J. BAKER, SR.
1847-1929**

**HELEN BURBAGE BAKER
1853-1942**

by Yvonne Baker Kubis

Wesley Baker was born in Ohio to John and Orzilah Baker, the eighth child of a family of twelve. He enlisted in Company D, 25th Ohio Vol., to fight in the Civil War and after the close of that conflict enlisted in Company A of the 6th U.S. Infantry. During the summer of 1876 this Company came to Fort Yates, probably as part of the reinforcements sent to Dakota Territory following the Battles of Rosebud and the Little Big Horn.

Helen Burbage, daughter of James and Mary (Rody) Burbage, immigrated to Canada from Ireland in 1886 with her sisters and brothers, later moving her family to Minnesota. She came to Fort Yates, Dakota Territory, with an army officer and his family, having agreed to work for them for six months. After finishing this, she married Wesley Baker on September 23, 1877 at Fort Yates.

Shortly after the birth of Mary Ellen, their second child, Wesley was mustered out of the army, having served thirteen years in Company A, and then filed for a homestead in Emmons County. This homestead developed into a ranch which came to be known as the "River View Farm" because it overlooked the Missouri River. The Post Office was located on their farm many years, and members of the Baker family served as postmaster for 51 years. Mr. Baker was elected to the State House of Representatives, serving in 1897 and 1898. He was then elected State Senator for 1899 and 1900. He apparently did not like politics since he declined to run again for re-election in 1900.

The Bakers sold their River View Farm in 1918 and moved to Bismarck. They had eleven children, all born at Livona except William and Mary Ellen who were born at Fort Rice, Dakota Territory. Their children: William, Mary Ellen "Mamie" (Lawry), James, John, Margaret Ann, Joseph and Wesley (the first twins born in Emmons County), Peter, Josephine, Helen, and Lucy Margaret (Muehlberg).

Joe and Peter Baker lived on the River View Farm until 1919 when it was sold. Wesley Jr. farmed at Gayton many years before moving to Ohio.

ELMER A. ANDERSON (1879-1945)

A pioneer rancher and prominent Emmons County resident for over 50 years, Elmer A. Anderson was born in Independence, Wis. He was one of six children born to Halvor T. and Alena Anderson. In 1890 he moved with his parents to Emmons County where they homesteaded west of Linton. At an early age he entered the livestock business, a pursuit with which he was identified throughout his lifetime.

On January 30, 1918, he married Grace Baker of St. Louis, Mo., and they were the parents of two children, Evelyn and Elmer, Jr.



PETER BOSCHKER (1869-1952)
ANNIE DeBOER BOSCHKER
 (1877-1972)

(By Homer Boschker)

"One night in the Fall of 1890 my father, Peter Boschker and a neighbor, Sidney Bootsma, were in Eureka, sleeping in the hay mow of the livery barn. They were awakened by a number of excited men who had heard the rumor that Indians were coming across the Missouri on the war path. They got up to see what was going on and found the town was crowded and the people lined up in the aisles of the store, discussing the reports. After daylight they started home, meeting people coming with what possessions they could carry. Some had taken their winter supplies of flour and pork and stored them in the well.

"My grandfather, Harke DeBoer started home, but decided to go by way of his brother-in-law's place as he had been to LaGrace and would know the facts. In the meantime my grandmother had been alerted by a neighbor so went to the same farm to get information. Grandfather had arrived and was coming around the other side of the house in the dark. Of course she was very frightened, thinking he was an Indian. She had taken a handful of pepper in her pocket for defense! How relieved she was when she heard Grandfather's voice!

"At one time a horse thief from South Dakota hid on the Boschker property so the sheriff from Pennington Co., S.D. and Bill Jones, Emmons Co. Sheriff, conducted a search of their farm. Bill Jones had stayed with the Boschkers overnight and slept upstairs. He kept getting up to look out, and bumping his head on the rafters. The next day Mr. Boschker saw the thief and reported this to the Sheriff, and he was apprehended."

Mrs. Boschker, daughter of Harke and Helje DeBoer, was born in Lemer, Friesland, Netherlands, Aug. 14, 1877. She arrived in America with her parents and family in 1886. They settled in Emmons

County in 1887 in the Westfield community where Annie grew up and attended public school.

After marrying Peter Boschker on Feb. 15, 1896 at Mound City, S. Dak. they homesteaded four miles south of Westfield. They retired and moved to Pollock in 1943.

The Boschkers had 10 children: Homer, Wilbur, Mary (Ryckman), Hilda (Meyer), Mina (Fetterley), Henrietta (Koeman), Ella and Ann, and two sons who preceeded her in death.

JOHN BOHLIN ANDERSON (1856-1911)
BERTHA JACOBSEN ANDERSON
 (1853-1915)

John Bohlin Anderson, born in Sweden, immigrated to the U. S. in 1883. He worked in the iron mines in Michigan and later traveled farther west to Bismarck. Bertha Jacobsen arrived in Bismarck in 1883 and worked there until she married John Bohlin in 1887. They filed on a homestead at Braddock and have lived there since. Because there were several families in the Braddock area with the name of Anderson, John dropped his last name and became known as John Bohlin. For a time, John worked on the N. P. Railroad. Some of the difficulties they faced included driving 50 miles to a grocery store, traveling to the Missouri River for firewood, and hauling by lumber wagon. At the time, eggs sold for 6 cents a dozen and butter was 10 cents per pound.

John and Bertha had five children: Arthur, twin boys (who died in infancy), Walter and Olga. Arthur died while in the service during WWI in 1921 and Olga died in 1961. Neither had married. Walter married Hilda Arntz in 1920 and they were the parents of Marjorie (Eslinger), Marcella (Loberg), Lucille (Shea), Eleanor (McHale) and George.

Walter, retired, and Hilda still live on the farm, now operated by their son George.

RASSEN AARVIG (1883-1939)
MRS. AUGUSTA AARVIG (1894-1969)

Rassen Aarvig came from Illinois in 1905. He was employed in Bismarck at the Fields Ranch and in Braddock by the Shepard Livery Stable until 1909 when he received the U.S. appointment to carry mail on rural route 2. He carried by buggy, saddle horse, sleigh, Model T, on foot—whatever the roads demanded.

Mr. and Mrs. Aarvig were married in Minneapolis in 1910 and returned to the house that has been the Aarvig home ever since. It is now owned by Dale and Helen Rambough, Helen being their only child. There are four grandchildren, Rassen, Larry, William and Rachel, and five great grandchildren.

HARMON W. ALLEN (1861-1951)

Harmon W. Allen came to Dakota Territory from his home in Milan, Mich. in June, 1883. His journey to the Braddock area was by horseback across the plains from Steele. In 1886 he returned to Mich. to marry Bertha J. Clark, and brought her to Dakota to take up the pioneer life.

Mr. Allen was instrumental in finding financial aid for Cherry Grove School district after fire destroyed the first school building in 1885 after only two years of use. He was associated with the Emmons County State Bank until it closed. He also served as County Treasurer at the time the county seat was moved to Linton and as State Senator from this district from 1911 to 1917.

On one of Mrs. Allen's return trips from Michigan, she rode into Braddock on the first passenger train from the East. They made their home in Braddock until Mrs. Allen's death in 1939, following which Mr. Allen went to Bismarck to live his remaining years with his only child, Mrs. Lucille Anderson.



DR. DE WITT BAER (1884-1947)

De Witt Baer was born at Ashgrove, Iowa, the son of Ross Baer. His parents died when he was six years old. He received his education at Harlow, Iowa, and attended the University of Iowa, graduating from the medical school there in 1908. On May 1, 1913 he married Minnie Swoverland and they came to Braddock in 1913, where he practised until 1929 when he moved to Steele. Many of his Braddock and Kintyre friends continued to consult him and he never failed to answer their calls. In the early years his transportation was by driving horses or by walking. Many of the roads he traveled were trails or ruts, and in the wintertime huge snow drifts were often encountered.

The Baers were the parents of Robert and Alice.

DANIEL BECHTLE

Johann Daniel Bechtle, 1856-1920, married Christiana Wildermuth Fischer on May 26, 1883, and six years later they emigrated to the United States. Their children were John, Daniel, Emil, Robert, Barbara (Fritschle), Caroline (Oshner), Mathilda (Ochsner), Emma (Craig), and Martha.

Mr. Bechtle's own story of his arrival in the County as translated by LaVern J. Rippley, St. Olaf College, from the DAKOTA FREIE PRESSE:

"It was in 1889 that three families, Jakob Wolf, my brother and I (13 people in all), emigrated from South Russia to Scotland, S.D. We each bought a team of oxen, a couple of cows, a wagon and other equipment, for which we needed one entire freight car. We arrived at the railroad terminal in Eureka, unloaded the supplies, and left the next morning with all our belongings on the ox-drawn wagons for McIntosh County.

"We arrived at our friend's place on Sunday noon and were received most cordially. From there we men drove out to find suitable spots for settling. After traveling about 25 miles, we came to Big Beaver Creek and proceeded on foot, seeking a corner post. We met a German farmer, Herr Backhaus, in search of his cattle. He was overjoyed that his acquaintance in the faith (Lutheran) wanted to move into his area as neighbors. He gladly showed us the landmark and his brother helped us pick suitable land. After going to the nearest land office to register the acreage we had selected, we were able to get our families, and on July 1st we moved onto our own homesteads. Herr Backhaus placed a one-room shack at our disposal until we could construct our own houses of earth and grass. There were now five families together belonging basically to the same ethnic group. Because there were no churches in our region, we assembled every Sunday in a sod house for Scripture readings. On occasion a pastor of the Missouri Synod came to conduct regular worship services.

"The first year was extremely difficult. It was too late to seed anything and the closest town was about 50 miles away. Nowhere was there any money to be earned. The year 1889 also ended with a crop failure, with resulting high prices for groceries and animal fodder. But we never lost faith.

"It was not until 1891 that we took in our first good harvest. Marketing was difficult, so we finally bought a team of horses, even though they were very expensive.

"In 1894, two new families arrived, Herr Johann Wolf and Herr Wilhelm Wildermuth. Both took out homesteads and did very well.

"With the coming of the railroads, our market situation improved, jobs were available and the value of the land increased greatly."



FERMAN BUSBY (1896-1964)

Ferman Busby came to the Dakotas with his parents when he was a young child. They homesteaded 14 miles northwest of Linton in Horsehead Valley.

In March 1936 he was taken to the Bismarck Hospital after having become paralyzed as the result of a spinal tumor. When he was admitted he was not expected to live more than a month or so, but he was there a total of 29 years and 9 months.

A story in the Bismarck Tribune said Mr. Busby had two insurance policies, which at first paid for all hospitalization,

but as the years passed and costs went up, the expenses far outweighed the payments, but were absorbed by the hospital in free care.

His interest and hobby were geography and maps and his favorite pastime was taking travels on the maps in his imagination. Whenever a friend traveled, he traveled along in his mind. His room was filled with maps and books and the pictures of many of the student nurses of Bismarck Hospital. He was especially interested in their progress and kept in contact with many of the graduates through the years.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN BADER

John Bader was born in Wisconsin in 1861, the eldest son of the Henry Baders. They moved to Iowa and when he was 13 years old his father died. He helped his mother run the farm and support the family until he reached the age of 24.

He married Mary Schubert Mar. 24, 1886. Following his marriage he engaged in the contracting and construction business, taking several contracts for road building for railroads in Iowa and the northwest. One of his contracts was with the Great Northern to build a section of the grade in North Dakota and Montana in 1900. Finding the country attractive, he moved his family to Emmons County in 1902 and engaged in the ranching business in Winona with A. B. Knox. This partnership continued until 1919 when he bought the Knox interests. He was a prominent stock breeder and a great admirer of fine cattle. In 1918 they left the ranch and moved to Linton.

He was elected on the Linton city council as 2nd ward alderman in 1931 and again in 1938.

The Baders were the parents of Frances (Carls), Henry, Clifton, Fred, George, Tessie (Fetterly).

MR. AND MRS. AUGUST BENZ

The golden wedding celebration and dance honoring Mr. and Mrs. August Benz in 1948 was held at the Springwater Pavilion at Moffit, which is built on the very spot at which Mr. Benz and the former Mary Katherine Argast had met more than a half century before, when they stopped for a drink of water at the spring while each was herding cattle.

Mrs. Benz was born in Tripp, S. Dak., coming to Emmons Co. with her parents, who settled in the Braddock community, when she was two years old.

Mr. Benz operated one of the largest cattle ranches in Emmons County. He came to the U. S. from Germany when he was 17 years of age. His brother, Valentine, came west and was instrumental in setting up the Moffit community, where August came as a young man from Cleveland, Ohio, to join him.

After their wedding on Oct. 28, 1898, at Steele, the newlyweds homesteaded at the location of the ranch south of Moffit, now operated by his son Maurice.

They were the parents of Flora (Guthmueller), Esther (Schmitz), Miles, Christine, Ruby (McFarlane), Agnes (Blew), Eunice (Price), Maurice, Gladys (Nelson), and a foster son, Willard Moss.



MRS. ALMA BERTHEAU (1868—1944)

Mrs. Alma Bertheau, early-day mother and business woman, was the founder of the Linton Bakery. She was born in Soderhamn, Sweden, where she was educated in the trade of her parents, baking. In 1885 she was married to Mr. Vinroth, and following his death was united in marriage to Carl Bertheau in 1898. They resided at Soderhamn, Sweden, until 1903 when they and their family of four boys, August by her first marriage, Herman, Helge and Oscar, came to America to make their home in Chicago, Mr. Bertheau to continue in his trade of jeweler. Here the fifth son, Franklin, was born. After several moves they came to Linton in 1906.

In 1910 they established a bakery here, known as the Coffee Shop, in a building located on Broadway. Mrs. Bertheau and son August, who had been an apprentice baker in Sweden, conducted the bakery business in the front part of the building while Mr. Bertheau had his jewelry stock in the rear. Later they moved to the old Petrie store building, and for a time after that conducted the combined bakery and jewelry store in the two front rooms of their home. The business expanded, another son also learned the trade, and in 1924 they moved to the building now occupied by the A and S Radio and TV.

In the meantime, two sons, Herman and Franklin enlisted in the navy; Mr. Bertheau died in 1918; and Mrs. Bertheau was injured in a car accident in 1917 which made her a partial invalid and necessitated her retirement from active participation in the business except for keeping the books. After that, August and Helge assumed the management. Mrs. Bertheau continued as bookkeeper until her death. She was long remembered for her skill as a baker of fancy pastries and cake decorating.

ORLYN E. BURGE (1865-1939)

Orlyn E. Burge was a well known Emmons County homesteader and rancher. "Orlie", as he was called, was

born in Iowa. When he was 19 years old, he came to Dakota territory with the late John Parker. The two came across country from Ellendale, driving a carload of cattle for Parker when he established what was known as the Annie Petrie ranch west of Linton at the old townsite of Winchester. He was employed a little later by H. F. Parkin of Cannon Ball to herd horses on his ranch, after which he returned to Iowa, coming back later with his parents and his brothers, George and Marion, to establish homes on Beaver Creek.

On his ranch in Emmonsburg he was engaged in the cattle and horse business many years. During the years the county was being settled he supplied scores of homesteaders with their first team of horses.

THE BACKHAUS FAMILY

John (1858-1891) and Katherina (1861-1942) Backhaus came to La Grace in early 1887 and that summer he came to Emmons County. Here a cave was dug in a hill for shelter, and the wagon set on edge at its mouth, with the cooking range next to it. About 4 weeks later John filed on Sec 28-132-76 for his mother-in-law, Mrs. Elizabeth Ahrens, and built a 1-room house of flat sandstone with walls about 18" thick. After the house was built, Katherina came with John's mother, Margaretha Backhaus.

The trees which form a landmark about 3 miles southeast of Linton were planted as a tree claim by John in 1890. Shopping at the Petrie store in Winchester was difficult because the Backhauses could not speak English, so they usually took along a sample of what they wished to buy. It was their custom in those early years to spend winters in the western part of the County to be near the brother, George Backhaus who had filed on 25-129-78. After John's death, Katherina married his brother, Herman (1864-1909). About 1895 Herman and Katherina purchased a Russian brick house, took it apart, and reassembled the bricks to form a second house on the Ahrens preemption. The old house was later used for a barn.

Church services were conducted in their home, and the members came for these and spent the entire day. Katherina often served 40 for dinner. One acre of the Ahrens land was donated to the church for a cemetery, still in use.

About 1900 Herman went into the implement business in Old Linton, and about 1903 opened the Linton Bazaar, which Katherina sold to Wendelin Schneider about 1907.

The Backhaus family of Linton is descended from Herman, son of John Backhaus. The Backhaus family of Pollock is descended from George, (1861-1918), brother of Herman and John.

Katherina Backhaus

KASPER BURGAD (1840-1910)

Kasper Burgad, born in South Russia, was married to Magdalena Senger (1846-1890). Their children were Joseph, Michael, Regina (Merck), Elizabeth (Gross), Anna Marie (Bichler), Eva (Schwahn), Katherina (Fischer) and Magdalena (Jacob). After his first wife's death, Kasper married Margaret Koppela and in 1892 they came to homestead northwest of Strasburg. Their son, Kasper Jr. was born shortly after their arrival in Emmons County.

Kasper, Jr. was married in 1909 to Magdalena Voller (1891-1953). He was serving as County Commissioner at the time the new Emmons County Court House was built. Their children were Joseph, Connie (Johs), Margareta (Volk), Philipina (Selzer) and Kasper K.

After the death of his first wife, he married Katie (Wolf) Schneider. They moved to Bismarck in 1950.



ROSE CLARK BECKER (1886-1964)

A diary written by Rose Clark of Dale, N.D., was an accurate account of simple day-to-day happenings of a teen-ager in 1901. The neighbors visited together often, each member of the family cooperated in working on the farm, and a new dress, a taffy pull or a Sunday School program was an event to highlight the week. Excerpts from her diary are as follows:

July 13, 1901: Papa up plowing on pre-emption all day. It was 117 in the shade. We got 74 eggs this week.

Aug. 28, 1901: Papa and Joe on tree claim, cutting and stacking hay. I went to Frank's in afternoon to see if the bull-rake had come. U. S. Marshal and son here at night.

Dec. 25, 1901: A nice day. We had dinner at 2 p.m. I got as presents, a fascinator and pompador comb from Mama, a salad bowl and olive tray from Aggie, a toothpick holder and an oatmeal set from Maysie, and a breastpin from Eva.

Rose Clark was married to Alfred E. Becker in June, 1920. Their five children are Albert H., John, Dorothy (Ryckman), Marjorie (Ryckman) and Alfred J.



Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Bier

**D. P. BIER
AND
FLOYD A. BIER FAMILIES**

In March of 1900, D. P. Bier and his son, Floyd, came to Braddock on the train from Minnesota to look for homestead land. After being shown what was available by Braddock land agents, they each filed on a quarter about nine miles south of Braddock. They returned to Minnesota and in April loaded their livestock and equipment into a railroad emigrant car. Floyd accompanied the car to Braddock to care for the livestock enroute. The D. P. Bier family, including son Ray, and daughter Ora, came by passenger train a short time later. The Biers moved into a house on the Ed Savage place (now owned by Roger Fransen) until they were able to build claim shacks on their homesteads.

Ray and Ora taught rural schools in the local area. Ray later married Gladys Spriggle of Omio. Another daughter Effie, married to Ed Blair, lived a mile north of the family home until 1910. Mrs. Blair also taught several school terms in the neighborhood. Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Bier and Ora moved to Michigan in 1914.

Floyd worked at various ranches and



Floyd Bier family

farms for several years; the Roop farm south of Braddock, and the Cordner and L. D. Bailey ranches south of Sterling, in addition to doing the necessary work on his homestead. By 1908 he had acquired more land and equipment and had built a new two room frame house. Floyd married Marian Bailey on January 30, 1908. She is a true Dakota pioneer having been born at the Bailey farm home south of Sterling, D. T., February 28, 1887.

Floyd and Marian lived on their farm eight miles east and two miles south of Hazelton until 1948 when they retired to live in Hazelton. Floyd passed away in 1954 at the age of 76 years. Mrs. Bier lived in her home in Hazelton until 1973. Since then she has resided in the Strasburg Nursing Home.

They have two daughters, Elsie (Mrs. Frank Saville), Mabel (Mrs. Elbert Larvick), and a son Howard, married to Irene Foell, who resides on the home farm.



Standing, l to r: George, Mary, Lucy, Margaret, Alex Jr., Jeanette, Dorothy, Joseph, Joe. Seated: Anna, Alex Sr., Mrs. Alex, and Ben.

RAY U. BROWN (1883-1965)

Going once—going twice—SOLD to the man in the straw hat!

Well known for many years as an excellent auctioneer, Ray U. Brown came to North Dakota in 1907 with his bride, Blanche Keller. She had attended Wayne Normal School in Neb. and taught school there.

They located on a farm northeast of Temvik, and lived in that area until his retirement in 1954. He had served on the township and school boards. They were the parents of three sons; Darel, Dwayne and Irvin, and a daughter, Dorthea (Stedman).

EVERETTH. BRANT (1885-1954)

Everett H. Brant was an Emmons County homesteader and one of the State's well-known political figures.

Born at Athol, D. T., Feb. 17, 1885, Mr. Brant attended high school there for two years, then taught for two terms in South Dakota and one in Emmons Co. He homesteaded northwest of Hazelton in 1904 and spent much of his life farming. On June 4, 1913, he was married to Edith L. Greyson and their children were Scott and Loma (Boyd).

Few men in N. Dak. knew the problems of counties, townships and local subdivisions as Mr. Brant did, for he served as commissioner of Emmons county from 1911 to 1917, as county auditor from 1917 to 1925, and as county treasurer from 1933 to 1937.

Mr. Brant also had wide experience in the state legislature. He was elected a member of the house in 1925 and served in the senate from 1927 to 1929 and again was elected as senator in 1939, serving continuously thru the 1949 session.

In 1930 he was endorsed by the Non-partisan League as its candidate for governor. In 1946 he was elected chairman of the Republican Organizing Comm. As president pro tem of the senate, as chairman of important committees and as a member of the legislative research committee from 1945 to 1951, he was a power for sound political thinking. For four years he served the State as public service commissioner.

ALEXANDER BOSCH, SR. (1883-1965)

MARGARET MEIER BOSCH (1888-1961)

Born in Rosenthal, So. Russia, to Ignatius and Philippina (Lenhart) Bosch, Alex homesteaded on Section 24, 132-76. In 1910, when the oldest son became old enough to go to school, they moved to Linton, where he engaged in operating a meat market and a bowling alley which burned in the opera house fire. He was later in the grain buying business. He married Margaret Meier on Dec. 19, 1906.

BAUMGARTNER

All Baumgartners and related families in Emmons County share a common ancestor, Franz, in Odessa, Russia, whose grandchildren came to this area in two groups.

The brothers, Jakob, Franz and Johannes with their families arrived here in 1889, and homesteaded northwest of Strasburg in Township 131-76. Also from Odessa came their sister, Rosina (Wald) and other sisters who settled in Canada and Minnesota. Their father having been twice married, some of these were half brothers and sisters.

Shortly after the turn of the century, their cousins, Bernard, Joseph and John B. Baumgartner, brothers, also began arriving in Emmons County. Joseph settled northeast of Hague and the others near Strasburg. Many of the descendants of this group have moved away since that time, the best known of the present day descendants living here being Damian of Strasburg.

MRS. JOSEPH (CATHERINE) BAUMGARTNER (1874-1958)

When Mrs. Joseph Baumgartner died Apr. 7, 1958, she left 274 living decedents.

She was born in Strasburg, South Russia, Dec. 27, 1874, the daughter of Albinus and Agatha (Voller) Schneider. She came to America with her parents when she was 14 years old. They homesteaded 3 miles northeast of Strasburg, where she lived until she was married to Joseph Baumgartner in 1891 at Fort Yates. After her husband's death in 1928, she lived in Strasburg.

Their children were Margaret (Hager), Anton L., Katherine (Keller), Agatha (Kraft), Magdaline (Schwab), Martha (Wagner), Barbara (Glass), Elizabeth (Lipp), Eva (Schmaltz), Peter, Otillia (Fischer).

JOHN J. BAUMGARTNER (1877-1966)

One of the key figures in the history and development of Strasburg and the surrounding area, John J. Baumgartner came to this part of Emmons County as a young immigrant boy, grew up and became a prominent businessman and climaxed his career by serving the county as a State Representative for two terms. Before retirement, he took an active interest as a farmer, in partnership with his son.

He and his bride, Elizabeth Schneider, filed on a homestead near Strasburg and lived there until 1902, when they became the first residents of what is now Strasburg. He established the first store, "The Strasburg Bazaar", with his brother Mike, E. Keller and Jacob Feist, as partners.

In the fall of 1912 he entered the banking business, through purchase of the Security State Bank. Later he also entered the lumber business, purchasing with others, the North Star Lumber Co.

Over the years, Mr. Baumgartner was

one of the leaders in the Catholic church affairs, actively promoted all educational developments and community improvements and in later years also helped promote establishment of the cheese factory and Home for the Aged.

The Baumgartners were the parents of Anton, Joseph, Odelia, Helen (Wald), John III and Tillie (Lipp).

BEN H. BARRETT

Often—and rightfully—described as the busiest man in the county, Ben H. Barrett served as the source of more encouraging news and advice than anyone else. The fact that Emmons is one of the top agricultural counties in the State is indisputable evidence that his 25 years as County Agent were not in vain. Coming to this area when it was in the midst of a great drouth, he was instrumental in bringing in a new, rust-resistant wheat, "Thatcher", which was first planted in 1936 by Harry Lynn, Robert Carls, Fred Bader, John Weber, Sr., Joe Welk, H. W. Bracht and Ernest Jacobson. There were but a very few Homemakers clubs and only one 4-H Club.

In his "spare time" he was active in community affairs. Locally he is known for his musical talents, being adept at playing a violin, cornet, baritone and slide trombone. His musical talents were not confined to instruments. He was a member of the Methodist choir, of smaller vocal groups and, wherever large groups gathered, "Ben Barrett will lead the singing", and at dances, "Ben Barrett will lead the grand march".

He is credited as being the main catalyst in establishing the KEM Electric Cooperative. It was he who called the first meetings and organized the area farmers to form the Cooperative which was incorporated Apr. 5, 1944.

Since his retirement in 1959 he has taken up oil painting in earnest, having painted at least two hundred pictures. In 1974, he won the Froeche Award for his painting entitled, "By the Still Waters".

While visiting his daughter and family in Africa, he wrote such interesting letters to the Emmons County Record that he was persuaded to publish them in book form. This was the beginning of his career as an author, having now had four books published, and is well on the way toward completing a fifth.

THOMAS WHITTMORE BRITTS (1850-1933)

Thomas Whittmore Britts came to Linton in 1908 from Brownsville, Minn. In 1874 he was married to Alida Brown, and they had a son, Asa M. After her death he married Mrs. Carrie Anderson in 1892. Their daughter was Jessie (Vorlander). Thomas was a veterinarian surgeon in Linton, with his office in the basement of the Linton Drug Store.



THE FRED BUCK FAMILY

(Written by Edna M. Wallace, Hazelton.)

In 1911, Fred Buck's father sold his farm in Iowa and was to get a quarter section of land south of Hazelton, valued at \$26 an acre, in the deal. He came by train to look at it and had to stay at C. A. Wards, old neighbors, for several days because of a snowstorm.

The first year he owned the farm, wheat brought 66 cents a bushel and after taxes were paid he cleared \$43.39. That year he gave it to Fred.

In the spring of 1913, Fred, his wife and 3 children, loaded their furniture, machinery and a team of horses in an emigrant car and moved to Hazelton. They lived in a house in town while the buildings were under construction. The house was built that summer, which was insulated with flax straw batts, brought from Minnesota.

Wild fruit like june berries, choke cherries and buffalo berries were found in the hills west of Hazelton, and with a barrel of apples from Mrs. Buck's father, they had a supply of fruit.

Mr. Buck got his first car, an Overland, in 1915.

In the fall of 1918, all the family except Mr. Buck, had the influenza. She had to get help to do the milking and feeding of some Holstein cows.

Mrs. Buck received \$1,000 from her father in 1921, and the interest from that clothed the children until 1931 when the banks failed and she lost most of it.

In the picture—Fred is in the car. L to R—Lawrence, Mrs. Buck, Russel, Raymond and Edna.

WM. P. BAKER (1877-1973)

William Peter Baker was born in Lincoln, Ill., a son of Peter and Amelia Baker. In 1907 he came to the Livona area of Emmons County and lived there until 1936 when he moved 12 miles southwest of Hazelton. In the 1930's he served as a member of the Gayton District school board a number of years.

He married Selma Louise Horstmeyer Dec. 8, 1915. They were the parents of the following children: Elmer, Ralph, Ervin, Walter, Erma (Morse), Lynn, Bernice (Flegel), Katherine (Lammert) and Beverly (Fritz).

HERVEY J. AND CLARA BENEDICT FAMILY

History will record that the Hervey J. Benedict family first came to Emmons County in 1904. However, a picture of Hervey and his sons, Charles and Leon, with a covered wagon was discovered in the North Dakota State Library files. This was taken on the present townsite of Linton in 1903. My aunt, Maud Jackman, relates that these three men helped string telephone wires in Linton. In the spring of 1904, Mr. Benedict and youngest daughter, Mabel (McLaren), came to Linton to file on a homestead five miles east of Temvik, Section 26, 134-74. Two married daughters, Eliza (Zunkel) and Lydia (Chase) remained in South Dakota; the other children, Ray, Ethel, Charles, Herbert, Maud, Leon and Mabel accompanied their parents to their new home.

On the homestead they built a one room sod house, later adding another room, the latter without a wooden floor. The sod house had a skylight which was covered in times of adverse weather. There were two weddings and four births in the soddy. When the Benedict's daughter, Ethel, married Bert Warren on Christmas Day, 1904, a blizzard raged outside. The minister had to remain overnight. Church services were held in their home for a number of years.

Mrs. Benedict served as a midwife and helped in the delivery of at least 137 babies. A list of their names was recently discovered; among them were the Patrick Malone children, Clem and the twins, Lester and Leo. She assisted Dr. Wolverton in maternity cases for a number of years and helped in the delivery of his daughter, Phyllis. During the years when each telephone exchange was manned by an operator, the only phone plugged in at night was the doctor. Five long rings would connect you with him.

In talking with my Aunt Maud, I heard many tales of the winter storms and the hardship they caused for humans and animals alike. The family experienced all the hardships we have heard of in the "good old days".

Edna (Benedict) Mausehund
daughter of Herbert

DAN BECHTLE (1884-1966)

Dan Bechtle came to the U.S. with his family in 1889 from Lichtenthal, South Russia.

When he married Mathilda Flegel in the South Prairie District, they homesteaded 12 miles west of Linton. They moved to town in 1915, where he worked on the railroad for about three years. He was then associated with the Linton Leader, a general store, for eighteen years after which he spent 25 years as a Watkins and Raleigh Products dealer.

The Bechtles had two sons, Stanley and Eugene, and a daughter, Loretta (Goehring).



L to r: Peter, holding his son, Jake, Jacob Breckel holding Elizabeth, Frederika, Mrs. Breckel and Hanna. This picture taken in Russia in 1897.

JACOB BRECKEL (1839-1912) and ELIZABETHA PFEIFER BRECKEL (1856-1919)

The Jacob Breckel family moved from South Russia to the U.S. in 1897 and filed on a homestead in South Prairie (132-77). Because the monotonous prairie had no visible landmarks, Mr. Breckel had erected tepee-style poles to guide them to their claim. That first summer was a nightmare to Mrs. Breckel—snakes, mosquitoes, fleas, mice, the constant worry about the lack of a doctor, and the possibility of an Indian raid were uppermost in her mind, but to the children it seemed like a wonderful adventure. That first year Mr. Breckel worked in the Zealand area, returning home occasionally with his wagon filled with building materials, groceries and other necessities.

In their first house the sod roof was little protection from the rain, storage space was non-existent, and the furniture crude. Bedding had been brought from the old country, but the beds were rude boards covered with straw. Originally cooking was done outdoors over a makeshift fireplace, so in rainy weather they had to eat cold food. Their first stove was used not only for cooking but to heat the one-room soddy as well. Fuel was twisted prairie grass, buffalo chips and wood. Water shortage was a serious problem. A week's supply was hauled at a time and if it did not last, water had to be dipped from puddles with the hands and strained through a cloth.

Mrs. Breckel did not own a clock for a long time and improvised by drawing a large circle in the dust, marking the hours with stones and setting a stick in an upright position in the center. This home-made sundial was fairly accurate but useless in cloudy weather.

One summer evening as they were

returning home from an outing, they were terrified at seeing a large white object bobbing around in the doorway. The range cattle had broken into the house, and a steer had impaled a large feather pillow on his horns. When they last saw their "ghost", he was loping over the prairie, still trying to disentangle himself from Mrs. Breckel's pillow.

The Breckels had four daughters; Frederika (Hoff), Hanna (Walther), Elizabeth (Opp), and Clara (Beitel-spacher), and a son, Peter.

Mr. Breckel was one of the oldest pioneers on record. He was 58 years old when he moved to America.

JOHN A. BARTU (1870-1952) EFFIE HEATH BARTU (1894-1972)

The father of our subject, John Sr., came to the county in 1885, homesteading on Section 8, 132-76, the land on which Linton, east of Broadway, now lies. The wife and 5 children, including John, followed the next spring. Mr. Bartu died in 1887 and was buried on the claim. John Jr. later moved the bodies of both his parents to the Beaver Valley Cemetery. After his death it fell to the lot of the older sons to earn the living for mother and children. Young John was elected to the school board before the age of 21, supposedly because he was not opposed to holding dances in the school house. He was among the group that brought the county records to Linton in 1899 and was commissioned to return them. In 1900 he homesteaded Section 29, 133-77, and later operated a livery stable in Linton.

His marriage to Effie Heath occurred in 1909, and their children were Emmons, Clarence, Elmer, Lloyd, Ernest, Shirley (Anderson), and Norma (Fuhrman).



l to r: Dale, Marion, Evelyn, Howard, Lowell, Louise, Helen & C.T. Christmas, 1932.

C. T. BARTON

Cassius T. Barton was born on a farm in Taylor County, Iowa. He graduated from the School of Telegraphy at Beloit, Wis. His first telegraph job was in a box car on a Great Northern Railroad siding in the north part of the state. The town which grew there was called Barton. He later worked at Fisher and Eriskin, Minn., until 1904 when he came to Braddock as Soo Line station agent, a position he held for 45 years.

Helen Sisco Barton was born at Cresco, Iowa, in 1885. In 1903 the family moved to a ranch 4 miles north of Kintyre. Helen taught one and a half terms at the Armstrong school 3 miles northeast of Braddock.

Mr. and Mrs. Barton met at a mid-summer picnic and were married August 31, 1906, at a double wedding with her brother Clinton and Mattye Roberts at the Sisco home. They lived in a house one block north of the hotel. Later Mr. Barton purchased the Rev. Lamen home on the corner where the Catholic Church now stands. Mrs. Barton taught music until her fast-growing family demanded more of her time. All six children were born in Braddock and graduated from Braddock High School. Their son, Dale, passed away in 1936 at the age of 20. Mr. Barton was engaged in farming and in 1935 also purchased the Central Lumber Company property. He extended the business to hardware, building supplies, coal, and International Farm Machinery. His son, Howard, took over the business and later moved to Prescott, Arizona. In 1945 Mr. and Mrs. Barton moved to California. Mr. Barton died in California in 1950 and was returned for burial in the Braddock Cemetery. Mrs. Barton still resides in California.

Their children are Lowell, Evelyn (Spitzer), Marion (Beal), Louise and Vance.

RALPH C. COLBURN (1880-1944)

Ralph Colburn was born in Wisconsin, received his education there and went to work as an apprentice printer. He was married to Katherine Robinson on June 14, 1904. They were the parents of Maxine (Beastrom) and Ruth (Klein).

The Colburns came to Hazelton in April, 1910, Mr. Colburn being employed on the old Emmons County Republican, then published by Burt Thurston. He later

bought the newspaper and was its editor and publisher until 1919 when he sold out to the Nonpartisan League, the paper being merged with the Emmons County Free Press at Linton. Mr. Colburn and his family moved to Washington State where they operated a small ranch until 1922 when they returned to Hazelton. He again entered the newspaper business, establishing the Hazelton Independent, and continued to publish this newspaper until it merged with the Emmons County Record in Oct. 1942. He then moved to Linton to become the Record's editor.

Mr. Colburn was very civic-minded and a consistent booster for the town of Hazelton and County of Emmons. He was the first president of the Businessmen's club at Hazelton and also helped to organize two similar clubs in later years. He was the first president of the board of trustees when Hazelton village was organized in 1916 and at one time was a director of the Williamsport school district board. He served as secretary of the Emmons Co. Breeders Ass'n as well as the Woodman Lodge, and the Hazelton Cemetery association.

LESTER BRIGGLE (1879-1955) GRACE ALICE PIERCE BRIGGLE (1874-1936)

Lester Briggles was born in Iowa, the son of Leander H. and Clara (Colvin) Briggles. He came to North Dakota in 1906 and was married to Grace Alice Pierce June 1, 1907. They both taught school while holding a homestead a few miles southwest of Hazelton.

Later he was elected county Supt. of Schools, resigning in 1918, before his term expired, to go to France as a YMCA secretary before the close of World War I. At the end of the war, he went to work in a boy's refugee camp in Turkey. When the camp closed, he took a teaching position at the American College for Women at Constantinople, Turkey, where his wife joined him to teach in the same college.

They returned to the U.S. in 1928, and to Hazelton in 1930. He became a partner in the Briggles Land Agency, helped organize the first Farmers Elevator at Hazelton, was active in Farmers Union work and was on the credit committee for the Hazelton Credit Union for a number of years.

GOTTLIEB BECHTLE (1893-1957) EVA SCHAEFER BECHTLE (1895-1957)

Gottlieb Bechtle, Jr. was born in Linton and grew to manhood here. His marriage to Eva Schaefer took place on Nov. 26, 1914. He became associated with his father in operating the Linton Leader, a general merchandise business, taking it over after his father retired. After selling the business in 1937, he went to work for the Emmons County Welfare Board.

The Bechtles were the parents of Alen "Bud", Neil, Clara (Vetter), Della (Flegel), and Juanita (Lundell).



DR. HERMAN J. BERTHEAU

Herman J. Bertheau was born in 1899 at Soderhamn, Sweden, son of Carl and Alma Bertheau. The family came to America when he was three, and to Linton in 1909 where his father was a watchmaker and his mother operated a bakery.

Herman began working at the Emmons County Record in 1913, but moved to California in 1917 where he was linotype operator at the TIMES. At the beginning of World War I he joined the navy, was an aerial machine gunner and later an aerial bomb instructor, training officers and enlisted men in the use of TNT bombs. He became a Chief Gunners Mate, and was discharged in 1919, returning to Linton and resuming work at the Record.

In 1929 he became a medical student at the University of Minnesota, going on to the University of North Dakota and graduating from the University of Kentucky.

Again returning to Linton, he began practice in the stone hospital building, but moved to a smaller office on Broadway in 1945. He was on the medical staff of the new Linton Hospital from the time it opened until his retirement in 1973.

Dr. Bertheau married Gladys Teie, teacher, in 1937. Their children are Julius, Karl and Cynthia.

OSCAR H. BERTHEAU (From a letter to the Historical Society from Mr. Bertheau, of Minneapolis)

Oscar H. Bertheau, son of Julius and Alma Bertheau, came to Linton in 1909, when he was 7 years old. In 1910 he discovered there was no paper boy in Linton, so he started right out with a \$1 gift from Edward Braddock, President of the City National Bank, and opened an agency. He sold the Saturday Evening Post, Ladies Home Journal, St. Paul Pioneer Press and Dispatch, the Minneapolis Tribune, then added the Chicago Leader and Saturday Blade with the Grit from Williamsport, Pa. He had a fine business going until he graduated from Linton High School in 1918, and started to work in the Linton Depot, under A. R. Corwine.



The Fred Cleveringa family, including Grandmother, Bouwena Cleveringa, C 1896.

FRED CLEVERINGA (1859-1952)

Fred Cleveringa, son of John, was born in Groningen, the Netherlands. His brother, John II, came to America by sailing vessel, settling in Michigan. He encouraged Fred to come to America which he did the following year, when only 18 years old. Fred and his brother, Will, moved to Iowa in 1884 where they lived a year or two before moving to the Westfield area to join friends and relatives. At the age of forty, Fred married Mrs. Steven Vander Laan (Alice Dornbush) who had three little sons: Arend, Jake and Klass. Fred and Alice had two sons, John and Willie.



JOHN AND HATTIE (VAN BEEK) CLEVERINGA

John Cleveringa was born in the Westfield area July 18, 1891, the son of Fred and Alice (Dornbush) Cleveringa. He grew up there and married Hattie Van Beek Nov. 4, 1914.

They farmed 2½ miles west of Westfield until 1945, then moved into Westfield. They moved to Linton in 1955. Mr. Cleveringa passed away in 1972, and Mrs. Cleveringa lives in Linton. The picture was taken on their golden wedding anniversary.

Their children are Fred, Irene (Haak), Gerrit and Willis.

WENDELIN BRAUNAGEL (1870-1935)

(As told by Joseph Geffre to a Field Worker on the Historical Data Project, in 1940)

Wendelin Braunagel worked for the Chicago Milwaukee railroad when the company built the road from Eureka to Linton. He was a man whose strength apparently had no limit. Stories have been told that he would carry two railroad ties, one under each arm, with the greatest of ease.

Mr. Braunagel was very active in a brawl which occurred at Columbia, S.D. in 1903. A game of cards was in progress when Mr. Braunagel spotted a certain party in the act of cheating. The offender was accused and great excitement followed. The game was being held in a hay loft and it was immediately cleared out by Mr. Braunagel. He picked up three men and threw them bodily out of the hay loft door onto the ground below.

He took great delight in accepting the challenge of carnival and circus giants—wrestling, boxing and weight lifting. From stories gathered from Mr. Braunagel's relatives and friends, he always came out the victor in these occasions.

He was a farmer from 1890 to 1920 on Sec. 28, 131-76. He moved to Strasburg in 1921 where he was the town marshal for four years.

JOHANNA BOSCH

(1884-1970)

Mrs. Johanna Bosch was born in the Ukraine Feb. 14, 1884 to Valentine and Mariana (Ochs) Wolf and came to America with her parents when she was four years old. She married John Bosch Dec. 31, 1905, and came to Linton where her husband was in business as a butcher. They later operated a general store until retiring in 1916.

The Bosch's had five children: Ann (Disney), Helen (Hiland), Frances (Mariotti), Frank and Philippina.

ASA BRITTS (1876-1933)

Asa Britts was born and grew up in Brownsdale, Minn. On Nov. 21, 1897, he was married to Mary Annetta Thompson. The following year they came west to Fort Yates where he opened a barber shop.

They moved to Linton in 1899 soon after the town was established. His one-chair barber shop was located in one of the few small buildings in Old Town. Later, when the railroad was built and the town moved, he too moved his building to Broadway and was continuously in the barber business.

He was one of the first justices of the peace in the city, and officiated at many prominent weddings in the county. He had the honor of being Linton's oldest continuous resident at the time of his death.

The Britts were the parents of three daughters; Eula, Ethel and Dorothy (Corner).

WM. CLEVERINGA (1865-1945)

William Cleveringa was born July 1, 1865, in Winsem Province of Groninger, The Netherlands. At the age of 16 he came to America and for two years was employed in Michigan and three years in Iowa, before coming to Westfield in the spring of 1887.

In 1902 he married Lizzie Dykema, who passed away in 1935. They had no children.

For 20 years Mr. Cleveringa engaged in farming near Westfield and was in business in Strasburg for eight years. Following his retirement, he moved to Westfield village residing there until his death. He was active not only in business and civic affairs but in church work as well. He joined the Hope Reformed church in 1894 and served in the Consistory, as Sunday School superintendent, and taught Sunday School classes for many years.

Mr. Cleveringa kept notes and records about the Drought in 1934, as follows:

"As early as Nov. 1933, signs forecast drought prospects for 1934.

"Unless abnormal rainfall occurs before freezing weather this fall, the next year we'll harvest a very short and very poor grain crop.

"Snowfall was light and spring rains did not come.

"In early April the dust began to blow. Wind! Dust storms! Damaged crops—make life dreary!

"Dust turned day into night. In May heat joined the winds. Temperatures up to 100 on May 30.

"1935—good year; bumper crop, but prices low; lots of feed, etc.

"1936—another Drought. Terrible heat, up to 120. That was the year many farmers sold out and moved west!"

FRANK CHESROWN (1862-1943)

CATHERINE BURNS CHESROWN
(1875-1966)

When the Frank Chesrowns were married at Fort Yates in 1899, they purchased a ranch in Horsehead Valley and lived there until 1907, when they came to Linton. The move was made to enable their children to attend school in town. Mr. Chesrown was always interested in education. He gave financial assistance to many young people who would not otherwise have had the opportunity for higher learning.

Mrs. Chesrown was a native of Scotland and came to this country with her mother, Mary Burns, in 1890. Before her marriage, she assisted Dr. Pingree at the Congregational Indian Mission south of Fort Yates. Later she worked for the Jack McCrory family in Winona and then for Peter Shier, who operated a ranch and station for the Bismarck to Winona stage.

Frank was one of the original incorporators of the Sioux Lumber Company in 1910, and became involved in the banking business in Linton.

Their children were Robert, Francis, Anne, Ella, Charles and Russell.



BENJAMIN CORBIN, SR. (1835-1912)
REBECCA FOREST CORBIN (1833-1901)

Benjamin Corbin and his wife, known as Uncle Ben and Aunt Becky, were well known pioneers. He was a wolf hunter, real estate agent, lecturer and fisherman.

