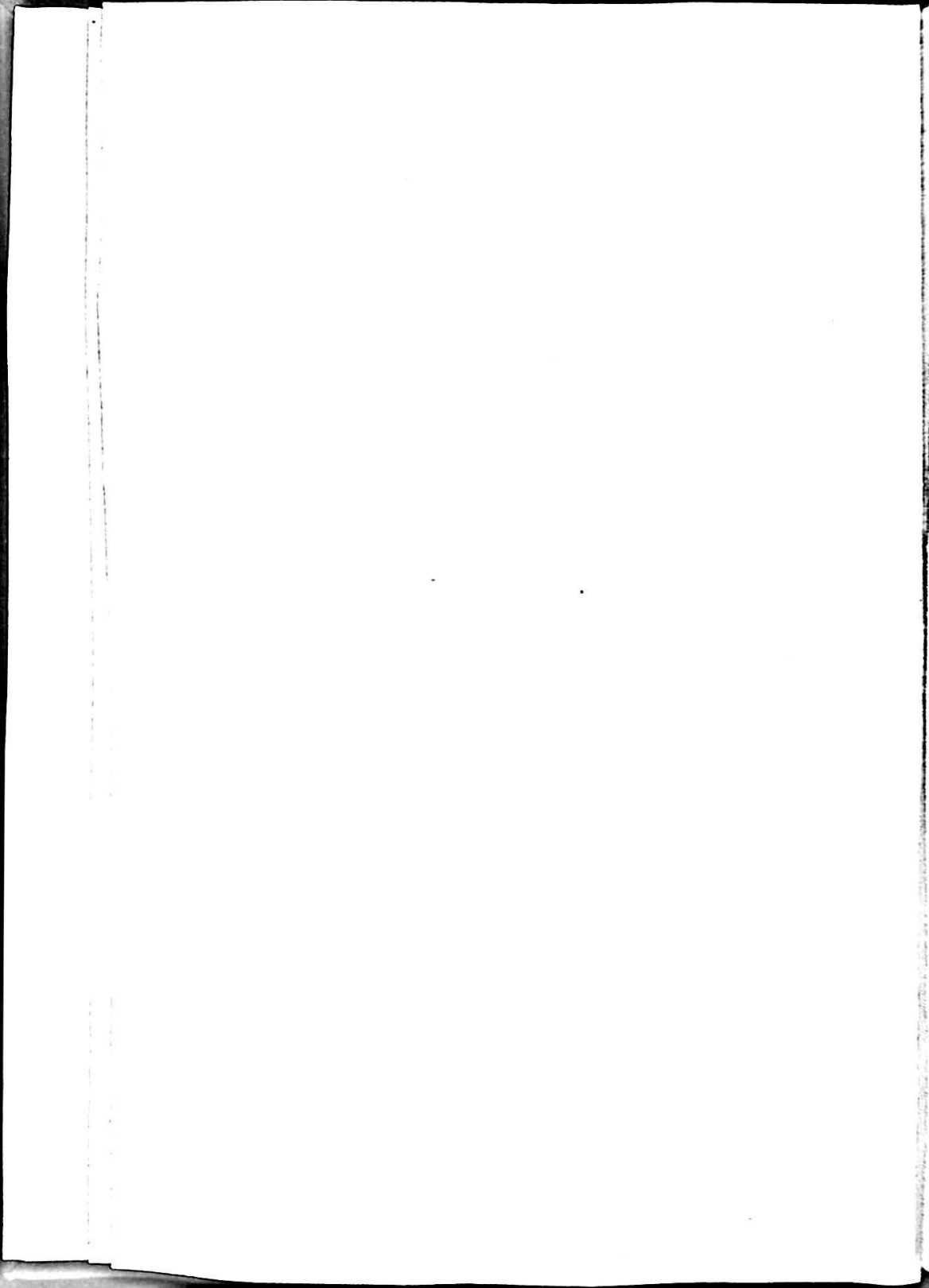


History of Day County
from 1873 to 1926



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History of Day County

From 1873 to 1926

By

L. G. OCHSENREITER
WEBSTER, SOUTH DAKOTA

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LOS ANGELES
FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY

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By L. G. Ochsenreiter

DEDICATION

This book is dedicated to the pioneer homesteaders and their descendents with the hope that they will cherish its reminiscences and value its contents a half century hence as a heritage left by the author.

No doubt some errors will be discovered. However, the book will be found to be fairly reliable; as much so as can be expected when we consider that many of the earlier settlers have moved to other parts, or to that land from which no traveler returneth until Gabriel blows his horn.

L. G. Ochsenreiter.

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PREFACE

When one casually picks a book of history from the library and hurries through its many pages of interesting and valuable reading it does not occur to him that it took very much effort to collect the data which is included there. The book is viewed as something which has always been.

History is not like fiction which is the creation of the imagination; it must deal with facts as they are and the closer one can keep to the truth the better will be the history. Facts of actual experience are plentiful enough, but which ones are worthy to be recorded and how they shall be thoroughly established as true, are questions which need a good deal of careful attention. This, therefore, requires someone who either knows these facts first hand, or knows how they can be obtained.

Mr. L. G. Ochsenreiter, one of the very first of the pioneers to come to Day county, has always been deeply interested in its progress and has played a very active part in its making. His intimacy with actual happenings and his personal interest make him far more qualified than if he should make an impersonal collection of facts in which he had known no vital part.

Mr. Ochsenreiter was born in Bradford, Harrison county, Indiana, February 17, 1857. Both of his parents were German, having come to this country from Wurtemberg in 1848. The family moved to Jordan, Minnesota April, 1865 and here Louis received his early education,

which never included high school, but was later supplemented in the great school of experience. It was his father's intention that he should learn the trade of tin and copper smith. When Louis was but eleven his father died, however, and he was hired out for a year in order to help with the support of the family.

In 1871 he was again hired out to a firm in St. Paul; this time it was for the purpose of learning the hardware trade. The first year he served as handy boy about the store and with the chores which he did before and after hours these were long days; but he earned his board. He continued working in St. Paul until 1877, having raised his wages to thirty-five dollars per month. He then returned to Jordan where he engaged in the sale of nursery stock and farm implements.

In 1880 he became quite venturesome and feeling confident that he could go into business for himself, he heeded the suggestion of a friend, Mr. McClelland and came to Dakota Territory. He landed at what is now Webster, filed a homestead and tree claim and returned to Jordan for the winter. In the following spring he, with a number of others, came to the county with the intention of establishing a town.