They established a country store and Corbin Hotel on the east bank of the Missouri River, a mile south of the Glencoe Church. It was known as the gathering place of the community up until the early 1900's. All the sons, Peter, Ben Jr., Charles and James were all top old-time fiddlers. The ceilings rang with music and laughter at the dances and entertainments held there. Sunday was held sacredly at their home.

Their dinner bell served a dual purpose; to call the family to meals and also as a signal when there were fish on the fishlines. Uncle Ben had about an inch



sisal rope attached to the dinner bell. This rope was laid down the slight slope to the river, and the fish line tied to the rope. When the bell rang, all hands knew there was a large fish on the line. Someone took time to take the fish off the hook and picket it in the river.

One night when they were having a dance, the bell rang, so Charlie took the kerosene lantern and went to the fish line. A short while later he came into the house carrying a shovel-nose catfish over his shoulder. Although he was 6'2" tall, it touched the floor in front and back of him. The women screamed, some climbed on chairs, and others ran to the other rooms.

There were many sturgeon and shovel-nose catfish caught in those days. Uncle Ben always divided them among the neighbors; they were a treat as a change of food in the early days.

University of N. Dak. He was admitted to the bar in 1908 and practiced in Linton, serving several terms as state's attorney of Emmons County.

He married Agnes Stewart of Dale and they were the parents of Marian (Richards) Phyllis (Unzelman) and Stewart.

ELLA HOUGH CASSELMAN

A wooden one-room shack, with only one window and one door was the first home of newlyweds Wm. S. and Ella Hough Casselman in 1883 when they moved to Williamsport from Ontario, Canada. Their home was heated by a wood stove and they purchased their food in Williamsport. Their post office was Armstrong.

Mrs. Casselman taught in the Thistlewaite school for 2 months, receiving \$26 per month. The school building was made of lumber and tar paper, with a box heater wood stove and homemade desks. Next she taught in Armstrong (the Hawkes school), classes being conducted only during the summer months. When the Williamsport school opened in 1887, she and Anna Geil were the first teachers. There were about 30 pupils in this school, including the children of William Yeater, Darwin Streeter and John Boutellier. The Casselmans moved to Bismarck in 1892.

DAVID CALQUHOUN (1878-1940) **ANNA ANDERSON CALQUHOUN** **(1885-1952)**

David Calquhoun, Temvik resident for 38 years was born at Greenock, Scotland. When he was three years old his parents emigrated and located in Minneapolis where he lived until he was 24. During his residence there he became a photographer and practiced that profession successfully. His father was widely engaged in the city as a stone building contractor and erected several of the larger structures in Minneapolis.

Mr. Calquhoun's residence in Emmons County dates from 1902 when he filed on a homestead south of Temvik. He lived there for 20 years and for the next 18 years was engaged as manager of the Farmers Elevator.

Married in 1907, he and Anna had the following children: Ann (Huseby), Luella (Tiehm), Donald, David Jr., Alfred, Samuel, Dorothy, Alice (Palmer), and a foster daughter, Ernestine (Naumann).



The Clarks with their grandchildren, Freddie, Dorothy and Albert Becker

JOSEPH CLARK (1851-1930)

Joseph Clark came from England with his wife, Phoebe Billett Clark, settling in 1885 on NW 1/4-7, 129-77. With the help of neighbors he built a home of logs and a barn of sod. The house was L-shaped, one part 36' x 16' and the other 14' square. He was a carpenter by trade after he settled in Emmons County. Mr. Clark's home was also the post office for the Dale district, and a stopping place for the stage from Eureka to Winona.

DUGALD CAMPBELL (1855-1937)
AGNES GILKINSON CAMPBELL
(1868-1938)

One of Emmons County's first settlers, Dugald Campbell was born in Campbelltown, Kintyre, Scotland. He attended school at Glasgow and in 1881 came to the United States and located in Emmons County, first associating with Don Stevenson, an early day freighter to the Black Hills, and later cattle rancher on this side of the river and on the Cannonball.

His father, Alexander, and he were the first in the Territory to believe that sheep could thrive on the grass and climate of the area, and he was for several years president of The Woolgrowers' Association. Dugald and his brother, James, established a 6,000-acre cattle and sheep ranch in the northeast corner of the county on the east side of Goose Lake (135-74).

Two years after a visit to Scotland in 1896, Agnes Gilkinson, also of Campbelltown, came to this country and they were married that same year in Chicago. Their children were Ian and Flora (Hauck).

He was an early day 2nd District Commissioner, and the fourth County Treasurer. Dugald is generally credited with giving the nostalgic name of Kintyre to that town.

ANTHONY COMPAAN (1875-1969)
MARIA GROEN COMPAAN (1879-1943)

Anthony Compaan, born in Muskegon, Mich., came to Dakota Territory with his parents, Abel and Gertie (Van Enter) Compaan, in the spring of 1889. The family lived in a sod house on a farm near Westfield for 18 years. On Aug. 10, 1897 he married Maria Groen. In the early days he took his grain to the Eureka market, 40 miles distant, by oxen and wagon or sled. Later he and his family moved to Hull where he had one of the most modern farms in the territory. He was among the first to have electricity, telephone and automobile.

Anthony was one of the last survivors of the group that forcibly removed the county records from Williamsport after Sec. 7, 132-76 was elected Emmons County seat. He remembered the Indian scares and the Spicer murder.

The Compaan children were Abel, Winnie (Borduin), Gertie (Auwema), Alice (Likkel), William, Bessie (Van Soest), Peter, Edward, Gilmer and Jennie.



ANNA CORBIN (1895-1975)

Mrs. Anna Corbin was a former correspondent for the Emmons County Record for 48 years. It is believed that she was dean of all county news correspondents in North Dakota and probably enjoyed greater readership than any correspondent in the state.

Mrs. Corbin was born in the Glencoe area, Oct. 12, 1895, to Charles Henry and Missouri-Iowa (Corbin) Burtt and spent her entire life in that vicinity. She was married to George W. Corbin in 1912. Her husband died in 1932.

Mrs. Corbin's father was a drummer boy in the Civil war and later a regular army scout. He served under General George Custer but at the time of Custer's disastrous encounter with the Sioux and Cheyenne at the Little Big Horn he was detached from the command.

Lacking a formal education, Mrs. Corbin had educated herself through the medium of newspapers, magazines and more serious reading. Her first job away from home was working in the book-binding department of the Bismarck Tribune, about 1907; she recalls folding the pages of the Oscar H. Will Co. seed catalogue. She also worked for the Will company for a time.

Mrs. Corbin, descendant of pioneers and herself a complete personality, recorded that pulse beat, naturally and simply, in her column "Livona". A number of her poems and writings were published in various newspapers and periodicals, at one time contributing to several magazines.

The Corbins were the parents of three sons and a daughter: Burl, Albert, Jay and Alice.



Bottom row: John, Mrs. Dockter, Jacob and Martin

GOTTLIEB DOCKTER (1842-1901)
SALOMEA JOB DOCKTER (1849-1935)

Gottlieb Dockter, orphaned at seven, was educated by the government at Neudorf, Russia, and became Clerk of Court in his village. Salomea Job had also been educated in Neudorf and later trained to be a midwife.

They were married in 1866 and became the parents of twelve children, seven surviving. When two of the boys became old enough to serve in the Russian Army, the Dockters decided it was time to move to America, where the opportunities for land, better financial possibilities and

Top row: Gottlieb, Eva (Sheffield), Christina (Backhaus), Magdalena (McAllister), George and Emma (LaPaugh).

greater freedom existed.

After arriving in New York in the summer of 1889, they came to the end of the railroad at Eureka, where they purchased supplies, a team of horses, and a covered wagon. They proceeded to Dakem and filed for a homestead on NW 1/4-21, 132-74. Their house was situated where the Williamsport-Eureka trail crossed the trail to the Missouri River. Although the hardships were many, they made many lasting friends in their community and the children managed to get an education. Two more children were born in Emmons Co.

EDWARD BRADDOCK

(Written by Anna Braddock Crain)

My father, Edward Braddock, was born May 22, 1856 in Philadelphia, Pa. After graduation from Central High School, with honors, he worked for the Pennsylvania Railroad as a civil engineer. While in their employ he married Sarah Gray on Oct. 17, 1876.

They moved westward and he was engineer for several railroads in Denver, Missouri, Oregon and South Dakota. He decided to quit railroading and went up into North Dakota to start a ranch 16 miles east of where Linton is now located. After ranching for a few years, he was elected County Auditor of Emmons County.

My father was instrumental in helping the railroad get the right of way in the county. The president of the Soo line, Frederick Underwood, was an old friend of my father, so he named the first railroad town in Emmons County "Braddock".

During World War I each town had a quota of War Bonds which had to be sold. As Braddock was behind in their quota, my father bought enough bonds for them to put them over their quota.

He helped organize the Linton State Bank and the German-American Bank of Linton. In 1916 he disposed of his interests here and moved to Minneapolis and was instrumental in organizing the First Joint Land Bank of Minneapolis. He passed away on June 22, 1920, being 64 years of age.

IVAR AND LILY EDHOLM

In May 1908 Ivar Edholm left his native Sweden and arrived in Braddock. He left behind his sweetheart, Lily, who rejoined him three years later. They were married on Christmas Eve at a friend's home in 1911. In 1912 they rented land north of Braddock and lived in a one-room tar paper shack. They also boarded the school teacher, Nora Melander. The shack rested on four stones which acted as roller bearings whenever the wind blew. Ivar farmed 60 acres with a walking plow. The crop was good that year, but after it was divided in half, they were left with small income for all their work.

In 1916 they purchased 160 acres which is the present farm. Three years later construction was started on a two-story house. The family lived in a granary until the house was completed. They were not affected by the flu epidemic that winter, probably due to the abundance of fresh air in the granary. In 1955 their son, Emery, and his wife, Frances, constructed their own home on the same farm.

During their married life, Ivar and Lily made four trips to Sweden. In 1961 they celebrated their Golden Wedding anniversary. Mrs. Edholm died in 1967. Ivar resides in his home, enjoys TV, his violin, and his grandchildren. Ivar and Lily's children are Tanny (Nelson), Emery, Ruth (Stuverud), Martha (Anderson), Jane (Duncan), Gladys (Thompson), and Doris (King).



LEONARD duHEAUME (1861-1946)

A native of the British Isles, Leonard duHeaume was born on the Isle of Jersey, a son of an Episcopal clergyman. At 16 he was sailing as an apprentice seaman on tea clippers to the Orient and other world ports. At 18 he was second mate. He gave up the sea when he ran onto a Bismarck man in England selling Northern Pacific railway land and describing great opportunities for prospective North Dakota settlers. He left England March 1, 1883, and filed on an Emmons County homestead west of the county seat of Williamsport.

With the removal of the county seat to Linton and the building of the railroad, he moved here and engaged in the land business. He served as a Linton bank official for some years, was county commissioner for 7 years, put in several terms as alderman, and was mayor of Linton 5 years. In the meantime he became financially interested in the Emmons County Light and Power company, and was president and manager. He was a member and veteran officer of St. Matthew's Episcopal church.

BEN CORBIN JR. (1863-1933)

Ben Corbin Jr. was born Apr. 11, 1863 in Iowa. He came to Emmons county with his father and uncle with a team of horses and a buckboard. He homesteaded at the mouth of Beaver Creek where he lived in a dug-out. Being a trapper and fisherman, his place was a rendezvous for the sportsmen in the area. He was one of the most skillful trappers in the northwest and many times, on wagers, demonstrated his ability by trapping a beaver in one night at any spot along the creek the bet called for.

He also won fame as an old-time fiddler in the dance halls of Winona when that town was a popular resort for Fort Yates soldiers, and was in ready demand as a musician for dances and parties throughout the county for years after the fort was abandoned.

When a child, Corbin became partially blind from the effects of measles. In 1890, with funds raised by friends all over the county, he was sent to an eye specialist in St. Louis, however, he never regained his eyesight.

PETER DIETLEIN

Peter Dietlein was born April 19, 1880, one of 11 children born to Christina Eckstein and Philipp Dietlein. Since schooling was regarded as a luxury, he was permitted to go to school only through the fifth grade before he was kept home to help on the farm. He also hired out to farmers and spent the winters in logging camps. By 1905 he had saved \$960 and had bought a team of horses. He decided to seek his fortune in either Canada or North Dakota. His brother-in-law, Will Schloesser, helped him decide by telling him of 80 acres of land near Braddock that had been homesteaded by Kate Schloesser and which would be lost unless someone got it on a relinquishment.

Pete went to North Dakota in the winter of 1905 and found 40 acres of land adjacent to Kate's that had not yet been homesteaded. He bought Kate's land for \$1.00 an acre and homesteaded the 40. That spring he helped his father at Dent, MN put in the crop, then he returned to Braddock by box car. He built a 14' x 24' barn and a frame shack 12' x 14'. Water had to be hauled in 3 barrels on a stoneboat twice a week from his neighbors, the Karl Schloessers or the Bohlin's. The second year he had a well dug at a cost of \$160.

On Nov. 26, 1907, Pete married Miss Regina Heembrock from Perham. She was 18 and Peter was 27. After the honeymoon, they rode back to Braddock by train. Pete rode in the box car with their possessions, lumber, and household goods. Regina rode in the passenger car. They set up house-keeping in the one-room shanty and lived there several years before they were able to enlarge their home. They were the parents of five children; Marie, Elizabeth, Raymond, Francis, and Leo (Fr. Damian).

The farm presently is owned by their son Ray who farms it with the help of his sons and daughters.

CHAS. DEWITT (1878-1955)

His excellent sense of humor brought Charlie DeWitt an unusually wide range of friends and acquaintances throughout the Temvik and Linton area. He was born Dec. 6, 1878 in Jefferson, Iowa. At an early age he moved to Dell Rapids, S.D. with his parents. There he attended school and later married Marie Paulson on May 22, 1901.

The couple came to Emmons County in 1903 and homesteaded northeast of Linton. They lived there until 1912 when they moved to Temvik where their four children were born. While at Temvik, Mr. DeWitt served as a rural mail carrier for 32 years until his retirement in 1943. The couple observed their 50th wedding anniversary May 27, 1951.

Their children are William, Bernice (Logue), Lola (Swanson), and Gertrude (Hedstrom).

MICHAEL FEIST (1840-1925)
ELIZABETH SCHLEPPE FEIST
(1844-1932)

The Michael Feist family came to this country from South Russia in Dec. of 1883. The first stop was Menno, D. T., where they spent the winter with friends before coming to their homestead near Zeeland. Mrs. Feist brought her own garden seeds, such as radishes, cucumbers, lettuce, cabbage, beets and also flower seeds. Every year she dried her own seeds and they were always shared with friends and neighbors.

Michael, although uneducated, was a very talented cabinet maker and cobbler. He made a spinning wheel on which his wife spun wool with which to knit stockings, sweaters and scarves. Their furniture was of a higher quality than that of their neighbors since wardrobes, cabinets, etc. were his specialty.

The Feists retired in 1910 and moved to Strasburg. It was the year the parochial School started there, so the Feists invited their grandchildren, Mary Horner (Rahrlich), and Simon and Mike Feist, to stay with them and attend school. Feists were the first couple to celebrate their golden wedding anniversary at Strasburg.



JACOB FORDERER (1878-1953)
BARBARA SAYLER FORDERER
(1884-1962)

Submitted by Mrs. Jacob Schatz

Jacob Forderer was born in Gluekstahl, South Russia, the son of Johann and Magdalena (Diegel) Forderer. In 1889 he came to America with his parents and settled near Zeeland. He married Barbara Sayler in 1902 in Logan County near Wishek. She was born at Neusatz, South Russia, a daughter of Frederick and Barbara (Ganzle) Sayler. At the age of five she had come to America with her parents who settled northwest of Wishek.

In 1903 Mr. and Mrs. Forderer moved to Emmons County and settled on a farm 13 miles east of Linton, near the Midway Store. They lived there until 1942 when they retired from farming and purchased a home in Linton.

The Forderers were the parents of John, Mrs. George (Katherina) Wagner, Mrs. Peter (Emma) Schmierer, Mrs. Walter (Emily) Kocher, Mrs. Jacob (Lydia) Schatz, Edward, Mrs. Dave (Pauline) Wagner, Adolph, Mrs. Edwin (Magdalena) Steinert, Edna, Frank and Mrs. Gottlieb (Emilia) Schmierer.

L. M. DOERSCHLAG

L. M. Doerschlag, a former Braddock merchant and land owner, in an interview with an Emmons Co. Record reporter, recalled those stirring days of 1884 when he traveled the old trail down the east side of the Missouri River from Bismarck behind a lumbering ox to a spot south of Winona where he took a preemption with the expectation of entering the cattle business.

When steamboats chugged their way up the Missouri bringing provisions for the army posts and frontier towns and taking back buffalo skins by the thousands, Doerschlag traded them wood. In return he received pork and flour.

If he wanted to visit a railway point it was 90 miles astride a pony or behind a faithful ox.

At one time he despaired of his herd of cattle coming through the winter. A late snowfall had buried the range and he was forced to drive the cattle overland to a neighboring ranch. After weeks of feeding them there, the forage supply was exhausted. In a quandary, Doerschlag knew he had to drive his cattle onward the next day. Where, he did not know.

In the night a howling wind woke him. Despair clutched his heart, as a wind would only add to his difficulties. But a miracle happened. The wind was a chinook—one of those rare balmy breezes from the usually frigid northwest. The snow disappeared so the cattle "rustled" and came through the remainder of the winter in fine shape.

MATHIAS M. FEIST (1896-1967)

Mathias M. Feist was born at Zeeland, a son of Michael and Aloysia (Scherr) Feist. He received his education in rural schools and later attended business college at Fargo for two years.

On Feb. 17, 1919, he married Eva Vetter at Holy Trinity Church, southwest of Strasburg. They farmed in that area until they retired into Linton in 1962.

During his time on the farm, he was a member of the Winona School District board many years and served as county commissioner from 1939 until 1946.

Their children are Elizabeth (Vetter), Joseph R., Michael P., Andrew M., Raymond M., Irene (Getz), Josephine (Hanson), Rosabella (Stefus), Angeline (Lipp) and Herman P.

ADAM M. FISCHER (1887-1970)

Adam M. Fischer was born east of Strasburg on Sept. 23, 1887 to Martin and Elizabeth (Usselman) Fischer. He married Amelia Wagner at Strasburg on Nov. 1, 1911. The couple farmed east of Strasburg until retiring into the city in 1945. At one time he served as a director of the Federal Land Bank.

The Fischer's children are: Elizabeth (Schumacher), Barbara (Schumacher), Romanus, Wendelin B., Eugenia (Kiefer), Cecilia (Buechler) and Peter.



MYRON B. FALLGATTER (1885-1962)
ALICE HOOF FALLGATTER (1892-1969)

Myron B. Fallgatter homesteaded 3 miles south and 2 miles east of Kintyre, N. Dak. in 1904, with his brother Homer. That year they broke up some land, a requirement of homesteading, and planted potatoes and reaped a bountiful harvest. The market was not what they thought it should be so they stored them in a root cellar. During the winter the potatoes froze and the entire crop was lost!

Myron started his career as a merchant in Kintyre about 1906. He married Alice Hoof, daughter of Charles and Theresa Steidl Hoof, in 1914. They operated a grocery and implement business there for over forty years. Myron was also postmaster for 25 years, until his retirement in 1958. Mrs. Fallgatter had been the Emmons County Record's correspondent at Kintyre for 10 years. They were faithful members of the Presbyterian church and active in all community affairs.

Their children were Donald, Dorothy (Miller), Robert, Calvin, Wayne and Wallace.

JOHN FISH (1874-1932)
HANNAH VAN DE VORSTE FISH
(1883-1974)

John Fish came directly from the "old country" of Holland and homesteaded on NE 1/4-4, 129-77 in August 1898. When he married Hannah Van De Vorste on Dec. 20, 1901, they resided on the claim. Here they raised 6 children; William, Hannes and Jake, twins, Bernie, Elmer and Winnie.

After Hannah was widowed, she married John Kolkema. For a number of years before her death she was the oldest living member of the Westfield Church and Ladies Aid. She was a charter member of the Westfield Church.

In 1949 Hannes purchased the farm from his mother. He and wife, the former Alice Vander Laan, were the parents of Kenneth and Loretta (Gagnon). Kenneth took over operation of the farm in April 1968. He and his wife, Mary Fay (Thompson), are the parents of Kim, Dale, Brock and Gregory (died in infancy). If history repeats itself, the land should remain in the Fish family for many generations.

Written by Fay Thompson Fish



WILLIAM A. FOELL (1876-1964)

William A. Foell was born in Sheffield, Iowa, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Foell. He left Iowa when he was 21 and farmed near Bird Island and Bertha, Minn. several years.

On April 5, 1906 he married Lavina B. Wagner at Fergus Falls, Minn. The remainder of his life was spent in Emmons County.

He managed a general store and post office in Brofy about two years, farmed a mile south of Temvik until 1941, moved into town and operated a blacksmith shop there until 1956, when he retired. During his stay in the Temvik area he served on the McCulley Township and School boards.

The Foells had six children: Quintin, George, William W., John R., Catherine (Weber) and Louise (Ogburn).

**AUGUST FLEGEL (1954-1945)
AND
CHRISTINA RIEKER FLEGEL
(1861-1926)**

(From the Historical Data Project—1940)

August and Christina Rieker Flegel came to America with a group of relatives in 1889. They sold their land and possessions, netting a total of 500 rubbles, which was to provide them transportation and hopefully to set them up in farming in the new land.

Fred Schott, a cousin, met them at Eureka, Dakota Territory, and they were made comfortable at his home. The second day after their arrival, June 21, 1889, the Flegels had an addition to their family, a daughter whom they named Magdalena (later Mrs. George Dockter).

After filing claims, many of the relatives lived in the same neighborhood, helping each other build their sod houses.

Their homestead years were a series of hardships and suffering. Many times the family had very little to eat. They dug Indian potatoes and gathered berries that grew on low bushes. The main diet was Riebble soup for one meal, the next was bread and water.

At one time the larder was empty, and the family earnestly prayed that God would have mercy on them. That day Rev.

Henry Hilscher from Eureka came to the Flegel home. He had heard of their poverty, and promised to help, so had collected food and clothing. The Flegel's prayers were answered when he brought a sack of flour, lard, salt, sugar, \$3.00 in cash and some clothing. This act of kindness brought the Flegel family in contact with the Evangelical Church, which they later joined.

Great sorrow struck this family when their eldest son, August (age 16) was killed by lightning while tethering his horse. The next year little Christine (age 5) died suddenly.

Other children in the family were Mathilda (Bechtle), Nathaniel, John, Fred, Lydia (Bader) and Pauline.

K. E. FISCHER

An era in the history of Hague came to an official end Aug. 4, 1961 when Karl E. Fischer, better known as K. E., was checked out of as postmaster. Altogether, he had served 35 years.

Born northeast of Hague in 1902, Karl came to Hague with his parents in 1905. His father operated a general store. By the time he called it quits he had been a resident of the town longer than anyone else living there.

His duties in the post office began in 1926, when he was appointed acting postmaster to succeed John Croasdaile. It was a fourth class office at that time, but it soon advanced to third class.

In addition to being postmaster, he was also organist for St. Mary's Church for 23 years. He taught school, was assessor, notary public, school clerk for many years, sec. and treas. of the Hague Fire Dept. over 30 years, band leader, orchestra leader, baseball manager, pres. of the KC's, and correspondent for the Record for many years.

**OLAF FELTHEIM (1865-1944)
JUSTINA NELSON FELTHEIM
(1867-1963)**

Olaf Feltheim was born in Skane, Sweden, the eldest son of Peter and Sophia (Hanson) Feltheim. In 1881 he came, with his mother and family, to the United States. He spent three years in Minnesota, living at Frontenac, Red Wing and then St. Paul, where he worked as a "hack driver".

On May 11, 1889 he married Justina Nelson. They came to Braddock in 1902, where Mr. Feltheim filed on a homestead 9 miles northwest of Braddock in Wildrose Township, Burleigh County. They farmed until 1919 when they moved to Braddock. Olaf was a cattle buyer and for several years acted as village marshal. Mrs. Feltheim continued to live there until 1957 when she entered the St. Vincent's Nursing Home in Bismarck. She resided there until her death at the age of 96.

The Feltheims were the parents of three sons, Arthur, Reuben and Hildur, and one daughter, Myrtle (Wurm).

PETER FARRELL (1842-1915)

ELIZA NOLAN FARRELL (1847-1918)

Peter Farrell, born in Ireland, was apprenticed to a blacksmith as a boy, and emigrated to America at the age of 21. In 1869 he married the Irish-born Elizabeth Nolan. During the 1880's the Farrells left Iowa to move to Bismarck where he worked for the railroad as a blacksmith. To supplement the family income his wife had several boarders and worked for a doctor as a midwife.

They arrived in 1885 in Williamsport, and Peter Farrell opened a blacksmith shop and homesteaded on Section 34, 135-77. Their farm home was built by a mason and carpenter of Kintyre. It consisted of a dugout type basement where the kitchen was located, a main floor with two bedrooms and a small living room, and an attic or partial third story with more sleeping quarters.

The older Farrell children started their own lives. Mary, Anna and Elizabeth became teachers after attending Valley City Teachers College. Eventually Mary married W. B. Andrus, Elizabeth married John Curry and farmed near Hazelton many years. Anna never married and eventually took over the family home place. Charles and James had their own farms in the county. Charles married Helen O'Callaghan and James married Velma Lawler. Regenia followed in her sisters' steps, taught school and married Frank H. Lawler. They homesteaded in Hampton Township.

JAMES B. GAYTON (1833-1909)

James B. Gayton, one of the county organizers and a member of its first board of Commissioners, came into the territory as early as 1868. In the 70s he was one of the first white settlers to locate in Horsehead Valley, and ran an Indian trading store on the site where the Indians had camped a century earlier.

Mr. Gayton was born and educated at Cleveland, Ohio. While attending college, he was a classmate of James A. Garfield, who was to be elected President in 1880. Mr. Gayton went west into Iowa, and helped survey the greater part of that State. In Nebraska he was married to an Indian woman of the Sioux tribe and raised a family there. Later he came to Yankton and went up the river to Fort Rice where he served as Commissary Clerk in 1868.

At Fort Rice he married a second Indian woman, also a Sioux, and they were the parents of 8 children. In 1874 he and Andy Marsh were operating a wood yard at Glanavon, Emmons Co. to supply the steamboats. Later, they had one below the mouth of Cat Tail Creek, and a third on Horsehead Flats.

After the N.P. Railroad had been built into Bismarck (in 1873) a mail line was established from there to Winona, with several post offices along the way, one of which was named for Mr. Gayton. The school district and voting precinct were also later named for him.



Front row l to r: Mrs. Feyereisen, Adolph, Louise (Baker), Mary (Walerius), Ida (Henry) and Ervin

Back row: Esther (Henry), Florence (Becker, Mattern), Beatrice (Driscoll), Irene (Selvester), Arthur and Isabel (Tuor)

MICHAEL FEYEREISEN (1876-1930)

Michael Feyereisen was born in Bartlinger, Luxemburg, and came to America at age 17, arriving at Kranzburg, S.D. For 8 years he worked for his uncle in that area, establishing a farm of his own. In 1901 he returned to Luxemburg to visit his family, and returned in 1902 with his parents, one brother and three sisters.

On Nov. 8, 1904 he married Katherine Eilen of Kranzburg. During the next three

years he filed on a homestead 9 miles southwest of Hazelton. In the spring of 1907 they came to live on the homestead, and in 1916 moved to a farm south of Braddock which they had purchased from I. H. Roop.

Mrs. Feyereisen resides at the Napoleon Senior Center. She will be 90 years old on Apr. 22, 1976. The picture was taken at a family reunion in California in 1965; the first time Kathrine Feyereisen and her eleven children had all been together in 36 years.

JOSEPH GLAS (1878-1965)

Joseph Glas came to the United States from Russia at the age of twenty two. He had only \$7.00 left when he arrived in Roscoe, D.T., which was the end of the Milwaukee Railroad. He and his wife, the former Regina Fischer (1881-1958), spent the winter with friends and the next spring came to Emmons County. It cost \$2.00 to file on his 160 acre claim in the Winona country, so he had to go to work to earn some ready cash. He chose a freighting job between Pollock and Winona (a 35 mile run) with occasional trips to Fort Yates. This was for the Stiles and Carrignan Co. of Fort Yates. Crossing the Missouri River was done either on the ferry in the summer or on the ice in the winter.

One day a caravan of freighters left Winona with wagons that were already neatly packed and covered. He assumed that his cargo was groceries as usual, and the Indian Police O.K'd his wagon and signaled all of them to continue to the Agency. The other six drivers were instructed to unload their own wagons, while he was told that someone else would take care of his horses, unload his goods, etc. This made him suspicious, so he investigated and found that he had only a layer of groceries on top of a large supply of whiskey! He was bootlegging without being aware of it.

Freighting was usually a dull dusty business, but could be dangerous too. Mr. Glas recalled a day in 1901 or 1902. When he left Pollock the weather was fine, only to have blizzard conditions develop when he reached the State line. Prairie trails were not marked in any way, so he tried to

reach the nearest school house. He was facing the wind and the snow was blinding, so he turned around to ride backward. There was a sudden lull in the storm, and he saw that he had already passed the school building. He retraced his steps and spent a fairly comfortable night keeping the fire going in the pot-bellied stove. Many freighters spent stormy nights under their wagons which they overturned for shelter.

Mr. Glas and his wife, the former Regina Fischer, were the parents of Rose (Volk), Regina (Wagner), Genevieve (Nagel), Philomena (Fix), John, Anton, Steven, Adam, and Adelaide, who died in infancy.

PETER GROEN (1872-1946)

Peter W. Groen was born at Ackley, Iowa, July 3, 1872. In the spring of 1886 he, with his parents, moved to Dakota Territory and settled one mile south of what is now Hull, where he grew to manhood.

He was united in marriage Mar. 4, 1909, to Elizabeth Schaap, who preceded him in death in 1922. They were the parents of three children, two of whom died in infancy, and a daughter Marie (Dykema), who passed away in March, 1945.

In 1942 Mr. Groen was remarried to Mrs. Anna Goris.

Mr. Groen was active in church work and had served as Elder for more than 20 years. He was treasurer of the Overland Telephone Co., and served as treasurer of the school and township boards. He was widely known throughout the Hull, Westfield and Linton areas.

MATH J. FISCHER (1875-1972)

Mathias J. Fischer was born in Mannheim, South Russia, and came to this country with his parents, the Jacob K. Fischers and grandparents, the F. Karl Fischers, in 1884. In 1899 he married Katherine Eberle at St. Aloysius Church in what was commonly known as the Creek Settlement. They homesteaded 160 acres and lived in a sod house in Pierce County, but returned to Emmons County in Nov. 1901.

After moving into Strasburg in 1907, he owned a third interest in a general merchandise business, along with John J. Baumgartner and Damian Lauinger. He also had an interest in the Security State Bank and the lumber yard, which he maintained until the depression of the 1930s. He moved to Spokane in 1964.

The Fischers had 8 children: Alicia (Bauman), Rose, Mary, Wendelin W., John M., Edward L., Rev. Wilfred J. and Cecelia (Wagner).

THOMAS M. GRAY ELMA CRANDELL GRAY

Written by Mrs. Garry O'Callaghan, Sr.

Sarah Smith Clark's maternal grandparents were born in Ontario, Canada. Both the Gray and Crandell families moved to North Dakota about the same time. The Thomas Grays were married at Sandborn, D. T. in 1881. After living in Slim Buttes for a year, they returned to North Dakota in 1898 and homesteaded near Livona in an area called Elm Coulee on Section 6, 135-78. Mr. Gray was a horse trader—an honest one! and at one time experimented in raising Angora goats. They returned to Canada in 1909, but their sons, Ephraim H. and Ira D. Gray, came back to the Dakotas and served in the U. S. Army during World War I. Their other children were Charles and Laura (Smith).

JOSEPH M. FEIST (1869-1938) MARIANNA GEISINGER FEIST (1875-1943)

Joseph Feist, son of Mike and Elizabeth (Schleppe) Feist, came to the United States from Odessa with his parents in 1882 and settled near Zealand. He came to the Strasburg area at the age of 21. Marianna's parents, Frank and Katherine (Lauinger) Geisinger had settled northeast of Strasburg. She was the hired girl in the home of the Eagle Butte Indian Bureau for several years before her marriage to Mr. Feist in 1891. Their children were Regina (Bitz), Helen (Beckler), Elizabeth (Fischer), Johanna (Moch), Ann (Moch), Barbara (Eberle), Mary (Moch), Kathryn (Schmidt), Michael, Frank, Sam and Joseph Jr. Three of the daughters married three (Moch) brothers.

G. A. HEROLZ (1868—1955)

From the Long Beach (Calif.) Press-Telegram, on the occasion of Mr. Herolz's 80th birthday. (Mr. Herolz was County Auditor and Treasurer here from 1901 to 1909)

A small open fire and the burning of wicks in tallow about the long, low one-room building made of logs provided sparse light for the two white men entering the crude structure to kabitz on a war conference called by the obdurate old medicine man, Chief Sitting Bull. As their eyes focused in the dim light, the two white visitors made out the grim, unmoving figures of Indians squatting along the sides of the room on the dirt floor. Soon the weird beating of cowhide drums signaled the opening of the war meeting.

Then a group of young Sioux warriors began the blood-tingling tribal war dance. Other braves joined in and danced back and forth from one end of the room to the other. Frequent war whoops echoed in the confined space, vibrating the ear drums of Herolz and his companion. But young Herolz (he was then 21) was too absorbed in the strange proceedings to think about being scared.

After an hour of drum beating, dancing and whooping, the big chief began to talk in sonorous, solemn tones, emphasizing his words with many gestures. Herolz could understand most of what the chief said. He had come to the Sioux country when he was 17 years old and had picked up a great deal of the language, both that spoken with the tongue and that spoken with the hands.

The young man was working with a contractor who was putting in a water system at Fort Yates and it was the contractor, a Mr. Weatherby, with whom he went to the pow-wow. Weatherby knew many of the Sioux leaders.

Herolz listened as Sitting Bull lamented the inroads the palefaces were making on the hunting grounds of the red men. He told his braves that the white men were killing off the buffalo, deer and antelope, driving off the red men's ponies. He urged the braves to do something about it. In short, Sitting Bull was inciting an uprising, and as it chanced, the incitation led to his death and to the deaths of a number of his followers.

A squad of Indian police were sent to Sitting Bull's camp to arrest him, on Dec. 14, 1890. He refused to surrender and was shot and killed by the police, several of whom were shot in turn by the chief's followers. In an ensuing battle between troopers and Indians, scores of Sitting Bull's followers were killed and many were wounded, casualties among the cavalymen being but a fraction of the Indian casualties.

WILLIAM JONES (1865-1954)

William Jones, one of the county's most colorful pioneers, was Linton's 1st mayor, county sheriff for several terms, and district game warden from 1928 to 1932.

In the early 1880s, he worked in the

harvest fields in eastern North Dakota. Later, about 1885, he came to Emmons County and the next year homesteaded 8½ miles southwest of what is now Linton. With his brother Tom, he operated a stock and grain ranch in that area until 1897. At that time settlers were coming in and the free grazing range was being taken up. Living in those days was not the complicated matter it has become.

His stories of his experiences as a peace officer and his early days in the county were enjoyed by everyone. His time as Sheriff was especially interesting in that those were the days of cattle and horse thieves. Running down criminals took Bill into Montana, Nebraska, Kansas, South Dakota, etc.

In an interview on his last visit to the county, Bill spoke of the prices for farm products. He recalled hauling wheat to Eureka, a distance of 65 miles, for 35 cents a bushel. And he thought he was fortunate to get 4 cents a pound in 1903 for 22 steers driven to Braddock for shipment.



FRED JUNGE (1856-1943)
CORA SHAW JUNGE (1866-1963)

Fred Junge, born in Menominee, Mich., was married in 1887 to Cora Shaw, born in Fond du Lac, Wis.

After Mr. Junge completed a term as sheriff of McPherson Co., S.D., he came to Braddock in the spring of 1898 to manage a lumber yard for A. N. Nolan Co. After school was out in 1899, he brought his wife and six children by covered wagon and surrey, driving several extra horses. The home he built on the hill north of the lumber yard was not yet complete, but they moved in and tried to stay out of the carpenter's way. Mr. Junge later managed the C. L. Merrick lumber yard located south of the railroad tracks, until starting his own farm machinery business.

They helped organize the Methodist Church and Sunday School at Braddock and were continuous members until they moved to Whittier, Cal., in 1937.

Their children were Ethel (Welch), Gretchen (Danford), Stanley, Esther (Peacock), Alfred, Herman, Barbara, Phrene (Furst), Winifred and Harold.



ANTON GRUNEFELDER, SR.
(1862-1943)
THERESIA KALBERER
GRUNEFELDER (1867-1953)

For three years Anton Grunefelder worked in the gold mines in Montana after coming to the U. S. in 1890 from Wangs, Switzerland. Some gold nuggets he mined are still in the possession of family members. He returned to Wangs, where he married his former sweetheart, Theresia Kalberer on Apr. 2, 1893.

In 1898 the Grunefelders and their four daughters moved to Wood Township in Emmons County and took up a homestead and engaged in farming and raising Angus cattle. While living here, another daughter and two sons were born to them.

Mr. Grunefelder is remembered as a civic minded pioneer who was interested in the welfare and progress of his community and county. He served in numerous township and school offices as well as county commissioner. His son, Bill, has followed in his footsteps by serving also as county commissioner.

The Grunefelders were the parents of Louise (Moen), Ann (Kleppe), Anton, William, Theresia, Emma and Caroline (Lynch).

PETER HORNER (1847-1926) MARIAN KUHN HORNER (1849-1914)

In 1893 the Peter Horner family came to the U.S. from Crimea, Russia, and homesteaded 9 miles east of Linton. Since they were well-to-do, they could buy the supplies they needed immediately, such as cows, horses, wagons and plows. Beside bringing as many household supplies as she was allowed, Mrs. Horner brought her own garden seeds and "slips" of her geraniums.

Their first home was made of sod and logs, but a few years later they built a two story frame house. A special sun room was added for the beautiful house plants. The Horners made two trips back to Russia: first in 1906, and later to see his parents and collect an inheritance. On his return trip he brought gifts for everyone in his family and also some tree seeds (Chinese elms). He and his neighbors planted them and they grew well and multiplied.

The Horners were the parents of John, Simon, Anton, Wendelin, Philippine (Bosch), Caroline (Sperle), Peter, Margaret (Sperle), Catherine (Kuhn) and Elizabeth (Bauman).



JOHN GOUGHNOUR (1845-1911)

MARY JUHLS GOUGHNOUR (-1917)

No history of Emmons County would be complete without a few words relating to John Goughnour, one of the first settlers and pioneers of Buchanan Valley. He was born in Pennsylvania, coming to Dakota Territory in the 1870's as a buffalo hunter. He also freighted between Bismarck and the Black Hills, and served as wagon master on one of Donald Stevenson's freight trains in 1880. In the fall of 1884 Mr. Goughnour married Mary Juhls of Denmark, who was employed at the Stevenson ranch. Filing for a homestead on the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ -22, 136-77, they developed a prosperous farm which included a large herd of prize cattle. Mr. Goughnour was the first subscriber to the EMMONS COUNTY RECORD, whose issue came out at Williamsport June 10, 1884.

They were the parents of Frank, Simon, Walter, Josie, Jessie, Frances and Gert-rude.

MARTIN K. FISCHER (1856-1933)

One of the early pioneers of Emmons County was Martin K. Fischer, son of the F. Karl Fischers, who emigrated with his family from South Russia in 1884. They came to the County in 1886 by ox team and homesteaded 9 miles northeast of Hague, being among the first farmers in the Odessa region. Their yoke of oxen was the cause of both joy and sorrow to them. When hitched to a plow and led by some member of the family they performed their work well; on long trips to Eureka for supplies, the slow, stubborn animals caused the family much grief.

Martin and his wife, the former Elizabeth Uselman (1855-1938) were the parents of Joseph, Adam, Martin, John, Margaret (Mitzel), Barbara (Neis), Helen (Pfeifer), Carl and Katherine.

FRANK B. IRVINE (1877-1945)

Frank B. Irvine was a long-time resident of Emmons county, having first come here in 1893 when a boy of only 16. He was born in Pueblo, Colorado, and lived there and in Chicago until his mother passed away when he was about 12 at which time he came to Linton, to make his home with the Wallace Petries. He taught in the rural schools. About 1900 he went to work for the

First State Bank of Linton as an abstractor and was engaged in this work for some time. He later was employed in the county treasurer and county auditor offices under G. A. Herolz and Major Pitts.

On May 30, 1905 he married Emma Surring at Monona, Iowa. The following year he took employment with the Patterson Land Co. and was stationed at Dickinson as their representative. In 1909 and 1910 he was engaged as the cashier of the Hague State Bank. After being elected Emmons County register of deeds in 1910 he served in that office until 1915. After leaving his county office duties, Mr. Irvine became associated with other men in the operation of the Northwest Motors Co. in Linton. He was instrumental in the construction of the first tile building erected in Linton. In addition to his garage interests in Linton, he also owned interests in garages at Hazelton, Braddock and Herreid about the same time.

Mr. Irvine was one of the first persons in the state to take an interest in aviation, and was among the first in the State to have a pilot's license. About 1925 Mr. Irvine operated flying schools in Linton and Bismarck. He had owned 17 airplanes before he retired from flying.

In later years Mr. Irvine was engaged in carpentry and electricity. He was the enumerator when the 1940 federal census was taken and was employed by an oil company to buy leases.

WENDELIN HORNER (1870-1956)

JOHANNA FEIST HORNER (1876-1950)

Wendelin Horner was born at Rosenthal, Crimea, Russia, and came to the U.S. with his parents, the Peter Horners, at the age of 24. He homesteaded on Section 30, 132-74, where he built a small sod house. On Jan. 20, 1896 he married Johanna Feist, whose father, a cobbler, taught Wendelin to tan hides and make harnesses. The only parts bought were the rings, snaps or buckles. The harnesses were made, then soaked in black oil and hung to dry. Many times the children got too close and soiled their clothing.

In 1904, Wendelin, his brother John, George Bosch and John Dockter formed a partnership and bought a horse-power threshing machine. The following year they sold this machine to Jacob Rau and Philip Fischer, and bought a steam engine and a "Nickels and Sheppard" machine. Another partner, Jacob Mock, was added. Jacob had been taught in the navy to run a motor on a ship, so had the training to run the separator. These five men threshed in partnership for 25 years.

After corn was picked in the fall, Mrs. Horner and the children shucked it. The husks were put in blue and white striped ticking, called "Strosack", for mattresses. With flour sacks stitched together, sheets were fashioned for their beds.

The Horners were the parents of Mary (Rahrich), Joseph, Wendelin W., Alex, and Caroline (Paul), besides raising three nieces and nephews of Johannas: Julia (Thielen), Olga (Horner), and John Feist.

WILLIAM HEYERMAN (1885-1958)

William Heyerman, long time Linton jeweler, was born at Westfield, Dakota Territory, the son of Henry and Berendina Heyerman. He was the second white child born in Emmons County.

He was married to Thruda Gudmundson, July 21, 1913. She was a school teacher at Westfield. They moved to Linton where he spent the rest of his life. He was a jeweler in the city for 45 years, retiring in 1953. His son Henry now carries on the trade.

They were the parents of Dr. Oscar, Henry, Aldis (Driver) and Berna (Munson).

HENRY HUMANN, SR. (1880-1971)

MARGARETHA SCHIERMEISTER HUMANN (1883-1973)

Henry Humann was born at Helenthal, South Russia to Mr. and Mrs. Nickolas Humann. He came to the U. S. in 1902 and settled in the Hazelton area.

Margaretha Schiermeister was born at Waterloo, South Russia. Her parents, the Fred Schiermeisters and family came to America when she was 18 and homesteaded east of Zeeland. She lived there until her marriage to Henry Humann, Sr. in Feb. 1904. They farmed 18 miles southwest of Hazelton until moving into town in 1936.

Their children were: Arthur, Henry, John, Emil, Albert, Willis, Rose (Grenz), Bertha (Jahner), Emelia (Wacker), Edwin and Otto.

ALBERT HAAK (1867-1963)

ANNA SINEMA HAAK (1872-1952)

(From the Historical Data Project. Personal interview by Ernest Borr)

Albert Haak, son of the Gerrit Haaks, was only 2 years old when the family moved to America from the Netherlands. They lived in Michigan, Illinois and Nebraska before moving to Dakota Territory in 1887.

Mrs. Haak and 4 children were left at Ipswich for 8 days while Gerrit and his son, Albert, went to Bakker district (130-75) to stake a claim. Pier Bakker accompanied Mr. Haak back to Ipswich, an 80 mile trip, to get Mrs. Haak and family. A team of horses, a wagon, two beds, table, chairs, stove, dishes, silverware and a plow were purchased, and all was loaded on the two wagons. The return trip took two days. Gerrit located 6 miles west of what is now Linton with the help of Pier Bakker, a sub land agent for Charles Bumstead of Winchester. Albert was 20 years of age and worked for his father on the farm on SW $\frac{1}{4}$ -30, 130-75 for 7 years.

In 1894 he married Anna Sinema, daughter of the Rensie Sinemas, and they homesteaded SE $\frac{1}{4}$ -24, 130-76. They traded at the Hull store 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the southeast. Albert had two oxen, walking plow, a harrow, a disc and a broadcast seeder with which to plant his crops.

They were the parents of Peter, Rena (Vander Vorste), John, Gerrit, Rensie and Adriana.



The above group show Laura Stanke Hinz (1865-1952), who was married to Frederick Hinz in 1889 in Wisconsin. They later came to North Dakota where they farmed in the Glanavon area near the Whitney Store. Their daughter Frances married Winch Batzer, who had been a banker in Hazelton. Their daughter, Blanche Batzer Coughlin and her son, Bill, complete the 4 generations picture which was taken in 1947.

LARS O. KLEPPE (1886-1972)

Lars O. Kleppe was born at Kleppe on Jaren, Norway. For generations the family had lived on the same farm which had been expanded by draining peat marshes and breaking up heatherland. Lars' father was a breeder of and dealer in horses. At 10 Lars made his first horse deal while his father was away. In 1902, when the emigration from Norway to America was at its height, Lars, only 16, started out too—alone!

He came to Lismore, Minn., and worked as a laborer and soon became the best-paid hired man in the neighborhood. In 1907 he managed a farm belonging to a cousin and was able to make the farm pay better than when under the owner's management. He later clerked in a general store in Lismore.

There was still free land to be had in Dakota, and Lars made a trip there and bought a relinquishment to a quarter section near Kintyre. There he broke the virgin sod with horses and a walking breaking plow. The first year, 1911, was a complete failure. But Mother Nature repaid bountifully in 1912. The years following brought prosperity.

In 1914 he was married to Hannah Savig, his girl friend from Lismore, and they became the parents of Thomas, Leland, William and Kay (Wilson). Mrs. Kleppe passed away in 1947. Lars then married Anna Grunfelder in 1951.

In 1916 the Farmers Elevator at Kintyre was reorganized and Lars was one of the

first directors. He was also a director of the Security State Bank of Kintyre organized in 1919. After the war, the Kintyre Farmers Cooperative Elevator failed, so Lars took over the management in 1922, and the company paid dividends the first year. He remained as manager for 25 years.

Lars' hobby was horses. In the thirties he and Archie Sheldon went into the horse business. A problem arose when a Swede who believed himself a good horseman, came to town daily and criticized the animals in front of prospective buyers. Sheldon finally came to Lars in despair and complained that the Swede was spoiling sales. "Sell him something," said Lars. The next day Sheldon showed the Swede a black mare he had taken in trade earlier in the morning. She was nice and sleek, foretop cut, mane and tail trimmed, and she was standing deep in the mud near the water tank to get away from nose flies. The Swede could not get near her, but he like her looks and the price was more reasonable than he had expected. He paid for her and took her home in the evening. Next morning, his young son said, "Say, Dad. I see you bought old Nellie back." "I ain't bought old Nell back," he answered. But the boy was insistent, "It was old Nell you sold to Henry this spring as 9 years old." The Swede slipped into his overalls and went barefooted and bareheaded down to the barn. The mud had fallen off the mare's legs and showed her white stockings. It was indeed the same old Nellie he had sold earlier in the spring!

In 1946 Lars retired as manager of the Farmers Company and moved to Bismarck.

JOHN M. KLEIN (1894-1968)

John Klein was born at Eureka, S. Dak., June 1, 1894. His parents, Michael and Rosina (Welk) Klein, moved from there to Wishek, then to Strasburg in May, 1905. John finished the 8th grade at Strasburg, then attended high school in Aberdeen, S. Dak., after which he attended Dakota Business College at Fargo, graduating late in 1913.

He worked in the parents' general store for awhile, then took a position with the German State Bank in Strasburg. In 1917 he married Ann Lipp and that same year went to work for a bank in Fallon, Mont. His first wife died in 1918. He entered the Army in March, 1918, and saw service in France during World War I. He was discharged in 1919 and returned to Strasburg where he married Marie Wolfe on April 10, 1920.

In Feb., 1925 he became the secretary-treasurer of the Strasburg Civic Club, a position he held until 1963. In 1926, he was sent to Minneapolis to purchase the city's first mounted fire truck.

Among other public positions he held in Strasburg were: mayor, clerk of the school board, census taker, and trustee of SS. Peter and Paul's Catholic Church. He was

a member of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, the city band, church choir and was well-known as an amateur baseball player and umpire.

In recent years, he helped with the promotion and establishment of the Strasburg State Bank, the Emmons County Cheese Corporation and the Strasburg Nursing Home.

In 1934 he was named Strasburg postmaster and held that post 30 years.

Children are Angeline (Schneider), Lillian (Wolf), Bernice, Jerry and John (drummer in Lawrence Welk's band).



DR. ROLLY R. HOGUE (1875-1934)

Rolly R. Hogue was born in Sparta, Wisconsin, where he received his early education. After attending Rush Medical College in Chicago, he was graduated in 1899. After locating in Linton in 1902, his first office was in the Old Town section, but his building was moved to New Linton later that year.

Playing an important role in the development of Linton, in June 1905 he built the 3-story sandstone building on Hickory and First. On Dec. 5, 1906 in this building a fire began in a small elevator (dumb waiter) used for passing articles from floor to floor, and burned up to the roof of the building which was inaccessible except by the burning elevator. Hogue passed a small homemade ladder outside a 3rd floor window to the roof, and climbed up to put out the fire. In 1906, on the death of Dick Evans, he took over the construction of the Stone Drug Store.

But his biggest building enterprise was launched in 1926 when he organized "Willows, Inc.", and put up the Willows Hotel, hospital and theatre building, a large concrete and fireproof building on south Broadway. Always active in civic affairs, he was promoter and one of the organizers of the North Dakota State Taxpayers' Association.

In 1922 he married Kathryn Ryan, a nurse, and they had one son, Rolly R.

PETER KRAFT (1848-1912)

Peter Kraft and family arrived in Emmons County in a group with 10 other families, settling where the town of Strasburg now stands. They all came from Strasburg, Russia. For three days after their arrival in the county, they were without water and used milk from their cows. Then for about ten days they used water from a small murky water hole about ½ mile away. On one occasion Katie, Peter's daughter, went to the water hole and saw a small snake there. When she arrived home she began to think there could be a snake in her bucket, so she threw the water away and had to make the long trip for more. The group finally discovered Beaver Creek only a few miles away, and used that until they could put in wells.

After the death of his wife, the former Katharina Wald, in 1893, he married Franciska Fischer, a widow with three daughters. The children of Peter and Katharina were Joseph, Katharine (Bauman), Stephen, Cecilia (Goodreau), Gregory, Adam, Ferdinand and Peter. His stepchildren were Maggie (Kraft), Katharine (Meier) and Barbara (Volk).



MARTIN JANGULA (1894-1970)

Adam and Elizabeth (Kerner) Jangula came to this country from Russia, settling near Zeeland, where Martin was born.

Kathryn, the daughter of Joseph and Helen (Sautner) Bosch was born in 1899 in Linton. After the marriage of Martin and Kathryn in 1918, they settled north of Hazelton. During the winter Martin made grocery money by pulling cars out of snowdrifts that blocked the highway. A drought forced them to move again to a new farm east of Hazelton. During the drought, swarms of grasshoppers at times obscured the sun. In the early forties, the Jangulas purchased the Sultz farm 5 miles west of Braddock, and, on retirement, moved to that town.

Martin and Kathryn had six children: Frank, Adam, Joseph, Lena (Wolbaum), Helen (Bosch) and Bernard.

AXEL JACOBSON (1855-1915) ANNA BECKMAN JACOBSON (1861-1924)

(Submitted by Edward Jacobson)

Axel Jacobson was born in Aserad Mosoken Navistad, Sweden. When he was 19 years old he migrated to the U.S. and came to Chicago where he had a sister. He joined a railroad construction crew that was working as far west as Kalispell, Mont.

Anna Josephine Beckman was born in Gothenburg, Sweden, and came with her father and family to America on a freighter in Jan., 1880. They came to Mankato, Minn. and then to Highmore, S. Dak. a year or so later.

Axel and Anna were married at Bismarck, D.T. in Aug. of 1888. To this union six children were born. Mary

(Clements)—1889, Agnes (Holm)—1890, Carl—1891, Ernest—1895, Edward—1897 and Helen (Reamann)—1899.

When a group of Scandinavians came from Bismarck to file on homesteads, Axel filed on SW¼-20, 136-74 and also filed on SE¼-20 for a tree claim. In 1891 he received Homestead Certificate No. 1856, signed by President Benjamin Harrison on Apr. 25, 1891.

In 1902 Axel was given a contract to haul mail from Braddock to Armstrong, a distance of about 4 miles. This was discontinued when daily routes were established.

Richard Jacobson, a grandson, is now operating the farm near Braddock. His wife, Olive, is a granddaughter of O. W. Nelson, one of the early homesteaders. Their children are Carmen, Nathan and Amy.

GEORGE HUBER (1879-1936)

A prominent Sand Creek resident and one of the county's more prosperous farmers, George Huber was born in Gildendorf, South Russia. He came to America with his parents, locating first in Scotland, S. D. In 1902 he married Catherine Kiemele (1880-1968) and brought his bride to Emmons County, settling in Sand Creek where he continued to reside until his death. Active in the political, school and other civic affairs of his community, he served as Sunday School teacher and church treasurer for many years. His popularity was proven when over 1,800 attended his funeral in 1936. The Hubers were the parents of George, Jr., Jacob, Alma (Burckhardt), Martha, Ernestine, Lydia (Hatch), Caroline, Tom and Edwina.



The Adam Jangula family—1968

JONATHON HOFF (1886-1969)

Jonathon Hoff was a former Linton blacksmith and one of the more colorful figures in the area back in the 1930's.

He was born at Spokane, Wash., the son of Valentine and Margaret (Eckert) Hoff. After moving to North Dakota he married Fredricka Breckel on Dec. 29, 1908. During his time here, he was generally credited with publishing the clandestine, mimeographed newspaper, "The Eye Opener", which made a practice of puncturing local egos. He is also well-remembered for his work at Seaman Park during WPA days.

The Hoff's were the parents of William, Bruce, Linton, Marion, Margaret (Zirbes), Hazel (Dorsey), Dorothy (Hannegan), Irene (Meade). Mrs. Hoff also passed away in 1969.



CURTIS B. JENKINS (1892-1969)

Curtis B. Jenkins was born at Margengo, Ind., a son of James T. and Susan (Sarles) Jenkins. In 1914 he came to the Hazelton area as a laborer and school teacher. He taught in Williamsport school district from 1915 to 1917, then served 1½ years in the Army during World War I. After his discharge, he again taught in various county schools, and was Emmons County Superintendent of Schools from 1927 to 1940. He served one term as a member of the Linton School Board and as clerk of the county Selective Service Board from 1940 till 1945. For the next 12 years he managed the Emmons County ASC office in Linton. He was a member of the Linton Golf Club many years. The golf course was laid out on his land about 1930 before the club purchased the land in the early 1960s.

In 1921 he married Helen Peery at Linton. Their two sons are Wade and Kay.

HANS HANSON (1885-1975)

FRANCES PETRIE HANSON (1890-1973)

Hans Hanson was born in Norway to Andrew and Elizabeth (Sather) Hanson and came to the U. S. with his parents when he was 8 years old. They lived in S. Dak. for a short time before homesteading in Omio Township. Many years ago he taught school in the Westfield-Pollock area. He married Frances Petrie at Linton Nov. 13, 1918. She was the only university graduate who taught in a rural school in Emmons County. She had numerous articles printed among them "Magazines in the Rural Schools", which appeared in "The North Dakota Teacher" in 1931.

They lived on their farm northeast of Linton until becoming residents of the Strasburg Nursing Home in 1968.

Their children are Wallace P., Albert, Frances (Christopher) and Mariel (Neumann).

BEN KALBERER (1894-1975)

(From an article in the Emmons County Record, Dec. 1960)

It was Santa Claus day at Hazelton, Dec. 17, 1960, but most youngsters in that area have a more vivid memory of Ben Kalberer, who farmed just west of town, than they do of Santa Claus.

It seems Bachelor Ben came to town earlier that day and told Dale Streyle in "Streyle's Grocery and Hardware" that he was going to give the youngsters a treat—up to about \$800 worth.

Ben's intentions became known, along with the other festivities, and toys of all kinds were passed out to all who came into the store to get them. The bill went right up past the \$800 mark and stopped at \$1,100.

Mr. Streyle went along with the idea and lopped off a discount of around \$200, to bring the tab down to over \$900.

Mr. Kalberer picked up the bill, and that's why Santa Claus lost a little stature by comparison.

Among those who know, it is common knowledge that Mr. Kalberer had performed such acts of kindness in other years, but not on such a "public" scale.



Eleanor Kramer (1863), Wendelin Kramer (1886), Anna (Kramer) Jochim (1909), Luella (Jochim) Keller (1903) and Leo Roy Keller (1905).

WENDELIN KRAMER (1859-1903)

(Submitted by John V. Kramer)

Wendelin Kramer left Russia in 1893 with his wife, the former Eleanora Biegler and sons Jacob (born in 1884), Wendelin II (1886), Johannes (1891) and daughters Anna (1889) and Eva (1887).

Their trip to America was an eventful one. They traveled by train from Terespol, Russia to Hamburg, Germany, and from there by ship to New York harbor. They spent a few days on Ellis Island, the processing center for immigrants, and then boarded a train for Eureka, S. Dak.

The people on the train had heard encouraging reports about the Dakotas, so were eagerly looking forward to seeing the free land. Most were sadly disappointed when they arrived and saw only a few buildings and treeless prairies that stretched as far as the eye could see. Many wept, Eleanora Kramer among them.

They purchased the necessary supplies; a wagon, a plow, a few horses and a cow with a calf. They set out in a northwesterly direction until they arrived at an isolated post office, called Terispol (or Tersbol), named after the city in south Russia. Wendelin spoke to a man who directed them to the Krassna area, west of Strasburg, where they established their homestead on SE¼-13, 130-77.

They experienced many hardships in their new home. Ludwig, Johannes and Eva died of an epidemic in 1898. Wendelin became ill while digging a well with a pick and shovel. This coupled with the back-breaking work of clearing the land, eventually led to his death in 1903, at the age of 44.

Three more children had been born to the Kramers after moving to the U.S.: Elizabeth (1897), John (1899) and another Ludwig (1901).

By 1909 Jacob, Wendelin II and Anna had married. Jacob and Wendelin remained on the farm, while their mother, Eleanora, along with Elizabeth and John, moved to Strasburg. Eleanora remained a widow and died in 1956 at the age of 93.

MICHAEL A. KLEIN (1868-1939)

ROSINA WELK KLEIN (1869-1943)

Michael A. Klein, Strasburg merchant and North Dakota retailer for over 40 years, was born to Andrew and Rosalia (Kramer) Klein at Strasburg, Russia. He received his education in Russia, where he married on Nov. 4, 1890 Rosina Welk, and two years later they emigrated to America. His first job was in the harvest fields near Eureka, and that winter he taught school. The following spring he went to work as a clerk in the Eureka Bazaar, then entered into a partnership with R. M. Volk, the two operating a general store at Wishek. When the Milwaukee Railroad came to Linton, Volk opened a store in Hague and Klein opened a general store in Strasburg.

Mr. Klein served as county commissioner from the 4th district from 1913 until 1917, was a member of his town board several times, and a church trustee for 8 years.

The Kleins were the parents of John, Eugene, Julia (Mastel), Regina (Baumgartner), Mary (Mattern), Leo and Ann (Schmidt).



JACOB KALBERER (1858-1932)
MARY LOUISE SCHNEIDER
KALBERER (1867-1943)

J. Jacob Kalberer came to America with his two brothers, Anton and Joseph, during the year 1882 from Switzerland. After spending a year in Wisconsin, he was employed by the Northern Pacific Railway at Mandan, where he saw the first train cross the Missouri River on rails laid on the ice. In 1883 he and his brothers came to Emmons County where he filed on SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 30, 135-76.

In 1889 he and Anton traveled home to Switzerland and brought back to Emmons County three young ladies as brides for

themselves and Joseph. The marriages were performed in April 1889 in Bismarck. Joseph and wife returned to Switzerland in 1899, and Anton and wife in 1906, leaving only Jacob and Mary Louise here. They worked and developed their farm until it became known all over the Missouri Slope as one of the finest in the land. From the quarter section homestead their farm grew to thirteen quarters of land. Mr. Kalberer's name was linked with successful livestock breeding and the growth of fine crops.

Front row: Mr. Kalberer, Theresa (De France), Mrs. Kalberer back Row: Albert, Conrad, Hortense (Appert), Bernard and George.

GERBIC AND EMMA KUIPERS

Gerbic Kuipers was born in Chicago, Ill., on Apr. 21, 1893, to Fred G. and Reintzi Devoss Kuipers. He left home in 1911 and worked in the Kenneth, Minn. area as a farm laborer four years. In 1915 he came to Kintyre, N. Dak. where he married Emma Gerber on March 7, 1918. Emma was born Aug. 27, 1893 at McGregor, Texas, to Adam and Elizabeth Schantz Gerber. They had come to McGregor from Bukovano, Austria, in 1889, and came to Napoleon on July 4, 1900.

Gerbic served in World War I 10 months in France as a Medical Corpsman. He farmed first in Logan County 7 years, then in Campbell Township, Emmons County from 1928 to 1943, when he moved to Bismarck. He was a stockholder in the Security State Bank of Kintyre and in the Kintyre Farmer's Company. He served on the Campbell Township Board from 1935 to 1948 and on the School Board from 1930 to 1941. He also was a Trustee of the Kintyre Presbyterian Church and a member of the American Legion and the Modern Woodmen.

Gerbic and Emma were the parents of 3 children: Carl, Vivian and John. John died in April, 1934. Emma died Feb. 21, 1974.

JOHN KURTZ (1829-1913) **MARTHA EYMAN KURTZ (1833-1911)** (Submitted by Mrs. S. E. Kurtz)

Both John Kurtz and his wife, Martha Eyman Kurtz, were born in Pennsylvania. When they were married at Brookfield, Ohio Sept. 16, 1852, they resided there and engaged in farming and the grain business with the exception of 4 years spent in Iowa. In 1880 they moved back to Ohio where they took charge of the Boarding Hall connected with the Ashland College.

In 1883 they followed their children, Elizabeth and Simon, to Dakota Territory and filed on a homestead in northern Emmons Co. When the first Board of Commissioners met at Williamsport, Mr. Kurtz was named one of the three Justices of the Peace. He held this office until 1891, at which time he declined to run again. He was then in a position to devote all his time to his farming interests. Beside raising good crops, he raised many prize cattle and sheep.

Their children were Simon, Dave, Elisabeth (Libby) and Ida.

JOHN C. KERTZMAN (1893-1967)

John Kertzman was born in South Dakota to Peter and Catherine (Schneider) Kertzman. He came to the Hazelton area in 1911, married Ottilie Schaffer in 1924, and they continued living on his farm 5 miles north of that town. He served on the Dana district school board, and was a precinct committeeman. In 1937 he held the title of "North Dakota Corn King".

They were the parents of three children: Dorothy (Brindle), Charles P. and Michael H.



LESTER E. KOEPPEN (1895-1975)
LETA LOWE KOEPPEN (1895-1971)

Born to Paul and Alvina (Darkow) Koeppen at Hector, Minn., Lester E. Koeppen became an apprentice printer at an early age, working in newspaper offices in Crosby and Flaxton, N.D. In May, 1914 he returned to Minnesota where he became known as the youngest publisher in the State. After a stint in the Army during WWI, he came again to Flaxton, where on June 30, 1920 he married Leta Lowe, a teacher. They became the parents of two children: Lester Don and Yvonne (Peterson).

The family arrived in Linton in 1927, where Lester, in partnership with his father-in-law, C. C. Lowe, leased the EMMONS COUNTY RECORD from Frank B. Streeter, purchasing it six months later. In 1931 Ralph E. Hubbard and Mr. Koeppen bought the EMMONS COUNTY FREE PRESS, and following World War II, they also absorbed the HAZELTON INDEPENDENT. Koeppen bought out his partner in 1945 and was the RECORDS publisher until he retired in 1964.

Mrs. Koeppen also was associated with the publication and production of the paper. She was always interested in young people, being Captain of the Girl Scouts, Sunday School teacher, and organizer and director of a boy's choir for several years. In later years her hobby was writing poetry.



Standing l to r: Jacob J., Valentine, Andrew, Fred, Christ and Gottlieb. Seated: Christina (Meisch), Magdalena (Kaseman) Katie (Dobler), Mary (Fetzer) and Martha (Waldron).

SIMON E. KURTZ (1856-1916)

AMANDA SHIVELY KURTZ (1859-1933)

Simon Kurtz, with his wife and oldest son, John, arrived from Ashland, Ohio, in May, 1883. He served as County Commissioner from 1905 to 1910, but had always been more interested in farming than in politics. His farm was chosen by the Agricultural College of Fargo as an Experimental Station. He also served as president of the Bank of Hazelton from 1907 until his death, and this position then passed to his wife until 1920.

There were nine children: John Cloyd, Earl Philip, Russell and Irene (twins who died as infants), Paul Vertner, Clifford Eyman, Stanley Emmons, Martha Irene (Schneider) and Helen (Malchert). All children except John were born at Williamsport.

Simon's parents, John and Martha (Eyman) Kurtz also came to the county in 1883, and homesteaded SW 1/4 28, 135-76. He served as one of the first three Justices of the Peace of the county. They lived here until 1902, when they returned to Ohio.

MRS. ARTHUR KOENIG (1895-1969)

Mabel Tracy was born Oct. 6, 1895 at East Smithfield, Pa., while her parents, the late Mr. and Mrs. Hal P. Tracy, were visiting there from Emmons County. The family returned in the spring and she spent most of the remainder of her life in N. Dak. After her early education in the Dale school, she spent two years in Montana. She taught in the Dale community 8 years and in the fall of 1919, she and her young brother, the late Harry Tracy, rode horseback 54 miles to Braddock. She then taught the Ernest Saville school, west of Braddock, for 2 1/2 years.

Nov. 22, 1921, she was married to Arthur J. Koenig at Bismarck. They lived at Braddock, where she assisted in the operation of Koenig's General Store. The family moved to Bismarck in May, 1954.

They were the parents of Vern, Tracy and Gerry (Zent).



Standing: George and Martin. Center row: Arthur, Mrs. Knudtson, Fred. Front: Matilda and Elizabeth (Buckley).

SOREN AND ANNA KNUDTSON

Naomi Buckley Oder's grandparents, born in Denmark, lived near the Missouri River in the Glencoe area. Mr. Knudtson died shortly after they settled there, so Mrs. Knudtson "carried on" with the help of her six children. Mrs. Knudtson couldn't speak English, but was determined to learn. Eventually she did, and spoke with scarcely an accent.

Having nothing as modern as a stone well with an old oaken bucket, it was necessary for her to go to the river several rods from the house, dip her bucket into

the river and carry the water to the house. One day some men were repairing a bridge nearby, so Mrs. Knudtson thought it was a good idea to stay out of sight and listen to the phrases used most, thereby learning a few more words of English.

During the day she repeated these words over and over to herself. When her son came home she delightedly met him with, "George, I learned some English words today" and rattled off such an avalanche of cuss words that George went into an uproar of laughter. She never heard the last of it.

HEHN HISTORY

John and Augusta Hehn and 4 children, John, Rose, Christine and Emily came to the United States from Freudenstal, Russia in 1913. They resided in a one-room claim shack 5 miles west of Hazelton for a while, then moved to what is now the Jacob Wolbaum farm. Later they moved to the Stickney place where they farmed until

John's death in 1923. Mrs. Hehn passed away in 1937.

Rose married Henry Bibelheimer and had 4 children. Christine married Henry Zottnick (6 children) and Emily married Ted Zottnick (one daughter).

John remained single and farmed near Braddock. He also worked at the Braddock Elevator and at the Long Lake Refuge.

JOHN B. LANDSBERGER (1884-1961)

The "Flax King of North Dakota", John B. Landsberger, was credited with pioneering the raising of flax on "old land", something which hadn't met with much success prior to the 1940's. He is quoted as saying, "I waited 35 years for it to rain just right."

Largely through his leadership, flax became the most popular crop in the Hazelton area, bringing to Hazelton the title of "Flax Capital of the United States". In 1954, he and his sons raised around 5,000 acres of flax.

He was born in Watertown, S. D. a son of Joseph and Catherine Landsberger. He married Elizabeth Sadler Nov. 27, 1905. The couple came to the Hazelton area in 1909. They were the parents of Eugene, Jerome, Leo, Florian, Francis, Albert, Eleanor (Zeeb), Delores (Kuntz), Rosemary, Adeline (Hurkes) and Theresa (Stramer).

**EUGENE M. KLEIN**

Eugene M. Klein was born at Eureka, a son of M. A. and Rosina (Wolk) Klein, and came to N.D. with his parents as an infant. In 1905 they moved to Strasburg.

In 1920, Eugene and his brother John, became partners of their father in a general store at Strasburg. This lasted until he ran for sheriff of Emmons County and was elected in 1930. The store at Strasburg was destroyed by a fire in 1932 which wiped out a theater, drug store and one other store.

In July, 1939 he was appointed to the State Highway Patrol, which at that time consisted of only 11 patrolmen. From 1943 to 1953 he was superintendent of the patrol and headquartered at Bismarck. When he retired, he had been in police work for 24 years.

He was married to Margaret Baumgartner in 1919. They were the parents of Bernadine (Gardner), Albert, Virginia (Albrecht), Donna (Taxis), Norman, and Loretta who died as an infant. After Margaret's death in 1952, he married Genevieve Kvislen of Valley City in 1959.

JOHN V. KRAMER FAMILY

(Submitted by John V. Kramer)

John V. Kramer, son of Wendelin and Eleanora (Biegler) Kramer, was born in a sod house in Sec. 13, 130-77 in 1899. He attended a country school and received religious training at the Krassna Trinity Church, which was taught in the German language by priests.

He attended the parochial school in Strasburg until 1913 and continued his education at St. Mary's College in Richardton (later renamed Assumption Abbey). He transferred to St. John's University, Collegeville, Minn. in 1915 where he took religious courses. After a short term at the Northern Normal and Industrial College at Aberdeen in 1919, he was persuaded to teach a country school near Ipswich, because of the teacher shortage.

He accepted the position of Assistant Cashier in the German State Bank (later renamed Farmers State Bank) at Strasburg, and worked there until the late 1920s when this bank, along with many other banks, closed.

After working at various selling and clerking jobs, he was elected Emmons County Judge in 1938, a position that he held until 1963.

His wife, the former Josephine Volk is the daughter of Joseph Volk, Jr. and Barbara Fischer Volk. They were married in 1934 and are the parents of three daughters, Leatitia (Johnson), Sylvia (Stevens) and Beatrice (Wolf).

BENJAMIN E. KETCHUM (1885-1974)

Benjamin E. Ketchum was born at Lamont, Ill., to Benjamin E. and Henrietta (Keller) Ketchum. The family came to North Dakota when he was three years old. About 1908 he took up a homestead near Zealand and came to a farm five miles west of Linton in 1910.

On June 21, 1924, he married Adelia Nancy Kivley, a school teacher, at Sisseton, S. Dak. They lived on their farm called "Bridgeside Farm", until retiring and moving into Linton in 1959. Since Ben's death in 1974, Mrs. Ketchum (called "Kiv" by her friends) continues to live in Linton. Their two daughters are Polly Anne (Nelson) and Nancy (Carrell).

JOSEPH KRUMM SR. (1886-1969)

Joseph Krumm, Sr. was born in South Russia June 18, 1886, a son of Anton and Marianna (Dosch) Krumm and came to the Hague area with his parents when he was three years old. He married Kathryn Geisinger at Hague in 1907. They farmed six miles northeast of Hague until 1927 when they moved into the city but continued to farm. His wife died in 1954. On Jan. 13, 1955 he married Helen Feist at Hague.

Their seven children are David, Paul, Catherine, Joe, Elizabeth (Wolf), Barbara (Brooks) and Marie (Feist).

**WALLACE KYES (1875-1965)**

When an English teacher in Linton gave an assignment for her pupils in the early 1960s to write about their "Most Unforgettable Character", four themes were turned in describing their great-uncle Wally Kyes. The McCulley, Kautz, Tuttle and Woods relatives all loved to hear him spin his yarns about the early history of the county, especially when he was the sheriff. His was a colorful career, beginning when he moved to Emmons County in 1895 from Michigan.

His first job was hauling freight from Eureka for the W. E. Petrie ranch. He was present when the Courthouse was "stolen" from Williamsport, helped lay out the townsite of Linton, assisted in the early publishing of the Emmons County Republican, was County sheriff for 4 years, County commissioner for 9 years, operated the ranch which was the former Gayton Stage Stop, sponsored many rodeos and was official caller at square-dances.

He was married to Maria Lee in 1900 at Hampton. They were the parents of one son, William, who died in infancy, and one daughter, Laura (McCrory).

CLEMENS KLEIN (1876-1953)

(From "Successful Farming" magazine in the Jan. 1946 issue).

Clemens Klein has maintained a thriving, productive stone-fruit orchard on his farm in Emmons County for more than 30 years. In that area, in the northern Great Plains, where the elements at times are harsh—wind, sleet storms, extreme hot or cold—an acre of plums and cherries is most unusual. Many people have heard of his successful efforts with fruit, and literally hundreds have followed the highway to his door to see and to sample the products.

"To my knowledge, no other person in North Dakota has such an orchard devoted exclusively to plums and cherry hybrids", said Harry A. Graves, the state extension horticulturist, when asked about Klein.

Klein has reached three score and 10. He has turned the farm land over to younger hands, but still does the orchard work even now, during his retirement.



GEORGE W. LYNN (1863-1933)

George W. Lynn, for whom the city of Linton was named, was born in Monroe, Wis. of Scotch and Irish parents. He attended school there and later completed his higher education at Valparaiso University. He studied law with Gamble Brothers and Pettigrew, a firm of Yankton, S.D. attorneys for several years, and in 1886 came to Emmons County, walking in from Eureka. He took up a claim about eight miles southwest of Linton. Besides farming, he practiced law here following his admittance to the bar in 1890.

From the start he was a leader in the political life of the county. He was first elected state's attorney in 1890 and served ten terms in that office at different times during his career.

His first important lawsuit which won him widespread recognition was in the famous Spicer murder in 1897. Lynn defended Frank Blackhawk and George Defender, the two who escaped the hangman's noose when Lynn was successful in getting a change of venue to Burleigh County and had them removed from Emmons County jail to the Mandan jail for safety. The three other defendants, Holy Track, Standing Bear and Caddotte were taken from the Williamsport jail by a mob and lynched a short while later.

Lynn entered the newspaper field about 1914 when he, with several others, organized the FREE PRESS and bought out the HAZELTON REPUBLICAN, moving the plant to Linton. In 1918 he became editor and held that position until the paper was consolidated with the RECORD in 1931.

PETER GUSTAV LEVIN (1858-1952)

(As written by Peter Levin in 1934)

"A band of 23 Swedes and Norwegians, who had come down from our labors on the Canadian Railroad, made up our crowd. In the group were Gustof Swenson, Oscar W. Nelson, Sophia Peterson, Gustof M. Peter-

son, John Anderson, John Bohlin, John M. Melander, Nels Martinson, P. A. Peterson, Knute Olson, John Swenson, Charles Levin, Martin Nilson, Nels Nelson, Bertha Johnson, Charlie Anderson, John A. Hedwal and myself. We had decided to locate permanently in Emmons County.

"I contracted to build shacks for many of them, receiving the grand sum of \$2.50 each for putting them up. They were 12' x 9', one window and one door. All the material for the cabins was hauled from Bismarck, 60 miles away. There were no roads and sometimes streams had to be forded when the water was threatening to wash the wagons away. Five of these pioneers built their own homes.

"In 1884 I broke up 8 acres on my homestead and planted it to grain and potatoes. There was a good harvest of everything. My motive power was a yoke of gay-colored oxen, one white and the other black and white. Sometimes the steering-gear and brakes refused to work, especially when they wanted to drink. When this occurred, they always got the drink, regardless of the amount of work left unfinished.

"Beginning with my nucleus farm and two oxen, I expanded operations until at one time I was farming 1600 acres, and had as many as 250 head of cattle, gradually developing thoroughbred stock.

"In 1905 I bought a steam engine and began the first power farming in the county. I prospered beyond my fondest dreams until after the War, when conditions became such that the cost of production was far above the selling price. This spelled ruin. The finis was written in 1928 when I auctioned off my personal property and quit farming. Financially, I finished just where I was when I arrived—a green immigrant from Sweden."

Peter Levin married Ida Helen Ringius (1864-1952) on July 12, 1902. The family moved to Minnesota in 1930. Their children were Agnes, died as an infant; Edith (Kingstrom); Hulda (Olson) (Carlson); and Louis E.

ANTON LARSON (1873-1965)

Anton Larson was born in Stavanger, Norway and came to Chicago in 1890, to Glendive, Mont. to work on the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1898, and then to farm at Fairmont, Minn.

On Jan. 4, 1898, he married Elizabeth M. Larson at Fairmont. They homesteaded in the Hazelton area in 1901, where they lived until retiring to Bismarck in 1943. In the meantime, he was elected to the North Dakota House of Representatives in 1928. In 1930, he was elected to the State Senate. He again represented Emmons County in the 1939 legislative session.

The Larson's children were Lawrence, Harold, Myrtle (Bertrams), Ruth (Brescoll) Esther (Manly) and Alice (Goughner).

OSCAR A. LARVICK (1885-1970)

Oscar A. Larvick was born at Madelia, Minn. He grew up at Rapidan, Minn. and homesteaded in Emmons County. He married Mary A. Carrier, Feb. 1908 at Leitchfield, Ky. They farmed in Emmons County before moving to Valley city in 1935.

The Larvicks had 2 sons and 4 daughters: Alfred, Albert, Marie (Rindahl), Virginia (Olney), Helen (Larson) and Anna (Rison).



HARRY LYNN (1888-1968)

Harry Lynn was born Sept. 17, 1888, two miles west of what is now Linton. He attended a rural school and in 1902 the family moved into Linton.

He graduated from high school at Aberdeen, S.D. in 1907 and received a law degree from the University of North Dakota in 1910. He went to St. Paul to study court reporting and practiced this for a time, mostly in land contest cases. He was appointed a U.S. commissioner in 1911.

In 1912 he joined his father in law practice at Linton and served as Emmons County state's attorney from 1914 until he enlisted in the Army in 1917. He served overseas a year in World War I and was then Kidder County state's attorney for two years. After that, he was again Emmons County state's attorney several times over the years.

In 1935, he was elected State Senator from this county, but resigned the post in 1938 to become assistant attorney general, resigning from that office in 1939. In 1949 he retired and sold his law practice to Adam Gefreh.

He was married to Christy Solmonson on Oct. 17, 1938.

Interested in athletics and the propagation of wildlife, he was an early-day member of the University of North Dakota football team and in 1928 managed the Linton Junior American legion baseball team to a state championship.

He brought the first pheasants into Emmons County in the summer of 1919 and assisted in stocking turkeys in the county in 1953.



Mr. and Mrs. Bart Lee with their grandchildren: Anna Carley, Carl Woods, Laura Kyes and Sarah Carley.

W. B. "BART" LEE (1850-1922)
and
ELLEN RICHARDS LEE (1853-1919)

A covered wagon was the means of transportation when W. B. Lee, his wife and three small children, Flora, Will and Maria, moved from Iowa to Dakota Territory in 1884. Within a few days' travel of their destination, a sudden sleet storm tore the canvas from the wagon and drenched the entire contents. Dry firewood was unavailable, so bedding and clothing could not be used. They realized that they would have to find shelter for the night, so they struggled ahead until a farm was sighted. Imagine their dismay when the farmer answered their plea for assistance by telling them his children had diphtheria! They were faced with freezing on the prairie, a certain death, or exposing the family to a possible illness in a frontier country without a doctor. They chose to stay, so the host moved his family into one room and permitted the Lee's to use the other. A roaring fire was built, bedding and clothing dried, and beds improvised on the floor.

The next day, after repairing and repacking the wagon, the group continued on their journey.

The first night in Emmons County was spent near Winona, which was then a flourishing city. Mrs. Lee thought the Indians were on the warpath because there was so much noise and confusion.

The next morning Bart went to the store to replenish the grocery supply, and thinking they would reach their destination before night, spent the rest of his money for candy for his children. Travel was slow, but they arrived at the Beaver Creek bridge before nightfall. Much to Mr. Lee's surprise, a toll was to be paid before they could cross, and he had no funds. However, Mr. Archambough knew his brother "Top" Lee very well, so they were permitted to cross free of charge. (In 1884, just as today, it paid to know the right people).

HERBERT C. LILJA (1903-1966)

Herbert C. Lilja was born near Groton, S. Dak. As a young boy he came to Emmons County and attended grade school north of Kintyre. Later he attended

barbers' school in Fargo. He married Catherine McAllister on November 28, 1933, and moved to Linton where he practiced the barber trade. As a young man, Mr. Lilja was well-known as a boxer in this area. Later he established himself as a sportsman and gained considerable recognition as an amateur photographer.

The Liljas were the parents of two daughters: Mrs. Ansvar Aziz (Kathleen) Chaudry, Lahore, West Pakistan, and Mrs. Alfred (Shirley) Schainblatt of Reston, Va.

TALMADGE P. LEE (1852-1936)
ANN TAUGER LEE (-1914)

T. P. "Top" Lee, one of the earliest residents of Emmons County and one of its first county officers, was born in New York. When he was 24 years old he came to Dakota Territory and worked as a freighter at Cannonball. Coming across the river to Emmons County, he hauled water at Winona for several years and with his father, William S. Lee, who came from Iowa in 1895, he acquired considerable land. He operated a ranch just north of Linton and another ranch down on the river. He owned the Central Hotel in Braddock from early 1899 to 1911, when he traded it for a farm north of Braddock. Married in 1880, he always referred to his wife as "Lady Anne". They had no children, but raised two foster children: Roy J. Lee and Mrs. J. B. (Mary) Rott.



WILLIAM H. LEE

(Story written by
Mrs. Garry O'Callaghan, Sr.)

William H. Lee was born May 24, 1873 to Mr. and Mrs. William B. "Bart" Lee in Sioux Rapids, Iowa.

In 1884 he, with sisters and parents, traveled to Dakota Territory in a covered wagon drawn by a team of oxen, settling in Emmonsburg.

In 1897 he married Janie Devena Clark of Bismarck, a daughter of the John Clarks. They were the parents of four sons: John W., Elwood, William Jr. and Curtis F.

Beside farming and dairying on his homestead, he drove the stage from Bismarck to Winona for a time. After selling their property they moved into Linton where they continued in the dairy business. In 1925 they moved to Rapid City, S. Dak. Mr. Lee died in 1963 and his wife in 1960.

JOHN C. LEACH (18 -1929)

(From a letter written by Lydia Stevenson Townsend)

"John C. Leach was a giant of a man in his prime, and it seems I can see him yet swinging a bullwhip that resounded like a crack of a pistol as the creaking old wagons hauled by sturdy oxen weaved and swayed out onto the hazy Dakota prairies.

"When Leach was running the hay camp for one of the Fort Rice contracts and camped in a lonesome country, a band of Sioux swooped down on the camp, stampeded the horses, and a fight ensued. The Indians stole nearly every horse in camp, owing to the fact that it was Sunday, most of the men were hunting and nearly all the firearms were gone. However, it was always thought that Hans P. Christianson was the one who wounded Rain-In-The-Face that Sunday so long ago".



JACOB A. LANG (1878-1950)
LILLIAN MEWING LANG (1887-1955)

Jacob "Jake" Lang, born in Clarence, N. Y., went to South Dakota as a young man to become manager of the Lamb Lumber Company. In 1904 he came to Linton and managed the Lamb yards here, a position he held for 22 years. In 1926 he was elected Register of Deeds and was still serving in that capacity at the time of his death.

Always interested in sports, he was well-known as a baseball pitcher for the Linton team. He never lost that interest, even in later years. Children, especially, always came in for extra attention from Mr. Lang. Many a youngster can recall how he was treated to a free ticket to football, baseball and basketball games; others benefitted from Mr. Lang's generosity through candy bars and soft drinks.

He was married May 10, 1905 to Lillian Mewing. The couple had one son, Charles V., of Linton. The Linton Hatchery, now operated by "Chuck", was founded by his father in 1929 and operated by him until 1931.



GEORGE McLAIN (1850-1907)
MARY CATHERINE
STOUDEN McLAIN (1855-1923)

A Civil War veteran, George McLain married Mary Catherine Stouden at Crestline, Ohio on Nov. 9, 1876. They came to Emmons County, D.T., and settled on a claim in Sand Creek. George became prominent in political circles in the county in the early days. He was chairman of the Republican Central Committee, and for 8 years served as a county commissioner. After his death, Mrs. McLain carried on the farming activities with the help of their only child, Clarence.

KARL KELLER (1888-1958)

When Karl Keller was 9 months old, he came to this country with his parents, Egidi and Agatha (Wald) Keller. They homesteaded 2 miles north of Strasburg.

His marriage to Katherina Baumgartner occurred at Strasburg on Oct. 24, 1910.

The Kellers had one of the largest families in the county. Their 17 children were Marie (Schwab), Agatha, Barbara (Zacher), Helen (Bauman), Cecelia (Knoll), Gene, Alvina (Hummel), Katie (Kramer), Bernie (Materi), Charles, Geneva, Hilda (Horner), Harleen (Walther), Henrietta, Robert and Ursula.

SAM E. McELERY (1810-1885)

The first man to build a house in what is now Emmons Co. was Sam E. McElery, who worked for the American Fur Co. The building was made of logs and used as a trading post. It stood where Wm. Badger's cattle ranch was opposite old Fort Rice. It was built in 1852, but used only one winter, for in the spring came a flood that marooned them for 6 weeks. He had lived on the Missouri River since he was 19. He traded with the Indians all winter and then floated down the river in the spring with his harvest of buffalo robes and nearly every kind of fur. He remembered seeing trains of as many as 1500 carts come down from the Red River country, owned by Red River half-breeds who made the trip to produce buffalo robes and meat.

GUILFORD MANDIGO

(Information taken from the Warren Mandigo autobiography)

At the urging of a relative, Guildford Mandigo and his family moved to Dakota from Sutton, Quebec, Canada in the spring of 1886. He sold his farm and shipped an immigrant car containing a span of mares, 10 head of cattle, a dog, lumber for a frame house, furniture, bedding and clothing for the family to last for a number of years, tubs of maple sugar and a barrel of salt pork.

The Mandigos went to stay with the Albert Robinsons in their four-room house, and Guilford filed on a claim. They stored their belongings and moved in with him for a while. Just a few days later the house caught fire. Cousin Israel saw it and thought of the new desk his father had just given him. He rushed into the house and moved the desk part way through the door and could get it no farther. Mrs. Mandigo grabbed arms full of clothing from the bedroom and ran to the door, thinking the men would soon be there to help move the desk and clothes out. However, the fire burned so fast that she was obliged to break a window and escape that way, minus the clothes. It burned all the furnishings, clothing and food.

They had no place to live after the fire, but found an abandoned corral where they drove the cattle that night and slept on the floor. Guilford built on his claim that fall but had no shelter for the cattle. Winter came so early and was so severe that they moved back to the bachelor's place, therefore spending the first winter in the one room shack. There were three and sometimes four adults and four children in a room 12 x 14. The winter of '86-'87 was the most severe they had ever seen.

Mr. Mandigo's wife was the former Fidelia Robinson, and their children were Warren, Ira, Narcissa and Wellington.

WILLIAM MACNIDER (1850-1940)

From the obituary of Wm. Macnider as it appeared in the Bismarck Tribune

In the fall of 1892 Wm. Macnider came to Jamestown by wagon train to take charge of his uncle's general supply store. This store carried supplies for the railroad construction crews and emigrants. The stock of goods was housed in a large tent, as practically all of the business there at that time was done under canvas.

The railroad pushed its construction to the Missouri River in 1873 and he moved on with the first train into what is now Bismarck and set up his store tent on what was later Main Street. In July, 1873, Macnider took in John A. McLain as a partner.

After formation of the new partnership, they built a store building of native cottonwood lumber and later conducted a wagon train from Bismarck to the Black Hills, hauling supplies for the prospectors that flocked in during the gold rush.

Remaining at the head of the McLain

and Macnider store in Bismarck until the summer of 1876, he branched out and went to Fort Yates when the government established the fort there and opened a trading post for Douglass and Mead. In September of that year he brought down the river, from Bismarck, the first two boatloads of merchandise. Macnider continued in the post store for over twenty years, trading with the soldiers, settlers and Indians and handling purchase of wood, hay and feed and beef for sale to the government. While he was in charge of the post store, Mr. Macnider bought land on this side of the river at the mouth of Beaver Creek and established a cattle ranch of close to a thousand acres. After leaving the fort post, he operated a store on his ranch for several years.

He was married in January 1897 to the former Dr. Cynthia Estella Pingree, who was a doctor at Reed's hospital at Fort Yates (1858-1943).

Their children; Margaret (Johnson) and John R.



WILLIAM McALLISTER (1867-1952)
MAGDALENE DOCKTER
McALLISTER (1879-1958)

William McAllister was one of three children of John and Catherine (Colville) McAllister. His widowed mother being poor, William, at age 14, went to work as a riveter in the shipyards at Campbelltown, County Kintyre, in his native Scotland. There, from the stories he heard, he conceived the idea of emigrating to America to join his uncle, William Colville, in Dakota Territory. When he arrived in Newport News, Va., he was 19, almost broke and sick, so he got in touch with a friend, Alex MacDonald of Emmons County, to borrow \$75.00, and with this help he arrived here and went to work for Billy Colville. He later worked as a sheep herder for Thomas Kelly on the land now owned by McCulleys, and for the Campbell sheep ranch near Kintyre. There he met Magdalene Dockter and they were married in 1900. At this time he bought Section 29, 135-74 in Tell Township, and later owned in addition, half of section 28.

The McAllister children were Catherine (Lilja), Emma, Caroline (Erickson), Margaret (Gunefelder), William, Flora (Nelson), Eva (LaBraska), James, and Marjory Jean (Kleppe).



DR. GEORGE MONTEITH (1886-1959)

A native of Wisconsin, Dr. Monteith came to Hazelton as a young man and began practicing medicine there in the latter part of March, 1911. His first office was located on the second floor of the Klabunde Store. On Oct. 13, 1913 he married Lucy Hubbard, who taught school at Hazelton. During World War I he enlisted in the armed forces, and returned to Hazelton in May 1919.