Mr. Ochsenreiter built the first store on the townsite in which he set up a hardware business in partnership with Andrew Smail. This firm continued successfully for twenty years when Mr. Ochsenreiter, taking the implement business, moved to a building across the street. He continued in this business for fifteen years and then sold out and entered the automobile business for another five years. With this he concluded his business career.

Mr. Ochsenreiter was not too busy, however, to give a good deal of his time to the affairs of county and of state. He bent his efforts toward securing for Webster the county

seat and to make it the best town in the state. In May, 1892, when others had failed, he assumed the leadership of the South Dakota World's Fair commission and did much to bring about its splendid success. From 1903-07 he served the nation in the capacity of Examiner in the Department of Justice, rendering efficient service.

After retiring from active business Mr. Ochsenreiter again feels that he must render further service and so engages himself in the difficult task of collecting material for the history of his county. He is anxious that these facts of interest and experience shall not be lost to posterity and that those who read about the success of the early pioneers will take pride in those early achievements to the extent that they will continue them with their very best ability. We can show our appreciation of this splendid service only by doing our utmost toward fulfilling the dreams of Mr. Ochsenreiter and the other old Pioneers of the county.

Harry C. Ernst.

aid. He had to live in a sod house until he could haul logs for a better shelter. He was the plaything of the storm and here in South Dakota his human enemies, the Sioux, were brave and clever warriors. If the prairie pioneer was called upon to defend his home, it was in the pitiless open.

Transportation was crude and travel was filled with dangers. I had those facts brought home to me a few weeks ago when, at the Grolier Club in New York City, I inspected a collection of early western literature which Philip Ashton Rollins has completed for Princeton University. In this collection were several route books used by pioneers in crossing the western plains. These books gave directions and distances for the benefit of those who were about to push westward in covered wagons. The best camping places were indicated, and there were warnings concerning places where treacherous fords and rattlesnakes and Indians were to be guarded against.

Then, in the luxurious quarters of an automobile club, I secured a map of the Yellowstone Trail, which I proceeded to follow. I bowled across the Dakota plains on a wonderfully well-kept gravel road. There were no fords to cross and no Indians to look out for, and I felt ashamed of myself because of the ridiculous ease of travel. I could not help but compare the automobile log book with the route book used by the pioneers.

One can see, even in the course of an all too brief journey, that South Dakota has shared handsomely in the general prosperity that has come to the American people. By all outward semblances South Dakota compares well with any of its sister states. Many of the pioneers who have made this splendid fulfillment possible have lived to

share in the benefits of these later years of ease. To such we can only give assurance of our undying appreciation and respect.—By Arthur Chapman, Author of “Out Where the West Begins.”

CHAPTER II.

DAKOTA TERRITORY

The territory of Dakota, with the exception of the portion drained by the Red river of the North and Meuse river, was a part of the Louisiana Territory, acquired by the United States from France, by purchase, in 1803. The American envoys who consummated the treaty for this territory with France were: Robert R. Livingston, minister to France, James Monroe, special ambassador to France. The date of this treaty was April 30, 1803. The papers arrived in Washington, D. C. July 14, 1803 and October 17, following, congress was convened and after much discussion and contention as to the constitutional authority of congress to annex foreign territory to the Union, the treaty was ratified.

In a special message transmitted to congress a few months before the Louisiana treaty with France was made, President Jefferson pointed out the advantage to be gained through an exploration of the new territory. He saw the wonderful possibilities for opening large fur trading posts along the Missouri river. He advised that congress should appropriate twenty-five hundred dollars for this purpose. This advise was followed and the president immediately made the choice of Captain Meriwether Lewis to command the expedition, basing his action and confidence on his intimate personal acquaintance with man and officer.

Captain Lewis selected as his associate in the enter-

prise, William Clark, a lieutenant in the army and a younger brother of Gen. George Roger Clark, conspicuous in the continental army during the revolution. Lieutenant Clark received a commission as captain. The plans for the exploration of Louisiana contemplated a voyage up the Missouri river, which was to be explored to its source, thence to cross the mountains and go on by any practical route to the Pacific. Information was to be gathered regarding the character of the country, its inhabitants, rivers, soils, climate, geography, woods and animals.

Captain Lewis left Washington July 5, 1803, and proceeded to Pittsburgh, thence by the Ohio and Mississippi to St. Louis. The soldiers for the expedition were taken from military posts on the Ohio. At Louisville, Kentucky, he was joined by Captain William Clark, his associate, and they proceeded to St. Louis, where they arrived in December. Here the expedition was organized with as little delay as possible, intending to ascend the Missouri to the highest practicable point they could reach before the channel closed and there establish winter quarters. But the Spanish commander of the province, not having received an official account of the transfer to the United States, was obliged by the general policy of his government to forbid the passage of the expedition through Spanish territory. The expedition then encamped at the mouth of the Wood River on the Eastern bank of the Mississippi and opposite the mouth of the Missouri, where winter passed in instructing the men and preparing for the journey. Including the leaders, the party was made up of nine young Kentuckians enlisted for the expedition, fourteen soldiers of the regular army, who had volunteered, two French boatmen, an inter-

preter and hunter, and a black servant belonging to Captain Clark, named York.

The expedition entered the mouth of the Missouri on the 14th day of May, 1804.

The expedition made its entrance into the great Dakota Territory August 21, 1804. They neared what is now Yankton on the 27th day of August and here held a grand council with the Yankton Sioux Indians. This was the first council to be held between the representatives of the United States and the inhabitants of this territory, and the first occasion when the Stars and Stripes, our national emblem, was displayed as a token of sovereignty upon the soil of Dakota. Captain Lewis was particularly impressed with the frank demeanor and disingenuous manners of the savages, and he seems to have been greatly gratified at meeting with such courtesies as they, in their primitive etiquette, extended him and his crew. Their conical tepees were a subject of close investigation and greatly admired. These were made of dressed buffalo and elk skin, painted or stained white and crimson, presenting a most pleasing and fanciful appearance. Inside, the principal ones were partially carpeted with robes, and an occasional beaver and fox skin could be seen. Probably the Indians had designed to make their appearance and display a regal order, and were not exhibiting to the white people their ordinary domestic life or every day apparel, which, however, only serves to prove that they possessed a certain barbaric culture that we look for almost in vain amongst our American Indians after a century's intercourse with white people.

The council was the occasion for the distribution of many medals and presents to the chiefs and braves who

were in attendance and they were given to understand that these gifts were from the great father at Washington, who though he could not be present in person, was with them in these gifts and wished to assure them that the welfare of his Indian children was a matter in which he felt the warmest interest. Some of these Jeffersonian medals were in possession of the Yankton Indians more than a century later.