When Mr. Semling and Mr. Portz opened a drug store, they provided office space for him in their store. Later Mr. Semling bought a new brick building and the doctor moved his office there. When Dr. Monteith's health failed in 1950, he gave up active practice, and in the summer of 1954 the family moved to Oregon.

They were the parents of Mary (Stockmeyer), Jane (Fryckman), Muriel (Hoefflich), Tom and George, Jr.

THE PAUL AND MINA MAUSEHUND FAMILY

Paul J. Mausehund, 22 years old, purchased a relinquishment in Horsehead Valley in 1902, and thus became a homesteader on Section 10, 133-78. At that time there was no railroad closer than Eureka, S. D., so he made his way across country on foot.

During the seven years to prove up on his homestead, he worked for several neighbors (one was A. M. Weller) and between seeding and harvest worked at other jobs. He helped plow the first furrow for the railroad at Temvik, Ed Larvick driving the horses while he guided the plow. Saturday nights he would walk to his farm eleven miles west; later he purchased a bicycle as transportation. I remember his telling about crossing the Missouri River on the ferry to ride the bicycle on the Sioux Reservation, where he created quite a stir among the Indians. During winter months Paul returned to Illinois or elsewhere to work. He told of working in the slaughterhouse in Chicago, the Iron range in Minnesota, and as a sheep herder in Montana. The latter job he held only a short time—something about the business of being caught in the middle

of a sheep-and-cattleman's war did not appeal to him.

In the fall of 1909, Mina Hartman came from Winnebago, Minnesota, to teach in the Busby school about four miles south of Paul's homestead. This brought to an end the young man's wandering. He met the pretty young teacher and proceeded to court her. He mortgaged his quarter of land in order to purchase another. He bought a team and top buggy and began to build a frame house to let the young lady know his intentions were serious. They were married in March 1910 and to this union were born three children: Verl, Hazel (Aikins), and Lester. Verl still lives with his wife in the frame house where he was born.

Mina, being a talented musician, was much in demand to play the organ or sing a solo or duet for funerals and church services held in the nearby school. She was clerk of the Hampton School District for many years. Paul also served on the school board and both were active workers in the Methodist Church.

During his early years of farming, he and Ed Lawler (father of Frank, Dewey and Ted) decided to cut the mileage in hauling wheat to market. They would order a railroad car to be delivered to Cannonball, N. D. then cross the river on the ice to fill the car. Mina was afraid of the river and discouraged this practice. After the river broke up early one year and the teams had to swim to shore, they gave up and drove the added miles to Temvik or Linton to sell their wheat.

Paul broke up 500 acres with a walking plow. He hired Ed Lawler to break up some of his land with a steam tractor and ten bottom plow. He gained a reputation for being one of the first in the field in the spring, and was strictly a wheat farmer. Mausehunds remained on the farm 40 years before retiring to Linton where Mina, 87, still resides.

Edna (Benedict) Mausehund
Wife of Verl

CHARLES MAIER (1886-1973)

Charles Maier, the son of Vincenz and Christina (Klaudt) Maier, was born Oct. 14, 1886 near Kansas City, Kan., while his family was on its way from Russia to homestead in Dakota Territory. After farming near Zeeland, they moved to Emmons County in 1900.

In 1908 he married Mathilda Bechtle of Linton. Except for five years, when he assisted in the Bechtle General Store at Linton, he farmed in the Winchester area west of Linton until the family moved to Linton in 1916. The Maiers moved to Washington in 1969.

Their 5 sons and 7 daughters were Charles, Wallace, Reuben, Harvey, Vern, Edna (Earl), Ruth (Henn), Ida (Schulz), Gladys (Hallmark), Vinola (Lehner), Verda (Blickenstaff) and Charlotte (Acton).

MR. AND MRS. ROY SPARKS

Roy Sparks was born in Tennessee and came to North Dakota from Marshall, Minn. with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Milo Sparks, three brothers and three sisters in 1903. They resided south of Braddock.

In 1916, Roy married Lulu Fergeson whom he met when she and a friend came from Ohio to visit relatives in 1915. In addition to farming, Mr. Sparks was a rural mail carrier for many years.

They were the parents of Earle, Robert, Betty and Lloyd.

WILHELM KUNDERT SR. (1879-1969)

Wilhelm Kundert was born at Neisatz, Russia, Aug. 7, 1879, a son of Henry and Katherina (Vollmer) Kundert and came to this country in 1901, settling at Eureka, S. Dak. In October, 1902, he married Katherine Delzer. They came to Emmons County and homesteaded 11 miles east of Temvik where they lived until coming to Linton in 1943. Mrs. Kundert died Aug. 30, 1958.

They were the parents of Reinhold, William, Henry, John, Christ, Gust, Pauline (Haid), Frieda (Potter) and Emma.



DR. EDWIN MORK

Edwin Mork, a native of Granite Falls, Minn., graduated from high school there, then attended Mankato Commercial College two years. His first position was at Lemmon, S.D., where he worked in a bank over two years. It was here that he met and married Hattie McCulley of Linton, a teacher.

He enrolled at the University of Indiana School of Dentistry, graduating in 1928, and the young couple then moved to Linton. Dr. Mork set up his practice in Dr. Smith's office, Dr. Smith having retired. After the departure of Dr. Gilbreath, Dr. Mork was the only dentist in Linton until he was joined by Dr. Clarence Rodenburg in 1950. He and Dr. Voneegut owned and practiced in the building just north of the Linton Drug Store. Dr. Mork went into semi-retirement in 1968.



NELS EDWARD MARTINSON
(1866-1944)
ALBERTINA GRUNWALD
MARTINSON (1863-1928)

By Ethel Herzog

Edward Martinson was born in Sweden and came to America in 1887. He married Albertina Grunwald, also from Sweden, and lived and worked in Pennsylvania about 26 years, before coming to Kintyre in 1915. With them came four sons, two daughters and one daughter-in-law: Carl and Dora his wife, Harry, William, Abner, Margaret (Tonander), and Ethel (Herzog).

The family engaged in farming, but Ed built several farm homes and barns in the area. The first year they broke up 160 acres, planted flax which yielded enough to pay for the land. But the following years, due to rust on the wheat, grasshoppers and drouth, entire crops were lost. The first winter was a great change from Pennsylvania. Living quarters for these nine people consisted of one large room. They shared a lean-to with one cow, four horses, chickens, a dog and several cats. Transportation was a team and wagon. Sunday church services at Goose Lake Church were seldom missed.

Albertina was one of the few midwives in the Kintyre-Braddock area. She had no formal nurses training but a willingness to help and a love of neighbor. She was called that first fall of 1915 to assist with a birth, and from then on she spent much of her life assisting during illness or childbirth.

She usually spent two weeks at a home. While there, besides caring for the mother and baby, she looked after the other children, cooked for the family and threshers. She baked, washed, ironed, mended, cleaned, all for \$1.00 per day. One family, being unable to pay money, caught two little pigs, put them in a gunnysack, and that was Mrs. Martinson's payment.

She often assisted Dr. Baer and Dr. Simon, but when a doctor could not come, she acted alone. She was always willing to go any time, day or night. Once Dr. Baer came to get her with a team of horses when the temperature was 42 degrees below



zero. Due to the deep snow and cold they had to change horses before arriving at their destination. On one sad occasion the mother died, the family very poor, so when Mrs. Martinson returned home she sewed many garments for the children.

Life was hard on the prairies but there was always an abundance of concern and love for neighbors and friends.

WARREN WESLEY MANDIGO (1874-1960)

From his autobiography

In the spring of 1886, Warren Mandigo moved from Canada with his parents, brothers Ira and Wellington and sister Narcissa, to a homestead 55 miles from Bismarck. Because they had not had time to build a house, they moved in temporarily with his uncle, Albert Robinson. Soon after, the house was destroyed by fire, burning all of their possessions. At the time of the fire, Warren was barefooted. He had only a straw hat, shirt and pair of overalls for clothing. That fall a bachelor gave the boys a pair of worn-out boots, which they took turns wearing with gunny sacks wrapped around their feet in place of overshoes.

Life on the prairie was exciting for a young boy. After his father was hired to carry the mail from Roop to Livona (about 30 miles), Warren was allowed to accompany him and "it sure was quite an event".

The second summer, a short school term was held about 4 miles away, and they were allowed to go. Warren and Ira took turns watching cattle and attending school, but their little sister was able to go all the time. During one noon hour, Warren almost drowned when a group of boys went down to the creek about a mile from the schoolhouse. His cousin Israel Robinson saved him, and a neighbor applied artificial respiration. His mother, unaware of what had happened, reprimanded him for not seeing that Narcissa got home safely from school, and sent him back to get her.

From an article in the Emmons County Record dated Oct. 1888 we find that "Master Warren Mandigo was out the other day on the prairie when a 'big bird' flew at him. He picked up a stone and when

it made the second swoop, a well directed throw stunned it. The boy then killed it with a buffalo bone. It proved to be an eagle. Supt. Worst measured it and found it to be 7' 1" from tip to tip of wing. The eagle will be taken to Bismarck to be mounted. Warren also killed a pelican recently with a stone".

DR. WM. MUENCH (1855-1911)

William Muench, born in Elberfeld, Germany, came to the US at the age of 22. He joined the army and served for 17 years, 7 of them as a hospital steward. During those years, while stationed at Fort Totten, he suffered severely from frozen limbs, a condition which bothered him for the rest of his life.

In 1886 he married Eliza Gardner and they settled on a farm in the Emmonsburg area. They were the parents of 2 children, Otto and Marie. Because no regular physician had yet made this county his home, and since Mr. Muench had many years of practical experience in hospital work, the settlers began to send for him in sickness and accidents. Although he asked them to go to a regular doctor in Bismarck, they insisted they had great faith in his ability. When a doctor settled here, he refused to practice but was often called on to assist in operations.

Because of his poor health, he gave up farming and moved his family to Linton. He was appointed U.S. Court Commissioner and held the position at the time of his death.

ALEXANDER MacDONALD (1860-1931) **ANNETTE SMITH MacDONALD** (1861-1931)

Alex Macdonald was born in Campbelltown, Scotland, the son of Donald and Margaret Macdonald. He came to Dakota Territory in 1883 with the Alexander Campbell family and settled in the Glencoe area. He homesteaded the NW 1/4 of 10-136-78 and tree claimed another quarter, where he engaged in raising sheep and cattle.

On Dec. 15, 1885 he married Annette Smith, daughter of Sylvanus and Caroline Smith, who had moved to Emmons County from Missouri in 1883. Annette had been the first school teacher in the county, when she was hired by Mr. and Mrs. Donald Stevenson at \$25 a month, to teach a private school in their home. The following winter, Miss Smith became the teacher in a regular organized district, but again in a home—this time that of the Robinsons.

Alex served as a member of the Burr Oak board, was county commissioner 7 years, State Senator for Emmons and Kidder counties from 1903 thru 1909, and State Land Commissioner from 1910 to 1913.

They were the parents of Margaret (Robinson), Flora (Tracy), Donald, Carolyn and William.

**ANTON "TONY" MOCK
MARY FEIST MOCK (1897-1971)**

Anton Mock was born July 9, 1898 and was brought as an infant to the United States by his parents, Peter and Katherine (Gross) Mock. He married on Nov. 23, 1920 Mary Feist, daughter of Joseph M. Feist, and for one year they lived on the ranch west of Kintyre and a farm near Tolstoy. In 1924 he moved to South Dakota where he operated a garage and blacksmith shop, but in 1938 returned to Kintyre and had a similar operation there. In 1947 he purchased the De Remee blacksmith shop and the following year the Braddock service station. For ten years Tony and Mary also operated "Ma's Place", a cafe at Braddock in conjunction with the service station.

Their children are Elizabeth (Kuipers), Frank, Helen (Bresnahan), Leo, Irene (Zotnick), Jerome, James, Hubert, Dennis and Dennice (Meyer). There are also 44 grandchildren and 8 grandchildren.

**HENRY EDWARD MAGRUM
(1885-1965)
BERTHA RINGIUS MAGRUM
(1888-1962)**

Henry Edward "Ed" Magrum was born at Oak Harbor, Ohio, to John and Elize (Madson) Magrum. After coming to Linton in 1904 he worked for the livery stable and also hauled kerosene to Fort Yates by sled. Later he homesteaded 6 miles south of Kintyre, but sold it and moved to the Frank Ringius farm. He raised hound dogs and became a well known coyote hunter. At one time he threshed with his own rig clear into Canada and into the Peace River country.

Bertha was the daughter of Charlotte Anderson Ringius by her first marriage. She was not sent to school, as she was needed to help herd the thousands of sheep that belonged to Mr. Ringius and the



E. O. Mickel

neighboring ranchers. To protect the lambs from the coyotes, she had a huge dog and was the only one who could get near him. She was a friend of all animals. In a short time she could calm a muskrat, rabbit or gopher and tickle their noses with a blade of grass. They never seemed to be afraid of her.

Orphaned at age 13, she lived with her uncle, Anton Carlson, the John Geil, Charles Lane and Charles DeWitt families. She attended school near Linton to learn to read and write. In 1906 she married Fred Barrows who died 6 weeks later, and the following year she married Ed Magrum. Their children are:

Back Row: Reuben, Bernard, Mary (Geise) Phillips, John, Clarence, Josephine (Connors), Christine (Sr. Virginia), Angela (Jangula), and James.

Front Row: Mark, Mr. and Mrs. Magrum, and Martha (Kuntz).



**EDGAR OWEN MICKEL (1867-1950)
MARY EDNA HARLAN MICKEL
(1869-1951)**

The Mickel family arrived in Emmons County in 1905 to live at Omio. Ranching and raising cattle and horses was their main operation, and Mr. Mickel gathered and brought wild horses from Montana to the county to sell to the local farmers. He was instrumental in the planning and building of the Omio Methodist country church, and when this structure was torn down, his son, Montie Montana, took some of the stones to California where one block is being laid as a cornerstone in a new church to be dedicated there to both father and son. About 1914 the family moved to Wolf Point, Montana, where Mr. Mickel was the Stampede's first grand marshal and rodeo producer in 1916.

He was married in 1887, and the children were Dale, Glen, Carl, Owen (Montie Montana), and Alta (Winship).

**JOHN McCORRY
MARY PARKS McCORRY**

Emmons County lost its last Civil War veteran when "Jack" McCrory died on Mar. 20, 1933, at the age of 91.

He was born in Chateaugay, New York on April 17, 1842. He enlisted in the Union army in 1862 and served with the 10th Minnesota infantry throughout the Civil War, taking part in many of the major engagements against the south. Following the south's surrender, he was stationed in Minnesota with a regiment of troops protecting the settlers from the Indians. He took part in the capture and hanging of the 24 Indians following the Mankato massacre and was with Sibley on his expedition in pursuit of Indians into North Dakota, ending in the battle at Apple Creek.

He returned to Minnesota and on Jan. 1, 1871 married Mary Parks, the daughter of Thomas and Melinda (Hinton) Parks.

In 1877 they came to North Dakota, starting a dairy ranch at Fort Yates. In 1878 he crossed the river into Emmons County and went into the cattle business. His ranch comprised 15 quarters of rich bottom land in Winona.

The McCrorys were the parents of one son, Thomas.

**WILLIAM McCULLEY (1859-1940)
HARRIET McCULLEY (1869-1952)**

As a young man William McCulley came to Burleigh Co. in 1877, and came to Emmons Co. in 1899 to homestead on the banks of the Horsehead. However, because of the need to educate their children, they moved to Linton.

In 1903 the McCulley and Clarence East families left North Dakota to live in Virginia, but they didn't like the climate, so returned 2 years later. While there, their son Arthur passed away.

The McCulleys' children were Dr. Lawrence, Harriet (Mork), William A., Arthur, Mabel (Walz) and Alex.

FRED MILLER

(Story submitted by Mrs. Vic Baumgartner, Braddock)

Fred Miller homesteaded on the land that is now Hague. He sold part of this homestead and the building of the town was started.

He, along with Sebastian Werlinger, Frank Wolf and August Vetter, owned and operated the first General Store in Hague. The lumber for this building was brought from Artas, S. Dak.

Fred Miller was married to Eva Brossert. They were the parents of 4 children; Barbara, Valentine, Eva and Regina. After the death of his first wife he married Kathryn Volk. They had the following children: Fred, Tony, Katie (Hauth), Rose (Boelter) and Mathilda (Mosser). One daughter, Anna, died as an infant.

Mr. Miller and all of his family except Mathilda and Eva, moved to Oregon in 1915.

FRANK NIEUWSMA (1886-1970)

Frank Nieuwsma was born in Holland, Mich, July 18, 1886 and came to the Hull area with his parents, Peter and Antje (Vellema) Nieuwsma. He married Winnie Groen in Hull on Dec. 29, 1910. They farmed in that area until retiring in 1970. While still on the farm, he at one time served as president of the Bakker School District board.

They were the parents of three sons and three daughters: William, Peter F., Edgar, Angie (Droog), Jeanette (Van Heukelom) and Mary Ann (Haak).



Back row, l to r: Loreen, Mary Ellen, Dolores, Glanaris. Front: Tom, Nora and Donna.

THOMAS J. MARX (1897-1963)

Tom Marx came to Braddock on April 2, 1925 to work for L. M. Doerschlag Co. as a hardware man, but they wouldn't let him stay where the hardware was. Instead he got hooked selling dry goods, shoes, groceries and picking eggs out of gound feed, straw and sometimes soup or what-have-you. He found it easier to cut tin straight than cloth from a bolt.

In June, 1925, he took time off to go to Minnesota, to say "I do" to Nora Kuhn, and began housekeeping in a "Honeymoon suite" above L. P. Weber's Butcher Shop. Their furniture, consisting of bed springs on apple boxes, an oil drum for a table, and

one or two apples boxes for chairs, arrived in time so they did not have to use that of the previous tenants.

From 1927 to 1962 Tom Marx was employed by the Standard Oil Company as an agent for their gasoline and oils. Since his death, Mrs. Marx lives alone next door to her only daughter in North Dakota, Mary Ellen Naaden, and her husband Pete and family.

Tom and Nora Marx had six children: Mary Ellen, John Michael who passed away at birth, Dolores, Loreen, Donna, and Glanaris, all born in Braddock and welcomed by Dr. Baer except Mary Ellen. Mrs. Marx has 41 grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.



Frank Meier, Sr. family in 1904. Back row, l to r: Michael, Frank, Sr. holding Mary (Schinkel, Margaret (Bosch).

FRANK J. MEIER, SR. (1863-1939)

Frank J. Meier, Sr. was one of the county's early day blacksmiths. He was born in South Russia at a point about 40 miles south of the city of Odessa. He was married to Anna Lindeman at Bonadofka on Feb. 2, 1888, and eleven years later came with his family to America, landing at Eureka the day after Christmas in 1899. The next year he worked as a blacksmith in Bowdle and Ipswich and later moved to Linton in 1901.

His first shop was in the Old Town where the L. P. Malone residence is located. (Mrs. Malone is a granddaughter). Later, when the Milwaukee railroad was built

into Linton, he moved to new town and established his home on the property across the street from the Stone Apts. now the residence of Bob Fetting, a grandson). His shop was on the east end of the lot. Mrs. Meier, in addition to raising a family of ten children, helped her husband in the blacksmith trade and became very adept at swinging a sledge. Mr. Meier retired from active work in 1927.

The Meier children were Margaret (Bosch), Frank J. Jr., Magdalena (Martin), Michael, Jennie (Miller), Mary (Schinkel), Frances (Jackson), Helen (Fetting), Ann (Hatch) and Benedict.

NICHOLAUS MOSSER (1880-1958)

(Story submitted by Mrs. Vic Baumgartner, Braddock)

The only member of his family coming to the U. S. from Russia, Nicholas Mosser arrived in the Hague area in 1905. He was seventeen years old and the only other relative he had in the States was an uncle, Math Mosser, at Strasburg. He worked as a farm laborer for a while and in 1907 operated a livery stable in partnership with Peter Hulm.

In 1908 he married Mathilda Miller in Hague. The couple had 12 children. Steven died in infancy; the others are Mary (Kohler), Fred, Joseph, Peter, Kathryn (Baar), Regina (Huber), Rose (Teteis), Martha (Barthol), Barbara (Urban), Edmund and John. They also raised a granddaughter, Lois (Baumgartner).

When the present Hague Church was built in 1929, Mr. Mosser hauled the bricks from the depot to the Church site on a flat-bed drawn by horses. The brick was all shipped in by rail.

In his later years Mr. Mosser was a mason. He built the Grotto that stands north of the church in Hague. It was built around the arch that remained standing after that church burned down.

Mrs. Mosser resides at the Strasburg Nursing Home.



THE J. D. MEIER FAMILY

J. D. Meier, elected president of the First National Bank of Linton in Jan. 1959, after serving 6 years as its assistant cashier and 41 years, as cashier, held the distinction of having served in the institution for the longest continuous period of time—48 years, with the exception of the time spent in the army in World War I.

John was born in Arcadia, Wis., the youngest child of Andrew and Katherine (Stamm) Meier. He received his high school education there and attended business college in Winona, Minn.

He came to Linton in 1912 to accept the position of assistant cashier of the First National Bank. In 1916 he served as a director of the now defunct Templeton State Bank at Temvik.

John became interested in city politics in 1936 when he became a candidate and was elected mayor of Linton. He stayed with the job for almost 17 years, until his

THORE NAA DEN (1886—1954)

(From an article written by Ben Barrett in "Bar North", official magazine of N.D. Stockmen's Association, April, 1953)

Thore Naaden, boss of the Lazy TN in Emmons county was born in Norway, and came to America in 1888. When Thore was six years old, his father and two neighbors, Bjorne Watland and Wm. Colville, built a log school house. The district furnished \$25 for windows and the floor. It was the only school Thore ever attended. He recalls having killed rattlesnakes in it. It was replaced by a frame building in 1904.

In the spring of 1907 Thore went to work for John McCrory, whose ranch was located just southeast of the old Winona townsite. At that time it ran around 1000 cattle, 300 horses and a large band of sheep. Thore worked on this ranch for three years. His wages were \$25 a month with an extra \$5 per month bonus at the end of the year. Working hours were regulated by the sun and the habits of the livestock.



resignation in Feb. 1953.

He was married to Otella Hauge at Minot, June 30, 1919. She was born Sept. 28, 1894 to Carl and Anna (Hjelle) Hauge at Minot. She attended Minot schools, Valley City Normal and Dakota Business College at Fargo. After teaching rural schools near Bowbells and Minot, she came to Emmons Co. and worked as a stenographer for the Farmers State Bank at Hazelton. She was a clerk in the office of County Treasurer at Linton for six months and was deputy County Auditor three years.

When the Emmons Co. Welfare Board was first organized in 1935, Otella was appointed one of the original members. She served as its chairman 18 years before retiring in Jan. 1968. While a member of the board, she served a term as president of the Welfare Board Ass'n. of N. Dak.

The Meiers were the parents of three children. They are Kenneth, Lois (Bleiman) and Laurel (Sorlie).

In 1917 he moved to the Olen O. Johnson ranch, just north of the Braddock stockyards. He bought a half interest in 75 horses and 225 cattle, while the prices were high. When World War I ended, the prices dropped, so it was a terrific setback. In spite of the hard times that followed, the estate was paid off in 1933.

Then came the drought of 1934, and in 1938 a cyclone hit the ranch destroying all buildings but the house and the main barn. However, 1939, 1940 and 1941 were good years.

The Naadens had a splendid family of five boys and three girls who grew up on the ranch. One thing is quite noticeable. Where the Naadens are you will always find people. Their ranch home was a gathering place for young and old.

Thore and Birdie Tracy were married in Montana in 1913. Their children are Mamie (Eilertson), Christian "Bud", Theodore "Ted", Olga (Fallgatter), Burton, Susie (Sherritt), Lawrence "Pete", and Bjorne "Tiny".

CHRISTIAN MARQUARDT (1862-1934)

In Kandel, South Russia, lived a family who had heard much about America—free land and freedom from oppression. After one of his brothers was assassinated and his property confiscated by the revolutionists in Russia, Christian Marquardt and his wife, the former Rosalia Vetsch, came to this country with their eldest son, Lewis, and homesteaded in the Hague vicinity. They were the parents of Anton, Christian, Joe, Lewis, George, Caroline, Frances (Frison), Magdalena (Krumm), Mary (Krumm), Barbara (Dosch) and Mary Ann (Wolfe).



PATRICK T. MALONE (1874-1967)

"Pat" Malone was born in England because his parents had moved there from Ireland during the great famine. In 1875 the family came to Iowa where he grew to manhood.

In 1901, in company with other Iowans, this affable Irishman came to Braddock from where he drove to Marie Township and filed on a homestead. For several years he worked on his land in the summer and returned to Iowa in the winter. He was a member of the crew which laid the Northern Pacific railroad tracks into Linton in 1904.

When he married Elizabeth Moore in 1906, their first home was their claim shanty. In 1911 they moved to the Petrie Ranch and in 1914 they lived on the Yeager farm, where Pat was foreman. They moved back to their own land in Marie in 1915 and remained there until he moved to Linton in 1939.

He was Marie Township assessor from 1920 to 1935, chairman of the Emmons County Democrats many years and a member of the Democratic County Committee for 30 years. In later years he was affectionately known as "Gramps" to the young folks in Linton.

The Malones were parents of five sons: Clemens, Leonard, Lester and Leo, twins and James.

MIKE M. NAGEL (1897-1970)

Mike M. Nagel was born in Russia to Mathias and Veronica (Kopp) Nagel and came to the U. S. with his parents when he was six years old. They settled on a farm 15 miles west of Strasburg where he lived until his marriage to Bertha Nagel in Bismarck in 1922. The couple lived on a farm in the Hazelton area two years, then moved 17 miles southwest of Linton until they retired into the city in 1952.

The Nagels were the parents of the following children: Anna (Feist), Rosina (Deis), Mike Nagel, Jr., Frank, Rosemary (Schneider), Darlene (McKinnon) Phyllis (Kukowski), Matt, Isadore, Lucy (Horner), Donna Marie (Schmidt) and Max.



MRS. CARL NELSON (1878-1947)

From an article in the Bismarck Tribune, Aug. 8, 1946.

In 1926 the Carl Nelsons and their two young children were out Sunday riding in the family buggy. Then tragedy struck. The buggy overturned, and while the rest of the family came out of the accident alright, Mrs. Nelson was invalided for the rest of her life. She became a veteran of the Bismarck Hospital—20 years—longer than any patient in the history of the hospital.

While most people would have resigned themselves to lives of inactivity, Mrs. Nelson proved she was made of sterner stuff. In her native Sweden she had been noted for her fine knitting, crocheting and sewing. Goaded with the desire to lead a useful life and to try to repay those who made her life at the hospital a little more comfortable, she began knitting things for her family, her friends and nurses.

During the last war Mrs. Nelson's nimble fingers knitted away for the war effort. Parkas and gloves, scarves, sweaters and socks were sent from her hospital bed to the bleak Aleutians and to the cold, black forests of Germany. Her attitude toward hospital life is not one of resignation; it's an attitude full and rich with the pride of achievement.

The Nelson's two children were Chester and Alva (Nordstrom).



JOHN MOSER (1898-1971)

John Moser, born in South Russia, was the son of Simon and Lydia (Quenzer) Moser. In 1904 the family came to America. He married Pauline Schneider at Herreid, S. Dak. on Nov. 28, 1925. They farmed northwest of Pollock in Emmons County.

ORTHMEYER FAMILY HISTORY

(Submitted by Mrs. Ben Orthmeyer, Sr.)

Before making a deal for land in Sec. 23, 134-77, Frank Orthmeyer used a "Water Witch" to find water. He was successful, so returned to S. Dak. to get his family. They sold their farm and used that money to pay for the Emmons Co. land, and came here in the spring of 1900 with their 3 children, Banajah, Frank and Gladys. Daughter Evelyn was born that June.

In 1911 their son Woodrow was born. That year they built a new house with lumber that had to be hauled from Braddock and Eureka, S. Dak.

Charlotte Borchert came to Emmons Co. in the autumn of 1915. She taught school in Selz Dist. south of Hague. She was married to Benajah P. Orthmeyer, Sr. Sept. 2, 1918.

After World War I, Frank Orthmeyer retired and his sons Benajah and Frank bought the land. They farmed together for 12 years, after which Frank took his family to Vancouver, Wash., and Benajah assumed full ownership.

In 1920 they had an experience with a prairie fire. Bennetts were living on a section north of them. They saw the smoke coming from the northwest corner of their land. The Bennetts and the Ben Orthmeyers back-fired from their road, and with barrels of water on stone boats and gunny sacks, they met the fire before it reached the buildings.

The Ben Orthmeyers had 3 children: Frank (born 1923), Charlotte (1925) and Benajah, Jr. (1926). Ben Sr. retired in 1956 and Ben, Jr. (called Pat) started to farm, and at this time is still on the land.

Front row l to r: Kenneth, John Moser, Linda (Walls), Pauline Moser. Back: Delores (Wright), Katherine (Becker), Arlouine (Reiger) and Irene (High).

CHRISTIAN NAADEEN (1860-1948)

(From an article written by Ben Barrett in 1953, as it appeared in "Bar North", official magazine of the N.D. Stockmen's Association)

Christian Naaden, born in Norway, had been a sailor before coming to America. He had gone to sea when 14 years old. For 15 years he was on sailing vessels, buffeting their way around the world.

It was quite an undertaking coming to a strange new land. With him were his wife and 3 small children. Sixty five miles northwest of Eureka he filed a pre-emption on 160 acres of prairie. A house was built with logs cut on the Missouri river bottom 3 miles westward and the family home established.

They saw plenty of frontier life. In the winter of 1891 the Standing Rock Indians, under Chief Sitting Bull, went on the warpath. They traveled southwestward to the Black Hills. The soldiers from Ft. Yates went in pursuit of them. The Naaden's only team of horses was sent to haul provisions for the soldiers stationed at Slim Buttes about 75 miles north of the Black Hills.

At the close of hostilities, the Indians were moved back to a large camp on Six-Mile Creek about 15 miles from the Naaden homestead. The next spring Sitting Bull was killed by an Indian police.

The winter of 1896-97 is known by old-timers as the winter of the big snow. According to the weather bureau, it produced the most snow ever officially recorded for one winter in the state. The Naaden buildings were located in a ravine into which snow drifted to a depth of almost 40 feet.

**OSCAR W. NELSON
MATHILDA PETERSON NELSON**

Oscar W. Nelson, one of the first settlers in Tell township, came to America alone from Sweden in 1881. He joined a group of about 20 other Scandinavians to work on construction of the Canadian Pacific railroad.

The year the cornerstone of the Capitol in Bismarck was laid (1883), this group came to Emmons County to homestead in Tell township. Oscar had to build a claim shack on his homestead, which was near Goose Lake, so he hauled the lumber from Bismarck by ox-team.

In 1888 he married Mathilda Peterson, who had also come from Sweden in 1883. She had come to Emmons Co. with her parents and sister, Sophia, who was married to Nels Olson. Mathilda worked as a cook for several years near Menoken before her marriage. Oscar and Mathilda lived on the homestead until receiving title to the land. In later years, as more people came looking for homesteads, they would often stay at the Nelson home and Oscar would help them find land.

Seven children were born to the Oscar Nelsons. Three daughters, Anna (Pearson), Minnie (Stanley) and Edna were born on the homestead. In 1895 the family moved about 4 miles south to what is now known as the "Nelson Brothers Farm", where three sons, Fred, Victor and Hilding, were born, and another daughter, Hedvick.

Here they lived first in a log house and then in a stone house. Later the log house was replaced by a frame addition to the stone house. This was in use until 1950 when it was torn down and a large modern home was built which is now occupied by Victor, Edna and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Nelson. At the present time Earl and Wallace (Fred's sons) and their families also live on the "Nelson Ranch" in their own homes and they own and operate it. They raise crops and a large herd of registered Angus cattle. There are now 2nd, 3rd and 4th generations living on the ranch.

CAPT. JOHNNY O'FLYNN

Many soldiers, upon being mustered out of the army, came across the Missouri and filed on homesteads. One of these was a real "character", Capt. John O'Flynn. He had been head carpenter at the Fort, and was recognized for his ability to use the "eye measure" system for cutting boards. At one time a carpenter from Winona watched Johnny blithely sawing boards without benefit of yardstick, so he went back to his own job and tried to imitate his hero, with disastrous results. He lost money on that job before going back to carpentering in the prescribed manner.

At one time he had been visiting numerous saloons in Winona and finally stopped in at Mary Hart's place. She had just purchased a large mirror for the back bar and was very proud of it. When Johnny

came reeling in he stopped short and shouted at his image, "Who are you?". Naturally he received no reply, which infuriated him. With a roar he crashed his fist through the mirror and cried, "That will teach you to make faces at me".

He had an altercation with his immediate neighbors the year the River washed away quite a bit of his homestead. He re-set his stakes so that he would still have his 160 acres because the government gave him 160, and begorra, he intended to farm 160 acres!



Front l to r: Hilding, Oscar and Mathilda Nelson, Hedvick.
Back: Anna, Fred, Minnie, Victor and Edna.

ANDREW MARSH (1847-1915)

Andrew Marsh was born in Illinois, joined the Union Army at the age of 18, and was discharged in Kentucky in 1865. After the Civil War, he and two brothers started for the west, but failing to agree on destination, went their separate ways. Andrew came to Dakota where he became a "woodhawk", supplying the steamboats on the Missouri. In 1876 he accompanied the army to the Black Hills, furnishing wild game for the troops. On returning from the Hills, he worked for James Gayton at Horsehead bottoms and married a Ree girl. Shortly after their marriage she was shot and killed by Indians. He remarried, this time a Sioux. They were the parents of 13 children, some dying at birth. All of the men married to Indian women were entitled to a section of land, but when Mr. Marsh refused to divulge his life history to the Washington officials, he was denied his share.

Andrew had the contract to cut the first logs to build Fort Yates, and ran a ferry boat at Winona when it was a booming little town. Later he moved south of Pollock and operated a small store which became a popular gathering place. The lively accounts of his earlier experiences never failed to interest his listeners.

PETER MOCK (-1940)

KATHERINE GROSS MOCK (-1918)

Peter Mock and his wife Katherine came to the United States from a village near Odessa, Russia, and homesteaded south of Hoven, S. D. To this marriage were born 7 sons and 1 daughter: Anton, John, Joseph, Peter, Edward, Alex, Sigfrid and Ann. Two years after his wife's death, Peter married a Mrs. Gertrude Klein of Aberdeen, a widow with 3 children, Tony, Margaret and Katherine. To this second marriage George, Magdalena and Pius were born. In 1921 Peter moved to Kintyre when he and his brother Jake purchased the Campbell Ranch ½ mile west of town—"The Cold Spring Ranch".

**NELS P. OLSON (1851-1931)
JOHANNA PETERSON OLSON
(1863-1931)**

Nels P. Olson was born in Skone, Sweden. At the age of 27 he came to America and in 1883, in company with 17 other early settlers, homesteaded in the Kintyre vicinity. At that time the nearest trading point was Bismarck, the settlers hauling their provisions by ox-team. It was on one of those trips that Olson contracted to take Sitting Bull back to Standing Rock. While others were afraid of the famous Indian, Olson had no trouble with him on the trip and became one of the chief's friends.

In 1884 Mr. Olson assisted in the organization of the Swedish Lutheran Church and was deacon, trustee and a substantial supporter.

In Dec. 1888 he married Johanna Peterson. They lived on the same homestead for 42 years, and raised a family of 7 daughters and 1 son: Clara (Fransen), Anna (Johnson), Esther (Johnson), Alice (Martinson), Jennie (Erickson), Hilda (Lilja), Marie and Harry.



L to r: Annie Beal, Ruth Beal, Wm. Olson, Harold, Grace, Ruth and Ella Olson and Uncle Oscar.

WILLIAM OLSON FAMILY By Harold Olson

On a late fall night in 1905, a young man from Minnesota stepped off the Soo Line train into what he later described as "the end of the world". Actually, it was Braddock, N. Dak. He was William (Bill) Olson out to seek his fortune. As with many others of that day, Bill's financial status was not great. He befriended a person by the name of Billy Beard who knew of a parcel of land open for the claiming, which Bill proceeded to do immediately. But fate, a long cold winter in a sod house alone, and a devastating prairie fire (revealing many rocks), convinced young Bill he was not destined to be a farmer of any note. He abandoned the claim, seeking refuge in the Village of Braddock where a few creature comforts and a limited social life were available.

Bill Olson was a journeyman stone mason by trade and had a bent for things mechanical. As a man for hire in and about town, he fared quite well, gaining some affluence considered very good for that day. In this status, he met and married Ellen Natalie Beal in 1908, the ceremony performed by Justice of the Peace (and hotel operator) T. P. (Top) Lee. After spending two or three years in Minneapolis, they returned to Kintyre, to form a loose partnership with John A. Beal in a blacksmithing and general machine repair shop. Kintyre was then a booming new town, and a great deal of home building was taking place in the farming community as well as the town. The Olson family home was built on Main Street in Kintyre, housing the family of 5. Bill decided that his place in life was with his trade in general masonry, so the partnership with his brother-in-law was dissolved.

Bill was a musician in his own right, and possessed a high quality baritone voice. Accompanied by his eldest daughter on piano or organ, no funeral in the Kintyre area (especially that of an "oldtimer")

was conducted without a request for Bill to render a Hymn. His reputation as a musician-singer almost overshadowed that of his work-a-day trade.

William Olson was born on the 28th of Feb., 1878 in Vaarmland, Sweden, coming with his parents to the U. S. at age of nine. He died in 1957 in Bismarck. Ellen (Ella) Olson was born 3 miles west of Kintyre on Feb. 13, 1887, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew N. Beal. She died in Linton in 1967. They had 5 children, two dying in infancy. Living are two daughters Grace (Ohm) and Ruth (Thorson), and one son, Harold.

GERARD F. O'CALLAGHAN

(Story submitted by Mrs. Garry O'Callaghan, Sr.)

Gerard John O'Callaghan of Lestowel, County Kerry, Ireland, was a civil engineer, and also owned a dairy farm. He had a foreman to manage it and milk maids to do the milking and to make the butter. When he died, according to English law the property passed to the eldest son, Gerard Francis O'Callaghan.

Mr. O'Callaghan, being of an adventurous nature and hearing of the wonderful opportunities in America, decided to come in search of more open space.

His wife was the former Ricarda Hilliard. In her Ireland home there were servants to care for their 6 children and do the household duties, so the move to Dakota was quite a change in life-style. She had to live in a cabin and experience the harsh life of the prairies—and she had to learn to cook. Her husband had never had to work for his livelihood either. His recreation was riding to the hounds in a fox hunt, but he overcame the many obstacles of the new land, as did his wife.

In Feb. of 1899, a fire destroyed their home near Newell, S. Dak. and most of its contents. The well and nearby creek were frozen, so there was no water with which to

quench the blaze. Mrs. O'Callaghan, with the 8 months old baby (Robert) and a daughter Mathilda (Mrs. Frank Goughnour), had to seek shelter from the cold in their chicken house. After a short stay in a dugout that Mr. O'Callaghan made, they decided not to rebuild, but applied for a passport to Canada.

They left S. Dak. on their trip north in June 1899 in a covered wagon, taking with them their string of horses. They crossed the river at Cannonball on the Leach and Suverly ferry, then traveled northeast toward Braddock where they arrived after the 4th of July. Because the country looked quite promising, they decided to stay. Daughter Helen found work at "Top" Lee's hotel and sons Garry hauled poles from the Missouri river for Ole Sjerslee.

After living at Braddock for a time, they moved to a farm eleven miles northwest of Hazelton. As soon as they were established, their daughter Elizabeth (later Mrs. John Glum) came from Ireland to be with the family. She had remained with an aunt to continue her schooling.

Still owning the property in Ireland, they received funds from there regularly, which undoubtedly made life easier in the new frontier.



WELLAND J. ORCHARD, JR., M.D.

A native of Dickinson, N.D., Welland Orchard Jr. was born to Welland and Oral (Roquette) Orchard in 1925. The family moved to Bismarck in 1937 and two years later came to Linton where his father was employed as a pharmacist. Returning to Bismarck, Welland was graduated from high school in 1942. He served in the United States Navy from 1944 to 1945, and returned to graduate from Bismarck Junior College in 1947. That year he married Annette Torvik of Bismarck. Continuing his education, he graduated from UND in 1951 and two years later from the University of Colorado Medical School. In 1953-54 he interned at St. Luke's Hospital, Fargo, remaining to take a year's surgical residency. When he moved his family to Linton in July, 1955, he set up a practice in the building now housing the Senior Citizens' Club, and joined the staff of the Linton Hospital.

The Orchards are the parents of Pamela (Anderson), David, Jeffrey and Daniel.



JOHN NICHOLSON (1872-1968)

SUSAN CLARK NICHOLSON (1882-1968)

Story submitted by
Mrs. Eliza O'Callaghan

John Nicholson, son of Angus and Mary (Stewart) Nicholson, was born in 1872 in Valleyfield, Prince Edward Island, Canada, emigrating to Stewartdale, D. T. (12 mi. SE of Bismarck) when a young man. Shortly after his arrival, he began working for James Campbell, a sheep rancher located near Glencoe, herding several thousand head and helping to shear them at the proper time.

He later filed on a claim 14 miles NW of what is now Hazelton. He married Susan Clark, daughter of the John Clarks who settled near Bismarck in 1880. She had filed on adjoining land in 1907. Nicholsons were the parents of two children: John who died in infancy and Eliza (Donaldson) who lives in Oregon.

John farmed and had a herd of cattle that he could pasture during summer months but moved them a few miles northwest of Glencoe to a place called "Nicholson's Island" (owned by his father) for winter feeding. There it was closer to the hay put up on rented land and there were trees and brush for cattle shelter. It was necessary to move out in March, just before the spring breakup of ice on the Missouri River, or the lowland around the island would fill with water. At one time John's brother became marooned, losing all his property which consisted mainly of hogs. He saved his life only by climbing a tree.

John died at his home shortly after moving back from winter quarters.

JOHN M. PEERY (1859-1950)

EMMA BRUBAKER PERRY (1860-1926)

John M. Peery was born in Iowa, the son of Samuel and Alice Weininger Peery. He married Emma J. Brubaker Jan. 27, 1881. The couple were among the early pioneers of the Black Hills country in S. D. At the time of the Indian uprising, following the battle of Wounded Knee, Mr. and Mrs. Peery, with their 3-day-old child were compelled to flee the country under cover of darkness. They went to Sioux City, Iowa, and later to Ashton, S. D. In 1903 they came to North Dakota, homesteading 8 miles west of Hazelton.

Peerys were the parents of Wilber, Pearl (Kaiser), Hazel (Arens) and Helen (Jenkins).

FRED J. PIETZ (1881-1963)

ANNA QUAST PIETZ (1886-1965)

Fred J. Pietz, the son of John and Barbara Striele Pietz, was born near Yankton, S. Dak. At the age of twenty four, he became the county treasurer of McPherson Co., after which he moved to Linton to become the cashier of the Linton State Bank. He was elected vice president and finally was made its president. He sold his interest in this bank in 1921. He was engaged in the real estate business as a broker, held extensive farming interests, was a member of the Linton school board, was president of the Templeton State Bank of Temvik, director of the People State Bank of Linton, and a stockholder of the Emmons Co. Light and Power Co. In 1927 he was elected mayor of Linton and served two terms.

On Dec. 28, 1902 he married Anna Quast at Eureka, S. Dak. They had no children of their own, but they adopted her brother's children, Allen and Lillian Quast, and also raised another nephew, Neil Quast.



ELISE LONGPRE PERRAS

(1854-1918)

Elise Longpre was born in 1854 in Montreal, Canada. When married to Cyrille Perras in 1884, they came to the U.S. and settled near Minneapolis, Minn. They were the parents of three children; Anita (Dougherty), Leopold, and Olga (Kurtz). Following the death of her husband in 1900, Elise came to Braddock, N. Dak. and filed for a homestead near Hazelton. Mrs. Perras was the first postmistress of Hazelton. She also had a millinery shop in conjunction with the Post Office, which was located in her home.

In 1918, a group of 15 men in Hazelton were drinking heavily and discussing alleged wheat hoarding. Soon mob violence resulted, and Mrs. Perras was shot and killed by one of the rioters. Her murderer received a five year prison sentence, and the judge dismissed charges of unlawful assembly and rout against the remaining "mob" members.

ADOLPH QUAST (1888-1960)

Among the native born Americans who had part in the development of Emmons County was Adolph Quast. When a young man he came to work in the First National Bank at Linton. He later became manager of the Templeton State Bank at Temvik until it closed in 1929. For a number of years he was employed in the WPA offices at Bismarck.

He married Johanna Schenkenberger of Temvik on Sept. 27, 1915. She passed away in 1922. They had one son, Neil, who lost his life Feb. 2, 1944, while serving in the army, when a plane enroute from Australia to New Guinea went down in the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. Quast was married again in 1928 to Mabel Bako, a teacher in the Temvik school. She died in 1930.

HARRY L. PETRIE (1888-1965)

Harry L. Petrie, son of Wallace and Eva (Kyes) Petrie, was born about three miles west of Linton in what was then the town of Winchester, Dakota Territory.

He attended schools in this area and in 1912 was graduated from Northern Normal in Aberdeen, S. D.

After the death of his father in 1916, the original Petrie's Store was operated by the Petrie brothers, Harry and Fred, until they liquidated the stock and retired in the fall of 1953.

He was married in 1912 to Helen Evenson in Wisconsin. She was a school teacher in Emmons County, and after her marriage, worked as head bookkeeper in the W. E. Petrie Co. store.

MARTIN A. OHLHAUSER (1894-1960)

(Written by Ben H. Barrett in 1943
for the Emmons County Record)

Tired of driving to the river in search of wild fruit and often coming home to doctor for poison ivy, the Martin A. Ohlhausers now grow their own fruit on their farm west of Hazelton.

Mr. Ohlhauser grew up in a fruit country. While the wild fruit was appreciated, he decided he might as well grow it himself. So he proceeded to set out some of the native wild fruits and in addition many of the hardier tame varieties.

This farm planting has now become a modest sized orchard. Growing in it are wild choke cherries, Juneberries, wild and tame plums and grapes, apples and crab apples, raspberries, currants and gooseberries. Most of these are already bearing fruit. Then a new addition, just set out last spring, is the Russian Mulberry, which Mr. Ohlhauser remembers from the old country.

For the past four years the Ohlhausers have been picking their fruit right in their own dooryard. Crawling thru brush with one eye cocked for poison ivy and rattlesnakes is a thing of the past.

GARRY O'CALLAGHAN, SR.

(Submitted by Mrs. Garry O'Callaghan, Sr.)

County Kerry, Ireland was the birthplace of Garry O'Callaghan in Feb. 1884. He was the second child in a family of nine children, six being born in Ireland and three in South Dakota.

In 1890 the O'Callaghans emigrated to America and settled in South Dakota. The family moved to Braddock in 1899 and after a time moved northwest of what is now Hazelton.

When Garry became of age, he and his father filed on adjoining land in Sec. 32, 136-77. There being free range, they took in cattle from ranchers north to Bismarck. This was being done by others also. Garry rode from early morning until evening, with the assistance of his sister Matilda at times. They had to keep track of the cattle they had taken to pasture for the summer, charging one dollar per head. Since there were other herds, they became mixed. In the Fall roundup sometimes a critter was missing. It had to be found dead or alive, for the owner, otherwise it would be paid for out of the owner's pocket.

The newer settlers began arriving, squatting on land. Some made gardens, and sometime the ranging cattle walked on them, thus causing dissension. In time fences were built and the free range disappeared.

Garry worked for Steve Hawkes who lived several miles southeast of O'Callaghans. One week end he borrowed a horse to go home. When he was mounted, the horse began running along a barbed wire fence. It cut into his ankle, so Garry threw himself over the fence to extricate himself. Mr. Hawkes brought Garry home, where he was laid up for 3 months. The scar remained throughout his life.

Garry and his father were horsemen, having great satisfaction in owning good stock for themselves and to sell. They purchased a black Percheron stallion from Herman Ode of Bismarck, another horse fancier.

In 1919 they purchased a purebred Jack who sired many mules.

Garry's life time hobby was raising and training horses and mules so he had an exciting life, never turning away the worst outlaw horse. He trained his last horse at the age of 79.

ANNIE REIERSON RUDY (1869-1958)

Annie Reiersen was born at Opday, Nummedal, Norway on Mar. 12, 1869, a daughter of Reier and Guri Erickson Reiersen. They came to this country in 1893, arriving at Eureka on Mar. 6th.

Her marriage to Andrew Olson Rudy occurred in the Spring Creek Church on Oct. 9, 1901. The couple homesteaded in Emmons Co., 8 miles northwest of Pollock. Mr. Rudy died in 1925 but Mrs. Rudy continued to live on the family farm until 1954.

The Rudys had four sons; Oliver, Gilbert, Arthur and Roy.



WALLACE E. PETRIE (1862-1916)

AND

EVA KYES PETRIE (1866-1953)

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Petrie began life together on a small claim 1½ miles north of the present site of Strasburg. Their first home, a combination sod and board hut, was constructed on this claim where they lived for 7 years. It was during this time that they were snowed in by the blizzard of '88 and snowshoes were the only feasible means of travel.

Mr. Petrie and his two sisters, Laura ("Cash") and Anna Laurie ("Annie") had purchased, in 1890, the Bumstead store in Winchester. In 1898, he platted the town of Linton, for he owned the townsite, and the store was moved to the new county seat, becoming the first to serve that little group of pioneers. With the coming of the railroads, the business section was moved, and along went Petrie's Store to establish itself on a corner of Broadway.

In 1909 a new building, made of native sandstone, was constructed and was the largest general store in the county. They handled a full line of groceries, dry goods, clothing, hardware, furniture and farm machinery. It was a family organization, known as the "W. E. Petrie Co.". It was sold in 1953, after the death of Mrs. Petrie.

The Petries were the parents of 8 children: Harry, Frances (Hanson), Fred, Hazel (Pappenhagen), Laura (Gardner), Florence (Paul), Bessie and Emmons.

GEORGE SEMPEL (1868-1938)

George and Hattie Sempel came to Braddock in 1890 and lived in the old stone house which was located approximately one mile south of the present village of Braddock.

George operated a barber shop and watch repair business until 1936.

Mrs. Sempel worked at the telephone company and edited the "Braddock News." They later moved to Minneapolis. Mr. Sempel spent the last years of his life in Braddock with his son, Warner and family.

They had six children: Hattie, Glen, Warner, Emily, Eldon, and Leonard.

ANNIE L. PETRIE (1865-1947)

In the spring of 1886, Annie Petrie and her sister Laura (known as Cash), traveled by train from Michigan to Groton, S. Dak. to join their brother Wallace, who had preceded them west. Later the same summer they all drove by team and wagon to the town of Winchester which then was located four miles west of the present city of Linton.

Miss Petrie and her sister took out homesteads and tree claims near Winchester and were for a number of years the first school teachers in Emmons Co. With funds saved from their teacher's salaries the sisters started a small store at Winchester which they operated until the county seat was established at Linton in 1899. At that time they sold out their holdings to their brother, W. E. Petrie who moved the stock to Linton and founded what was the W. E. Petrie Co. During her years at the Winchester store, Miss Petrie also acted as postmistress for some time.

The Petrie girls had gradually acquired land in the South Prairie and Winchester districts and were building a large beef herd. At one time they were operating more than 3,000 acres, with over 200 head of cattle and a large horse herd. Annie is credited with importing the first purebred Shorthorn cattle into Emmons Co. In 1915 she disposed of her N. Dak. holdings to her brother and moved to California.

ALBERT P. PETERSON (1844-1911)

MARIA JACOBSON PETERSON (1846-1911)

Albert B. Peterson and his future wife, Maria Jacobson, were both born in Moo Congra, Bohusland, Sweden. They both came to Green Bay, Wisconsin, in 1873.

Albert's first job was in a silver mine on Lake Superior. A shoe cobbler by trade, he moved to Winnipeg where he worked at this trade. The "go west" bug bit Albert, and he went to Dakota Territory, now Montana, where he was employed by the Northern Pacific Railroad, first as contractor and later taking on sub-contracts. During this same period Maria worked in Wisconsin, Illinois and Colorado for a family who traveled. Some seven years after their arrival in America, Albert and Maria once again met in Bismarck and were married December 7, 1880.

During the spring of '83 they came to the Goose Lake area of Emmons County and filed for a homestead on SW¼ 3, 136-74 where they spent the remainder of their lives. Both are buried in Maria Cemetery in Braddock.

Albert and Maria had two sons: John A. who never married and Grant F. who married Alfhild Alfson on December 21, 1927. To Grant and Alfhild were born Grant F. Jr., Edward A. and Paul C. At present the original homestead is occupied by Edward, son of Grant, and his family.

Prepared by
Alfhild Alfson Peterson

MRS. GRANT PETERSON

From an article in the Bismarck Tribune, June 3, 1966.

Mrs. Grant Peterson, the former Alfchild Alfson, was the daughter of a Lutheran minister. Her father wanted her to be a school teacher and she did start teaching at Goose Lake but didn't enjoy her work.

She became a secretary and worked in several offices in the State Capitol in Bismarck from 1914-23 and became chief clerk to the Board of Administration. In 1920 she became the first woman to run for major office in North Dakota. She was defeated by Tom Hall, so she became secretary to North Dakota Senator Lynn J. Frazier in Washington. From 1925 until her marriage she worked in the State Treasurer's office in Bismarck.

Her marriage ended her active political career, but she participated in the County Farmers Union organization and was county secretary for 15 years. She also is the first woman delegate to ever attend a National Farmers Union convention.

She was honored in 1966 for being instrumental in forming a merger of three rural congregations to become the Trinity Lutheran Church at Kintyre. The Maria Church was a Swedish Lutheran Church and the other two were Norwegian Lutheran. "So you see," she said with a twinkle in her eyes, "The Swedes and the Norwegians got together."



THOMAS PARKS (1820-1904)

MELINDA HINTON PARKS (1824-1892)

(From Dakota Pioneer History,
by Dewey M. Geil)

Thomas Parks was born in Union County, Pa. and was married to Melinda A. Hinton in Boone Co., Ill. in 1844.

They farmed in Minnesota until 1881 when they emigrated to Emmons County, Dakota Territory with William Vose Wade as their guide. Thomas homesteaded the S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$; SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ -18, 133-78.

At the general election held November 1884, Thomas Parks was elected Register of Deeds for Emmons County, the first person to be elected to this office. He was re-elected in 1886.

Their children were Mary (McCrory), Lisle, Ordella and Frank. Ordella taught school in Emmons County as early as 1882. She married William Vose Wade, the first sheriff of Emmons County, in 1884.



Back row, l to r: Barbara, Johanna (Lipp), Mary Rahrlich, Eugene. Front: Lillian, Allen, Wendelin, Viola, Richard, Myron.

LAWRENCE E. RAHRICH (1894-1957)

MARY HORNER RAHRICH

Lawrence Rahrlich and Mary Horner were married Feb. 9, 1914 and always lived in the Kintyre-St. Michael area. In December 1945 Mr. Rahrlich decided to leave the farm and made a deal with J. J. Moch at Kintyre to take over the bar at Braddock. In 1954 the Rahrlichs bought a home from Warner and Freda Semple. The Braddock post office was in the front part of the building. Mr. Rahrlich had planned to put up another business, but became ill and gave up the idea. He was mail messenger and Braddock marshal until his death.

The Rahrlichs were parents of 15 chil-

dren. The first child died while small and the 11th child, Lillian, died at 1 year. The other children are Johanna, Eugene, Wendelin, Odillia, Barbara, Alexander, Leo, Viola, Ann, Myron, Allen, Richard, and Lillian. Six of the sons (Eugene, Alexander, Leo, Myron, Allen and Richard) served in the Armed Forces.

Since April 1963, Mary Rahrlich has been living alone but has never been lonely. She keeps herself busy most of the time with her many hobbies of quilting, ceramics, crocheting, gardening, houseplants and housework.

On Dec. 8, 1974 her family and friends gathered for her 78th birthday, a pleasant surprise she will always remember.

JOHN J. RYAN (1858-1925)

MAMIE SISCO RYAN

Mr. Ryan was born in New York, coming to the midwest and teaching school at an early age. He served 11 years as conductor on the Milwaukee Railroad between Minneapolis and Aberdeen, S.D. Before the Soo Line was extended to Bismarck, he came to Braddock and engaged in the real estate business. He and Billy Beard had bachelor quarters and farmed on Mr. Ryan's homestead 9 miles southwest of Braddock.

The first train from Braddock to Bismarck on the Soo Line carried so many young people on the excursion to the Capital City, that the baggage car was opened to accommodate all the passengers. In the party were Mr. Ryan, Clinton, Mamie and Leone Sisco, Mattye Roberts, Clella McDonald who were all Emmons County schoolteachers; also Ross Donnewer the Soo Agent of Napoleon, and Mr. Thurston editor of the Braddock News.

John and Mamie Ryan were married in Feb., 1907. They had two daughters: Marjorie (Levernense), and Katherine (Morby).

MRS. JOHN (MARTINA) RICHTER

(1883-1943)

Naturalization classes were held in Linton during the depression years as part of the "alphabet programs" which hired many unemployed people. One class, taught by Ernest Borr of Strasburg, had a pupil named Martina Richter. She was a tiny lady with little education and a small command of the English language, so it was a difficult task to teach her citizenship. When Ernie read the Preamble to the Constitution, however, she was fascinated! She studied diligently until she could say it very well indeed, and both astounded and amused the business men on Main Street by demanding to know if they could recite it. If not, she sternly admonished them and recited it for them. Many a man meekly accepted her scolding and later polished up on this important bit of our constitution.

When she was on her deathbed, the doctors and nurses were astonished to hear this little German-speaking lady recite the entire preamble without error.

The Richters were the parents of Morris, George, Tony, Markus, Angeline (Hess), Magdalena (Kraft) and Katie (Goebel).



L to r: Roising Roisum; wife, Blenda; son, Wilbur C.; Lester and wife, Laura, Florence (Jenkins); Gary Chaffee and wife.

**FRANK RINGIUS (1864-1901)
CHARLOTTE RIS ANDERSON
RINGIUS (1858-1902)**

Frank Ringius was born in Kollebo, Kalmar, Sweden, son of Karl and Marie (Manson) Ringius who came to homestead in 1892 near Braddock. Frank's wife, the former Charlotte Ris, born in Shelena, Kelmar, Sweden to Anders and Carolina (Gustafson) Ris, had been previously married to a man named Anderson. They had two daughters, Hilda and Bertha. After Mr. Anderson's death, Charlotte brought Bertha to America in 1893, leaving Hilda in Sweden. Frank and Charlotte were married that same year at the Nels P. Olson home, and a daughter, Blenda, was born at Roop in 1894.

Frank not only homesteaded his land, but he also had a large flock of sheep. He took his own and the Campbell ranch sheep and herded them in the summer.

Blenda married Roising Roisum on Oct. 19, 1914. They farmed 10 miles southeast of Braddock until 1937 when they moved to Washington.

KLEMENS ROHRICH FAMILY

Klemens and Catherine (Grensteiner) Rohrich came from Odessa, Russia in 1898 with their 8 children. They homesteaded 2½ miles southeast of Strasburg, before the coming of the railroad. One child, Joseph K. was born after they moved to the U.S.

When the Milwaukee railroad was built in 1902, Klemen's three brothers helped lay the tracks.

The homestead is still owned by Clemens Rohrich, a grandson.

Pictured: Top row l to r: Saveri, Peter, Anton, Anastasia (Senger).

Bottom row: Regina (Schneider) Rohrich, Saveri's wife; Clemens with Egidi, Catherine holding baby Joseph K. and Teckla (Dosch).

Not pictured are Philipina (Bosch) and Maria (Schneider).



**JACOB J. STOLEE (1836-1912)
KNUDIANA ROVER STOLEE
(1840-1910)**

(From a booklet "Faith is the Substance", a Stolee family history).

A caravan consisting of 8 people, Jacob Vikse, his brother Tom, Endre Olson, Jacob Stolee, his wife and 3 youngest children, came from the Red River Valley to Emmons County in 1889. They were all Norwegians who had come from the "old country" in the early 1880s in search of homesteads.

The Stolee clan remained in the Dakotas only 14 years, but theirs was an interesting stay. During those years they pioneered in sod houses, experienced the severe

blizzard of 1888, the Indian scare in 1890, the prairie fire in 1893 and the Spicer murder.

Tom Fladebo, a distant neighbor, came riding to their house one moonlit night shouting that the Indians were coming. Mr. Stolee asked what he should do and Tom directed, "Go to Ole Mathison and you'll get a ride". It never occurred to Mr. Stolee that they should go there to escape—he expected to fight the Indians. His wife threw some clothing and keepsakes into a dry well, hoping the Indians would not find it, then opened the stable door so if the barn was burned the cattle would be safe. She and the children then accompanied Endre Olson to his place so all the neighbors would be together.

Looking to the west as they ran, every tumbleweed coming over the hill looked like an Indian. Eventually they got transportation for the group so started for Thule. After journeying 7 miles, they were told that it was a false alarm. What had brought about this false report? A very simple incident. A woman in the village of LaGrace came into Mr. Treanor's Trading Post, saw an Indian buying a large butcher knife, so asked what he was going to use it for. The Sioux could speak English. He replied that he was going to scalp the whites with the knife. She believed him, hurried to tell her neighbors, and the story grew. Before evening the panic was widespread, in both the Norwegian and Holland settlements.

JOHANNAS RIEKER AND RELATIVES

Johannas Rieker had reached the age when young men were required to enter military service in Russia. In order to avoid this, he decided to go to America. The Rieker family could not bear the thought of a family separation, so their daughter, Christina, and her husband, August Flegel, were prevailed upon to also make the move.

From various points in Russia a group of immigrants met at a train to take them to Germany. They were the Gottlieb Krafts, Fred Bartles, Riekers, Obermeiers, Osters, Bowers and three Schlopp families. Most of them were related by marriage.

At the German-Russian border Johannas Rieker was held for desertion from military service. The Riekers, except Jake, stayed behind to await the outcome, but the rest of the emigrants continued on their journey. The Riekers made their escape by night across the border and rejoined their party a few days later.

After a 21 day ocean trip, they went by train to Eureka. Shortly after their arrival, a Mr. Gackle advised the group to file land claims, and for a dollar offered to take them to Williamsport to do this. The day they arrived at the county seat, they found everything closed, for it was the 4th of July. So he made them another proposition. For \$2.00 he would take them to Bismarck where they would get the right papers immediately. They all agreed to make the payment, so on to Bismarck they went and got their preemption claim papers. When they returned, another man laid claim to some of the land, but when he saw their signed instruments, he moved on without further protest.

LESTER SCHWAB

(Story submitted by Elsie Schwab Sanders)

The grandparents of Lester Schwab came as immigrants from Germany to the United States when they were young people, settling in Wisconsin. William, one of their sons, was born near Sparta, Wisconsin. When he was a young man he moved to Winona, Minn. and there met and married a widow, Angeletta Loudon Bradley, who had three children. Two years later they had a son, Arthur Lester Schwab. The step-children remained in Minnesota, but William, his wife and young son moved to North Dakota, in search of land. A neighbor, Charles Lipps, and William traveled across country via horse and wagon, and were both successful in obtaining a homestead in Marie Township, about fifteen miles east of Linton. They farmed side by side raising grain and hay. William became interested in cattle raising so would buy cattle, feed them until fall and then ship them out. He did not get rich, but it was his interest and livelihood.

Lester volunteered for Uncle Sam's Service, but was very ill in Fort Riley, Kansas. After he recovered, he was sent

overseas and was at the front for 105 days.

When he returned to Emmons County after the armistice, he worked for Ben Haggard and also tended cattle along Little Beaver Creek. He boarded with Harvey (Josh) and Martha Tuttle in Emmonsburg and there met Elsie Dahlen who had come from Minnesota to teach the Tuttle school.

When she came to Emmons Co. on the branch line of the N.P. RR from McKenzie to Linton, there were quite a few teachers aboard and also Dr. R. R. Hogue of Linton. The train was slow and the countryside did not look very interesting so the teachers became quite discouraged. Dr. Hogue assured them everything would be alright, especially if they would eat lots of garlic—then they could endure the disagreeable winter with the cold and snow ahead!

Lester and Elsie were married the following spring after school closed. They lived on the Schwab Ranch in Marie District until 1929 when they acquired the W. H. Johnson Ranch in Omio School District. Mr. Johnson was clerk of the district and told Elsie that the job went with the property. She served 27 years as clerk.



DR. CLARENCE RODENBURG

Clarence Rodenburg was born in the Westfield community on July 22, 1911, the youngest son of Weiger and Cornelia (Bootsma) Rodenburg. He attended St. Benedict's High School in Strasburg, and attained his B. S. degree at the Ellendale State Teachers College. For three years he taught school in Harding School District near Strasburg. He graduated from the University of Minnesota School of Dentistry in 1939. Since that time he has taken post-graduate work with one seminaar in Europe observing work in European cities, including Moscow and Leningrad.

During World War II he served 3½ years, two of them in the European Theatre, and attained the rank of Captain in the 351st Medical Detachment.

Dr. Rodenburg has practised at the Veterans Hospital at Fargo, privately in Edgeley for three years, and in Linton 25 years. At present he is semi-retired.

He married Dorothy Peterman in 1947, and they have three children: Cliff, Jackie (Olson), and Paul.

HENRY A. REAMANN

Twenty-year-old Henry A. Reamann drove to Emmons County from Groton, S. Dak., in a top buggy because he had heard of homestead land. He filed his claim 15 miles southwest of Braddock.

The following spring he returned with his worldly possessions in a covered wagon pulled by two oxen and two broncos. He tried to farm with that combination, but needless to say, wound up with just the oxen on the plow.

In 1889 he married Edith M. Stewart. She had come from Boone, Iowa, with her foster parents, Rev. and Mrs. Charles Parker, when she was ten. They settled in the area known as Winchester. There were eight children born to them: Mabel, Jessie, Harry, Beatrice, McKinley, Frank, Roger and Bonnie. Jessie and Frank died in childhood. They lived on the homestead until it was proved, then later traded it for a stallion.

One fall Mr. Reamann took a load of flax to Bismarck to market to get provisions for the winter. When he found that he could not sell the flax, he joined a group freighting for the government, and sent a message to that effect to his family. The message was never received.

He was on the scene a few hours after Sitting Bull was killed. He was also one of the men who guarded the Indians who had murdered the Spicer family. This was because the officials feared a lynching. However, on the day they were lynched, he was in Steele.

He helped move a number of houses from Williamsport to Braddock and Hazelton, and then opened a grocery store in Braddock. After Mr. Reamann bought the telephone line, the family moved to Hazelton, where Mr. Reamann died in June, 1927. Mrs. Reamann and some of the children continued living in Hazelton until 1934 when they moved to Oregon. Mrs. Reamann died in Dec., 1950.

MICHAEL A. SCHUMACHER

(1886-1954)

Michael A. Schumacher was born in Russia on Oct. 10, 1886, a son of Andrew and Genevieve Mugg Schumacher. He came to America in 1906, settling near Ipswich, S. Dak. It was there that he married Helen Usselman Feb. 1, 1910.

They moved to Strasburg in 1917, where he established a Ford agency and operated it for 30 years. While living in Strasburg he served as a member of the Strasburg School Board, County Welfare Board, Selective Service Board in World War II, Chairman of the Village Board of Trustees until 1940 and Mayor of Strasburg from 1946 thru 1948.

In 1949 he established the Emmons County Motor Co. at Linton, which is still in operation with his two sons as proprietors. It is now called Schumacher's, Inc.

The Schumachers were the parents of Andrew, Sylvester, Regina (Schreiner), Bertha (Fox), Helen (Sathren), Madalene (Hinton), Mary Ann (Bichler), and an adopted daughter, Jenny (Reed).



The Ray Schall family

GERRIT RENSKERS (1851-1926)

The paternal grandparents of Anthony Renskers of Linton were typical pioneers from the Netherlands. They were married in 1878 and lived in Minnesota until March, 1886, when Gerrit left his carpenter trade to come to Dakota Territory and file on a preemption. He built a sod house, 16 x 20 feet.

In April, Mrs. Renskers, her three sons and her mother came by train in an immigrant car containing their household goods, to Roscoe, D.T. The railroad terminal was 90 miles from their claim at Westfield. Mr. Renskers met them with a borrowed team and covered wagon and while enroute home, their fourth child, a girl, was born in the covered wagon.

That first year the virgin soil promised a good corn crop, but a severe hail storm cut it off to the ground. During this storm they sheltered their cow and two oxen in the house. One ox was too large for the door, so could get but half way in. A bed quilt was used to cover his hind quarters.

The first winter was a severe one. Three homesteaders without buildings shared the hospitality of their roof. This meant that ten people lived in one small room. They had already built a sod barn. The next summer a larger sod house with a bedroom at each end was built—thus Grandma's bedroom was on her land and the Renskers on theirs, for the law required that a homesteader sleep on his claim.

During the much-discussed blizzard of 1888, many of the sod houses were covered with snow and part of the roof had to be removed to let people out, and let fresh air in. Cattle drifted with the storm and were found later standing upright, frozen to death. The Hull Lake depression was filled with them. Many of the pioneers practically existed on corn-meal that winter, as it was impossible to go after supplies.

By Mrs. H. J. Van Boven

DR. GEORGE SCHATZ

George Schatz was born at Linton in April, 1902, the son of Gottlieb and Christine (Huber) Schatz. After graduating from the University of Illinois in 1928, he interned at Deaconess Hospital in Chicago. After receiving his degree, he came to Linton and set up a practice in 1929. Although he joined the Army Medical Corps Reserve in 1933, he was not ordered into Federal service until February, 1941. He was awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action while serving in Guadalcanal. He retired with the rank of colonel after 28 years in the Reserves.

He and his wife, the former Rose Stavey, were the parents of two daughters, Nancy and Mary Jane.

RAYMOND J. SCHALL (1901-1974)

Raymond J. Schall, son of Jacob Sr. and Catherine (Mitzel) Schall, was born at Eureka, S. Dak. Later the family moved to Hague, where he married Magdalene Miller on Nov. 25, 1925. During most of his adult life he was engaged in the hardware and implement business. Before 1972 he was a full partner in The Schall Co., a hardware firm.

Their children are Francis, Viola (Buechler), Patricia (Hulm) and Bernadette (Eberle).

THE GOTTLIEB SCHATZ FAMILY

(Photo—Aug. 25, 1937)

Gottlieb Schatz was born in Mar. 1868 in South Russia. At the age of 12 he arrived in the U.S.A. with the Chirst Bentz, Sr. family, who settled in Dakota Territory in 1880 near Artas, S.D.

In 1891 he married Christine Huber at Mound City, S.D., and they moved to Emmons County at the turn of the century. The family settled in the Sand Creek District west of Linton, where they were engaged in farming and ranching until 1908.

Mr. Schatz later operated a general merchandise business at Temvik and was a well known auctioneer throughout the County until he retired to Linton in 1929. He remained there until his death in 1948.

The original sod house constructed by Mr. Schatz is still standing in the Sand Creek district. The first child born there in April, 1902, was the former Linton physician, Dr. George Schatz. John and Emma were also born on this farm.

Standing: Dr. George Schatz, Jacob Schatz, Emma Ott, Martha Severson, John Schatz, Fred Schatz.

Seated: Dr. Gottlieb Schatz, Jr., Mrs. Schatz, Gottlieb Schatz, Sr. and Lydia Field.



MARTIN STANLEY (1884-1949)

A prominent farmer and stockman in the Kintyre area, Martin Stanley was born in Norway, coming to America in 1900 and to Emmons County in 1912. He married Minnie Nelson on Oct. 23, 1917, and they became the parents of Orville, Alvin and Alice. Martin was the founder and owner of the Martin Stanley and Sons Stock Farm.



DARWIN REED STREETER
(1848-1918)

D. R. Streeter and his wife, the former Josie Nugent, arrived in Bismarck in 1884. With an old type Army hand press, a few cases of type, and their household goods loaded to a wagon, these two early pioneers, armed with hope and courage, made their way by foot over the prairies to the little county seat of Williamsport.

The first edition of the EMMONS COUNTY RECORD, consisting of only 75 copies, came from the press on June 10, 1884. Streeter homesteaded a few miles west of Williamsport on Section 28, 136-77, and in the winter the little paper was printed here. But in the spring the equipment was packed and taken to town, and the Record printed there.

Mrs. Streeter's death occurred in 1889. She left two children, Frank Blaine and Wilsie Josephine who died on her first birthday. Both were buried on the homestead. The following year Darwin married Dorcas Casselman of Williamsport.

In 1899 he moved the Record to the new county seat, hoping, as he said, that Linton would be a "good prohibby town". Mr. Streeter, founder of the newspaper, served in the State Legislature from 1904-05, and was father of the N.D. Libel Law. He retired from the Record in 1914, after which it was published by his son, Frank.

Mr. Streeter also had two children by his second marriage: Edwin Casselman and Darwin Reed. Edwin and his mother drowned in a flood in Florida in 1926.



L to r: Helen (Barton), L. H. Sisco, Reta (Aarvig), Mayme (Ryan), Leona, Clinton, Robert, Nora (Mother) and Lee. Picture taken in 1903.

LEVI H. SISCO FAMILY HISTORY

My father, Levi H. Sisco was born in Troy, Vermont, in 1842. He was a Civil War Veteran—Co. C, 96th Regiment of New York Vol., serving 8 years. In 1877 he married Nora Potter. He owned and operated a successful hardware store in the thriving town of Elma, Iowa, (most of the children were born there) was later appointed Post Master and then Howard County Treasurer, serving two consecutive terms.

In the spring of 1903 he moved part of his family to Emmons County, locating four miles north of Campbell platform on the Soo Line, later known as Kintyre. Father, Mayme, Leona, and Clinton took up adjoining homesteads and bought a half section of land from Dugald Campbell. Their first home, one room, was built to live in while their large 8-room, 2-story home was constructed, the first floor of native rock, the second of wood. It was a happy reunion in a brand new home when the rest of the family came in the fall.

That was a hard cold winter with lots of snow. Three lignite coal burners were kept fired, upstairs, downstairs, as well as in the basement, because of fresh plaster. We read books, aloud, played outside, weather permitting, and went skiing, tobogganing and ice skating. Two lakes on the place made a hunters' paradise for wild ducks and geese, and furnished ice, packed for the summer. A three-gallon ice cream freezer was on hand all the time, and Mother's good cooking drew visitors from miles around. Many parties were held. Father played the violin and Mother accompanied on the piano. Dancing was the favorite sport. The rugs were rolled up and the new hardwood floors made an ideal place to trip the light fantastic. The culture of other States had been transplanted to a North Dakota Prairie. Our family all were musical and ready to help in churches, clubs and community projects.

We rode horse back to a farm house six

miles away where our mail was picked up usually once a week. There were no fences or roads in those days.

I was one of a group of young people returning home after a dance at Steele, when the team was driven into an alkali bed, and the horses almost went out of sight. The boys got them loose from the sleigh, got them out one by one, and rubbed them down with sweaters and blankets. We pulled the sleigh out of the mire and all went on our way, reaching home in the wee small hours of the morning.

Father was diversified farmer after moving to North Dakota. He was a success in everything he undertook. Coming from Iowa where the tall corn grows, he experimented in raising corn and it did grow better every year and equaled or surpassed the quality of Iowa corn, although not as tall. He also had good horses and cattle, and engaged in dairying. A calf was trained to run the tread mill to separate the milk and cream and churn the butter. Mother shipped 20 pound tubs of butter to a college rooming house in Minneapolis.

When our father passed away at his home in 1916, Masonic Rites were held and Taps were blown at the graveside by J. Mossbrucker of Fort Lincoln. After the children had left home for college or marriage, mother moved to Kintyre. The buildings on Spring Valley Ranch were torn down or moved away. It is now a game preserve.

The accompanying picture was taken in 1903 with a plate camera, developed in a dark room in the cellar, and printed and finished by Leone. People came from miles around to have their pictures taken for relatives in other States. The favor was gladly given.

Submitted by Helen Barton Fischer,
90 years old. The last of the original
Sisco family.

SAVILLE

The adventure and promise of a new frontier lured Ernest Saville to leave his family and friends in Derby, England, where he had been born to William and Mary Saville Nov. 7th, 1876. He was only seventeen when his mother bought him a ticket directly to Plankenton, S. D. where an uncle was living and bade her young son goodbye.

Ernest worked on farms in that area of S. D. until he made a trip back to England in 1902 to see his family. A brother, Frank, returned with him, but they spent a short time in Canada working in coal mines until his brother could emigrate to the United States with him. Ernest came to Braddock after a time to visit the Martin Jepson family he had known in S. D. and especially to see their daughter, Sarah. The Jepson family had moved by emigrant cars to a farm 4½ miles west of Braddock.

Ernest and Sarah Jepson were married at her home on Nov. 30th, 1905. It was a cold stormy day, so the groom went to pick up the misister by team and sled so the wedding could take place. The newlyweds went to live on a homestead a few miles northeast of the Jepson farm in the small 2 room shack they had constructed that fall. Sarah had filed on one of few remaining homesteads in that area since Ernest had already used his right by filing on a quarter of land in the Wilton area. They continued to live on the farm near Braddock for 34 years and raised a family of nine children: Frank, Fred, Ada, Lee, Ray, Elsie, Earl, Vernae, and Maxine. As the family increased the original claim shack grew like Topsy to 7 rooms. In 1937 they retired and moved to Braddock where Ernest passed away in 1951. Sarah spent a few of her last years in a Bismarck nursing home and passed away in 1970. Sons Fred and Ray took over the farm and have continued to live on the original homestead site.

Sarah Jepson was one of early teachers in Emmons County. Her first 4 month term was in a German speaking community east of Temvik. As her pupils learned some English, she acquired some ability to speak German. Later she taught schools in the Dana and Wildrose districts for a salary of \$30 and \$35.

WENDELIN SCHNEIDER (1898-1976) OTTILIA HAAG SCHNEIDER (1896-1968)

Wendelin Schneider was born on a ship bound from Russia to the U.S. to Joe and Magdalena (Bertsch) Schneider. The family came to Emmons County and settled on a farm northeast of Strasburg. He married Ottilia Haag at Strasburg Jan. 12, 1920, and they farmed in the Strasburg area until moving into the city in 1966. They were the parents of Elizabeth (Bosch), Katie (Bosch), Helen (Holzer), Mary (Grinsteiner), Angie (Frison), Alvin, John and Mike.



L to r. Back row: Fred, Frank, Ada, Lee. Center: Mrs. Saville, Ray, Elsie, Mr. Saville, Earl. Front: Vernae, Maxine.

FRANK D. SMITH (1838-1927)

(Written by Mrs. Garry O'Callaghan, Sr.)

Frank D. Smith, grandfather of Sarrah Smith Clark, was born in Erie Co, New York. He served his country in the 2nd Wisconsin Cavalry during the Civil War. In 1890 he moved his family to a homestead in Emmons County east of the Glencoe Church. Always interested in politics, he served as a page boy at the Capitol at Bismarck for at least one session. After the death of his wife in 1912, he moved to Idaho.

L. D. SEEMAN (1875-1957)

Lafayette David Seeman, better known as "L. D.", was born at New Bremen, Ohio, the son of William and Carrie (Stehle) Seeman. As a boy, he moved with his family to Le Sueur, Minn., where he spent his early life in the mercantile business. While still living in Le Sueur, he married Carrie Holgate, a teacher.

In 1906 the family came to Linton where he became one of the largest livestock dealers in the State, handling several thousand head of cattle annually. He was one of the largest land owners in Emmons County and developed several subdivisions in Linton. His interests also included grain elevators, farming, garage and automobile sales businesses. He was one of the original organizers of the Linton Livestock Sales Co., and in 1909, became one of the first directors of the First National Bank of Linton.

During his years in Linton, he was liberal in his gifts toward community welfare. In 1918 he gave the city the land for Seeman Park, and later donated property to the Linton Public School for enlarging the school grounds.

The Seemans were the parents of one son, Levering L. of St. Louis, Mo.



L. to r: Janie Clark (Lee), Sherman Suverly and wife Eleanor, Dec. 1894

SHERMAN S. SUVERLY (1867-1935)

By Mrs. Garry O'Callaghan, Sr.

Sherman S. Suverly was born in Knoxville, Miss. He received his education there and at age 16 moved with his parents, the J. A. Suverlys, to Dakota where the family homesteaded on the bottom and bench land adjoining the Missouri river, near the old Gayton post office. He was one of the first pioneer settlers of the river country.

In Dec., 1894, Sherman was united in marriage with Eleanor (Nellie) Clark of Bismarck, daughter of pioneers, Mr. and Mrs. John Clark. They were the parents of ten children.

He farmed until he began working for Mr. Leach, who operated the ferry between Cannonball and Fort Rice. This was the only public crossing between Bismarck and Mobridge. He continued to run the ferry until 1914 when his boat was damaged beyond repair by the spring break-up of ice in the river. He then returned to his parents' homestead to help his brother George with the farming.



ALTA M. (BALES) SLEASING
1869-1957)

(From her autobiography)

After moving from Iowa, we spent our first summer in Potter County (S. Dak.) but it got very dry before fall and we had to haul all the water we used. We had decided that we didn't want to spend the winter in that part of the country, and in late October we started for Minot. One evening we stopped for the night at a farm house about 7 miles from the little village of LaGrace. The people were very nice and invited us in. During the evening this man, Kinsella by name, advised us against traveling any farther north so late in the year, and told us about the terrible blizzards. It was decided before we went to sleep that we would go no farther.

Father filed on a pre-emption (160 acres) so we soon had a place to live. There was a saw mill 2 miles away, where he found that he could get lumber to put up a shack for us to live in until he could arrange for something better. This was in Emmons County.

My sister Ellen and I did a lot of studying during those long winter evenings, after the others had gone to bed. Both of us taught school the following year.

I was married to Andrew M. Sleasing May 2, 1891. We moved onto our homestead when our eldest daughter, Ada May, was about six months old. I wish I could picture how little we had of material things, and how happy and hopeful we were for the future. We had only a one-room log house, a yoke of oxen, a wagon, a breaking plow, a harrow, two cows and a few chickens at the time we moved there. In the house we had a bed with two straw mattresses. When company came, which was often, we took one mattress off the bed and made a bed on the floor. We had a table, chairs, one small rocker, bureau, a cook stove, my sewing machine and a cupboard, which was a large packing box with shelves in it. I had papers fastened to the wall back of the stove and had most of my cooking utensils hung up there.

We had no fences, no barn or chicken coop. We kept the oxen and the cows on picket lines, but the poor chickens had an awful time to find a place to roost. They finally decided on the under part of the wagon, back of the double-trees. One day

Andrew had to make a trip to Winona, and was a little late getting home. The chickens were ready to go to roost, and when they saw him coming they went running to meet him. They ran along by the wagon till he stopped and dropped the chain and took the oxen away. By that time they had gone to roost!

Pioneer days, in spite of all the drawbacks and inconveniences, were wonderful. People were just like one grand big family.

Alta Bales had 8 brothers and sisters; Oliver, Mary Ellen, Grace, Roy, Sarah Jane, Nella, Eva and Charity. Mrs. Leslie (Martha Bales) Putnam was a niece. She has in her possession the Bales Family Record which dates back to 1678 in America. The Bales's were originally from Wales and England. They were Quakers—later Methodists. Her grandmother was the first charter member of the Dale Church which she helped to organize.

STEVEN "KID" SILK (1854-1931)

After "Kid" Silk enlisted in the army, he came to Dakota from Penn. as a member of the 17th infantry stationed at Fort Yates. He served there for a considerable time, taking part in several skirmishes with the Indians that harassed the settlers in the early days. He was mustered out of the army in the early '80s, and that same year married a Sioux Indian woman. They came across the river, settling on land near the old town of Winona. He lived there continuously for 50 years.

The old stage road running from Bismarck to Fort Pierre passed by his door and the Silk's home was known as a place where weary and hungry travelers were welcome. He was a true friend of the Indian and his counsel was sought and relied upon by the red men.

Taking a prominent part in the early political activities of the county, he was well known by the State's political leaders and his visits to the capitol city resulted in colorful write-ups in the Bismarck Tribune announcing his appearance.

The Silks were the parents of three sons and three daughters.

THE GEORGE SERR FAMILY

George Serr was born at Worms, South Russia, Mar. 27, 1877. There he married Johanna Stoppe in 1897 and they came to America in 1903, settling on a homestead in the Temvik vicinity. Mr. Serr was a charter member and helped build the Sand Creek church and was Sunday School superintendent there for many years.

Mrs. Serr died during the flu epidemic in 1918. Mr. Serr passed away in 1941.

The photo was taken in 1915. Front row 1 to r—Freida, Mr. Serr holding Albert, Emma, Mrs. Serr holding Adolph, and Christine. Back row: Edward, Lydia and Caroline.



MICHAEL SENGER (1847-1917)
BARBARA SCHUMACHER SENGER
(1850-1915)

Michael Senger and his wife, Barbara, came to the United States in 1886. They left Strasburg, Russia in March, taking a train to Bremen, Germany, and from there sailed to New York. Again they took a train, this time for Dakota Territory, stopping at Menno, and then to Ipswich. By wagon they made the last leg of their journey to their homestead 9 miles northeast of Hague on the Little Beaver. Their little daughter, Eva, was born very shortly after their arrival in the new land. They journeyed to Aberdeen to have the baby baptized and to have their portrait taken, so the relatives in Russia could be assured that all was well.

Other children were Johannes, Christ, Ludwig, Lawrence, Barbara (Fischer), Anton, Katharina (Thomas), Joseph and Michael Jr.

Eva grew to womanhood on the government claim and married Sebastian Schmidt. They moved to their own homestead only 3 miles from that of her parents. The Schmidt children were Alice (Matter), Frank, Ralph and Rose (Heinz).

RAY SPLONSKOWSKI

Ray Splonskowski came to Braddock with his parents and younger brother, Edwin, in 1913 when he was 2 years old, from Farmingdale, S. Dak. Ray was a potato grower and milked Holstein cattle. He still is a grain farmer and raises cattle 3 miles northeast of Braddock. He married Mildred Kippes from S. Dak. on Oct. 16, 1934.

Eleven children were born to the Splonskowskis: Mary (Richter), Agnes (Vetter), John, Helen (Richter), Anne (Hauer), Paul, Francis, Marvin, Gerald, Rita and Alice.



Back l to r: Agnes, Mary, Ray, Mildred, Ann, Paul, Marvin. Front: John, Helen, Rita, Alice, Jerry and Francis.



MARTIN F. SCHALL (1894-1972)

Martin F. Schall, born at Eureka, S. Dak., came to Hague with his parents, Jacob J. and Katherine (Mitzel) Schall when he was 15 years old. His father operated a hardware and International Harvester Implement business until 1948, with Martin participating. After that time it was a corporation headed by Martin and operated by him and his brother, Ray. The implement business was discontinued in 1966 and the hardware business closed in 1971.

On Feb. 25, 1918, while serving in the U.S. Army, he married Elizabeth Fischer, student nurse, in the chapel of St. Alexius Hospital, Bismarck.

In addition to operating a business at Hague, he had at various times been president of the Hague School board and the N. Dak. Implement Dealer's Association.

The Schall's children are Rodney, Leo and Mary Ann (Herian). In addition to their own children, they have been parents to a number of Mrs. Schall's nephews and nieces; namely Herman, Leo and Daniel Fischer, and Clarence and Loretta Fischer (Reede).

EARL H. SMITH

Earl H. Smith was born at Rochester, Minn., and attended grade and high school there. Looking westward, he decided to join his older sister, Stella (later Mrs. Wm. Johnson), in the Linton area where she was teaching. When he arrived, all of the city of Linton was situated in what is now known as the Old Town section.

His first position here was in the Bank of Linton as assistant cashier for E. A. Crain, the owner.

When Linton expanded to the east, the village was organized. Records show that the board of trustees held its first meeting Aug. 7, 1906. In attendance were Trustees A. N. Junge, A. W. Sims and W. O. Irwin—and Clerk E. H. Smith. He appeared as clerk the last time on city records dated Mar. 3, 1913.

By this time he had established a reputation for keeping good records, so he was appointed clerk of the school board, then served 9 years as an elected member of the school board. He was appointed City Auditor and was in office during the time the city planned and installed the water and sewer systems.

When Ed Graf resigned as city treasurer, the appointment went to E. H. Smith. Records show that he was elected treasurer in 1930 and served in that capacity until retiring in 1971.

All of the office listed above were held in addition to his regular work. He was employed by the First Bank of Linton several years, then bought the abstract business from L. A. Weatherly in 1911 and operated it until he sold it to W. W. Brandt in 1954.

Mr. Smith maintains his home in Linton and has established a reputation as an expert gardener and "horticulturist".

He married Jeannette McCulloch of Mayville, Dec. 6, 1911. They became the parents of three children, Lyle H., Byron and Lorna (Eby). Mrs. Smith died Jan. 28, 1962.



DR. CLAUDE O. SMITH (1873-1925)

Dr. Claude O. Smith came to Linton with his wife, Mertie, and father, Clint Smith, shortly after the town was founded in 1902, to practice dentistry. His father was a photographer, and after his death, Dr. Smith assumed that business in addition to his profession. While not a photographer himself, for many years he had Don L. Tracy conduct this branch of the business. Later Mrs. Smith took up the work and operated the photo shop.

He was also a musician of more than ordinary ability and for years kept the Linton Band together as a live organization. Through his tutorship they gained considerable prominence throughout the State.

The Smiths had one daughter, Zona (Englerth).



DONALD STEVENSON (1833-1908)
LYDIA STONE STEVENSON
(1841-1911)

Donald Stevenson was one of the State's best known early ranchers. He filled freighting, hay and wood contracts at many frontier army posts including Ft. Abercrombie, Ransom, Rice, Lincoln, Yates, Stevenson, Buford, Keogh and Custer. He established the first ranch in the middle part of the Cannonball country at a point where the old Bismarck-Deadwood stage trail crossed that stream in 1885. When he ran a regular line of freight teams between Bismarck and the Black Hills, his family remained at their Emmons Co. home near Glencoe. Their daughter Lydia, and son Charles, were born on the "D.S." Ranch. Lydia is believed to be the first white child born in the county.

Don was the first elected Treasurer of Emmons Co. and served as a state representative in the legislature. He will always be remembered in Emmons County as a real "trail blazer".

JOHN STANTON (1870-1960)

John and Emily Stanton came from Spring Valley, Minn. to homestead in Sec. 20, 135-75 in 1901. Their first home was a sod shack in which they lived in the summer, returning to Minnesota for the winter.

In 1905 they built a two story shack which they used until their frame house was completed in 1908. They often had their second story bedroom occupied by travellers going by buggy from Linton to Steele or visa versa, as many people thought there was too little privacy in the Williamsport Hotel.

This farm, called the "Sulphur Springs Farm", is still in the family. The Stanton's children were Leo, Arthur, Myles, Francis, Agnes (Gassman) and Victor.

NATHAN S. SHEFFIELD (1870-1959)

Nathan S. Sheffield, born in Illinois, was educated and became a school teacher in Iowa. After coming to Emmons County in 1907, he homesteaded in Dakem Township, and taught county schools for 20 years. In 1924 he moved to Linton and worked in the Emmons County Free Press office as assistant editor and news reporter. For a number of years he served as school board member, and became City Librarian. He was well known for his poetry and other aesthetic writings.

On Apr. 18, 1926, he married Eva Dockter Schemkenberger, daughter of the Gottlieb Dockters, who had homesteaded in Dakem in 1889. She was born Sept. 21, 1889 in a headerbox, as their sod house was not yet built.

Mr. Sheffield adopted her four children by a previous marriage. They are Esther (Maisch), Eva (Braaten), Neil and Austin.