The first battle between the United States troops and the Indians to occur on what is now Dakota soil, took place on the 10th of August, 1823, near the mouth of the Grand River, which empties into the Missouri from the West near Wakefield, Carson county, near the state boundary. In this battle the United States troops were commanded by Colonel Henry Leavenworth, of the Fifth United States Infantry.

Prior to the Louisiana purchase the French and English had been engaging in fur trade with the Indians along the Missouri. When the United States gained control of this territory these traders were anxious to prejudice the minds of the Indians against the young republic.

In 1808 John Jacob Astor, who had come from Germany and become interested in fur trading, procured a charter incorporating the American Fur Company with a capital of a million dollars, practically all furnished by himself. Mr. Astor was a citizen of splendid repute and a man very careful in all business undertaking, so secured the favor of the president and congress, who extended to him every privilege that could be consistently given in support of a private enterprise. The Astor, Choteau and other trading companies soon established many trading posts and successfully competed against the foreign companies. Some of

this derivation to be the fact. Thus the word ta-koda-kee means "his friend" the affixes "ta and "kee" being both possessive forms. Remembering that "t and "d" are interchangeable, wherever euphony demands it, we see that "takoda" is very near to Dakota.

Then there is the word o-dakota, which though not in present use in this simple form, is used every day in combination. This means to league together, to make a friendship league. Here we strike the root meaning of our word Dakota, which from time immemorial has been the national name of the people whom foreigners named the Sioux.

As to Lakota, that is simply the dialectic change of the Titon Dakotas, with whom "d" changes to "l". Mr. Chamberlain, in the November South Dakotian, makes the funny mistake of getting this his point crisscross. If ever the Sisitonwans and Titonwans were at enmity it would have been the Titonwans who said Lakota and not the Sisitonwans.

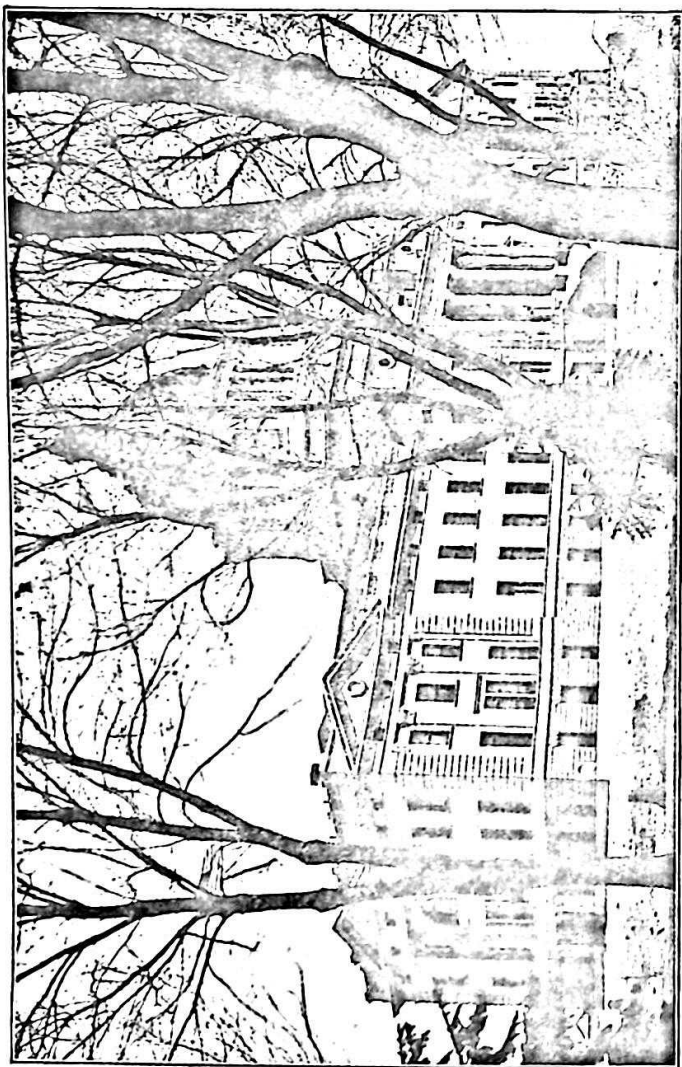
A. L. Riggs, Santee Agency, Neb.

According to the census of 1860, the Territory of Dakota contained a population of 2376 and of this number the Pembina country contained considerable more than half but the Pembina population had a much greater proportion of mixed bloods. The white population in 1861 was 1054 males, 362 females. On July 30th of this year Governor Jayne issued the first proclamation, which called only for a delegate to congress and members of the legislative assembly.

In 1862 the first legislative assembly met at Yankton and after a good deal of contention the seat of Territorial government was temporarily located at Yankton; the bill approved by Governor Jayne, April 8. This assembly

enacted a body of good laws and had defined the boundaries of counties: Yankton, Clay, Cole (now Union), Bon Homme, Charles Mix, Brughier (now Buffalo), Jayne, Hutchinson, Lincoln, Minnehaha, Brookings, Deuel, Todd, Gregory, Cheyenne, Stevens, Chippewa and Kittson.

Territorial Governors.—William Jayne, 1861-63; Newton Edmunds, 1863-66; Andrew J. Faulk, 1866-69; John A. Burbank, 1869-74; John J. Pennington, 1874-78; William A. Howard, 1878-80; N. G. Ordway, 1880-84; Gilbert A. Pierce, 1884-87; Louis K. Church, 1887-89 and Arthur C. Mellette, 1889.



STATE CAPITOL, PIERRE, S. D.

CHAPTER III.