ANTON SENGER (1872-1950)
MARY ANNA EISENZIMMER
SENGER (1875-1948)

(As told by Anton Senger)

"In our family when we left our home in Strasburg, South Russia, were my parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Senger, myself, four brothers and two sisters. I was the eldest son, being 14 years of age.

"In the fall of 1885 my father sold his farm and turned all his property into cash. The next spring in March we left for New York in a party of ten families. We had second class quarters on the boat and spent 11 days on the Atlantic. I will never forget that trip. For 5 days I never got out of my bed and I was the sickest I have ever been.

PHILIP E. SCHENKENBERGER
(1899-1971)

Philip E. Schenkenberger, better known as Ed, was born at Scotland, S. Dak. to Philip and Margaretha (Ulner) Schenkenberger and came to the Temvik area in 1908. He married Clara T. Kiehn at South Haven, Minn. in 1923. They farmed near Temvik until 1967, when they moved to Linton. Mrs. Schenkenberger died August 29, 1968. He married Mrs. Johanna Rodenburg Sept. 20, 1969 at Linton.

During his many years in Emmons County, Mr. Schenkenberger held numerous positions. He was a committeeman for the Agricultural Adjustment Act in the 1930's and 40's, chairman of the Machinery Rationing Board during World War II and director of the Federal Land Bank Board for about 10 years.

The Schenkenberger's were parents of two children: Clark and Vera.

"We spent one day in New York and then took the train for Menno, S.D., where my father bought his farming equipment—2 yoke of oxen at \$120, a span of horses at \$300 and 6 cows at \$20 apiece. He felt he had made a good deal as they were selling for about twice that amount in Ipswich.

After a 5-day trip we reached our homestead 9 miles northwest of Hague on the Little Beaver. We lived in the covered wagon for a few days until our shack was built. We were on the north end of the settlement and from our place north, our nearest neighbors were the people living in Williamsport."

In October, 1894, Anton married Mary Anna Eisenzimmer at St. John's Church in McIntosh County.



Anton Senger family, l to r: Magdalena, Katherine, Mary, Julia, Rose, Mary Eva, Barbara, John, Anton Senger, Tony and Mary Anna Eisenzimmer Senger.

FRANK SPLONSKOWSKI

Frank Splonskowski and his family moved in 1913 from Farmingdale, S. D., to a farm 1½ miles east of Braddock. He was a grain farmer, potato grower, and raised and milked purebred Holsteins.

Frank and his wife Elizabeth had eleven children. They are Raymond, Edwin (Father Joseph), Arthur, Joseph (Father George), Mary (Sister Anita), Veronica (Sister Angelica), Loretta (Sister David), Leo, Wilfred (Father Wilfred), Anna, and Rose. Frank died Oct. 9, 1951, and his wife, Elizabeth died Dec. 1, 1968.

Ray lives and farms on a farm 3 miles northeast of Braddock. Father Joseph is in Bogota, Columbia, S.A., doing mission work. Arthur lives in Bismarck and is foreman for Fettig Concrete. Father George was killed in a car accident in June 1958. Sister Anita teaches in St. Anthony School, Hoven, S. D. Sister Angelica teaches in St. Gertrude High School, Raleigh. Sister David is a librarian in Aberdeen, S. D. Leo is the manager of a dairy farm at Parker's Prairie, Minn. Father Wilfred lives in Selfridge where he is pastor of St. Philomena Church and Sacred Heart Church, Solen. Anne and her husband live and farm south of Kintyre. Rose and her husband live and farm south of Raleigh.

Frank was known as the potato king. In one year, Frank and his sons raised 10,000 bushels of potatoes. The neighbors and outside help assisted in the harvesting.

Many business people find the name, Splonskowski, a hard one to spell. The name is of Polish origin even though Frank's father emigrated from Germany where he was a legal citizen. He came from that part of Germany close to Poland.

ALICE STEWART (1890-1966)

Alice Stewart and her mother came from Mayville to Linton in August, 1915, to visit her father, Joseph M. Stewart, and brother, Lloyd, who were temporarily publishing the Emmons County Free Press. While here, the local school board persuaded her to be a substitute teacher. The following year both Alice and her father were hired in their respective positions on a permanent basis.

She left teaching in 1928 when she was appointed postmistress in Linton, returning to her profession in 1936. During her 39 years as teacher of Linton 3rd grade pupils, she saw duty in 4 different buildings, and was named grade school principal when the new High School was ready for occupancy. A special feature of her 3rd grade was the Rhythm Band. They performed for many local functions, and were always popular, especially with the parents.

At a reception held in her honor on May 14, 1959, it was disclosed that she had taught more than 1,000 pupils, her largest class having been 56 and the smallest 19. On her retirement, she assumed the duties of librarian at the Linton Public Library, a position she held until her death.



Front l to r: Veronica (Sr. Angelica), Mary (Sr. Anita), Frank, Elizabeth, Loretta (Sr. David). Back row: Arthur, Ray, Rose, Joseph (Fr. George), Wilfred (Fr. Wilfred), Edwin (Fr. Joseph), Anna and Leo.

JESSAMINE SLAUGHTER

Mrs. Jessamine Slaughter Burgum, a well-known North Dakota author and aunt of former Attorney General Leslie R. Burgum, once taught school in the Emmonsburg and Winchester school districts. In letters written in 1957 to the Linton City Librarian, she describes her stay in Emmons County with the Bart Lee family and added, "I have many pleasant memories of the school months I spent there and promised to return the next fall. However, I got married that fall so I never went back to Emmons County. I bought a riding horse that spring, a white pony that I was told belonged to 'Bull Head' or 'Tanka Pa', the Indian policeman who killed Sitting Bull, who with other Indian police had been sent to bring Sitting Bull to Fort Yates. Bull Head was killed also, so I was told when the band of horses were brought to Emmonsburg to sell. I planned to ride the horse home to Bismarck and then to Washburn. Shortly after, the horse ran away. I advertised her in the Emmons County Record and the Bismarck Tribune for I thought she had run back to Emmons Co., but got no reply.

Two weeks later my future husband (J. A. Burgum) called at the school to say a strange white horse had jumped his pasture fence and was mingling with his herd. He was told the schoolteacher at Weller was advertising for a stray horse—so our romance began. My parents called it 'The White Horse Romance'.

so Mr. Sorem went with him to the lumber yard and helped him load. The following Monday he was standing almost in the same place when Mr. Bier again came to town for lumber. The latter invited Mr. Sorem home for dinner, then showed him 80 acres joining his farm which was still available. Mr. Sorem liked the people and the location so he filed on the land. The following spring Mr. Sorem and his father-in-law, Thor Olson, came back in an immigrant car on the Soo Line. As soon as he had a house started, the families followed. They lived there until 1925 when they sold the farm to Roy Sparks and moved to Braddock to spend the rest of their lives. Their only child was Pearl Josephine (Reamann).



ROBERT P. SCHLOSSER
(1920-1967)

CATHERINE ERNST SCHLOSSER
(1920-1973)

Robert P. Schlosser, son of Peter of Braddock, married Catherine Ernst in 1948, the ceremony performed by her uncle, Rev. Cyril B. Ernst, a former pastor of Braddock. Catherine was the first woman named to the Emmons County FHA Committee. Their farm is now owned by their children: Rosalie, Marilyn, Roberta, Charlene, and Francine.

HENRY AND THEA SOREM

Henry and Thea Sorem were living near Worthington, Minnesota, when they heard of the opportunities offered in Emmons County. In the fall of 1906, Mr. Sorem came to Braddock. He was standing near the post office reading a letter from Mrs. Sorem when a friendly man started to talk to him. The gentleman was L. L. Bier. He had come after lumber for a new granary



The Peter F. Schmidt family, 1940. Back row, 1 to r: Peter Jr., Reinhold, Edward, Otto, Emil. Middle row, Christian, Mrs. Schmidt, Peter Sr., Ted. Front row: Susanna, Louise, Lydia, Helyn.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN VAN BOVEN

The pioneering spirit, coupled with the desire for the free, rich land of Dakota, urged John Van Boven on by mule team over the vast prairies of Emmons county where he took up a homestead near Westfield in 1886. He was born in Staphorst, Province of Overijssel, the Netherlands, came to America when he was 20, and spent a year in Michigan and another in Nebraska.

On Aug. 8, 1891, he was united in marriage to Tena Haak of Hull. After living on their homestead for about a year, their home and property was destroyed by a prairie fire which swept the country. It was at this time that they decided to move and take up another homestead one mile east and a half mile south of Hull. The couple engaged in farming until 1930 when they retired and moved into Hull. Mr. Van Boven died at the age of 78.

Their children were Harry, Rena, Gerrit, Bessie, John and Cornelius.

ANDREW WALLMAN CHARLOTTE GREEN WALLMAN (1896-1959)

Andrew's parents, Jacob and Sarah (Wipf) lived in Winona in the early days. Jacob had worked for Jack McCrory, was at various times a bouncer in one of the Winona saloons, and ferry captain between Winona and Yates.

Andrew spent his first 11 years in Winona, and remembers most of the early local settlers: Duncans, Wilsons, Ashcraft, Ostrums, Buckley, Buckner, Henderson, Spicer, Hill, Pitts, Waldrons, Flynn and Stiles.

Andrew and Charlotte were married in 1913. Their children were Mildred (Nagel), Lawrence, Everett, Gladys (Tracy) and Esther (Ramsey).

GARRET VANDER VORST (1887-1958)

Garret Vander Vorst, prominent Westfield native, was born Mar. 2, 1887, a son of Johannes and Winnie (Reamstra) Vander Vorst.

He was married to Bertha Van Beek on Oct. 13, 1910. They farmed 2 miles southwest of Westfield until they retired in 1946.

He was well known throughout the county, having served on the Agricultural Adjustment Administration board from 1934-1947, was chairman of KEM Electric board of directors from 1944-1953, headed the Emmons County Soil Conservation District board and was chairman of the Co. School Reorganization board.

Their children were Hannes, Edward, Wilbur, Dorothy (Van Beek), Harley and Clifford.

RAYMOND VOLK (1863-1944)

Raymond Volk was a resident of the County for 40 years, and was a pioneer merchant-banker in Hague.

Born in Odessa, Russia, he married in 1890, and they came to America three years later and to Hague in 1904. He engaged in the mercantile business, had an interest in the Hague Bank and at the same time served as a partner in a number of lumber yards in both North and South Dakota. It was during his residence in this southern Emmons County town that he was county commissioner for 16 years.

They were the parents of Jake, Kathryn, Joe, Martha (Wolf), Pius, Amelia, Barbara (Fitzgerald), Joan (Willis), Ann (Waldron), and Anton R. Mrs. Volk passed away in 1920, and Mr. Volk made his home in Linton after his retirement from active business.

PETER F. SCHMIDT (1872-1942) KAROLINA HUETHER SCHMIDT (1871-1946)

After their marriage in 1890, the Schmidts with their family came to South Dakota in 1898 from Russia. At first Mr. Schmidt worked in S.D., but a cousin, Frank Temple, was encouraging people to come to Temvik where he had taken his own claim. They and relatives, the Fred Pfaffs, arrived here in 1905. From 1913 to 1917, Peter Schmidt managed the flour mill at Temvik, but returned to farming, which was what he liked best. After World War I and during the depression, the family moved to Idaho.

Their daughter writes:—

I remember, father and mother, about 1908, built a house of sandstone which was obtained from nearby "Sand Hill". One night there was a big electric storm. Mother woke us all, and just as we were getting out of bed to sit up during the storm, lightning struck the house, came down the gabled end beside the window between two beds where four of us slept. Mother piled all the bedding on the floor for they were afraid of fire, but there wasn't any; just singed the wall paper where the lightning traveled through the bedroom and front room, but did not touch where the boys were sleeping. Chris, my brother, had a new accordion in a box under one bed, and that was singed too. Next morning father found two of his best horses dead from the lightning. I was sick from the smell of sulphur. Even after all those years, I can still smell that same odor when someone lights a match.

Next morning at breakfast, father and mother both prayed, thanking God for our being alive. Then each of us older children prayed, and we all sang Praise God from Whom all Blessings Flow.

Father was always active in the church. He and the neighbors built the Sand Creek Evangelical Lutheran Church, and he was Sunday School superintendent for many years.

Submitted by
Louise (Otto) Schenkenberger

ROY BALES (1877-1945)

AGNES GORE BALES (1883-1950) (Submitted by Martha Bales Putnam)

Roy Bales, son of Wm. L. and Elmiranda Reynolds Bales, homesteaded in southern Emmons Co. in 1906. The Leslie Putnams still farm his old homestead, as well as that of Clifford Putnam.

When Roy was 9 years old, he had erysipelas of the shin bone. A doctor came 25 miles, operated on the dining table with his parent's aid and charged \$25.00. His two sisters sat on the woodpile huddled together as they heard the saw. For 6 weeks, while the shell of bone healed, they took turns watching to see that he did not break the bone.

He was married Feb. 12, 1901 to Agnes Gore. They were the parents of Mildred (Winkle), Clinton, Martha (Putnam), Harold and Iris (Schoepflin-Brown).



Peter and Theodora Schloesser



Karl and Margaret Schloesser

KARL, WILLIAM, PETER AND KATHRYN SCHLOESSER

By Marilyn Schlosser

Four of the six children of Katherine Krei and William Schloesser of Schneffelsrath, Germany, left their native country to emigrate to the States, and eventually, to Braddock.

William left home in 1893 to try farming in Minnesota and South Dakota, traveling by covered wagon. In 1902 he and Karl came by immigration car from Watertown, S. Dak., to Braddock. Both these brothers homesteaded 4 to 5 miles northeast of Braddock. In the meantime, William had married Matilda Dietlein of Perham, Minnesota, and had two children. In 1903 Karl married Margaret Zirbes of Watertown, and they reared 5 children and spent 40 years on the homestead farm.

Kate Schloesser joined her brothers and filed on 80 acres east of Karl's land. When she would have lost her homestead, William suggested that his brother-in-law, Peter Dietlein, buy it on relinquishment. Pete took this advice and bought Kate's land for \$1.00 per acre.

Their youngest brother, Peter, came to the U.S. at the age of 28 in 1903. At William's request, Peter came by wagon and took over his farm. William and Matilda, and sister Kate, then returned to Dent, Minn. where they opened a hotel and restaurant.

In 1912 Peter proved his claim and

received the papers signed by Pres. Taft, and the following year became a naturalized citizen. At that time it was customary for a gentleman to be reasonably situated in life before embarking on marriage. Peter, at 38, had a dwelling, farm, horses and machinery; so that fall he visited William in Minnesota. For quite some time he had been exchanging letters with Matilda's younger sister, Theodora, age 24. Because of a misunderstanding, Peter cut his visit short and returned to Braddock alone, but an exchange of letters soon cleared the air. Theodora came by train and stayed with her brother, Peter Dietlein, until 29 Sept. 1913 when she married Peter at her brother's home. Theirs was the first wedding in the Catholic mission of Braddock.

Home for the newly-weds was a two-room shack with a lean-to. The first three children, Dorothy, Evelyn and Robert, were born there. Furnishings were a table, chairs, cupboard, stove and two beds. Living quarters became more crowded until Peter ended up sleeping in the lean-to. In 1924 he built the present house, paid for by the proceeds from the rye crop that year. Here the youngest daughter, Margaret, was born, her twin brother, stillborn.

Peter and Theodora planted trees around the farmstead by hand. Rocks and large boulders on their fields were moved by horsepower or by dynamite which was dangerous but effective. Peter built the barn, two granaries, chicken coop, and shop, all still in use. He donated land for a country schoolhouse and helped build the Catholic Church. He died in 1966, and Theodora lives in Bismarck at present.

BERNARD LAWRENCE THORSEN (1867—1955)

Bernard Lawrence Thorsen, born in Stavanger, Norway, graduated from the Norwegian Navigation Academy and served in the Norwegian merchant fleet for 23 years, attaining the rank of Captain.

In 1888 he married Anna Petreg Paulsen. They came to the U.S. in 1905 and settled on a homestead in the Glanavon country and lived there many years. Mrs. Thorsen died in 1945.

Their children were Ella (Kirkoff), Thor, Hilda (Tracy), Elizabeth (Arnold Schmalz), Clara (Rudolph Schmalz), Anna (Arthur Schmalz), and Anton.

CHRIST M. THOMPSON (1885—1955)

Christ M. "Andy Gump" Thompson, a well known Emmons County riverman, operated a ferry across the Missouri River west of Linton, near Pollock and near Fort Yates for 20 years.

He was born Nov. 24, 1885 in Kragero, Norway. After coming to the U.S. in 1907, we worked in Minnesota logging camps before coming to Emmons County to operate his ferry.

H. B. TUTTLE (1867-1935)

Harvey B. Tuttle, better known as "Josh", played a picturesque part in the development of the new northwest, particularly that of the Missouri Slope country. During his service in the army he took part in the historical Sitting Bull campaign which resulted in the killing of the famous Sioux chief. For two years he was a post rider carrying dispatches between Fort Yates, Lincoln, Totten, Benton, Keogh and Buford. He made these trips on horseback, taking two mounts to be used in relays. Traveling was done always at night and his only bed was his blanket spread out on the prairie with his saddle for a pillow. Transportation of prisoners from Fort Yates to Leavenworth, Kansas, and Washington, D.C. was also a duty intrusted to him.

He was a member of the U.S. Army's champion baseball team developed at Fort Yates. With Jerry Hart as pitcher and Josh as catcher, the team left the Fort traveling to the west coast and playing all the army teams enroute. From there they toured the country to the east coast and back home, playing in every State in the Union with the exception of two, and not losing a game. Those were the days when fielders' gloves and catchers' mitts were unknown to baseball players and Josh had to stand behind the batter and catch the balls barehanded.

Probably the most important game played around here in those days was when the team played Mandan right after they returned from their trip. Ex-Congressman Tom Hall was a member of the Mandan team and the game was a hard fought battle, with Mandan the winner.

Following his discharge from the army in 1892 at Yates, he went to Eureka where he worked in grain warehouses. At that time Eureka was the world's greatest primary wheat market. The town boasted of 40 grain elevators and warehouses.

He was married to Martha Gatzke in 1895. In the winter of 1898, with their two children, they migrated to Emmons County, settling on a homestead 13 miles west of the present city of Linton. The remainder of his life he spent on the old homestead where he was engaged in grain farming and stock raising.

CARL B. THOMPSON (1883-1967)

Carl B. Thompson was born in Erger-sund, Norway where he grew up learning the blacksmith and plumbing trades in his father's shop. He also served a year in the Norwegian army and came to the U.S. in March, 1907. He was employed at Bismarck by the Wachter Transfer Co. as a blacksmith until 1915.

At Bismarck, on Oct. 20, 1913, he married Gertie Winterton. Two years later they moved to Kintyre where he and a brother, Louis, opened a blacksmith shop. Carl came to Linton in 1926 to work in the Haugse shop. Later he bought the Jonathan Hoff shop and went into business for himself.

The Thompsons had three children: Sylvia (McGee), Gerald and Kenneth.

PETER VETSCH

Peter Vetsch, born in Selz, Russia, was in the Russian Army 1884-5. He and his friend, Wendelin Schall, had been given a two-months' leave to visit at home. While on furlough, the two decided to leave the country, so pooled their money to finance their trip. One of their neighbors knew of a Jew who would help them out of Russia, so they gave him \$100 to help them cross the border. It was necessary for them to buy beer and other liquor for various people along this underground path to America. It was really an imaginary "underground railroad", for they could have crossed the Russian border as easily without the help of these promoters as with it.

They spent about a month on the way—eleven days on the sea, the three days waiting at Bremen and two or three days from New York to Ipswich by rail, and the rest of the time was spent in trying to elude the Army officers in Russia. They had spent all but \$3 of \$457 on the trip. They brought only the clothing they wore, and they were exceedingly dirty—even "lousy"—when they arrived. Peter's cousin, Mrs. John Senger, helped the pair get rid of their lice, washed their clothes, etc. so they could find work. He went to a store in Ipswich and was hired by a farmer for \$140 for the year.

Two years later he found land that had been left by a homesteader, and went 75 miles on foot to see this man. He paid him \$17 for his rights and took the train to Aberdeen where there was a land office, and filed on the land in the winter of 1888. Joseph Hoffart helped him build a two-room sod house, with the rafters made of poplar wood. Across the top of the roof they laid boards covered with tar paper and then applied a layer of sod. It was so water-proof that it never leaked in the eleven years they used the house. The first year his brother and sister-in-law, the Balzer Vetschs, came to live with him.

He was married to Katherine Goldade in 1889. Shortly after they were married, they took a team of oxen and picked a load of buffalo bones for which they received \$12 at Napoleon. They bought enough groceries with this money to last until after threshing in the fall.

MR. AND MRS. O. M. VIE

O. M. Vie was born in Nome, N. Dak. and came to Braddock in May, 1903, where he worked in the Doerschlag Store. In 1907 he went into the furniture business, but the next year he and D. Yeater opened a general merchandise establishment. His brother-in-law, Frank Long, bought Yeater's interest and "Vie and Long" were in business until 1928.

Mrs. Vie was born in Iowa and came to Braddock in 1903 as a teacher in the Braddock School. She and Mr. Vie were married Aug. 18, 1909. They had four children, Arden, Eldon, Edgar and Evelyn.



HAL P. TRACY (1867—1955)

(From an autobiography printed in the "Fibs, Facts and Fancies" column in the Bismarck Tribune, May 1938 at the request of the Editor).

I arrived in East Smithfield, Penn., on Nov. 16, 1867. I am told that my mother and a doctor were the principals on the reception committee. If I had been born in Snyder county instead of East Smithfield, I would have been one of the Pennsylvania Dutch, as it was I escaped with a Scotch-Irish sentence.

By 1884, Father had been doing some scouting around the country to find, if possible, some spot where the native grass was lush, where cattle and other stock could graze unhindered by fences. Such a place he found on Cat Tail Creek in southern Emmons County, and later we trekked to that part of the country and settled there for good. In 1887 my brother took unto himself a wife, and in 1888 I did the same. My brother and I had been partners all these years until he moved to Pollock to engage in business.

Neighbors were few and far between in those days. Fort Yates, a military post, was 15 miles west, just across the Missouri river. Our nearest market was Eureka, 52 miles southeast, where we hauled our produce for many years. From 1890 to 1898 my brother and I operated a freight line between Eureka and Winona, a distance of 62 miles. Our first freight was oats for Major Pitts, who ran a store at Winona for H. F. Douglas of Fort Yates. We received 10 cents a bushel. After that we handled anything we could get on our wagons. I remember G. W. once hauled a corpse. I always preferred a live one. One of our greatest troubles was in hauling whiskey on this long trip over rough roads. The jarring seemed to have a tendency to loosen the hoops. Sometimes there would be a nail hole where the hoop had been. We would hustle and get an empty tomato can to catch the amber fluid which we would rub on the horses' shoulders to keep them

tough. Then we would drive the hoop back and resume our journey.

As the years passed, railroads came nearer and the homesteaders absorbed the range. Williamsport was the first county seat of Emmons County, and might have still been there, but the politicians came along one day and stole all the county records and took them over to Linton.

A lot of stuff has been written about the wild and woolly west, but we still take our oath that 99 percent of the stories you have read existed only in the mind of those who write this stuff. It was new here. Occasionally some guy got tough, but no one seemed afraid of him, and when he sobered up the next morning they gave him back his shooting irons and some good advice. He usually scrambled. There were disagreeable things happening, such as the Spicer murder, but the same things happen today. I accompanied the expedition that went after Sitting Bull, in the capacity of a driver of a transport wagon, but did not get near the firing line. The old time ranchers were honorable and upright men. They accepted you for what you desired to be.

Following the death of my wife in 1909, I married a Norwegian lady, Hilda Thorsen of Stavanger, Norway, in hopes of improving the Norwegian race, and I think I have.

THE GEORGE SCHMIDT FAMILY

In 1888 George Schmidt, his wife and four children ranging in age from 3 weeks to 7 years, left their home in Russia and came to America, arriving at Ipswich on May 8th. Mrs Schmidt's brother met them, so they stayed with him until November. Although it was very late in the season to move, they left Ipswich in a lumber wagon drawn by a yoke of oxen, while their one and only cow trailed behind. Fortune smiled on them, as they located a homestead about 14 miles east of where Linton now stands. They built a two room soddie: one room for the family and the other for the livestock.

During the first years of their homestead life, Mr. Schmidt was obligated to work for other people in order that he might earn enough to provide for their children. Money being almost impossible to get, the anxious young mother often worked for other people also, accepting a little cornmeal for the day's pay. At the close of the day's task, she would run the entire distance home to see and feed her hungry children who had been left alone all day.

When the Schmidt family came to their homestead, they found the Edward Braddock family living nearby. Much of their success in the years that followed was due to the sound suggestions made to them by the Braddocks, who proved to be not only able advisors, but enduring friends.

The Schmidts made the original homestead their permanent abode for many years, and by dint of hard work and careful management, they added to it until it grew into a farm of 880 acres of well improved and unencumbered land.



DR. FELIX F. VONNEGUT (1895-1965)

Bill Fischer of the RECORD graphically described the life of a small town doctor:

"When Dr. Vonnegut began practicing medicine in Hague in 1922, he often had to get up in the middle of the night, board a sleigh, buggy or wagon and depend on horses to get him to a patient's home. This mode of transportation limited the area he could cover and the number of patients he could see. Then came the era of the automobile and somewhat better roads. Now he could get up in the middle of the night and travel farther and faster. The peak of progress came when the Linton hospital went into operation. Now he gets up in the middle of the night, walks to the hospital to treat patients—and hasn't been out of the city limits since the hospital opened."

Felix F. Vonnegut was born at Jersey City, N.J., the son of Clemens and Louise (Rinke) Vonnegut. In 1905 he moved with his family to Muenster, Germany, where he attended the Oberrealschule, graduating in 1914. The next two years he studied medicine in Muenster University, continuing his education in Bonn University during 1916-17. That fall he registered as a student of medicine in the University of Rostock, Mecklenburg, where he was graduated in 1919. On returning to America, he spent several months in Canada, then came to the States, and located at Hague in Emmons County.

He moved to Linton in 1943 and joined the medical staff of the Linton Hospital when it was completed in 1953. According to his records, he delivered at least 4,725 babies during his years in the county.

Dr. Vonnegut married Hildegard Franke at Rostock, Germany, on Aug. 11, 1920. They were the parents of three children: Ursula (Allison), Ilsa (Schall), and Walter who died as an infant.

MAMIE L. (WADE) WEEDEN

(From a letter about old Winona to the Historical Society written by Mrs. Weeden of Mandan, N.D.)

In the winter of 1875-76, my father lived in what the inhabitants chose to call

"Devil's Colony", just across the Missouri River from the Standing Rock Indian Agency. John Manning and Barney Lannigan lived on the piece of land under squatter's rights but afterward sold out to John McCrory, Sr. who turned it into a very successful stock ranch. This piece of property was at, or very near to, what afterward became the town of Winona. The townsite was surveyed in 1884.

My brother, Frank Wade, was born there in 1888 and I in 1893. There were no hospitals, just good hearted women!

"There were no sidewalks in town, only steps leading up to the wooden platforms in front of stores. I can remember my father buying me a popcorn ball from a barrel of the delicacy that sat right out on the street in front of a store. Maybe the flies DID walk on them, but it didn't hurt me, for I have lived 82 long years and still have a pretty active stomach.

Of course, there was a town pump and everyone tended to his own sewage system. The good old sun did the purifying and the disinfecting with the help of a little carbolic acid.

At one time Mrs. John McCrory and Ordelia Parks churned butter, packed it in wooden firkins and shipped it up the Missouri river by boat to the Eaton brothers who were just starting their Dude Ranch on the little Missouri.

Mail came down by stagecoach from Bismarck. I had traveled this route as a passenger in the late 1890s.

Mrs. Thomas Spicer organized and taught the first Sunday School and her husband preached the gospel, and married and buried people when the occasions arose. Both of these good people, who never did anyone a wrong, were murdered in 1897 along with four others who belonged to the Spicer family.

No one in those days ever dreamed that the old Winona townsite would one day lie at the bottom of a lake formed by the Oahe dam; such a change by the progress of time! But some of old one have lived to see just THAT.

Note: After writing the above story, Mrs. Weeden passed away Sept. 15, 1975.

JOSEPH VOLK, JR. (1892-1967)

Joseph Volk, Jr. was the son of Joseph and Rosalia (Glass) Volk, born in South Russia. The family came to this country in 1898, settling first at Eureka, S. D., then near Herreid for a time. They came to the Winona area of Emmons County in 1900.

When it was time for him to attend school, Father Bernard Strassmeier persuaded the Volks to allow their son to attend the Catholic Mission School at Fort Yates. He made many lasting friendships among his Indian classmates.

He married Barbara Fischer at St. Bernard's Church Nov. 16, 1908. They moved to Linton in 1917.

In 1922 he was elected sheriff of Emmons County and was re-elected in 1924. In the early 1930s he operated a ferry over the Missouri at Winona. During World War II he was employed in an aircraft factory in Burbank, Calif. for 5 years, then returned to Linton.

The Volks were the parents of 9 children: Katie (Fischer), Pius, Josephine (Kramer), Joe, Elizabeth (Glather), Paul, Jean (Kopplin), Andrew and Agatha (Wolf).

JOHN SILBERNAGEL (1891-1954) ANGELA MILLER SILBERNAGEL (1891-1968)

(Submitted by Rose Silbernagel)

John Silbernagel, eldest child of Joseph and Leopoldina Biegler Silbernagel came to the United States from Russia with his parents and two brothers, George and Steve in 1899. Two sisters, Magdalene and Margaret, died prior to the move. They settled on a farm west of Strasburg, where the other children were born: Joseph, Felix, Mary, Anthony and Benedicta.

Angela Miller was the daughter of Peter and Agnes Schreiner Miller. In 1912 John and Angela were married and moved to a farm 16 miles southwest of Strasburg. They were the parents of Ottilia (Mack), Joseph, Cecelia (Fischer), Rose Mary (Schwahn), Peter J., John, Max, Adam, Alice (Burgad), Felix, Philipina (Malsom), Leopoldina (died at 2½ years) and Albert.





ED VAN BEEK (1891-1959)

Information from The Bismarck Tribune
(Feb. 1953)

Ed Van Beek, owner of the "Van Beek House Moving Co." moved stores, elevators, churches, night clubs, schools or houses. The moving game so engrossed him that he liked it to the point of adopting it as a hobby.

When Ed first started moving buildings, horses were his source of power. From them he graduated to old steam engines which were used to power threshing machines and then he used trucks and tractors.

One of the most interesting jobs he had was moving the 90'x28' Soil Conservation Service Nursery from Mandan across the Missouri River on the ice in 1953.

Another time he moved a rural school-house between Strasburg and Hague. They kept right on with their classes while it was

being moved.

He once moved a house and the family chose to stay in it and went so far as to spend the night in their mobile home.

The first elevator he moved was in 1936 at Pollock, S.Dak. Eventually all of the buildings in Pollock had to be moved to its new location because the Oahe Dam flooded the old site.

In the early 40's he was moving a house from Braddock and the wind blew it off the trailer and into a lake. There was very little damage but they had to build a bridge to get it out, so he lost money on that job.

His "movingest" year was in 1942 when his efforts re-located 96 buildings ranging from shacks to elevators.

Mr. Van Beek was married in 1905 to the former Dena Compaa. They were the parents of seven children; Henry, Archie, Gerald, Margaret (Bales), Bessie (Vander Vorst), Dorothy (Wolf) and Edna (Zoller).

MY MOTHER, KATIE WALKER

(1853-1938)

By Leona Walker, Hazelton

Katie Baker was born in Germany and came to the U.S. with her father, Andrew Baker, when a small child. They settled in Indiana, coming later to Missouri, where she met and married Robert W. Walker in 1880.

Grandpa Baker and two sons came to Emmons Co. in about 1885 where they all filed on homesteads. In 1899, my mother and five children came to live with Grandpa, I, being the youngest, was not quite two years old at the time. Later that year my father and brother Robert A. came from Missouri to join Mother and us younger children.

Father was killed, a few months later, in a horse and buggy runaway accident, so Mother was left with us five younger children, and a boy 18 years old. She worked very hard, and with the help of Grandpa, Robert A., and the two good uncles, who lived nearby, we managed to get thru the hard years. About 1906 Mother and Robert each filed on a quarter section of land in northern Emmons Co., in what is now Buchanan Township, about six miles north of Grandpa's place. He came to live with us, as he was getting very old and feeble. Later they bought adjoining land. We lived at this farm until she died at the age of 85. This farm is now owned and operated by Edwin Malard.

KARL VANDER WAL (1884-1970)

Karl Vander Wal was born at Friesland, Netherlands, Aug. 10, 1884, to Peter and Gertrude (Slootheer) Vander Wal and came to the U.S. in 1892 with his parents. They came to the Westfield area in 1898, where Karl found employment herding sheep. On Sept. 28, 1910 he married Carrie Ryckman at Westfield. After two years in Washington, they returned to Emmons County and farmed 6 miles west and 1 mile north of Westfield. In addition to farming, he engaged in custom threshing many years ago.

The Vander Wals were the parents of 7 children: Peter K., Fletcher W., Thomas, David, Albert, Warren and Gertrude (Severson).

SIMON WERLINGER (1888-1973)

Simon Werlinger was born at Hague in what was then Dakota Territory on Nov. 10, 1888, and lived his entire life there as a farmer. After his retirement he was an employee of the state legislature several times.

He married Johanna Braun at Hague Feb. 8, 1910. Their children are Mike, George, Andrew, Joe, Eva (Guck), Katie (Smurah), Agatha (Dressler), Elizabeth (Malsom), Lena (Gabel), Agnes (Etter), Mary (Brandner) and Frank.

ED WELLER (1868-1939)

Ed Weller, one of the county's earliest residents, came from Duluth with his parents in 1882 and settled in Hampton. His mother, Mary Ryder Weller, was the first teacher in the first school organized in the county—Gayton No. 1. The school was organized and held in the Weller home which they built on the bank of Horsehead Creek in 1883 after they had resided in a tent for several months while the home was constructed. His father, Andrew, also interested in school work, was a teacher, and served the district as clerk or treasurer for a number of years.

JOHANNES VETTER (1865-1938)

Johannes Vetter, son of Valentine and Franceska (Hoffart) Vetter, came in 1888 to homestead 4 miles east of Hague, and in 1900 moved to a home 18 miles east of Linton, where the descendants now live.

In 1893 he married Anna Mary Schmaltz, and their children were Kenegunda (Wolf), Juliana (Baumstarck), Magdalena (Gross), Anne Marie (Werner), Joseph and Valentine. The children, Caroline and Frances, died of diphtheria, and Mathilda and Valentine as infants.



GARRIT VAN BEEK

Garrit Van Beek was a resident of the Westfield community from 1889 until his death in 1945. He was born in Gelderland Province, the Netherlands, on Aug. 30, 1864. When he was three years old he came to America with his parents. They lived for the first year in Michigan, later residing in Minnesota and Iowa.

On Oct. 13, 1886, he married Anna Vander Burg at Alto, Wis. They came to the Westfield area in what was then Dakota Territory in the spring of 1889. Their first home was on a claim a few miles northwest of Westfield. In 1921 the Van Beeks built a home in Westfield and moved into town. Mrs. Van Beek passed away in December, 1941.

They were the parents of 8 children: Bert, Ed, Garrit, Mrs. John Pool, Mrs. Ed Compaa, Mrs. Jacob Tibema, Mrs. John Clevering and Mrs. Arend Vander Laan.



Front row: Mrs. Glenn Woods, Mary Jane (Conn), Glenn Woods
Center: Ellen (Tuttle), Bernice (Kautz), Ila (Gutensohn), Anna Laura (Kinnally),
Back: Robert, Fred, Charles, Ralph and Carl

JOHN H. WORST (1850—1945)

John H. Worst, born in Ohio, was married to Susan Wohlgamuth in 1872. They were the parents of three children, Olive, Clayton and Lloyd.

In Sept., 1883 he came west with a group of Ohio hunters. After the hunt in Montana, they returned to Bismarck, so Mr. Worst stopped over to see some friends who had settled in Emmons County. While visiting John Roop, he filed on a homestead on the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ -34, 135-76, located about three miles south of Williamsport.

The following spring he brought his wife and children to Dakota. They moved into a twelve by eighteen frame shack that had been purchased from a Miss Smally and moved onto their claim.

When the county was organized, Mr. Worst was appointed Supt. of Schools, an office which he held until he was elected to the State Senate in 1889. He was appointed Chairman of the Committee of Education. In 1894 he was elected Lieutenant Governor and presided over the Senate during the following session.

In 1895 he was chosen President of the North Dakota Agricultural College at Fargo and held that office for twenty one years. He then became Editor-In-Chief of the "State Center", a daily newspaper in New Rockford.

About 1921 he was appointed Commissioner of Immigration by Governor Frazier, and office which he held for four years.

When interviewed in 1932 for the Historical Data Project, Mr. Worst remarked that he felt particularly gratified in the tree-planting program which the Federal Government sponsors, for he had long advocated this same principle in public addresses and in print, only to be met with non-cooperation on the part of the farmers, who thought it was not worth the effort.

ARTHUR WEISER FAMILY

Arthur Weiser was born in Des Moines, Iowa, June 3, 1880, the second son of Charles and Anna (Bredimus) Weiser. His boyhood was spent at Grimes, Iowa, after which he moved to S. Dak.

Estelle Shively was born at Shelby, Ohio

but lived most of her early life near Plankinton, S. D. When her father died in the 1890's, she came to Williamsport to stay with her sisters, Mrs. Rupert and Mrs. Simon Kurtz. She attended several terms of school at Williamsport with Ella Casselman as teacher. Later she taught school in S. Dak. until she met and married Arthur Weiser March 13, 1904 at Delmont, S. Dak.

They returned to Iowa where they rented farms, but Arthur desired to own his own land. He and a brother, Ernest, made a land buying trip to N. Dak. in 1915 and bought the present Weiser farm near Hazelton. The land was good, and a further inducement was the relatives living there—the Kurtz families.

Ernest moved the following spring and brought along a big steam engine, plow and threshing machine. Arthur remained in Iowa until March, 1918, contributing all he could to the purchasing of the farm. Later that year he moved household goods, livestock and machinery to Hazelton by rail. Estelle and the seven children followed by train. There were Wayne, Russell, Virgil, Philip, Mildred, Robert and 6-week old Richard. As the mother held the tiny baby, each of the older boys had a younger brother or sister in tow, Paul, the youngest son, was the only one born at Hazelton.

Home the first few months was a hastily constructed granary-type building which would have to be replaced before winter arrived. A basement was dug and the crude shelter moved over it to become the nucleus of the large house built that summer.

In June Arthur returned to Iowa to see his ailing mother and to drive back his Chalmers' car. He returned to find crops devastated by hail, but the house building had progressed too far to be abandoned. It eventually took more than twenty years to pay for that house and the land, as the family weathered droughts, hail, grasshoppers, rust, and the depression years of the '30s. Arthur finally realized the dream of owning his own farm through hard work and determination when the good crops and prices of the 1940s came along.

GLENN WOODS (1885-1969) BIRDIE LEE WOODS (1888-1966)

Glenn Woods was born in Michigan, a son of Ralph and Anna Laura (Kyes) Woods. He came to Linton in 1905 and worked for Jake Lang in the lumber yard, then for his uncle, Wally Kyes, in the livery stable. On Dec. 24, 1908, he married Birdie Ann Lee, daughter of William B. and Ellen (Richards) Lee. They moved to the Petrie farm west of Linton in 1918. Mr. Woods raised coon hounds and was an avid coon hunter. Their farm was a gathering place for young people, and many high school students hiked there to fish, swim, dance or join the coon hunts.

In 1935 they moved to their farm near the Missouri River, where he fished commercially. In 1961 he sold his land to the government as part of the Oahe Reservoir area, except for the tracts, sold to individuals, now known as "Glenwood Acres".



JOHN WILDE (1852-1933) MATILDA HOVIN WILDE (1857-1943)

(By Mrs. Myrwin Oder)

John Wilde came to Bismarck from Michigan, arriving on a cold Christmas day—1877. He worked as a foreman on the N. P. Railroad when the first tracks were laid in Bismarck, for a wage of \$1.40 per day. There he met a young girl who was working at Yegen's bakery: Mathilda Hovin. They were married in 1883 and two years later homesteaded in Emmons County. He built an unusual home, with logs in an upright position. It was a two-story house with checkerboard roof—the shingles two different colors.

They were the parents of a daughter, Minnie. After the death of her parents, she moved to Bismarck, and made her home with her aunt, Mrs. Clara Suverly.

ALBERT WAGHER (1839-1923)
PHOEBE ELDRIDGE WAGHER
(1842-1907)

(From a Historical Data Project dated 1939—information furnished by Clinton Wagner and Esther Postle).

In the fall of 1883, Albert Wagner, his wife and children Rufus, Clinton, Virginia, Esther and Ada, decided to move to Dakota Territory. Rufus had shipped a well-boring machine to Ipswich and was already engaged in digging wells for preemptors who needed wells as one of the required improvements. They left Guthrie Center, Iowa, in October, with a hayrack loaded with furniture. They reached their destination, Ipswich, after 21 days on the road.

In August of 1885 Mr. Wagner made a trip to Emmons County and filed on the SE 1/4-28, 131-77 for a homestead. He filed under his "soldiers rights" which gave him a six months exemption for non-residence from date of filing. Mrs. Wagner's health being very delicate, they got a late start in moving to their claim.

The following winter was very cold and much snow fell. There were few settlers in that and the neighboring townships—consequently there were few roads and little travel on them. After midwinter the deep snows made road breaking with horses impossible, and the only mode of travel was on skis which they and their neighbors made.

Mr. Wagner had four horses and three cows. They butchered one of the cows in early winter. Out of the green hide they made four pairs of overshoes for the men. They gave one quarter of beef to a poor neighbor and Mr. Wagner and son Clinton took another quarter to Winona on a hand sled which they pulled with ropes. Winona was situated 24 miles west of them. They traded their beef for 100 lbs of flour, some soda, sugar and rice. Three days later they pulled their sled within a mile of home and left it there, too exhausted to pull it farther. They slowly trudged on homeward and sent Rufus and Virginia after the sled. Later that same winter his two sons and a nephew made a trip to LaGrace on skis where they purchased 500 lbs. of flour, giving a note and a mortgage on their horses in payment. They made a sled out of three pairs of skis lashed together and made a breast collar out of the fourth pair of skis against which they pulled the flour home—a distance of about 30 miles.

LUDWIG WELK (-1937)
CHRISTINE SCHWANN WELK
(1871-1940)

Born in South Russia, Ludwig Welk came to America in the late 1890s. For many years he followed his trade as blacksmith, operating a shop in Strasburg but living on his farm 3 miles west of town. He was an old country musician and played for weddings throughout the county in the early days.

Their children were John, Lawrence, Louis, Michael, Barbara (Derringer), Anna Mary (Mattern), Eva, and Agatha (Ternes).



Front: 1 to r: August, Josephine, Franklin, Harry and George
 Back: Joe, Jake, Josephine, Harry and Mike

HARRY WOLBAUM, SR. (1900-1967)
JOSEPHINE MITZEL WOLBAUM

Harry Wolbaum, Sr. was born at Bismarck to Jacob and Anna Kuntz Wolbaum, and grew up in the Linton area. On November 20, 1922 he married Josephine Mitzel, a daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Vetter) Mitzel. They lived near Linton until 1929 when they moved to the Braddock area.

As everyone remembers, those were the depression years and Harry had put up some hay at what is now the Reamann farm. Taking a team of horses, he would drive down there to get his hay. It was a very cold winter and he spent a lot of time walking beside the hayrack trying to keep warm. It was quite a long walk. In 1932 they moved west of Braddock, and Harry worked on the Braddock Dam project in

1934. He used his tractor and a scraper. He walked to work at the dam from his home on the old Jepson Place.

In 1945 Harry was very enthused about the new self-propelled combines. Because they could not get one in North Dakota, Mr. and Mrs. Wolbaum, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Burckhard of South Dakota, headed south until they located a combine in Kansas. At the time, the only way to get it back to his farm was to drive it, so Harry and Raymond took their turns at driving. It was a long, slow trip lasting two weeks, but it was the first self-propelled combine to be brought to the Braddock area.

In 1950 Harry and Josephine moved to Bismarck. He bought land south of McKenzie and farmed it until his death. Josephine still lives in Bismarck.



Picture of Don and Marie Tracy taken at their home in Carrington, N.D. in 1963 where they operated the Grand Theatre.

Don was an early photographer in Linton, taking many of the pioneer pictures. He worked with Dr. Smith before opening his own studio. Mr. and Mrs. Tracy were also proprietors of the Linton Hotel in Linton. It was when the Hotel burned that they moved to Carrington.



Front, l to r: Etta (Shermer), Mrs. and Mr. Jacob Walther, Ida (Miller), Kenneth. Center row: Fred, Henry, Ted, Herbert, Emanuel. Back row: Alex, Eddie, Milbert, Raymond, Jakie and Willie.

JACOB WALTHER (1887-1954) HANNAH BRECKEL WALTHER

Jacob Walther, son of Alex and Katherine (Wagner) Walther was born in South Dakota. When he was 14 years old, he moved to Emmons County with his family. He was married to Hannah Breckel on Feb. 11, 1909, and they lived in South Prairie until 1927, at which time they moved to the farm in Emmonsburg which had been the old Stage Depot. Here they raised a family of 15 children.

When Mrs. Walther was 82 years old, she was interviewed by the State Historical Society, and it was learned that in spite of her large family, she preferred to work outside, so her family all learned to share in the housework as well as the chores. In

fact, she was still working in the fields when she was 67 years old. She also raised large gardens and stored the vegetables in a root cellar. Meat was kept in the well in summer and cured meat packed in wheat in the Fall to keep it air-tight. Sausage was made and contained in large crocks of lard. Cherry or diamond willow was used in their smokehouse. They ate pork and chickens, but very little beef, as the cattle had to be sold for cash. While she had only 3 months of formal education, she is self-educated and still takes care of her own business.