SOUTH DAKOTA

South Dakota, 1889.—In February, 1889 the Omnibus bill was passed for the division of Dakota into two states and to enable the people of North and South Dakota, Montana, and Washington to form constitutions and state governments and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states and to make donations of public lands of such states. On the 15th of April, 1889, Governor Mellette issued his proclamation ordering the election of delegates in South and North Dakota to elect delegates to two constitutional conventions and for other purposes. That portion of the proclamation relating to South Dakota reads as follows: "It is ordered that on May 14, 1889, an election shall be held at the usual voting place in each election precinct in all that portion of the territory of Dakota situated South of the 7th Standard parallel produced due West to the boundary line of said territory, for the purpose of electing seventy-five delegates to the constitutional convention for the state of South Dakota, and at the election thus provided each elector may have written or printed on his ballot the words, 'for the Sioux Falls Constitution,' or the words, 'against the Sioux Falls Constitution,' the votes on which question shall be duly returned and canvassed. The convention of delegates, so chosen, shall assemble at the city of Sioux Falls, July 4th, and in case the majority of votes cast at the preceding

election shall have been 'for the Sioux Falls Constitution,' such convention shall resubmit for ratification or rejection, the said Sioux Falls Constitution, at an election to be held on Tuesday, October 1st, and shall also resubmit the articles and propositions separately submitted at the election whereby said constitution was ratified, including the temporary location of the capitol, together with such changes of said constitution only as relate to the name and boundary of the state of Dakota, the reapportionment of the judicial and legislative districts, and such amendments as may be necessary to comply with the act of congress herein before mentioned." (The Sioux Falls Constitution had been adopted by the people of Dakota Territory, South of the 7th Standard parallel in the November election of 1885.) At the prescribed election in South Dakota the official vote was 37,710 for the Sioux Falls Constitution and 3,413 against. The constitutional convention met July 4th and remained in session until August the 5th. They amended the constitution and appointed commissions to settle the boundary line between North and South Dakota and the amount of the indebtedness which was to be assumed by each state. On Tuesday, October 1st was held the first general election and at this time the constitution was ratified and the temporary capital was located at Pierre.

The legislature met at Pierre on October 15th, perfected their organization and proceeded to the election of United States Senators, Gideon C. Moody and Richard F. Pettigrew. Then they adjourned until the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January, 1890. On the 2nd of November the president issued his proclamation admitting

South Dakota, the fortieth state, to the Union. On the 6th of November 1889 the state officials elect were officially sworn in at Pierre and the state government was organized and set in motion with A. C. Mellette as governor. The first official act of the governor was to issue the Thanksgiving proclamation.

In the beginning of South Dakota statehood the state had to face the burden of heavy indebtedness as well as other serious problems. In his message to the state legislature of 1890, Governor A. C. Mellette stressed the need of strict economy. This along with the general cry for a cut of expenditure lead to a failure on the part of the legislature of 1891 to provide adequate appropriation for South Dakota's representation at the World's Fair which was to be held in Chicago in 1893.

On February 5th, 1891 a convention was held at Pierre to devise means to have the state properly represented. Colonel Bullard, one of the national world's fair commissioners, explained the object of the convention.

This convention, however, failed in its attempt and so a convention was called to meet at Yankton, May 27th, at which eighteen commissioners, two from each of the eight judicial districts and two from the state at large, were assembled to take charge of the whole matter and achieve success. The commissioners at once met and called for a special session of the legislature for the purpose of appropriating fifty thousand dollars. (The editor was elected from his district.) The commission appointed Oliver Gibbs, Jr., of Montrose, general manager and Robert Fisk of Gettysburg, secretary. Mr. Gibbs had been

the commissioner from Minnesota during the New Orleans cotton exposition and so was experienced. He was sure of success, so all was left to his management. He and Secretary Fisk spent the whole year of 1891 in the endeavor to raise the necessary funds, but finally reported to the governor that they had failed. The governor then called a meeting of the commission at Huron, May, 1892. After Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Fisk had given their reports the other members were called upon to give their suggestions. The last speaker was our Day county member, the editor, L. G. Ochsenreiter.

His plan was to incorporate as the South Dakota World's Fair Commission capital stock to be \$50,000, par value, \$1.00 per share; at this low rate per share any man, woman, or child could purchase a share. Each county was to be assessed its pro-ratio share according to population. He proposed to go to Yankton, the birthplace of the commission, and to Sioux Falls, as the largest city in the state, in order to obtain a guarantee of their pro-ratio share and should these fail to come forward he would quit. This plan was deemed feasible by all and he was instructed to go ahead.

On the afternoon of the same day he proceeded to Yankton where he received a favorable guarantee of a thousand dollars. He then went to Sioux Falls where he, the governor and Mr. Gibbs met the commercial club.

The members of the club approved the plan and appointed a committee to try to raise the quota of two thousand dollars by voluntary subscription. John W. Tuthill, chairman of the committee, and the editor went out

next morning and raised about half. The editor then went home and the committee was to continue the work, wiring him their success. On the following Sunday morning he received a telegram from Mr. Tuthill as follows:

"L. G. Ochsenreiter, Webster, South Dakota. Sioux Falls guarantees her quota of two thousand dollars provided that the balance of \$20,000 be deposited in the bank of Sioux Falls." J. W. Tuthill, Sioux Falls.

The editor then took the telegram to Mr. David Williams in order to ascertain what could be done. They decided to run the bluff. The following telegram was sent to Sioux Falls:

J. W. Tuthill, Sioux Falls. "Your telegram received and would respectfully say the necessary amount will be raised without Sioux Falls."

L. G. Ochsenreiter.

The following Monday these two telegrams were presented to Aberdeen and Watertown by the editor with the challenge they implied. The papers soon got hold of the proposition and the attitude of Sioux Falls was duly attacked: This venture proved thoroughly successful and the people heartily endorsed the proposition of the commission which was to make a loan to the state without interest until the legislature should make an appropriation when the money would be returned to the stockholders. Inside of thirty days the money had come in so that the building could be erected and the exhibits gathered. By January 1893 the commission had collected from the counties \$25,000, completed the building and gathered the exhibit. The legislature made an appro-

priation of \$50,000 to the men's commission and \$10,000 to the women's commission. \$25,000 of this was to redeem the outstanding stock of the association and the remainder to defray the expenses of the commission during the six months of the fair. At this time the commission turned the matter over to the state. Governor Sheldon, who was a resident of Day county, under the act of the legislature had the power of appointing a new commission. He appointed most of the old commissioners as they had proven so efficient. The new commission met at Sioux Falls in March and L. G. Ochsenreiter, editor of this book, was elected president; Thomas H. Brown, secretary and manager.

The South Dakota World's Fair commission obtained two concessions from the national commission which seem worthy of mention. 1st. All of the national buildings were covered with a white stucco and it was the desire of the national commission that all buildings be of a uniform color, the fair grounds was called the "White City." The South Dakota commission could not comply with that because of the heavy cost and they wished to show the product of the state cement plant which was located at Yankton. The roof was to be covered with tin from the tin mines of the Black Hills. 2nd. The South Dakota commission also wished to exhibit within the state building, which was contrary to the plan of the national commission. Since the South Dakota commission was granted these two concessions a condition for the entrance of South Dakota was made possible. This is important from the fact that since that time cement has been used in construction of all kinds.

The building was formally dedicated July 12th, 1893, and Governor Sheldon was present and made an address in reply to the presentation speech of T. H. Brown, manager.



GOVERNOR SHELDON

In order to ascertain the success of the commission it seems well to quote the words of J. B. Campbell, editor of the *World's Columbian Exposition Illustrated*, the official organ of the national commission:

“South Dakota at the Fair.—Although young in statehood, South Dakota is not at all youthful in enterprise. The exhibit made by this young state in the several departments at the World's fair shows the wonderful resources of that part of the United States which she represents. Being essentially an agricultural state the greater part of her exhibit is devoted to the products of the soil. The

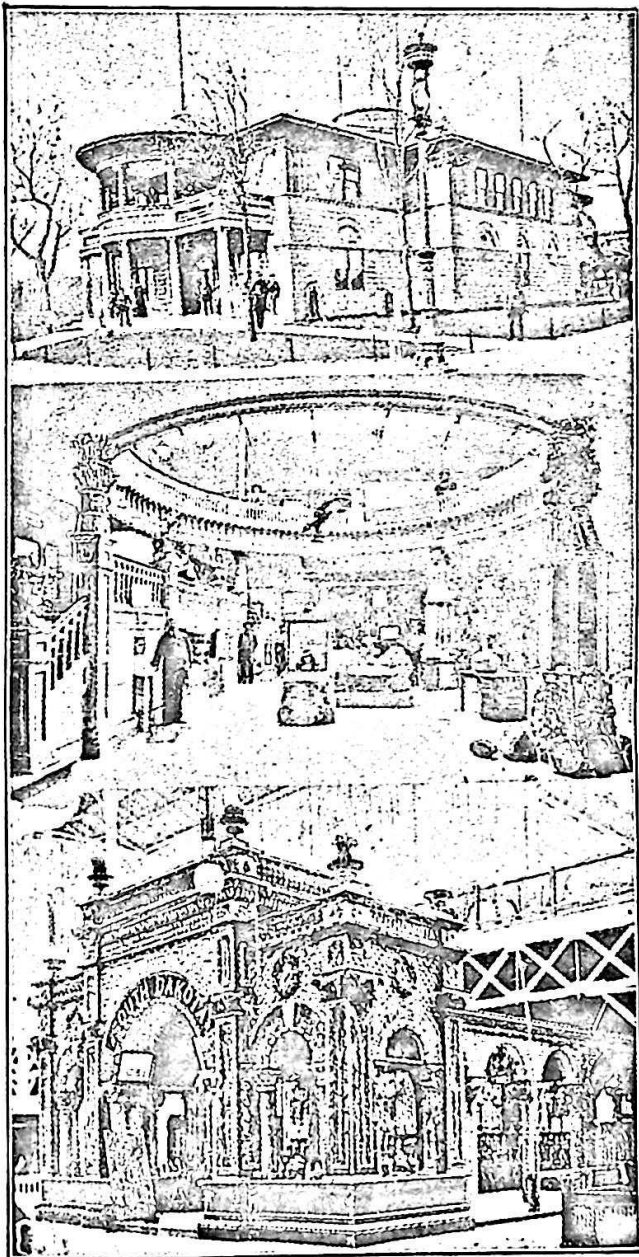
mining industry of the state is not forgotten and a fine display of its mineral productions is made in the Mining building.

“The building erected by the state is one of the tidiest little structures on the fair grounds, and is well filled with a varied exhibit of its agricultural and mineral products. Located in the North end of the grounds near the 57th street entrance to the fair, it is one of the first of the state buildings seen by visitors, and generally one of the first they enter.

“It is in the agricultural building that the state makes the best showing. The pavilion, reproduced in grains, is one of the most handsome and attractive in the building. Here is shown in an artistic manner the products of the state, wheat being most prominent, while the other products are given special attention. The exhibits made in the horticulture building in the reproduction of the Crystal Cave near Deadwood is one that attracts much attention from visitors and will bring this place prominently before the world as a great resort.”

With the fifty thousand dollars appropriated by the legislature the South Dakota World's Fair commission redeemed the outstanding stock of the commission incorporate, paid the running expenses at the fair until its close and turned back to the state treasury \$667.02.

In spite of the financial limitations and many other



Top—State Building. Center—Rotunda State Building
Lower—State Exhibit in Agriculture Building

handicaps which the commission faced they were able to accomplish a very great deal for the state of South Dakota. Throughout their whole procedure it is evident they desired to do the very best they could for their state.

Governors of South Dakota:—Arthur C. Mellette, 1889-93; Charles H. Sheldon, 1893-97; Andrew E. Lee, 1897-1901; Charles N. Herreid, 1901-05; Samuel H. Elrod, 1905-07; Coe I. Crawford, 1907-09; Robert S. Vessey, 1909-13; Frank M. Byrne, 1913-17; Peter Norbeck, 1917-21; William H. McMaster, 1921-25; Carl Gunderson, 1925-27.

A SOUTH DAKOTA CREED

“I believe in South Dakota, in the fertility of her soil, the warmth of her sunshine, and the nurturing tenderness of her winter snows: I believe in the simple beauty of her rolling prairies and the more pretentious splendor of her western hills. I believe in her government, and in her institutions of home and church and school. I believe in the sturdy, intelligent manhood of her sons, and the chaste womanhood of her daughters. I believe that under the skies of South Dakota will continue to grow and prosper an intelligent, patriotic and God-fearing people amply able to work out and solve the perplexing problems of the future as they have those in the past. I believe that as the bright noonday sun is only the fulfillment of the morning prophesy of its dawning splendor, so the accom-

plishments of our State today are the monuments of the hardy pioneers of yesterday. I believe that as the gorgeous tints of the sunset skies predict the coming of a bright tomorrow, the proud record and accomplishments of South Dakota surely point to a state whose star shall shine as brightly as any other in the Flag of Our Country."



EDITOR'S HOME

The above picture, home of the editor, his wife with her saddle horse, the team of elks and carriage, Bob Taylor, coachman. Miss Lotta Kramer and Clara Averil, guests of honor, given a speedy ride. The advance guard of the

automobile, taken June 1894. The team could not stand hard road travel but were swift on the prairie.

INSCRIPTION ON MEDAL SHOWN IN ABOVE CUT

"SOUTH DAKOTA WORLDS COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION
Presented to L. G. Ochsenreiter, President, Worlds Fair Commission,
by the Commissioners, as a Souvenir of 1893."

Note—Made at Lead, S. D., of gold from Homestake Mine.

CHAPTER IV.