In 1939 a fire destroyed their log home and all of the contents. It was a historic landmark, and a loss not only to the Walthers, but to the entire community.

EULALIE WRIGHT

(From THE YEATER COUSINS,
a family newsletter)

Eulalie Wright was born in Ashland, Ohio, the daughter of the William L. Yeaters. She moved to Emmons County with the family when she was 10 years old.

The Sioux Indians of D. T. play a major role in the memories of Mrs. Samuel Wright, who first became acquainted with them in 1884.

Between 1884 and 1890, Eulalie several times saw Sitting Bull at the head of "big long covered wagon trains" of his tribesmen moving from the Standing Rock Reservation in what is now N. Dak. to the northwestern part of the territory. She said, "Sitting Bull as a great big handsome man."

Was she afraid of him?

"Scared to death!"

Her father, who homesteaded at Williamsport, served as a member of the Board of commissioners who organized Emmons County and was the Williamsport postmaster and also ran a general store. The store became a halfway stop for the Indians.

"They would stop for the night, set up

their tents near the store and trade beaded moccasins for potatoes and other foods, and buffalo skins for tobacco or whiskey. The white settlers were always glad to get the buffalo hides. They made such warm coats, caps, mittens and leggings. The hair was thick and brown and tightly curled, something like astrakhan fur. While they were camped there, they would go out and hunt wild ducks and geese and cook them over their camp fires. After they had eaten, they would build up the camp fires with empty boxes begged at the store and put on dances for the benefit of their white audiences.

"They would have their faces and bodies smeared with all colors of paint and some of them would have long strings of feathers that were fastened to the top of their heads and reached down to drag on the ground. That dancing was something! They would dance around and around the fire, in a peculiar rhythm I never could learn, singing in a kind of minor key or chant. I have seen them dance until they fell from exhaustion."

Mr. and Mrs. Wright were the parents of Ruth (Weldin), Cletus, Clifford and Ernest.



PETER J. AND ROSE (TERNES)
SILBERNAGEL

Peter J. Silbernagel and Rose Ternes were married May 10, 1943. Peter was the son of John and Angela (Miller) Silbernagel, and Rose the daughter of Anton and Agatha (Welk) Ternes.

They moved to a farm west of Strasburg where they lived until 1947, when they purchased the farm known as the Pat Kenny Ranch, located about 6 miles west of Linton. In 1950, when their first child (Angie) started school, they moved to Linton and purchased the "Hillside Grocery" from the Harold Spaths. The ranch served as a summer home, and was expanded by addition of the Mike Schiele farm, part of the Lynn ranch and also the Fred Petrie east ranch.

Their children are Angeline (Bushy), Donna (Bosch), Alice (Carufel), Carol (Fink), Peter, Adella (Popke), Paul, Urban, Mary (Hoffman), Dennis, Gilbert, Dave, Lyle, Martin (adopted) and Thomas.



PETER WEISBECK (1887-1969)

Peter Weisbeck came to the U.S. with his parents, Mathias and Magdalena (Vetter) Weisbeck, in 1889. The family farmed 7 miles northeast of Hague where he lived the remainder of his life.

He was elected Emmons County Treasurer from 1928 to 1932, then served as deputy Treasurer from 1948 to 1952, then was again elected and served from 1952 to 1956.



CARL VORLANDER
JESSIE BRITTS VORLANDER
 (1897-1969)

Carl Vorlander, pharmacist, appeared on the Linton scene in 1909 when he and his uncle, Christian Vorlander of Eureka, bought the Flaherty Drug Store, renaming it the Linton Drug Company, a concern he operated until selling out in 1930.

Mr. Vorlander was always a popular young man of the community, and much in demand for local talent productions because of his fine singing voice. Once in 1916 at a dance the lights went out. In the dark and confusion that followed, suddenly a voice rang out with an operatic aria. A stranger asked, "Who is THAT, in Linton singing opera?" The answer was of course, that it was Carl.

On April 6, 1920 he married Jessie Britts, and they moved to Minnesota in 1930. They were the parents of one adopted son, Carl William. Mr. Vorlander passed away soon after the death of his wife.

THOMAS E. LAWLER (1860-1925)
EMOLENE EAST LAWLER (1868-1920)

After freighting out of Bismarck for a number of years, Thomas Lawler came to Emmons County in 1885 to homestead at Hampton. Besides serving as county commissioner, he took a keen interest in legislative affairs of the State. He was the owner of over 2,000 acres, and one of the most successful ranchers in the western part of the county.

The Lawler children were Dora (Smith, Livermore), Frank H., Ida (Yetter), Velma (Farrell), Dewey, Ted, Viola (Noyes), and Ella (Williams).

On Nov. 5, 1915 Mr. Lawler wrote the following:

"..... I came to Bismarck in April 1884 from Illinois. A few months later I filed on a homestead in Emmons County located about 10 miles west of the point now known as Temvik..... During these 31 years I have seen the territory develop from a great waste of prairie which did not even pasture cattle to any extent, to a diversified-farming community that is par excellence to any to be found.

"We who came in those early days can

fully appreciate the wonderful opportunities of today. That we have been here all these years is the best evidence of our unflinching confidence in the future. When one stops to consider that I have marketed my crops at Bismarck and Eureka, the nearest of which was only 48 miles distant, it can be readily seen that farming conditions were not ideal in those days. And, after hauling wheat 48 miles to market, I have sold it for 36c per bushel. And yet, I practically walked into the country. I did not have a dollar of this world's goods and worked for many a day at the rate of \$1.00. In fact, I worked at one time on the Shier ranch for \$12.50 per month and board.

"Today I own 1,208 acres and have nine quarter-sections of rented land under my control. In addition to my stock-raising this season, I have threshed 685 acres of grain, most of which has been turned on the market at a high price. And, it is much more pleasant, to haul it only ten miles to the elevator. Today I have 6000 bushels of barley which I shall not haul off the place unless the price advances materially. It is now just 40c.

"..... There are others who have done better than I, but I have no reason to complain. Neither will the conscientious farmer who decides to cast his lot with us."

Yours truly,
 T. E. Lawler

WILLIAM WALLACE PUTNAM
 (1834-1919)

MARY FULLER PUTNAM (1843-1932)
 (Submitted by Martha Bales Putnam)

In the summer of 1884, W. W. Putnam, his son Eber, Matt Chase and Bill Owen drove to LaGrace, S. Dak., then up the river to Winona, N. Dak. They camped at the Locke place, not far from the graves of the Locke children. Eber was left with the team while the 3 men took in the "sights" of town for 2 or 3 days.

During the summer, they rented some land and raised corn and a garden. They returned to Webster, S. Dak. for the winter, and the following spring came to this area by ox-team. Their chickens fed on grasshoppers and a little corn. That winter was spent in a dugout near LaGrace. They cut logs for a house on a pre-emption up on the hills several miles north in N. Dak. The two boys, Eber and Clifford, hauled the logs, one at a time, with one ox. It took a whole day for each trip.

Mary Putnam, a small woman, was a very skillful person. She had an amazing knowledge of herbs, plants and wildlife. She was a good mid-wife, attending so many that her little valise was always packed, ready for the next emergency.

Their children were Clara (Chase), Venetta (Larribee), Eber, Clifford, Eulalia, Archie and Harriet.

THE PATTERSON FAMILY

William A. Patterson (1836-1925) operated one of two hotels in Winona in the 1880s. In 1861 he had married Emma McBride who was born in 1844 and died in 1915. He also owned some of the early day ferry boats and at one time operated the Winona water wagon. In 1890 he purchased the WINONA TIMES from Hickie and Frost. The family moved to Grand River about 1902. They were the parents of Genie (Farrington), Ralph and Charles.

Charles A. Patterson, also an early ferry boat operator, bought the WINONA TIMES from his father in 1892. He had much to do with moving the County Seat to Linton and was one of the first residents of the new town, establishing a hotel across from the Crain and Horton Bank. Here he published the Times under the new name of EMMONS COUNTY REPUBLICAN until selling it to D. R. Streeter in 1899. An important figure in Linton, he erected several buildings, had a land office on the southwest corner of Broadway and Hickory, and was in the banking and automobile business. He and his wife, the former Leota Merrill, moved away about 1909. His death occurred in 1937.

Their children were Harry who lost his life in 1907 in a hunting accident, Frances (Graham) and James L.



TED & EMILY ZOTTNICK

Ted Zottnick came to Braddock with his brother, Henry, in 1923. Ted married Emily (Emelia) Hehn on Dec. 4, 1926. They lived on a farm west of Braddock (now the Leo Grenz farm) until the fall of 1929 when they moved to the Roop farm south of Braddock. Emily recalls that in the fall of 1936 Ted sold a good sized hog, dressed out, for the sum of \$3.00, and even delivered it to the Soo Line railroad crew! That same year they moved to the Albright farm where Emily still lives. Ted passed away in 1968. Their daughter Evelyn (Mrs. Ted Naaden) also resides on that farm.

WM. H. JOHNSON (1876-1935)

An early day business man and rancher in the Omio country, Wm. Johnson came to Emmons County in 1889. When he was 15 years old, he lost his father and brother who perished in a prairie fire north of where Strasburg is now located. His mother had died previously.

In 1889 he became associated with W. E. Petrie in the mercantile business and established what was then known as the Petrie & Johnson Store in Linton. He severed his connections about 2 years later and took up a homestead in the Omio country, later engaging in the ranching business with Wally Kyes. At times the two men would run 1200 head of cattle. As the country became settled he discontinued ranching and moved into Linton.

His wife, the former Stella Smith, was the first teacher employed by the Franklin School in Linton. She was also the proprietor of a millinery shop. Their sons were Rollin and Allin.



Anton Ternes (1897-1956), son of Nickolous and Odellia Kopp Ternes was married to Agatha, Welk, daughter of Ludwig and Christina Schwahn Welk. She is the sister of Lawrence, the band leader.

Pictured, standing l to r: Oscar, Selma (Beauchamp), Lydia (Roehrich), Rose (Silbernagel).
Seated: Annie (Beauchamp), Anton and Agatha Ternes, and Edwin

BALDASAR MATTERN (1887-1970)

Baldasar Mattern, son of Ludwig and Sabina (Thomas) Mattern came to the U.S. from Russia when he was two years old. The family settled on a farm near Strasburg where he lived until he married Rosalia Wald on Nov. 16, 1906. The couple lived on a farm in the Dale area for two years, but moved to a farm 3 miles south of Strasburg in 1912 where they resided until they retired in 1943. He had served as a County Commissioner from 1928 to 1932, was a member of the board of directors of the Strasburg Farmers Elevator for 30 years, member of the Mattern School District board for 4 years and a member of the Emmons County Selective Service Board 2 years.

The Matterns were the parents of Balser B., Anton, Mary and Julia (Streifel).



**HENRY ZOTTNICK
CHRISTINE HEHN ZOTTNICK
(1890-1972)**

Henry Zottnick was born in Russia, the third child in a family of eleven. The other children were Philip, William, Elizabeth, Theodore, Minnie, John, Rose, Herman, Sophie, and Anna. The first 9 children were born in Russia. Henry's father, Philip, moved his family from Neu Rorback, near Odessa, South Russia in 1906 to South Dakota. In 1923 Henry and Ted came to the Braddock community and began farming 5 miles west of town. Henry recalls one winter when he sold ice. He had cut and pulled 200 cakes of ice out of the water with the help of Ray Juhola. The next morning when he returned, he found that the weight had broken the ice and the 200 blocks were gone! He had planned on selling them for 5 cents each!

Henry and Christina were married in 1919 and were the parents of six children: Irene, William, Ernest, Ruby (Mueller), Helen and Ronald.

**JOSEPH J. VETTER**

Born east of Hague, Joseph J. Vetter came to the St. Michael's area as a boy and grew to manhood there. He married the former Veronica Wangler Oct. 17, 1921. Mr. Vetter became active in community civic affairs, by serving as a member of the Dakem School District board, a member of the Napoleon GTA Elevator board of directors, a member of the KEM Electric Cooperative board, and was organist for St. Joseph's Church for more than 20 years, until it was destroyed by fire.

Mrs. Vetter died in 1963. In 1966 Mr. Vetter and his children won the "Outstanding Catholic Family" award. His children are Wendelin, John, August, Adam, Benjamin, Valentine, Leo, Tony, Joseph Jr., Ann (Fettig), Elizabeth (Wald), Christine (Gross) and Sister M. Josephine, OSF.

ROY YEATER (1876-1967)

Roy A. Yeater was born in Ashland, Ohio, Nov. 14, 1876, and came to Emmons County with his parents in 1884. He attended schools in this county and married Anna E. Reimer in Hazelton in 1901. He homesteaded near Williamsport, northeast of Hazelton, served in the Spanish-American War in the Philippines in 1898, moved to Hazelton in 1920 and served as Hazelton postmaster from 1928 to 1932.

Mr. Yeater was field agent for the Public Service Commission from 1938 to 1945, served in the state legislature for 10 years and was a member of the Hazelton school board 6 years.

The Yeaters were the parents of 7 children: Vera (Backhaus), Lois (Backhaus), Margaret Rasmussen, Phyllis (O'Hearn), Willard L., Jerome O. and Sheldon.



RICHARD SAUTTER (1893-1967)

Born at Artas, S. Dak., Richard Sautter came to Linton with his parents in 1909. He married Elsie Godfrey Oct. 24, 1914. The following year he opened a cream station and produce business, making many trips to the east to market his poultry. He had no

problem finding help for these jaunts, as it was a fine opportunity for the local youths to see the country by rail. When he retired in 1949, he and his wife moved to Bismarck. Pictured with Mr. and Mrs. Sautter are their children Loretta (Markert-Albrecht), Neil, Eileen (Vander Vorst), Harry, Luella (Tuttle) and Ronald.



ADAM THOMAS (1876-1957)
BARBARA WINGERTER THOMAS
(1882-1965)

Adam Thomas came with his parents, the Michael Thomases to Strasburg, in 1891. He married Barbara Wingertter on Nov. 19, 1901, and they came to Linton in 1917, when he began operating the Linton Opera House, where he showed silent films. When the Opera House burned, he moved his theater to the Vorlander Drug Store. He later became a partner in the electric light plant which was bought by the city in 1919. He was County Judge from 1921 to 1934. The family moved to Oregon in 1942.

They were the parents of Katherine, Michael, Steven, Sebastian, Frank, Joseph, Adam and Christ.



ALBERT WENZEL, D. C.

Albert Wenzel was born in 1910 in Eureka, S.D., the son of William and Margaret (Heilman) Wenzel. After reaching adulthood, Albert attended the Eureka Lutheran College, and taught school 5 years, and then attended the National College of Chiropractic in Chicago, where he graduated in 1938. In 1940 he married Euvagh Oliver, also a licensed Chiropractor, and came to Linton.

He served in World War II, as laboratory technician in the Louis Pasteur Institute at the University of Paris, France.



DR. WM. C. WOLVERTON (1879-1935)

Born in Greensboro, Pa. to Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Wolverton, William Curtis Wolverton received his early education in Pennsylvania and graduated from the Iowa State University in 1905 with a Doctor of Medicine Degree. He specialized in surgery and obstetrics.

On July 20, 1904 he was married to Nancy Lesuer of Olathe, Kansas. They came to Linton in 1906 where Dr. Wolverton practiced medicine until 1911 when they returned to Iowa. The following year they again came to Linton, this time buying the Stone Hotel from Dr. Hogue and establishing the Wolverton Hospital.

He was a member of the local school board and city park board for many years, President of the 6th Dist. N. Dak. Medical Ass'n., member of the A.M.A. and Surgeon's Club.

One of the original founders of the Emmons Co. Light and Power, director and vice president of The First National Bank, he was instrumental in organizing the Linton Golf Club.

The Wolvertons were the parents of two children, Phyllis and William J.

ELMER FOGLE (1876-1953)

Elmer Fogle, born in Maryland, came to Linton in the early 1900s. A carpenter by trade, he built many of the homes still standing today, and constructed the first sidewalks (plank) and the first fire hall in 1906. He served as Couni, Clerk of Court and was a village trustee. Later he engaged in road construction and bridge work in the county, served as mayor for the city and was a building supervisor during WPA days, when the courthouse was under construction in 1934-35. The Fogle children were Ethel, Hazel, Verda, Violet, Doris, Audrey, Darwin and Arlo.

OUR LAW MAKERS

SENATE

1899 - 1903 Wesley Baker (R) Livonia
 1903 - 1911 Alex MacDonald (R) Glendon
 1911 - 1919 W. H. Allen (R) Braddock
 1919 - 1927 C. A. Ward (R) Hazelton
 1927 - 1931 E. H. Brant (R) Linton
 1931 - 1935 Anton Larson (R) Temvik
 1935 - 1939 Harry C. Lynn (R) Linton
 1939 - 1951 E. H. Brant (R) Linton
 1945 - Brant served as President-Pro-Tempore
 1951 - 1959 S. C. Thomas (R) Linton
 1959 - 1963 Adam Gefreh (R) Linton
 1963 - 1973 Robert Chesrown (R) Linton
 1973 - Lawrence "Pete" Naaden (R) Braddock

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

1897 - 1899 Wesley Baker (R) Livonia
 1903 - 1905 C. A. Patterson (R) Linton
 1905 - 1913 D. R. Streeter (R) Linton
 1913 - 1919 R. K. Balzer (R) Hazelton
 1917 - 1923 Fay A. Harding (R) Braddock
 1917 - 1919 C. A. Ward (R) Hazelton
 1919 - 1929 Roy A. Yeater (R) Hazelton
 1923 - 1925 P. M. Weisbeck (R) Hague
 1925 - 1927 E. H. Brant (R) Linton
 1927 - 1931 Carl Larvick (R) Temvik
 1929 - 1931 A. S. Kraft (R) Strasburg
 1931 - 1939 Matt Dahl (R) Hazelton
 1931 - 1939 Val P. Wolf (R) Linton

1939 - 1941 Anton Larson (R) Temvik
 1939 - 1943 Joseph Glas (R) Linton
 1941 - 1943 Ray Juhola (R) Braddock
 1943 - 1947 John J. Baumgartner (R) Strasburg
 1943 - 1953 Joseph Weik (R) Hague
 1947 - 1955 Carl Kleppe (R) Kintyre
 1953 - 1959 Adam Gefreh (R) Linton
 1955 - 1967 E. A. Tough (R) Strasburg
 1959 - 1973 Howard Bier, (R) Hazelton
 1971 - Howard Bier was Speaker of the House
 1973 - Wilbur Vander Vorst (R) Hague



LAWRENCE L. NAADEN

Lawrence L. Naaden was the son of Thore and Birdie (Tracy) Naaden. He was born at their ranch near Braddock on Aug. 14, 1927, and attended the Braddock Grade and High Schools. A farmer-rancher, he and his two sons have expanded their grain and cattle operation to include a modern confinement hog operation. He is a member of the Lions, on the Board of Directors of the Farm Bureau, serving as president six years, the North Dakota Pork Producers and N.D. Stockmen's Association. Mr. Naaden is presently chairman of the Tri-County Water Resources Development Assn. He has served on the Braddock City Council, and since election as N.D. Senator has served on the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. Naaden married the former Mary Ellen Marx. Their children are Karen (Karls), Gail (Geddee), Connie (Spryncynatyk), David, Janice, Mark, Marilyn, Nita, Laurie, Carol, Mary who died as an infant, Ellen and Jean.

WILBUR VANDER VORST

Wilbur Vander Vorst, son of Gerrit and Bertha (Van Beek) Vander Vorst, was born June 4, 1914 and raised in Emmons County. He is a farmer and rancher, veteran of WWII, and has served as a member of the County Selective Service Board, N.D. Water Users Ass'n., State Soil

Conservation Board, Irrigation Development Committee, Spoil Bank Advisory Board, Director KEM Electric Board, supervisor County Soil Conservation Board, director County Crop Improvement Ass'n., and was elected to the North Dakota State House of Representatives.

On June 21, 1947 he married Dorothy Wittmeier. They were the parents of three sons, James, Gerrit and Timothy. Mrs. Vander Vorst passed away in Aug., 1968.

On Mar. 22, 1975 he married Yvonne Wilhelm. They continue to make their home in the Westfield area.

E. A. TOUGH

Earl A. "Buck" Tough, son of Wm. and Edith (Seeley) Tough, was born at Linton June 29, 1913. He was educated at Winona, Linton and West Fargo, and was graduated from DBS at Fargo. A farmer in the Winona area, he married Florence Volk in Nov., 1950. Their children are Karen (Person), Pennie and Thomas.

He served as a member of the Emmons County Board of Commissioners from 1946-55, was a Strasburg School board member for 6 years (2 as President), and a member of the North Dakota House of Representatives from 1955-65, after which he became Assistant Chief clerk in the House for the next three sessions. He is presently employed by the State Land Commission.

KARL KLEPPE

Born in Stavanger, Norway, on April 22, 1890, Karl Kleppe was the son of Rasmus and Elizabeth (Tunheim) Kleppe, and was educated in the public schools of Norway. He was school clerk 18 years, and township supervisor 6 years. Elected to the N.D. House of Representatives in 1947, he served four consecutive terms. He was later employed by the State Land Department.

In Nov. 1917, he married Annie Olive Hansen who died in 1970, and they were the parents of four sons: Russell, Warren, Kenneth and Harold.



ROBERT CHESROWN

Robert Chesrown, son of Frank and Catherine (Burns) Chesrown, was born Jan. 20, 1906 in Morton County. He received his early education in Linton and graduated from the Law School at the University of North Dakota in 1931 with LL.B.

His law practice in Linton was interrupted from Aug. 1942 until Oct. 1945 when he served in the United States Army, ETO.

He married Frances Kremer, daughter of Jacob and Bertha (Sautter) Kremer in Dec., 1945. Their daughters are Bonnie Lee (Haukness) and Sandra Anne.

Mr. Chesrown served as Emmons County States Attorney for 16 years, was a member of N.D. State Senate for five sessions, and was Chairman of the Senate Judicial Committee four sessions. He also was President of the Third Judicial Bar Association, and currently is a member of the State Grievance Commission. One of the organizers and charter members of the Linton Hospital, Mr. Chesrown has served on the Board of Directors since the hospital was organized and established.

Bicentennial project of the Horse Club is the organization of a Wagon Train, scheduled to leave Eureka, S.D. on June 28th and arrive in Strasburg on June 30th.



HOWARD F. BIER

Howard Bier was born in Bismarck Aug. 20, 1919 to Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Bier, and educated in the public schools and State School of Science. He is a veteran of World War II, and a past president of the Hazelton School Board.

He was elected to the N.D. House of Representative in 1958 and thereafter served 7 consecutive terms, representing District No. 31. He retired from the political scene in 1972 to resume operation of his farm.

In July, 1943 he married Irene Foell, and their children are Jerome, Dennis and Susan (Voeller).



STEVE C. THOMAS

Steve C. Thomas was born August 29, 1908 to Adam and Barbara (Wingert) Thomas, and was graduated from Linton High School in 1928 and completed a dairy course at Madison, Wisconsin. He married Donna Marie Culliton at Valley City on June 19, 1944, and they have one daughter, Patricia (Mrs. Melvin Michaelis of Oakes, N.D.) A resident of Linton, he is Manager and Director of the Linton Creamery Co., a member of St. Anthony Church, Catholic Order of Foresters, and a charter member of The Linton Civic Club and Chamber of Commerce.

His public service includes City Councilman, 1948-52; State Senator, 1951-57; and Emmons County Commissioner, 1960-72.



MATH DAHL

Math Dahl, born in Norway, Jan. 6, 1884, came to the United States in 1902. He homesteaded in Emmons County in 1905 in the Hazelton area. On Jan. 6, 1911 he married Ragna Lula Madland at a ranch home near Wing. They were the parents of one son, Arne, who died in 1965.

Mr. Dahl was an active member of the Farmers Union and Nonpartisan League, served on the school board, and the Buchanan Township board. He became a member of the House of Representatives in 1931 to 1937, serving as Speaker of the House in 1937. He was elected Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor in 1938 and re-elected every two years thereafter until his retirement in 1964. Through this position, he became a member of the board of Administration, State Athletic Commission, Dairy Division, State Emergency Commission, State Board of Equalization, Indian Affairs Commission, Industrial Commission, Labor Division, North Dakota Poultry Improvement Board, State Publication and Printing Commission, and the State Water Conservation Committee.

C. A. WARD

Claudius A. Ward was born Dec. 1, 1868 in Iowa, and came in 1902 to farm near Hazelton. He was instrumental in the organization of the Farmers Union, serving as its president from 1918 to 1940. He served ten years in the Legislature, in both the House and the Senate.

On Oct. 20, 1890 he was married to Nettie Corwin, and she died in 1939. Their children were Meade, Marjory (Ladd), Herbert C., Tirzah and Harry.

FAY A. HARDING

Fay A. Harding was born in Wisconsin May 25, 1875, a son of Harry and Elizabeth Harding. He attended rural schools and Iowa State Normal School and came to Braddock in 1904. There he was a contractor and builder, and engaged in farming. He was elected to represent the Legislative District consisting of Emmons and Kidder County in 1917 and was reelected in 1919 and 1921. In 1922 he became a member of the State Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

DISTRICT JUDGES

ADAM GEFREH

Born at Linton Dec. 21, 1918 to Joseph A. and Mary (Mattern) Gefreh, Adam Gefreh was educated at the Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C. After his marriage to Florence Ksiazek of Pennsylvania in Feb. 1949, they came to Linton where he practised as an attorney. He was elected to the State Legislature as Representative in 1952, and to the Senate in 1958. On Jan. 1, 1963 he became the first Emmons County man to hold office as Judge of the Third Judicial District, and served in that capacity until his resignation Sept. 30, 1972. At that time he took a Federal appointment in the Hearing Appeals Office for the Social Security Administration at Fargo.

The Gefrehs have two children: Anita (Himebaugh) and Paul.



LARRY M. HATCH

Larry M. Hatch, Judge of the N.D. Third Judicial District, was appointed on Oct. 1, 1972 to finish out the term of Judge Adam Gefreh, and has since been elected to a 6-year term.

He was born July 31, 1930 to Lloyd and Ann (Meier) Hatch, and received his law degree from the University of North Dakota Law School. A veteran of the Korean conflict, he served as States Attorney from 1959 to 1972, and is a past president of the State Bar Association and the N.D. States Attorneys Association.

On Dec. 29, 1958 he married Mary Ellen Charrier, and they have four children: Jeffrey, Michael, James and Christy.

ANNE WEBER HOFF

Anne Weber Hoff, Juvenile Court Supervisor of the third Judicial District for the past 34 years, was hired by Judge McKenna, Hutchinson and Coyne, and served under 4 District Court judges; Eugene Coyne, A. P. Porter, Adam Gefreh and Larry Hatch.

Born in Ashley Oct. 27, 1907, she received her education in Ashley HS., Ellendale College, Northern State at Aberdeen and the University of Washington at Seattle. She taught in rural schools for 9 years, Junior High at Ashley 5 years, and at Linton for 4 years.

HONORABLE MENTION

MSGR. GEORGE P. ABERLE, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church at Hague, had a long and distinguished career as a clergyman and author. He wrote "From the Steppes to the Prairies", then wrote two volumes entitled "Pioneers and their Sons". He was promoted to Protostory Apostolic in 1985, the highest rank of monsignors.

MARINE CORPORAL ROBERT J. ALBRECHT, rural Linton, became a member of the Guard Co. at Washington, D.C. as a member of the ceremonial unit. He was a pallbearer at the funeral of the late Senator Robert Kennedy, and also at the funeral of former U.S. President, Dwight D. Eisenhower. He accompanied the body to Abilene, Kansas for the burial services.

MYRLE S. ANDERSON, Temvik H.S. graduate, was elected President of the Minnesota Automobile Dealers Association in Dec. 1974. He is president and general manager of Anderson Pontiac Co. in Moorhead, Minn. He received the "Quality Dealer Award" presented by Time Magazine.

JOHN BACKHAUS, Linton, was selected for inclusion in the 1970 volume of "Outstanding College Athletes of America".

PATTY BACKHAUS, Linton, became "Miss Rodeo North Dakota" and competed for the title of U.S. Rodeo Queen at Las Vegas, Nev.

HENRY BALLIET, Linton HS graduate, was program administrator for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Nome, Alaska, and selected by the Office of Education, Washington, D.C., to attend a seminar held at the Educational Research Center in New Delhi, India, for 6 weeks study and 2 weeks of research and travel in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay areas. He moved to Alaska in 1966 to work with the Eskimos.

TOM BAUMGARTNER, Strasburg, became a member of "Who's Who in National High School Athletics" in 1973. He was an all-conference selection in football, and was named his team's most valuable basketball player.

JOSEPH BAUMSTARCK, Linton, is a trophy winner in the State Class B Speech tournament, 1st boy to be named top student librarian, a member of the National Honor Society and an outstanding Grit salesman.

BOB BECKER, Linton HS graduate, had a poem, entitled "Stuffing", published in "National Poetry Anthology, 1974". He also wrote a fiction novel about teaching while he was in Australia. He was elected president of the Warracknabeal Jaycee chapter in Australia in 1972.

RON BECKER, 21, Pollock, and a friend rescued a fraternity brother when the Tau Kappa Epsilon house burned in Fargo. After getting him out of the burning room, they applied artificial respiration, thus sustaining his life until the emergency equipment arrived to revive him. Ron was the recipient of the "Yes" award for responding unselfishly in an emergency, to a person in need.

RUSSELL BECKER, 1952 Linton HS graduate, is a commercial artist. He has illustrated two books published by A. G. Rand and Co. One is called "The Commodore Perry Story".

DENNIS BENZ, Hazelton, received the 1966 State Class B "Outstanding Player" award.

DENNIS BESTGE, Linton, 1st year manager of the local J.C. Penney Store, acquired the largest percent sales gain (42 percent) over the 1,800 J. C. Penney stores in the United States in 1975.

HOWARD BIER, Hazelton, served in the House of Representatives for 7 consecutive terms and was elected Speaker of the House in 1971. He served 2 terms on the U.S. President's Advisory Committee on Agriculture, receiving his certification from Sec. of Agriculture, Earl Butz. He has been appointed as a member of the ASCS.

MARK BITZ, Linton High School senior, won a State Class B wrestling title in the 155 pound division in Feb., 1975.

MRS. WALTER BOHLIN was presented with a plaque recognizing her 47 years of membership in the Wildrose Homemakers Club. She was a charter member in the oldest Emmons County club, and held offices 33 of those years.

ERNEST BORR, JR., Strasburg High School graduate, was head music man at Mandan High School for 14 years, became director of instrumental music and assistant professor in the Div. of Humanities at Mary College, Bismarck. He is a past president of the NDEA Music Educators Association.

JOEY BORR, formerly of Strasburg, is an artist in Jamestown. Her paintings have won awards and

high praise at the Fine Arts Association show. A recent picture "Steeple of Jamestown" has been reproduced on note paper and is being sold to benefit a Stutsman County charity.

WILLARD W. BRANDT, State Commander of the American Legion in 1959 was elected one of five National Vice Commanders the following year.

KATHLEEN LILJA CHAUDHRY, Linton, lives in Lahore, Pakistan with her husband and 4 children. Anwar Aziz Chaudhry, her husband, is a key government administrator. He is the managing director of the Livestock, Dairy and Poultry Development Board for the state of Punjab.

THE REV. THOMAS CONWAY, C.P.P.S., assistant pastor of the Linton St. Anthony's Catholic Church, wrote the script of an episode in the "Combat" series on ABC-TV. He also wrote the words of a song called "Marching Home for Christmas", but had help from Lawrence Welk in composing the music. He wrote the script for an original program "The Christmas Bells" which was aired on radio station KJLB, Jamestown.

GEORGE W. CORNÖG, Manager of KEM Electric Co-op of Linton, was elected President of the Midwest Electric Consumers Association, a 9-state regional organization serving 1,500,000 consumers in the Missouri Basin. In 1971 he received the North Dakota Association of Rural Electric's "Man of the Year" award.

KATHLEEN DEKREY, formerly of Linton, won top State honors at the annual nationwide 4-H competition in 1972. In 1971 she was a member of the court of honor at the State Dress Revue.

AL DOSCH, 1950 Strasburg High School graduate, was nominated for the title of North Dakota Class B Coach of the Year in 1972. As a coach he had one of the best football records of any high school coach in the State.

MRS. MIKE (HELEN) DOSCH, free school lunch advocate, was nominated as a candidate for the position of Midwest Regional Director of the American School Food Service Association. She attended a legislative workshop in Washington, D.C. to meet with Senators Young and Burdick and Congressman Andrews.

THE REV. GREG DUES, assistant pastor of St. Anthony Catholic Church, Linton, from 1966-68, has published a handbook for church migrant programs, which has been adopted by both the Catholic and Protestant migrant ministry. Father Dues left Linton to serve the Mexican-American Apostolate on a permanent basis as a special missionary in St. Peter's parish in Rocky Ford, Colorado.

REV. HERMAN EFFA, former pastor of the First Baptist Church of Linton, and his wife, served a three-year tour of duty as missionaries to Brazil.

CHERYL ENGLEMAN, former Hazelton High School student, won 1st place award at the North Dakota State Fair, from the North Dakota Veterinary Medical Association Auxiliary for the outstanding exhibit in the field of biological science; North Dakota Academy of Science award for 2nd place sweepstakes winner; citation from the American Society for Microbiology for one of the best projects in that field. In 1968 she was selected to be one of 14 at the State HS Science Fair to exhibit her project at the International Science Fair at Fort Worth, Texas, going on to Baltimore in 1970.

JAMES ENGLEMAN, Hazelton, received a letter of commendation honoring him for high performance on the 1971 scholastic aptitude test of the National Merit Scholarship. He rated in the top 2 percent of high school students in the U.S.

JERRY ENGLERTH, Linton High School class of 1949, was head of the science department of Cuffington College for 7½ years at Liberia, West Africa.

DUANE EVENSON, Linton, Emmons County FHA supervisor, was selected to appear in the 1971 edition of "Outstanding Young Men of America", an annual awards volume honoring the achievements and abilities of the nation's finest young men.

DARCY FAHLING, Linton, was the Operations Officer of "Angel Flight", and auxiliary of the Arnold Air Society in 1974. She represented the UNSU contingent in a 5-state contest during the "Little Colonel" competition.

KELLY FISCHER, Hague, at 21 was the 1974 North Dakota champion livestock auctioneer. As such, he is the youngest ever to win the State title and probably the youngest in most, if not all, of the U.S.

COLLEEN FLEGEL, Linton, received an expense-paid trip to the 48th annual Association of

Collegiate Press and National Council of College Publications convention in 1972.

WM. E. FLEGEL, Cubmaster, was cited by the American Legion for his 20 years of work with the Scouting program in Linton. In 1970 he was presented the Silver Scout Award for outstanding service to Scouting.

ROBERT D. GAUKLER, mayor of Linton for 10 years, was elected president of the North Dakota League of Cities at its 41st annual convention. He had served as vice president, and two terms as a trustee. This position made him a delegate to the National League of Cities convention at Honolulu, Hawaii. He is Emmons County Commissioner of the third district.

ADAM GEFREH, Emmons Attorney, served in the House of Representatives, and in the Senate, and was elected a District County Judge in 1962. He resigned as Judge of the Third Judicial District to accept a position as Hearing Examiner with the Bureau of Hearing Appeals, Social Security Administration, Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

ANTONIA GOETZ, Linton, was among the 1600 delegates attending the 1971 national meeting of Future Homemakers of America in Kansas City, Mo. She is the first girl from Linton to hold an FHA State office.

RICHARD GRENZ, president of the Strasburg State Bank, was elected the North Dakota State Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. He has been named an All-American Commander for his leadership during 1974-75. He is president of the Southwest Group Bankers Association.

IRVIN GROGAN, native of the Ohio area, spent 35 years in service at federal prisons. He joined the U.S. Federal Prison System in 1939, serving at Leavenworth Federal Prison in Kansas, Sandstone Federal Correctional Institution in Minnesota, and at Terre Haute, Indiana. It was said that the big 6'3" red-faced Irishman could outwork any 10 inmates.

BEN G. GUSTAFSON, Supt. of the Linton schools in the early 1930s, was dean of the Division of Continuing Education at the University of North Dakota. He joined the UND chemistry department in 1941. During WWII he was employed as a quality control chemist by the American Foods Co.

HUGH J. HANSEN, a Kintyre native, as president of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers (ASAE); was publisher-editorial director of "Electricity on the Farm" magazine. From 1952 to 1955 he was on the staff of Purdue University, teaching and doing research in agricultural engineering.

TERRY HAVEMAN, Linton, was serving aboard the USS Lake Champlain, an aircraft carrier which participated in recovery operations for Navy Commander Alan Shepard, first U.S. Astronaut.

KATHY HOGUE, Linton, won a trip to Washington, D.C. in one of KEM Electric's essay contests. She was crowned 1969 Miss North Dakota Teenager, and received the title of National Cover Girl for 1969, and had her picture on Co-Ed Magazine and was featured in a story in that publication. In 1970 she was named Outstanding Teenager for North Dakota.

PATTY HOGUE, Linton, was crowned Miss Emmons County and became the 1973 Junior Miss of North Dakota. She was named to a group known as "Who's Who Among High School Seniors". In 1974 she was a finalist in the National Model of the Year, and has been modeling for Steward Model Agency in New York.

MRS. LAVONNE HOLZ, was named on the list of Outstanding Young Women of America for 1972. She was an active member of the Dickinson State College Journalism staff and served as editor of the college paper, "Western Concept". For 3 years she served as a Peace Corps volunteer in Brazil.

GEORGE J. HORNER, Linton, invented a device to make covering a truck box with a tarp a comparatively easy job. The invention attracted much favorable attention at the 2nd annual North Dakota Inventors Congress.

JAKE HUBER, Temvik, was honored in 1975 for having served 38 years on the Temvik Farmers Elevator Board, 20 years of which he was president.

JOE IBACH, Linton High School graduate, received the H. J. Wienberger Award for best athlete of Dickinson State College in 1975. He received honorable mention on the all NDCAC conference team in his last two years; was all-conference his junior and senior years; was on the NAIA All Dist. 12-squad his senior year and judged state champion heavyweight wrestler in the Class B tournament in

Valley City in 1971.

TISH KRAMER JOHNSON, formerly of Linton, won 1st place in the 1973 women's archery tournament, her husband, Tom, won 1st place in the men's division and their son, Chuck, copped first place amongst the Cubs.

CAROL KALBERER, Hazelton, won 1st place in the State Class I Poppy Poster contest and her poster was entered in the national contest in 1971.

NEAL KALBERER, Hazelton, was one of the choices of the Minnesota Twins, a left-handed pitcher. He was selected the outstanding 1966 Class B Junior American Legion player in the state while in Hazelton, and picked up the same honors as a Class A Legion player in Bismarck. In addition to baseball, he starred in basketball and football.

DEBORAH KASEMAN, former Linton High School senior, won regional and state poster contests, took top honors at the "Know Your State" competition at Grand Forks, and won 5 awards for her entry in the 25th annual International Science and Engineering Fair held at Notre Dame University.

CLEMENS F. KELSCH, Emmons County native, was Morton County State Attorney, First Assistant Attorney General of the State of North Dakota, Special Attorney for the Public Service Comm. and State Water Commission.

KENNETH K. KETCHUM, Linton, was a delegate to the North Dakota Constitutional Convention in 1972.

KERRY KIEMELE, Linton, voted Miss Emmons County in 1972, is a fashion designer and model at Dayton, Ohio. She was an exchange student and lived with a family in Hamburg, Germany. While there, she joined a church choir which went on tour in Sweden and Denmark.

EDWARD KIST, Temvik, was honored in 1975 for having served 19 years on the Temvik Farmers Elevator Board, 13 of them as secretary.

DON KOEPPEN, JR., Linton represented North Dakota at the National Science Youth Camp in West Virginia. He was a winner at the District Science Fair in Bismarck, at the State Science Fair at Dickinson, was a finalist at the National International Science Fair at St. Louis, Mo., and won the top award at the Junior Engineering Technical Society exposition at the UND. He also received a U.S. Army Award for outstanding achievement in chemistry.

JODI KOEPPEN, Linton High School senior, member of the National Honor Society, a top winner at the annual Spring Music Festival for 3 successive years, 1st North Dakota winner of the National Federation of Music Clubs essay contest. As a winner of the North Dakota "Northern Lights District" essay contest, her story was presented in "Junior Keynotes", a national music magazine. She was crowned 1975 Miss Emmons County.

DR. ALOYS E. KOPP, class of 1927 Strasburg High School, is a dentist, author and lecturer. He has been Trustee of the American Dental Association, president of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce and recipient of the Association's distinguished Service award in 1968.

FAT KRAFT, Linton, participated in 2 movies filmed in Hollywood while he was attending the California College of Mortuary Science. He was a guest at a banquet held at the Continental Hotel on Sunset Strip, at which some 300 stars and other film people appeared. This banquet was put on by "Golden West", a movie magazine, which carried Pat's picture. While in the Army in Germany, he received the General Douglas MacArthur Award for Distinguished Leadership.

ALMA B. KREMER was listed in the 1970-71 edition of "Who's Who of American Women, with the World Notables". She taught school, was clerk for the Supt. of Schools, deputy and elected County auditor, treasurer and register of deeds.

DAVE KUNTZ, Linton High School student, won the State championship wrestling event for the 135 lb. class at the Class B tournament in 1971.

HENRY AND GERTRUDE ALLENSWORTH KYLLINGSTAD, spent 7 years in Alaska where he was a teacher, ornithologist and bird photographer. In 1952 they moved to Cairo, Egypt, where he was employed by NESCO, until being evacuated because of the war.

LEO LACHER, Linton, took 1st in the 100 and 220 yard dashes, the low and high hurdles and a 2nd in the discus at the ND intercollegiate meet at Jamestown in 1947. He led the North Dakota College Conference in individual scoring in basketball, was All-State Class B Basketball selection while at Linton High School. He was picked four times to the Fargo Forum's All North Dakota intercollegiate conference team. As a back and end in football, he

was selected twice for honorable mention on All-State teams.

LEO B. LANDSBERGER, Hazelton, was the salaried staff coordinator for the John Birch Society in North Dakota, operated a public affairs consulting firm in Bismarck and was a candidate for Governor of North Dakota on the Taxpayers Republican ticket in 1968.

ROSEMARY LANDSBERGER, a Hazelton native, is an artist in oils and acrylics, giving private lessons and conducting classes throughout the State. In 1968 she was a candidate on the Taxpayers ticket for the East District congressional seat. She ran again on the Republican ticket in 1972.

RUTH LANGELIER, rural Pollock, was crowned State Dairy Princess in 1971. At the national event in Chicago, she was named Miss Congeniality by the other contestants.

EUGENE LEHR, science instructor at Linton High School, was chosen the Outstanding Biology Teacher of Region III in North Dakota in 1974. In 1969 he had been named Linton's Outstanding Young Educator.

ALOIS LEIER, Linton, was named president of the North Dakota State Soil Conservation Districts in 1974. At this meeting Emmons District received the Allis Chalmers Environmental Conservation Education Award.

GLENN LEIER, Linton, was awarded a tour of the Minneapolis area through the Peavey Clean Grain program, on the basis of the national 4-H report he had completed.

NORDAN LUNDE, a soil scientist with the Emmons County Soil Conservation Service, is credited with saving Madonna Gefre, 16, from drowning at Beaver Bay in 1974.

VINCENT J. MAGRUM, Braddock, was named Director of Council Activities for the North Dakota Knights of Columbus. He served as a district deputy, received the conservation award twice, and in 1969 was named outstanding district deputy and attended the Supreme convention at Houston, Texas.

MAJOR HUGO MAREK, a much-decorated fighter pilot in Vietnam, received the Silver Star with oak leaf cluster, the Distinguished Flying Cross with three oak leaf clusters, the Air Medal with eleven oak leaf clusters, and the Air Force Commendation Medal. When he was killed in the crash of a jet plane, he was promoted to lieutenant colonel posthumously.

LINDA MAREK, Linton, was a member of the Minot State College Band which marched in the Tournament of Roses Parade in Pasadena on New Year's day, 1969. She was a member of the International Tour Band which performed in several European countries, Canada and part of the U.S. in 1968.

LEWIS R. MARQUARDT, 1954 Linton High School graduate, served in the Army in Germany as a Russian linguist until 1961. He was elected to the South Dakota State House of Rep. in 1967. Since earning his PhD, he is professor in the Division of Humanities at Arizona State University.

GEORGE MASTEL, Hazelton, was elected President of the North Dakota Land Improvement Contractors Association at a convention in Bismarck in 1973.

KATHRYN (KRAFT) MASTEL, Strasburg High School graduate, has been president of the North Dakota Veterans of Foreign Wars Auxiliary, president of the Catholic War Veterans Auxiliary and president of the State Postmasters Auxiliary. She is a member of the National Council of the VFW Auxiliary, traveling throughout the U.S.

BOB MARTELL, formerly of the Glanville area, became a cartoonist. He drew the comic features, "Mr. and Mrs." and "When a Feller Needs a Friend". His brother, Theo., was Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor and later an official of the North Dakota Unemployment division.

THE REV. CHARLES J. MEYER, a former pastor of St. Anthony's Church, Linton, was the author of a short novel, "Not Guilty", and has had it published.

DR. HAROLD J. MILLER, was appointed president of Mary College, Bismarck, in 1970. He served with the Department of Public Instruction and in 1967 was awarded a federal grant to do research concerning the effects of integration on Indian pupils. Since he became President of Mary College, the school has received national accreditation and has shown the highest percentage of enrollment increase of any college in North Dakota.

KEITH MILLER of the Meier Insurance Agency in Linton, was named President of the North Dakota Association of Independent Insurance Agents in 1972.

MICHAEL M. MILLER, Strasburg native, has served as State Director of the North Dakota Committee for Library Development and Director for the 1970 National Library Week program. In 1971 he was selected as a member of the North Dakota Education Association Century Club.