DAY COUNTY

Greeley County.—The legislature of Dakota Territory, in its session of 1873, established the boundary lines of this county, which included the present counties of Day and Marshall, excepting the townships of Egeland, Wheatland, Highland, York, Troy and Oak Gulch. The county was named in honor of Horace Greeley, America's noted Journalist and Educator, whose advice to all young men of his time was, "Go West and grow up with the country."

The first white settler to come to this region was Francis Randell, (Rondell). He came to New Orleans from France in 1858. From here he proceeded up the Mississippi river to St. Louis, where he came into the employment of the American Fur Co. His company sent him up the Missouri river to Sioux City; then he proceeded up the James river, establishing a post in Brown County, which still bears his name.

Mr. Randell soon established himself among the Sisseton Indians who were able to furnish him with plenty of furs. These Indians had for a long time dealt with white traders, since it is generally accepted that a fur trading post had been established in the early years of 1800, by Colonel Robert Dickson, in the vicinity of White Rock. The people with whom he traded soon became his people and he entered into their life wholeheartedly, exercising quite an influence among them. According to

a custom among the Indians, any man possessing means was entitled to as many wives as he could support. Mr. Randell married not less than five Indian women. Due to the ever-growing scarcity of game he made his permanent home in the county about the year 1870, building a log cabin on the peninsula of Rush Lake.

Mr. Randell was born 1814 and died 1896. He was laid to rest in the cemetery of the Indian church at Enemy Swim Lake. Many of his descendants still reside in Day County.

Others among the very early white settlers of this county are: Albert Barse, June, 1876; E. P. Owen and G. W. Spencer, June, 1877. The first white men to file on claims in this county were: Theodore and Louis Schafer, May, 1879; in June, of the same year, Joseph Gruba, Matt Reese, John Hedke, Joseph Helvig and Paul Kurkowski, D. W. Paul, and his sons, W. M. and J. L., Oscar Stevens, George and Thomsas Burns. All of these men selected claims in the lake region, being anxious to secure timber lands.

The Territorial legislature of 1879 made a re-division of all the Counties of the Territory. In most cases these counties were re-named in honor of distinguished men of the Territory.

This County was named in honor of Councilman Merrit H. Day, from Bon Homme County. (A councilman was a member of the upper house of the Territorial legislature.) Mr. Day settled in the Dakota Territory just after the close of the Civil War, in which he had served with distinction, being discharged as a captain of a Wisconsin regiment. During the Sioux outbreak at Pine Ridge, he exhibited the qualities of statesman, diplomat, and soldier combined. Rapid City was in a panic when Captain

Day took charge of the situation, organizing a company of volunteers. He patrolled the surrounding country, erected temporary forts for the protection of stockmen and sent messengers to confer with the hostile Sioux. Conditions soon improved and the people returned to their homes. Who knows what slaughter and bloodshed may have been averted? This sturdy pioneer died at his home in Rapid City, leaving a large vacant place in his city and state. It is with a mingled feeling of pride and pleasure that we accept for our County the name of so honorable a pioneer.

In 1880 the newspapers throughout the country opened an intensive campaign for the purpose of booming the Dakota Territory settlement. They wrote at great length regarding the fact that the Hastings and Dakota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Co., which had already reached Ortonville, Minnesota, was rapidly pushing Westward. New towns would rapidly be started in the heart of some of the very best agricultural lands in the possession of Uncle Sam. Anyone over the age of twenty-one years could now be the possessor of at least four hundred and eighty acres of this splendid land comprising a homestead, a preemption and tree claim of a hundred and sixty acres each. In surveyed townships the land seeker had only to make selections and present descriptions of desired land to the U. S. land office and if it was vacant the filing was accepted. In many localities some of the earlier settlers possessed themselves with township maps in order to assist new settlers in locating claims. While these land locaters generally charged a small fee for their services they were, nevertheless, anxious to attract newcomers into their vicinity.

Thus was started that rapid settlement of Dakota Territory which soon doubled the population. In June, 1881, a number of the ambitious citizens became anxious for the organization of Day county and so a mass meeting was called for that purpose. This assembly met in front of the Balzer hotel, which was then under construction at Webster. There were settlers enough at this meeting who felt that conditions were not ripe for county organization and through their opposition the movement was temporarily defeated. The assembly broke up and the men went back to the work of improving farms, building homes and towns. In December of the same year, however, a properly signed petition, as required by Territorial Statute, asking for the organization of the county and for the appointment of county commissioners signed by Chauncey Warner of Webster, Lansing Sykes of Waubay, and George Bryant of Andover, was forwarded to Governor Ordway. This petition was granted and so on the 2nd day of January, 1882, the commissioners met in the depot at Webster. The meeting was called to order and Chauncey Warner was elected chairman. The following county officers were appointed: register of deeds and county clerk, F. H. Dutton; sheriff, I. J. Hanson; county treasurer, George E. Bryant; county superintendent of schools, E. R. Thompson; county assessor, J. P. Webster; judge of probate, Timothy Lowell; county surveyor, W. R. Ruggles; justices of the peace, J. A. Lee, and Thomas Brigham; constables, W. M. Paul and M. W. Fritz. The Reporter and Farmer was made the official paper. Webster was designated as temporary county seat with the understanding that suitable quarters be furnished for county offices, free of rent; these to be approved by the board and to be situated

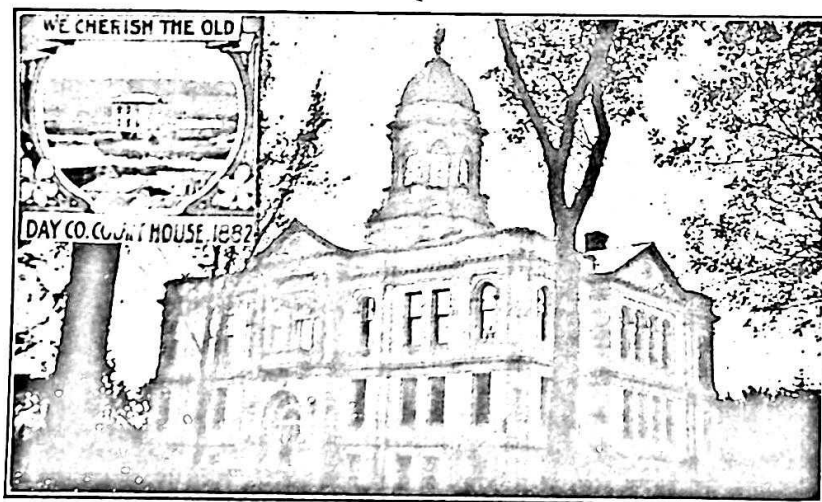
within a half mile of the railroad station in said town. In May, 1882, Thomas A. Bones, who had been appointed as clerk of courts for Day county by Judge Kidder of this district, came to Webster. He continued in this office until 1889 when we became a state.

In the November election of 1882 Webster was maintained as temporary county seat by a handsome majority vote, but this was only the beginning of the struggle which took place regarding this matter, as there were other towns seeking this advantage. In order to strengthen Webster's position a number of the citizens got together and secured the present court house block, built the original part of the old court house upon it and presented it to Day county with the understanding that it should remain county property as long as Webster remained county seat. This gift was accepted by the county commissioners in their meeting of May 14, 1883. During the years of 1882-3 the population of the county increased very rapidly. This meant a change for the center of affairs, since the North Western part of the county received its increase as well as did the Southern and Eastern portions. The citizens of Webster soon realized the fact that their geographical location would make it difficult to retain the county seat. At the district legislative convention held in 1884 the delegates from Day county secured the nomination of a candidate to the legislature who was to bend his efforts toward the passage of a bill for the division of Day county. This was accomplished when in March 1885 the legislature passed a bill providing the division of Day county North of township 124; The Northern portion to become Marshall county and the Southern portion with the addition of townships: Egeland, Wheatland, Highland, York, Troy, and

Oak Gulch to become Day county. This to become effective after a favorable vote of the majority of the people concerned at an election, authorized to be held May 2, 1885. This measure succeeded by a majority vote of 550.

Now the question of where the county seat should be located was practically settled; but it was not officially accomplished until the November election of 1886 when it was conceded by a unanimous vote.

After accepting the deed for the court house block with the incomplete structure in May, 1883, the commissioners let a contract for the completion of the lower part of the building in June of that year. The old court house was completed 1893. This structure proved satisfactory until 1903 when the present court house was built.



DAY COUNTY COURT HOUSE

The first official election of Day county was held in

November, 1882. The polling places for this election as appointed by the county commissioners were: District No. 1 Blue Lake (now Waubay), at Stephenson's hotel, section 34-122-54; No. 2 Waubay at house of D. W. Paul, section 12-122-54; No. 3 Webster at Prior house; No. 4 Bristol at Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. depot; No. 5 Andover at Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. depot; No. 6 Fort Sisseton, including practically all of what is now Marshall county and the soldiers at the fort were permitted to vote with the population of this district.

Officers elected at this time were: Commissioners: Thomas Brigham, B. D. Fish and Timothy Lowell, register of deeds and county clerk, F. H. Dutton; sheriff, I. J. Hanson; treasurer, L. G. Ochsenreiter; judge of probate, George Bryant; coroner, M. Johnson. At a meeting of the commissioners January, 1883, Rev. W. G. Dickenson was appointed county superintendent of schools and Samuel Denton as county surveyor.

The commissioners requested superintendent Dickenson to organize the county into school districts, as soon as the growth of population would permit. Dickenson proceeded with this work at once and at the close of the first year he had organized the first ten, which included practically all of what is now Day county. The remaining eight, comprising what is now Marshall county were organized later. Webster, which was the largest district, comprised Webster, Rusk, East half of Butler and Kidder and the West half of Racine and Morton townships. No district was to be smaller than two civil townships. These districts were for voting and for school purposes, as many of the present congressional townships had not been surveyed at that time.

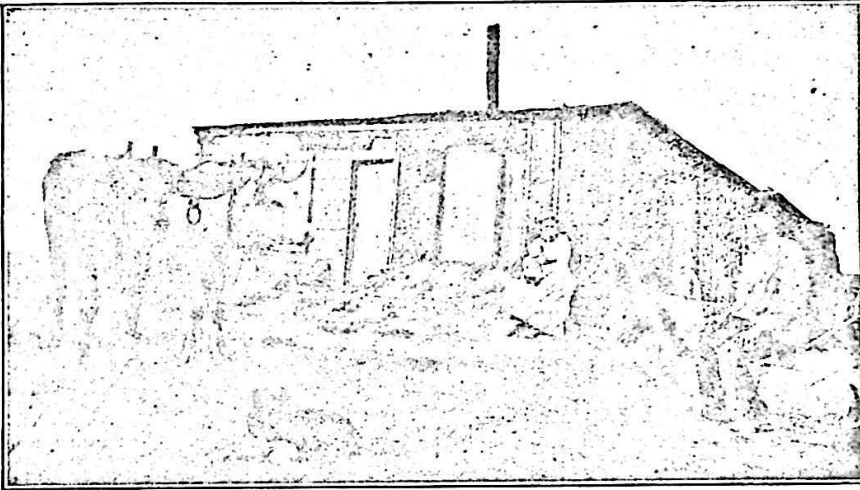
HISTORY OF DAY COUNTY
MEMORIES OF OTHER DAYS.

How dear to my heart are the scenes of the 80's,
When fond recollection recall them to mind;
Not a bush nor a tree on the wide-spreading prairie
When we came to Dakota our fortunes to find.
The road but a trail winding far in the distance
The howl of the coyote that on our ears fell—
The tar-papered shack and the small stable near it,
And e'en the old bucket that stood by the well.
The old tin bucket, the rust covered bucket,
The battered old bucket that stood by the well.

That battered old bucket was surely no pleasure
For often at eve when tired and "blue"
I found it a source of distress without measure
As I went to the old shallow well in the slough.
With ardor I seized it and jerked it and "flopped" it
And after much work it proceeded to dip
Then hand over hand, from the well quickly drew it,
Its contents so precious, though only a sip.
The old tin bucket, the rust covered bucket
The battered old bucket that stood by the well.

And oh! how we longed for a drink of good water
As the hot days of summer came on us apace.
But those pioneers never thought of surrender
The memories of those days no time can efface.
The years have rolled on and with each one improvements,
The settlers of those days are hoary and gray;
But we're proud of our country and those who first "squatted"
It's through their achievements we have our to-day.
Though the years so long past were filled with much pleasure
We have no regret for the old shallow well
And the old tin bucket, the rust covered bucket,
The battered old bucket that stood by the well.

—Eva Smith Wilcox.



CLAIM SHANTY—W. E. STEVENS, YORK TOWNSHIP

Early Social and Economic Conditions.—During the Spring and Summer of 1881 the settlers could do very little on their farms except break up a small piece of prairie for the following year's seeding and build a home to shelter them. These homes were either dug-out or sod shanties. Very little lumber was used as it was too expensive and the hauling was slow and difficult as most of it had to be done by ox team and over dim trails.