GREG MISCHEL, Linton, traveled to the Ivory Coast, Africa, with the Peace Corps.

CLED ANN MOCH, Kintyre, was named Emmons County Flax Queen in 1957 and became State Dairy Princess of North Dakota in 1962.

CLARENCE NIEUWMA, Strasburg, was stationed in the Philippine Islands as a missionary.

JOHN NIEUWMA, 1974 Strasburg High School graduate, played in the first annual North Dakota North-South Shrine All-Star football game at Fargo in 1974.

REV. JOHN NIEUWMA, 1928 Strasburg High School graduate, completed two religious books, and has written articles for national religious magazines.

A. C. OBERLANDER, former Linton High School Principal, has applied for a patent for toy trucks he has designed.

RUTH (JELLEMA) PETERMAN, formerly of Linton, has written two books. One, entitled "My World Was Too Small", was published as a paperback by the Tyndale Publishers. She is in the process of writing the biography of Norma Zimmer of the Lawrence Welk group.

BEVERLY RAMBOUGH, Braddock, was elected State president of the Juniors of the Rural Letter Carriers convention in Bismarck in 1969. She won the 4-H local, county and district speech contests and competed for state honors. She represented Braddock High School at Girls State that year.

CLELL RAMBOUGH, Braddock, was named "Man of the Year" of the North Dakota Flying Farmers organization in 1975. A 27 year member, he served as a director for 10 years and vice president and president twice, and attended 5 international conventions, 4 times as a delegate.

BRENDA LEAH REIS, Kintyre, was the winner of an American Dental Award at the International Science and Engineering Fair at New Orleans, La., in 1972. She was on stage along with other distinguished guests, including Gov. Ronald Reagan of California.

DR. CLARENCE RODENBURG, Linton dentist, attended a post-graduate dental seminar in 1969 which took him to the Royal Dental College in Copenhagen, Denmark, the Karolinska Institute School of Dentistry, Stockholm, Sweden and the Amsterdam University Dental School, Amsterdam, The Netherlands. The trip also took the group to Moscow, USSR for a tour of the Soviet Ministry of Health.

ARNOLD ROOS, Hazelton, toured Europe with the Jamestown College Choir in 1975. The tour took them to Holland, Denmark, Germany, Austria, Switzerland and France. Highlight of the trip was singing in the Notre Dame cathedral in Paris.

KATHY RYCKMAN (Anderson) was selected "Young Careerist 1973" by the North Dakota Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. As holder of this title, she attended the National Federation of BPW clubs annual convention at Las Vegas.

RENAE SAVILLE, Braddock, was elected Miss Emmons County of 1974, was crowned Miss Universe North Dakota and competed in the National contest at Niagara Falls in 1975. She was a winner in the BEK Telephone annual essay contest and won a 5 day tour of Washington, D.C. in 1973.

MONTE SAYLER, who attended grade school in Linton, won 1st place in the Washington State talent contest for high school seniors. His painting was sent to Kansas City, Mo. to compete in the National contest. The art scholarship program is sponsored by Hallmark Cards, Inc. and the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

JOHN SCHNEIDER, JR. of Strasburg, won the State Knights of Columbus free throw contest, thus winning his 4th trophy (local, District, regional and State).

SHEILA SCHUMACHER, Linton, was on the North Dakota State Executive Board of Student Councils as member-at-large in 1972. She attended both the State and National convention in Chicago.

S. J. SCHUMACHER, Linton, was re-elected a board member of the Automobile Dealers of North Dakota at their annual convention in Honolulu in Apr. 1975.

VICTOR SCHUMACHER, Linton, was a student teacher in Cartagena, Columbia, South America. The Colegio Jorge Washington is an American

sponsored private institution in that sea coast city.

DAN SCHWAB, Strasburg, is a baritone in the 50-member orchestra and chorus group which performs for the Allen Bradley Co. of Milwaukee. They perform in concert halls of major cities in the nation's industrial heartland.

HADLEY SEEKLANDER of Hazleton has been named to "Who's Who in North Dakota". He was selected for his outstanding achievements in business, government and community affairs.

RENEE SEHN, Linton, was named "Homemaker of Tomorrow" in her Senior year at Emmons Central High School, and in 1975 was Homecoming Queen at Mary College, Bismarck.

DR. LOWELL A. SEYMOUR, rural Pollock, has presented research papers at the national convention of the Association for Children with Learning Disabilities and at the National Association for Research in Science Teaching convention.

MARY SILBERNAGEL, Linton, was among the 1,400 delegates attending the national meeting of the Future Homemakers of America in Dallas, Texas in July, 1.

MARTIN STANLEY, Kintyre, was elected president of the American Junior Shorthorn Ass'n at the 4th annual national conference, Oklahoma City in 1973. His brother, CURTIS STANLEY was elected to the board of directors. This is the first time in the history of the AJSA that two brothers have served on the board at the same time.

GARY STOLLER, former Hazleton resident, was drafted by the Detroit Tigers of the American League. Highlight of Gary's baseball career came when he was selected as the starting catcher for California's 4th annual Senior All-Star baseball game.

REINERT SVANES, Kintyre farmer, reported the highest wheat yield per acre ever reported in Emmons County. He purchased 30 bushels of semi-dwarf Era wheat and seeded it on 22 acres of summer fallowed land. He harvested 1,456 bushels (66 per acre) with a test weight of over 60 pounds per bushel and a protein test of 13½.

REV. RALPH TEN CLAY was listed in "Who's Who Among Students in America's Colleges. He has been honored for work in oratory.

LEO A. TRAVER, a 1945 Linton HS graduate, was named director of the Finance Division at the Atomic Energy Commission's Albuquerque, N. Mex. operations office in 1971.

ALVIN TSCHOSIK, present County Superintendent of Schools, was named a director to the national Tuberculosis and Respiratory Disease Ass'n. He is a past president of the County Superintendents' Ass'n., president of the N. Dak. Civil Defense Ass'n and County Civil Defense Director.

L. RICHARD UNZELMAN, Linton, received a citation in 1970 for directing the construction of 25 projects and the construction surveillance of 14

Army and Navy military projects valued at \$3,150,000. In 1975 he was one of two chosen from 300 applicants for the ASTRA program at the Pentagon.

GARY VAN BEEK, 16, Hague, was named the top junior livestock judge representing North Dakota in the Junior Hereford Ass'n field day, receiving the George A. Duemeland Memorial Trophy for his accomplishment.

LESTER VAN BEEK, Hague, was 1st place winner in 1970 of an auctioneer's contest, making him eligible to compete in a special "Champion of Champions" contest, which he won. He has an interest in the Linton Livestock Sales Co. and cries weekly sales.

REV. DR. BERT VAN SOEST, a native of Strasburg and 1939 Linton HS graduate, has been elected president of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, highest office in the denomination. He is pastor of the Pompton Reformed Church in Pompton Lakes, N.J.

MR. AND MRS. GERRIT VAN VUGT, house parents at a school for children of missionaries at Jos, N. Nigeria, West Africa, observed warfare between two tribes of Africans in 1966, and were able to help care for the wounded.

VERNA VETTER, from the St. Michael area NE of Linton, was one of 14 delegates to the National Farmers Union Convention in 1969.

MRS. RAYMOND VOLK, formerly of Strasburg and Westfield, has been called "Queen of the Quilters". She accumulated a great variety of blue ribbons signifying her superior craftsmanship at shows and fairs.

BONNIE WEBER, rural Linton, had her 4-H poster selected for national competition in 1973.

HERBERT WEBER, Hazleton, stepped down as KEM Electric Co-op Board president after 19 years. He served as a director of Dakotas Electric Power Co-op and represents the area which is Dist. 10 on the board of Basin Electric Power Co-op, and is assistant secretary of the Basin board.

LAWRENCE WEICHEL, Strasburg, raises exotic birds as a hobby. He likes having them around for the color they add to the surroundings, and they make first class material for mounting. He orders the chicks from firms which specialize in these things. He became very adept at raising the delicate birds.

REV. DOUGLAS WEISER, formerly of Hazleton, was commissioned to serve as a missionary to Central Africa, after accepting a call to serve under the Board for World Missions late in Feb., 1973. He had served two congregations in and near New Orleans, La. under the Wisconsin Synod's Board for Home Missions.

MRS. ALBERT WENZEL, Linton, was awarded a purple ribbon (best in show) and a blue ribbon (first

place) for a 40-inch luncheon cloth, done in hardanger (a type of Norwegian embroidery) at the State Fair at Minot.

LILA JANE WERNER, Hazleton, taught 2nd grade at the Wheeler Air Force Base at Tripoli, Libya, Africa.

MYRON J. WESTER, 1952 Strasburg HS Graduate, is a leader in the field of mental retardation in California, serving on various state boards. He is administrator and director of the Salem Christian Home for the Handicapped and a former administrator of the Crippled Children's School in Jamestown.

JAMES WICKENHEISER, a Strasburg native, was elected Executive Vice President and Managing Officer of the 1st Federal Savings and Loan Ass'n. He is chairman of the Bismarck Diocesan Board of Education, a director of the North Dakota Savings and Loan League, program chairman of the Bismarck-Mandan Adult Christian Education Council, a director for St. Vincent's Nursing Home, and a director of the Bismarck-Mandan Homebuilders Ass'n.

KENNETH WILL, Hazleton, was stationed at Keflavik, Iceland when a new volcano erupted. He was among the naval contingent dispatched to Heimaey to assist in the evacuation of residents, after which they removed \$150,000 worth of salted fish from a factory, and removed the island's cattle. His collection of colored pictures, one a spectacular scene of billowing volcanic clouds over the community, was published in the Reykjavik paper.

LARRY WILLIAMS, Linton, was an International Farm Youth Exchange student from North Dakota to Nepal. He spent 6 months living and working with rural families. He attended 4-H National Club Congress in 1958. In Boy Scout work, he has been president of the Order of the Arrow lodge, and a Vigil Honor member. He was assistant patrol leader of his Wood Badge National Training Course Patrol. He earned a scholarship to Dartmouth.

RICHARD WILLIAMS, Linton, was awarded the Silver Beaver honors for his work as a Boy Scout leader. He holds the Silver Scout Award and the Scout Wood Badge. He also holds a 20 year award from the Soil Conservation Service.

LYNETTE WOHL, rural Linton, spent the summer of 1971 in Ethiopia, living and working under the Mekane Yesus Church (the Lutheran Church in Ethiopia). She worked in Bako, in Swedish mission schools of the home economics department. She taught a 5-week course in child care, hand sewing, first aid and personal health.

SHIRLEY PRESZLER (WU), was a missionary of the United Methodist Church in Korea, serving a five year term in a Christian Social Center. She taught a variety of classes which ranged from Christian education workshops to English Clubs and western cooking classes.

Special credit in compiling and publishing this book should be given to the editors and staff of the EMMONS COUNTY RECORD who gave generously of their time and assistance; to the various committees and individuals who collected pictures and wrote stories; and to the Koeppen Studio who loaned us professional photographs. It is impossible to name all who provided materials, but we are sincerely grateful. Without their help, this book would not have been possible.

The cover design by Kathryn Becker Mosset was adapted from a photograph taken by our talented amateur photographer, the late Herbert Lilja.

The editors.



The Bank of Linton, later "The First Bank of Linton," now a barbershop



First Bank of Linton, now an abstracter's office

Banking in Linton — 1899-1976

The Seven Homes Of Linton's Four

LINTON BANKING HISTORY DATES TO 1899

First Bank Established in Old Town

Banking was established as a business in Linton almost from the beginning of the city.

On May 12, 1899, the Bank of Linton came into existence in a frame tin-covered building in what is now called "Old Town". The site is presently (1976) occupied by an apartment building belonging to Nodak Corporation. Original officers were J. E. Horton and E. A. Crain. E. H. Smith became an employee of the bank in 1902 after teaching a rural school the previous year.

When the business section was moved from Old Town to the newly platted Hunter's First Addition, the charter of the Bank of Linton was transferred to Strasburg where it became known as the Security State Bank. In 1902 the front portion of the building was moved to the new townsite and became the home of the First Bank of Linton. This bank was established by the incorporators of the Bank of Linton with the addition of W. O. Irwin, W. E. Petrie, J. W. Wescott, H. A. Armstrong and G. A. Herolz. This building is now used as a barbershop by Lester Dietz.

On June 2, 1903, a second bank, The Linton State Bank was established in the city. Its home was a new building about half a block north of the First Bank of Linton, now occupied by an optometrist, Dr. Merle Gordon. Officers were A. W.

Sims, E. E. Martin and C. H. Muckler.

When the present business section of Linton was platted, it was intended that most of the business places would locate north of the Petrie Store. The plans did not work out that way, however, and the main street began developing southward instead of northward. When this trend became apparent, the Linton State Bank purchased the corner lot across from the Petrie building and in 1905 constructed a two-story stone building which is familiar as the old First National Bank.

At about the same time the First Bank of Linton erected a new stone bank directly south of the Petrie store, and moved into its new quarters in 1906. This building is now occupied by the Emmons County Abstract Co. The Linton State Bank was reorganized in 1909 as the First National Bank and, in 1915, purchased the First Bank of Linton.

Edward Braddock, former County Auditor, had established a third Bank, the German-American State Bank, in December of 1908. During World War I, Fred Heinrich purchased this institution and, because of the then current anti-German feeling, renamed it the Farmers State Bank. Some time after that it was rechartered as the City National Bank. This building is now occupied by Heyerman Jewelry. There were now two banks in town—the First National and the City National.

The People State Bank was organized in 1920 by R. M. Volk, J. R. Volk, P. G. Rooks,

E. T. Atha and Scott Cameron. It was located in the building now occupied by Farmers Union Insurance Agency, after serving as offices for Drs. D. F. Vonnegut and E. Mork, physician and dentist. In 1926 it absorbed the City National Bank and, in the hard times of 1930, finally closed its doors.

This left the First National Bank the only one in Linton. It was steered through the hard times of the 20's and 30's by M. T. Barger and J. D. Meier. John "J.D." Meier was employed by the bank in January of 1912, having come to Linton from Arcadia, Wisconsin. He served as bookkeeper, cashier, and president until his death in December of 1968. Just 2 weeks less than 57 years!

Mr. Barger came to Linton in 1910 and was cashier of the bank until 1912. He was in the grain business, owning and operating several elevators in Emmons County and at Benedict, N.D. In 1920 he returned to the First National Bank as president and served in that capacity until his retirement in 1959.

R. J. Henn, another long time employee of the First National Bank, was employed as a bookkeeper and officer from 1936 until his retirement in 1975.

To these three men goes much of the credit for the success of the bank during both hard times and good times over the years.

Modern day history of the bank is still carried on by faithful employees, Ken



City National Bank, now jewelry store



Linton State Bank, now the office of an optometrist



Peoples State Bank, now an insurance office

Banks Are Still Being Used

Meier, John's son, came to work for the bank in 1947 and became president in 1969. Keith B. Miller came to Linton in 1960 and is now vice-president and cashier. David A. Erickson came to Linton in 1969 and serves as a vice-president. Long time employees are Alice Bechtie, Jacob Tschritter, and Ruth Ryckman. Other employees are Connie Bossert, Sandra Jahner, Diane Nieuwsma, Barbara Van Boven and Joyce Burkhardt.

Growth of the bank has been steady. In 1959 the First National Bank built its present banking house, a new modern building, and occupied it in January, 1960.

The deposit records of the First National Bank reflect how Emmons County has prospered and grown:

1910	\$ 92,854.00
1930	294,860.00
1940	459,211.00
1950	5,080,485.00
1960	5,871,302.00
1970	10,597,335.00
1975	14,558,177.00

The First National Bank of Linton is still a locally owned, community bank, AN INDEPENDENT BANK, a member of the Federal Reserve System and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

The First National Bank owes its success to the people of Linton and Emmons County. We appreciate the loyalty and good wishes of our friends and neighbors.

(Some of the above material from the Emmons County Record of Jan. 21, 1960.)



TODAY'S FIRST NATIONAL BANK



J. D. Meier, R. J. Henn, M. T. Barger about 1938



Linton State Bank, about 1907, later the First National Bank, now a beauty shop

The Linton Drug Company, Inc.

Established 1940



Jovan



Revlon



James McAllen, Glenn & Judy Thiel



Paul, Olga & Delores McAllen

Linton Sheet Metal Works

Mechanical Contractors

LENNOX
HEATING
COMFORT

*Specializing in construction of things that
make best use of today's energy!*

PHONE:
254-7501

John and Maggie Werner, Props.

Since 1951



Pictured left to right: Dallas Sathren, Tony Olheiser, Luddy Dorscher, Dennis Schumacher, John Dietz, Estella Walther, Lester Ibach, Maggie Werner, John Werner

Air Conditioning

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for the most Important People



Groceries

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Pius & Floretta Glass

Linton, N. Dak.

**"YOU're
always
first..."**

WITH
•SAVINGS
•QUALITY
•GUARANTEED
SATISFACTION
and FRIENDLINESS

Shop and Save at →





Lester E. Koeppen
Publisher
1927-1964



C. C. Lowe
Publisher
1927-1931



Frank B. Streeter
Publisher
1914-1927



Darwin R. Streeter
Publisher
1884-1914

The Emmons County Record

Emmons County's Oldest Business



Ralph E. Hubbard
Co-Publisher
1931-1942

The Emmons County Record, Emmons County's oldest business, was established in May, 1884, by Darwin R. Streeter at the now extinct town of Williamsport, 2½ miles east and 1½ miles north of what is now Hazelton (NW¼ of Sec. 15-135-76).

An election in 1898 determined that the Emmons county seat would be moved to SE¼ of Sec. 7-132-76, which eventually became Linton. The Emmons County Record was moved to Linton in February, 1899. The Winona Times, established at Winona in 1885, was also moved to Linton and its name was changed to Emmons County Republican. The Record purchased the Republican on April 1, 1899, and moved it to Braddock, where W. P. Thurston edited it for Streeter, who sold it to Thurston in December. Thurston moved the Republican to Hazelton in October, 1903.

Frank B., son of D. R. Streeter, became sole owner of the Record in 1914. He published it until April, 1927, when he leased and later sold it to C. C. Lowe and his son-in-law, Lester E. Koeppen.

In April, 1931, Ralph E. Hubbard, another Lowe

son-in-law, bought the Lowe interest in the Record. Koeppen and Hubbard bought the Free Press, also published at Linton, in 1931. Hubbard sold his interest in the Record to Koeppen in 1942.

Arrangements were made with Ralph C. Colburn in October, 1942, to merge his Hazelton Independent with the Record, leaving the Record as the only newspaper in Emmons County. Colburn was editor and part owner of the two merged papers until illness forced his retirement in 1943 and Koeppen became sole owner.

On Jan. 1, 1956, the Emmons County Record became a corporation, and Harry Schutz and William Fischer, after having purchased some of the Koeppen interests, became stockholders. Fischer was editor of the paper and Schutz headed the mechanical department. Both had been with the Record since 1949.

Early in 1964, Fischer purchased the Koeppen interests and was editor and publisher until he sold a part of his interests to Cecil D. Jahraus in July 1, 1972. Jahraus has been editor since then.



Ralph C. Colburn
Co-Publisher
1942-1943



William Fischer
Member of firm & Publisher
1949-



Harry A. Schutz
Member of firm &
Mechanical Head — 1949-



Cecil D. Jahraus
Member of firm & Editor
1972-

**When Schumacher's
went into business . . .**



Ford cars looked
like this Model T

***Schumacher's is still in business,
serving the same area, and . . .***

Ford cars are looking
much different,
as does this 1976
Ford Elite



Syl & Andy Schumacher

SCHUMACHER'S, INC.

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Brougham + Monarch + Mercury + Bobcat + Comet + Montego + Marquis + Cougar + Capri
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*Helping to build
a modern
rural community*



KEM Electric Cooperative, Inc.

George W. Cornog, General Manager

LINTON, NORTH DAKOTA





RENSCHLER'S

Restaurant & Lounge

1949-1976

27 years in the food business

This all started in 1949 as the Cave Cafe, moving in 1955 to the Willows Hotel building with all the newest equipment.

The present building was constructed in 1968-69 and opened in May of 1969. With all new equipment, the restaurant is the finest eating and drinking Restaurant & Lounge in South Central North Dakota.

In 25 years, Les has been assisted by his wife Ruth and his Dad, Edward Renschler. Ed was born in 1892 at Eureka, S.D., moved to Hampton-Emmonsburg, retiring in 1957. Even at the age of 84, Ed is still chief cashier

and has been for many years. Les's sister, Lucille has also been with the business for more than 20 years.

Les is a past president of the North Dakota Restaurant Association. He was honored with being the first food operator to be elected to the North Dakota Hall of Fame.

Ruth and Les have five children—twin daughters, Louise and Louann. Both are married and each has two sons. Elaine and Jeane are in college and Jim is a junior in high school.

A & S RADIO & TV

102 S. BROADWAY — LINTON, N.D.

*Offering skilled craftsmanship to meet changing
technology of the times*

Alvin Lipp and
Steve Glas,
Owners

Electronic services in
Emmons County and
surrounding area
since 1961



Al Lipp working on a television set

Featuring . . .

Quasar and Zenith TV

Channel Master Antenna Systems

Cobra and Surveyor Citizens Band Radios

Allegro Sound Systems

Audio Systems Service



THE STAFF AT SCHAIBLE'S

From left: Ed Beck, Al Schaible, Herb DeBoer, Howard Rau, Jim Plenis, Calvin Breckel, Tom Wald, Dan Volk, Cletus Schmidt, Florian Jochim

WISHES YOU A GREAT BICENTENNIAL YEAR

It's a good year to take a trip in a vehicle sold at Schaible's:

**Chevrolet Cars, Pickups and Trucks, Oldsmobile Cars,
and several types of Campers**

Al Schaible Chevrolet & Olds

LINTON



Come, celebrate with us at the

Willows Store in Linton



FRONT, from left: Bob Tschritter, Mrs. Bob Tschritter, Mrs. Jake Kiemele, Jake Kiemele. MIDDLE: Dean Sauter, Kerry Kiemele. BACK: Mrs. Marcus Schmidt, LaVerne Bosch, Mrs. Anton Schneider, Mrs. Dan Tschritter.

Jake Kiemele, Manager; Bob Tschritter, Assistant Manager; Mrs. Jake Kiemele, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Willows Store was founded January 2, 1946, in the Hogue building, just north of its present location, in what is now the Oahe Lounge. It began as a partnership between Jake Kiemele and Christy Lynn. Several years later the partnership was dissolved when the Willows Store stockholders purchased Mrs. Lynn's interest.

In 1953, Buster Hogue built what is now the Willows Store building and the merchandise was moved into it in 1954.

Since its beginning in 1946, the Willows Store has continued with the same name and management for 30 years.

1946 to 1976

We cordially invite you to shop with us. We have quality clothing and shoes for the entire family.

In addition to those whose pictures appear here, the following have been employed by the Willows Store: Kris Lipp, Ernestine Kiemele, Ida Sayler, Maggie Meidinger, Dorinda Graf, Ann Hager, Betty Hager, Florence Heyne, Doris Carlson, Maxine Kunsch, Phyllis Heyne, Tillie Richter, Lucille Meidinger, Mary Baumstarck, Arthur Bollinger, Thomas Tschritter, Sarah Braun, Winnie Mitzel, Violet Haid, Esther Kiemele, Christy Lynn, Sam Tschritter, Agnes Welk, Edward Breckel, Eleanor Meier, Joy Lee Braun, Anna Marie Zahn, Fran Schumacher, Harold Loebs, Viola Vetter, Ernestine Naumann, Virginia Schmidt, Ramona Goettle, Mark Kiemele, Glenda Schnaible, Sandi Ohlhauser, Marilyn Feist, JoAnn Erling, Dan Tschritter, Vanora Volk, Bob Walther, Pamela Lawler, Alene Richter, Mary Jane Sautter, Mary Ann Tschosik and Shirley Weigel.

We thank our Good Lord, our loyal employees, and our many, many good customers for making our 30 years possible.



DOCKTERS STORE TODAY

Dockter's Jack & Jill Store

LINTON, N.D.



DOCKTERS STORE IN 1929

On January 1, 1929 the late George Dockter purchased the above pictured store from Christ Weishaar and Martin Walther which was mainly a Meat Market with only a small supply of grocery items.

Shortly thereafter he took in his two sons, Arthur and Alvin, as partners. A remodeling job was done so as to carry a larger supply of groceries, plus fresh vegetables. Then came the crash. The banks closed in the fall of 1929 and several years of depression followed—but George never gave up, having experienced many hardships and struggles in life as a youth. He endured and conquered by placing his faith in God and the help of his entire family.

During this period they became affiliated with the Red & White, operating with this trade name until 1948 when it changed to Jack & Jill.

Alvin Dockter sold his share back to his father and brother Arthur in 1935. A locker plant was added to the

business in the spring of 1941, the first plant in Emmons County. As the demand for lockers increased a second locker room was built in 1947.

Upon retirement, George Dockter sold his interest to Arthur and daughter Christine on January 1, 1946. They continued to operate the business until January 1, 1967 when they sold to Arthur's sons, Wally and Dean, making it a third generation of the family to manage the present store.

Wally and Dean grew up with the business during their boyhood and adult years. Being young and ambitious, and wanting a modern super market, Wally and Dean purchased the adjacent Fettig Implement Building in the year 1968 and converted the interiors of the two into one large store. A completely new front was applied, giving it the present appearance as pictured.

Our slogan thru the years has been cleanliness, courtesy, friendly service to our customers, plus satisfaction, and being an asset to the community.

Chuck's Service & Cafe — Linton



In Business Since 1960

*Open 7 days a week to serve **you***

CHUCK AND EVELYN RENSKERS



**Our Job Is to
Supply the Energy**

Yours Is to Use it Wisely

MONTANA-DAKOTA UTILITIES CO.

Linton Creamery Company, Inc.

Linton, North Dakota

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quality
dairy products

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We buy cream
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Fairmont Grade A
Milk, Cream, Cottage
Cheese and Ice Cream

•
Dairy Maid
Butter

131 SOUTH BROADWAY — LINTON, NORTH DAKOTA



A Postcard Picture of 1939 showing Martin Oil Co. in foreground

MARTIN OIL CO. Built in 1939 by Paul Martin, Sr., is
still there, still providing quality service

Operated by Fred Martin, Robert Martin and Paul Martin, Jr.

Grensteiners' Bar

George and
Laurie

Braddock, N.D.

Phone 332-6389

•
"Where you're always welcome"



The Linton Farmers Union Oil Company

This company was first a substation to the Hazelton Farmers Union Oil Company, which was started in 1914.

The Linton Farmers Union Oil Company was purchased as a substation to the Hazelton Farmers Union Oil Company in 1936, from Charley Hollan. Directors of the Farmers Union Oil Company of Hazelton at that time were Matt Dahl, Frank Lawler, C. A. Ward, Frank Appert and Edward Kurtz.

On Oct. 10, 1957 the Linton Farmers Union Oil Company was purchased from Hazelton Farmers Union Oil Company of Hazelton by the patrons of the Linton Farmers Union Oil Company and had their share of capital stock transferred from the Hazelton Farmers Union Oil Company to the Linton Farmers Union Oil Company.

Hank Knittel served as manager of the Linton Farmers Union Oil Company from 1936 until 1964. After his retirement as manager, Louie Greff became the manager.

The Directors who served on the board when it was incorporated until now are:

Roy Vetter
Eddy Nagel
Martin Ohlhauser
Alvin C. Wolf
Jake Schiermeister
P. E. Schenkenberger

Mike Wolf
Wendelin Vetter
Wilbert Ohlhauser
Arlo Ohlhauser
Sebald Vetter

The firm now uses the new standard trademark



(By Roy Vetter and
Wendelin Vetter)

Streyle's Hardware in Linton had its beginning in 1952 in Hazelton when Kenneth and Dale Streyle purchased the adjoining hardware and grocery store from B. W. Thompson and Joseph Wohlmann. The grocery was a Fairway store and the hardware was Marshall-Wells until that time when the Streyle brothers joined the Our Own Hardware Co. and the business became known as Streyle's Hardware and Grocery.

In 1957 Dale, Arnold and Kenneth purchased the hardware store in Linton, doing business under the name of Kremer Motor Sales, from Jake, Fred and Valentine Kremer and it was then changed to Streyle's Our Own Hardware. Arnold and Kenneth were active partners while Dale continued the operation of the Hazelton store for several years, which was sold in 1963 to Henry and Luella Kollman of Bismarck. In 1964 Dale sold his share in the Linton store to Kenneth and Arnold.

Kenneth and Arnold bought the Our Own Hardware in Litchfield, Minn. in April, 1967, and it was managed by Floyd Mottinger, former manager of United Building

Streyle's Hardware Linton, N.D.

Centers in Linton. This partnership ended with Arnold's death of lung cancer in 1968. In 1970 the Litchfield store was sold and shortly thereafter Kenneth purchased Mrs. Norma Streyle's interest in the Linton store. He continued to operate it until July 1st, 1975 when Mr. and Mrs. Lee Stepina assumed ownership.

Employees at the present time are Harry Lindeman, who worked for the Kremer brothers 22 years and for Streyles 18 years; Howard Delzer, who worked for Kremers 8 years and for Streyles 18 years; Luella Traver who has been employed by Streyles for 8½ years.

Part-time help through the years

were Emily Kiemele, Gottlieb Kremer, Bertha Schiermeister, Theresa Kelsch, Alice Naumann, Anna Laura Weber, Phyllis Vander Wal and Emma Bitz.

The current owner, Lee Stepina, was born and raised on a farm near Fullerton, N.D. and graduated from high school there. He received a B.S. degree from Ellendale State Teachers College in 1956 and then spent two years in the Naval Aviation Cadet program. Lee started his teaching career as football and basketball coach at Bowdon, N.D. where he remained eight years, the last two as superintendent. While teaching, Lee continued his education, receiving a Masters Degree from Colorado State University in 1960 and a Specialist Degree in School Administration from the University of Montana in 1972.

In 1964 he moved to Linton and was superintendent of the Linton school system for three years and then went to work as salesman for O. M. F. of Bismarck. In 1968 he returned to school administration as superintendent of the Garrison Public School, staying there until moving back to Linton in June, 1975.

The Green Lantern



On-Sale and Off-Sale Liquors



Banquet Room For All Occasions

Ron Lipp, Proprietor

Emmons County Cheese Corporation

INCORPORATED 1959

Strasburg, N.D.



DIRECTORS

Cornie Nieuwsma, Pres.
Al Graczyk, V. Pres.
Kenneth K. Ketchum
Secretary-Treas.
Lester Van Beek, Director
Mrs. Margaret Baumgartner
Director

EMPLOYEES

Wm. Bosch
Pius Baumgartner
Sebastian V. Scherr
Clarence Van Beek
Dan Baumgartner
Al Graczyk
Kenneth K. Ketchum
Yvonne Graczyk
Larry Haak
Ron Kramer
John T. Nieuwsma
E. O. Borr

Your locally-owned market for milk — We excel in service



Stockman's Bar & Lounge

ON AND OFF SALE

- Old time pool table
- Party room available Monday through Thursday
- Live music every Friday and Saturday night
- Air conditioning and electronic air cleaning
- Completely remodeled

If you want to have a party . . .

or go out for an evening of fun and dance, come to
Stockman's Bar and Lounge.

LEO & JAN PAUL, Proprietors

Phone 254-9651

Linton, N. Dak.



A short history of the Strasburg banks

Strasburgstate bank

STRASBURG, NORTH DAKOTA

The German State bank was founded in 1914, and Michael Baumgartner held the office of Vice President. The Strasburg Dairy Supply business is now housed in the former German State Bank building.

The First State Bank was organized in 1914. Stephen S. Fischer became its first President, with Maurice Van Soest and Joe Dillman as Vice Presidents. Joseph S. Fischer, a son of Stephen, acted as Cashier. The First State Bank did its business in what is now Twig's Lounge.

The Security State Bank was established in the fall of 1912. John J. Baumgartner II became President, and

John P. Baumgartner, brother of John J. II was Vice President. John P. Henn acted as Cashier and Michael Baumgartner, Jr. became Ass't Cashier.

In the early 1930's the bank had to close its doors, but in 1958 it was re-established and now operates as the Strasburg State Bank.

At present (Nov. 1975) it has a total resources of over 9 million dollars.

During the depression of 1929 and a few years following, we had a branch station which was operated by the Bank of Hazelton, of which Joseph S. Bauman was the manager.

Compliments of Baumgartner Oil Company



in Braddock and Napoleon

VIC AND DAVE BAUMGARTNER

Complete Beauty Care

Isabel's Beauty Salon

— LINTON —

We are copied

We are imitated

We are flattered

Isabel Lipp opened a beauty shop in August of 1959, in the basement of what is now the Stone Apartments building. She moved to the present location in April of 1974. It is a building on Broadway, formerly used as Dr. Herman Bertheau's office.

Phone 254-4382



From left: Shirley Senger, Wanda Heidrich, Jeanie Rudy and Owner-Operator Isabel Lipp

Temvik Farmers Elevator

*has a sound record of service
to Emmons County's agriculture*



The first stockholders meeting was held June 26, 1915.

Elected then were seven directors:

Fay Harding, President

T. B. Meinhover

Phil Schenkenberger

George Huber

D. Calquhoun, Secretary

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The second manager was R. R. Roehrich, followed by Peter Feth in 1930. Mr. Feth was rated one of the top sales persons in the entire Penney Company during his term in Linton. Francis Eveleth followed in 1960 until 1967 when Richard Brandsma was transferred to Linton.

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Leo and Marvin graduated from Wahpeton Diesel Mechanics before going into business, and at one time operated Land M Repair in Napoleon, N.D.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

OUR HISTORY

Emmons, James A.	5
Emmons County map	4
Missouri River	6
Woodyards	6
Ferries	7
Organization of County	9
Courthouses	10
Officials	12
Vital statistics	12
County Seal	12
Our Gold Stars	13
Early settlers	14
Dwellings	16
Fuel, Water	18
Washday blues	19
Self-sufficient settler	20
Burials	21
Marriage customs	22
Indians	23
Uprising	24
Spicer Tragedy	25
Village sites	28
Sitting Bull	28
Progress	29
Bridges	29
Freighting	30
Railroads	30
Automobiles	32

Farming	34
Farm machinery	35
Farm names	36
Cornshow	36
Livestock	37
Telephones	38
Fads and fashions	39
Climate and weather	40
Health	45
Education	46
School districts	47
Schools	48
Depression	50
Patriotism	51
Organizations (indexed)	52
Recreation (indexed)	56
Wildlife	66
Potpourri (pictures)	68
Towns and villages (indexed)	72
Private enterprise	97
Churches	100
Church groups	103

AND OUR PEOPLE

Centenarians	104
Family Histories (indexed)	109
Hall of Fame	107
Our Lawmakers	167

INDEX

OUR HISTORY

A.F. & A.M.	55
American Legion	52
American Legion Auxiliary	52
Armstrong	92
Ashgrove	92
Barker	92
Blizzards	41
Bobtown	92
Braddock	76
Buchanan	93
Camp Shields	93
Casselman	93
Celebrations	58
Climatological survey	40
Corbinville	93
Dakem	94
Dale	91
Dana	94
Danbury	94
Emmons County Historical Society	55
Emmonsborg	74
Exeter	94
Floods	42
Foresters	55
Gayton	92
Germans from Russia	53
Glanavon	94
Glencoe	75
Gold Mining Co.	92
Hague	79
Hampton	94
Hartford	94
Hazelton	78
Hoe	95
Home Talent	62
Homemakers Clubs	53
Hope Reformed Church	92
Horsemen	63
Horsehead Bottoms	93
Hull	91
Kertzman	93
Kintyre	89
Knights of Columbus	52
Larvick	95
Leisure time	59
Linton, New	86
Linton Library	53
Linton, Original	84
Livona	93
Marie	95
Mastel	95
Midway	95
Music	56
Omio	95
Prairie fires	44
Roop	95
St. Michael's	95
Seeman Park	96
Selz	95
South Prairie	95

Sports	64
Strasburg	82
Strasburg Alumni Assn.	54
Tell	95
Temvik	90
Tirsbol	95
Tornadoes	40
Waylin	95
Westfield	92
Williamsport	73
Winchester	74
Winona	72

INDEX

AND OUR PEOPLE

Aarvig, Rassen	111
Allen, Harmon W.	111
Anderson, Elmer A.	110
Anderson, John Bohlin	111
Andrus, Mary Farrell	109
Appert, Martin	109
Archambault, Harmidas	109
Armstrong, Henry A.	110
Atha, Earl	110
Backhaus family	113
Bader, John	112
Baer, Dr. DeWitt	111
Baker, John	110
Baker, Wesley	110
Baker, W. P.	115
Bales, Roy	156
Barger, Thomas	108
Barrett, Ben	115
Barton, C. T.	117
Bartu, John A.	116
Baumgartner Family	115
Baumgartner, John J.	115
Baumgartner, Mrs. Joseph	115
Bechtle, Dan	112
Bechtle, Dan	116
Bechtle, Gottlieb	117
Becker, Rose Clark	113
Benedict, Hervey	116
Benz, August	112
Bertheau, Mrs. Alma	113
Bertheau, Dr. Herman	117
Bertheau, Oscar	117
Bier, Howard F.	168
Bier, D. P.	114
Bier, Floyd	114
Bosch, Alex	114
Bosch, Johanna	118
Boschker, Peter	111
Braddock, Edward	121
Brant, E. H.	114
Braunagel, Wendelin	118
Breckel, Jacob	116
Briggle, Lester	117
Brindle, Mrs. Samuel	104

Britts, Asa	118
Britts, Thomas	115
Brown, Ray U.	114
Buck, Fred	115
Buckner, Wm. Spence	109
Burgad, Kasper	113
Burge, Orlyn E.	113
Busby, Ferman	112
Calquhoun, David	119
Campbell, Dugald	120
Casselman, Ella Hough	119
Chesrown, Frank	118
Chesrown, Robert	167
Clark, Joseph	119
Cleveringa, Fred	118
Cleveringa, John	118
Cleveringa, Wm.	118
Colburn, Ralph	117
Compaan, Anthony	120
Corbin, Mrs. Anna	120
Corbin, Ben Jr.	121
Corbin, Ben Sr.	119
Coventry, Charles	119
Dahl, Math	168
DeWitt, Charles	121
Dietlein, Peter	121
Dockter, Gottlieb	120
Doerschlag, L. M.	122
Du Heaume, Leonard	121
Edholm, Ivar	121
Emmons, James A.	5
Fallgatter, Myron B.	122
Farrell, Peter	123
Feist, Joseph M.	124
Feist, Michael	122
Feist, Mathias M.	122
Feltheim, Olaf	123
Feyereisen, Michael	124
Fischer, Adam M.	122
Fischer, K. E.	123
Fischer, Martin K.	126
Fischer, Mathias J.	124
Fish, John	122
Flegel, August	123
Foell, Wm. A.	123
Fogle, Elmer	166
Forderer, Jacob	122
Gayton, James B.	123
Gefreh, Adam	168
Geil, Sarah	106
Glas, Joseph	124
Goughnour, John	126
Gray, Thomas M.	124
Groen, Peter	124
Grunefelder, Anton	125
Haak, Albert	126
Hall of Fame	108

Hanson, Hans	129	Lynn, George W.	133	Petrie, Harry L.	144
Harding, Fay A.	168	Lynn, Mrs. George W.	104	Petrie, Wallace E.	145
Hatch, Larry M.	168	Lynn, Harry	133	Pietz, Fred	144
Hehn History	131			Putnam, Wm.	164
Herolz, G. A.	125	McAllister, Wm.	135		
Heyerman, Wm.	126	McCrory, John	138	Quast, Adolph	144
Hinz, Mrs. Frederick	127	McCulley, Wm.	138		
Hoff, Anne Weber	168	MacDonald, Alexander	137	Rahrch, Lawrence	146
Hoff, Jonathan	129	McElery, Samuel E.	135	Reamann, Henry A.	148
Hogue, Dr. Rolly R.	127	McLain, George	135	Renskers, Gerrit	149
Honorable Mention	169	MacNider, Wm.	135	Richter, Mrs. John	146
Horner, Peter	125	Magrum, Henry E.	138	Rieker, Johannes	148
Horner, Wendelin	126	Maier, Charles	136	Ringius, Frank	147
Huber, George	128	Malone, Patrick T.	140	Rodenburg, Dr. Clarence	148
Humann, Henry Sr.	126	Mandigo, Guilford	135	Rohrich, Klemens	147
		Mandigo, Warren W.	137	Roisum, Roising	147
Irvine, Frank B.	126	Marquardt, Christian	140	Rudy, Mrs. Annie	145
		Marsh, Andrew	142	Ryan, John J.	146
Jacobson, Axel	128	Martinson, Nels E.	137		
Jangula, Adam	128	Marx, Thomas J.	139	Sautter, Richard	166
Jangula, Martin	128	Mattern, Baldazar	165	Saville, Ernest	151
Jenkins, Curtis B.	129	Mausehund, Paul	136	Schall, Martin	153
Johnson, Wm. H.	165	Meier, Frank J. Sr.	139	Schall, Raymond J.	149
Jones, Wm.	125	Meier, J. D.	140	Schatz, Dr. George	149
Junge, Fred	125	Mickel, Edgar Owen	138	Schatz, Gottlieb	149
		Mickel, Owen	107	Schenkenberger, Philip E.	154
Kalberer, Ben	129	Miller, Fred	139	Schlosser Family	157
Kalberer, Jacob	130	Mock, Anton	138	Schlosser, Robert P.	155
Keller, Karl	135	Mock, Peter	142	Schmidt, George	158
Kertzman, John C.	130	Montana, Monty	107	Schmidt, Peter F.	156
Ketchum, Benj. E.	132	Monteith, Dr. George	136	Schneider, Wendelin	151
Klein, Clemens	132	Mork, Dr. Edwin	136	Schumacher, Michael A.	148
Klein, Eugene M.	132	Moser, John	141	Schwab, Lester	148
Klein, John M.	127	Mosser, Nicholas	139	Seeman, L. D.	151
Klein, Michael	129	Muench, Dr. Wm.	137	Sempel, George	145
Kleppe, Karl	167			Senger, Anton	154
Kleppe, Lars O.	127	Naaden, Christian	141	Senger, Michael	152
Kleppe, Thomas	108	Naaden, Lawrence L.	167	Serr, George	152
Knudtson, Soren	131	Naaden, Thore	140	Sheffield, Nathan S.	154
Koenig, Mrs. Arthur	131	Nagel, Mike M.	141	Silbernagel, John	159
Koeppen, Lester E.	130	Nelson, Mrs. Carl	141	Silbernagel, Peter	163
Kraft, Peter	128	Nelson, Oscar W.	142	Silk, Steven	152
Kramer, John V.	132	Nicholson, John	144	Sisco, Levi	150
Kramer, Wendelin	129	Nieuwsma, Frank	139	Sitting Bull	28
Kremer, Jacob	131			Slaughter, Jessamine	155
Krumm, Joseph Sr.	132	O'Callaghan, Garry Sr.	145	Sleasing, Alta B.	152
Kuipers, Gerbic	130	O'Callaghan, Gerard	143	Smith, Dr. Claude O.	153
Kundert, Wilhelm Sr.	136	O'Flynn, Capt. Johnny	142	Smith, Earl H.	153
Kurtz, John	130	Ohlhauser, Martin A.	144	Smith, Frank D.	151
Kurtz, Simon E.	131	Olson, Nels P.	142	Sorem, Henry	155
Kyes, Wallace	132	Olson, Wm.	143	Sparks, Roy	136
		Orchard, Dr. Welland J.	143	Spicer, Thomas	25
Landsberger, John B.	132	Orthmeyer Family	141	Spionskowski, Frank	155
Lang, Jacob A.	134			Stanley, Martin	150
Larson, Anton	133	Parks, Thomas	146	Stanton, John	154
Larvick, Oscar A.	133	Patterson, Mrs. Charles	106	Stevenson, Donald	154
Lawler, Thomas E.	164	Patterson Family	164	Stewart, Alice	155
Leach, John C.	134	Peery, John M.	144	Stolee, Jacob J.	147
Lee, Talmadge B.	134	Perras, Mrs. Elise	144	Streeter, Darwin R.	150
Lee, W. B. "Bart"	134	Peterson, Albert P.	145	Sunde, Nels	105
Lee, Wm. H.	134	Peterson, Mrs. Grant	146	Suvery, Sherman S.	151
Levin, Peter G.	133	Petrie, Annie	145		
Lilja, Herbert C.	134			Ternes, Anton	165

Thomas, Adam	166	Vetsch, Peter	158	Welk, Lawrence	107
Thomas, Steven C.	168	Vetter, Johannes	160	Welk, Ludwig	162
Thompson, Carl B.	157	Vetter, Joseph J.	165	Weller, Ed	160
Thompson, Christ M.	157	Vie, O. M.	158	Wenzel, Dr. Albert	166
Thorsen, Bernard L.	157	Volk, Joseph Jr.	159	Werlinger, Simon	160
Tough, Earl A.	167	Volk, Raymond	156	Wilde, John	161
Tracy, Don	162	Vorlander, Carl	164	Wolbaum, Harry	162
Tracy, Hal	158	Vonnegut, Dr. Felix	159	Wolverton, Dr. Wm. C.	166
Tuttle, H. B.	157			Woods, Glenn	161
		Wagher, Albert C.	162	Worst, John H.	161
Van Beek, Ed	160	Walker, Katie	160	Wright, Eulalia	163
Van Beek, Garret	160	Wallman, Andrew	156		
Van Boven, John	156	Walther, Jacob	163	Yeater, Roy	165
Vander Vorst, Garret	156	Ward, Claudius	168	Yeater, Wm.	105
Vander Vorst, Wilbur	167	Weeden, Mamie L.	159		
Vander Wal, Carl	160	Weisbeck, Peter	163	Zottnick, Henry	165
Ver Hoeven, Anthony	105	Weiser, Arthur	161	Zottnick, Ted	164