Fort Sisseton proved of great value to the settlers in many ways. In June of this year the government built a telegraph line from the fort to Webster, which was then the nearest and most convenient railroad point. In the late Fall a large consignment of provisions and fuel reached Webster. This had to be hauled to the Fort and so throughout the months of October and November many of

the settlers were able to earn much needed money in this way. About ninety per cent of the hauling was done by ox team and because of this and other difficulties the government was compelled to pay well for the work.

Winter came on early and severely. By the latter part of November about a foot of snow had fallen, closing all railroad traffic for a hundred and five days, November 20, to March 5th. Then the first train broke through with provisions and fuel to relieve the stricken conditions of the settlers. This was followed by another blockade which lasted ten days. Within a month after the first blockade, however, the government had succeeded in establishing a relay mail service between Aberdeen and Milbank, which operated with a fair amount of success. It is indeed difficult for us in this day with all the modern conveniences so immediately at hand to imagine the problems which faced these early settlers. In quite a true sense they were cut off from the life which they had left when they came to this Western expanse of unopened and unclaimed prairie.

These days of snow and ice provided the settlers with a wonderful opportunity for working out the problems of practical economy. They had constantly to face the dangers of cold and starvation. To meet the first of these dangers they twisted slough hay into rope shape just the right length to fit the cook stove. In later years they used hay or straw boilers. These were very similar to a common wash boiler; about twice as high, made of black sheet iron. They were filled full of hay and after removing the two front lids and cross bar of the cook stove were set upside-down over the opening. One of these when well filled would serve for the cooking of a meal. For heating they

used a round boiler of the same material, closed at one end and at the other a removable cover with draughts. They were twenty inches in diameter and four feet high. These served their purpose with wonderful success and gave real comfort. For summer fuel they contented themselves with ox-o-line, (cowchips) when no other fuel was to be had. Some wood was to be had from the timber around the lakes. One could take all he could haul on a wagon for a dollar. There were some who did not have the dollar who, compelled by the law of self preservation, took the wood without pay.

For food much whole wheat was used. This was ground in large side coffee mills, which they fastened on the studding of their shacks.



SOD SHANTY WELL PRESERVED 1905

LITTLE OLD SOD SHANTY ON THE CLAIM

Air—"Old Log Cabin in the Lane."

I am looking rather seedy now while holding down my claim,
And my victuals are not always served the best,
And the mice play slyly 'round me, as I nestle down to rest,

In my little old sod "shanty" on the claim;
 Yet I rather like the novelty of living in this way,
 Though my bill of fare is always rather tame,
 But I'm happy as a clam, on this land of Uncle Sam,
 In my little old sod "shanty" on the claim.

CHORUS.

The hinges are of leather and the windows have no glass,
 While the roof it lets the howling blizzard in,
 And I hear the hungry coyote, as he sneaks up thro' the grass,
 'Round my little old sod "shanty" on the claim.
 But when I left my eastern home, so happy and so gay,
 To try to win my way to wealth and fame,
 I little thought I'd come down to burning twisted hay
 In my little old sod "shanty" on the claim.
 My clothes are plastered o'er with dough, and I'm looking like a fright,
 And everything is scattered 'round the room,
 And I fear if P. T. Barnum's man should get his eye on me,
 He would take me from my little cabin home.

Chorus—

I wish some kind hearted Miss would pity on me take,
 And extricate me from the mess I'm in,
 The angel—how I'd bless her if this her home she'd make,
 In my little old sod "shanty" on the claim;
 And when We'd make our fortunes on these prairies of the west,
 Just as happy as two bed bugs we'd remain,
 And we'd forget our trials and our troubles as we rest,
 In our little old sod "shanty" on the plain.

Chorus—

And if heaven should smile upon us, with now and then an heir,
 To cheer our hearts with honest pride to flame,
 O, then we'd be content for the years that we have spent
 In our little old sod "shanty" on the claim;
 When time enough had lapsed and all those little brats,
 To man and modest womanhood had grown,
 It won't seem half so lonely when around us we shall look
 And see other old sod shanties on the claim.

—Harry Kline.

The only casualty of that hard winter occurred on March 27, when Page Howe, the mail carrier from Webster to Fort Sisseton and the hospital steward at the Fort, were caught in a storm while coming to Webster. When they left the Fort shortly after dinner there was no indication of bad weather, but when they reached what is called six mile hill, this side of the Fort they were overtaken by a storm. The two men became alarmed and quite lost their heads. They unhitched and mounted their ponies, riding along the telegraph line for about five miles, then dismounted, leading the ponies from pole to pole. After some time they had a disagreement and separated at about old Roslyn post office. Mr. Howe felt that he could reach his home, which was located in the woods just north of Minni-Waste lake, by going with the storm. He never reached his home alive. The storm raged for forty-eight hours and after its abatement a searching party went out from Webster. His body was found just West of the Joe Briske farm (formerly Woodard's) by Mr. Woodard. The steward followed the telegraph line to within five miles of Webster where he was found alive by a squad of soldiers from the Fort. Mr. Howe was buried in the woods near his house, but the grave has never been located.

After this storm, Spring came bringing warm weather, plenty of work, new settlers and so the winter with its many hardships was quite forgotten. The years of 1882-3 were boomers. Much new land was broken and crops were excellent. This proved to be the time of the largest settlement of the county. Winter brought its troubles, too, but these were mostly faced by the railroad men. It was their job to keep clear the road between Minneapolis and Aberdeen. This was most difficult west of Milbank because

of the large cuts which would fill and then came the job of snow bucking. This task occupied the combined section crews from Milbank to Aberdeen. They always used two engines for pushing the snow plow. The plow would back away from the cut about two miles and then make a speedy run. Of course the two engines would often be completely buried. A separate train would then pull up with the crew to shovel out the plow and engines. (These were days when it was not necessary for one to "look out for the cars.")

There are always those who are more daring than cautious. The settlers who had passed through the experience of wintering in 1881-2 were always careful to advise new-comers of the danger of snow storms. In spite of these warnings there were a few casualties in March of 1883. These were: Oscar Stevens, who was found frozen on Waubay Lake, William Hazelden found in a snow bank about a mile South East of his house, A. Wasilk found in a snow bank North of Waubay Lake.

Each year added more acres of breaking and crop yields were generally very fair. Prices, however, remained quite low; wheat and flax never reaching the dollar mark. Dairy butter brought from seven to ten cents per pound, eggs five to ten cents per dozen (in trade), hogs, two to three dollars per hundred and the best milk cows, fifteen dollars. The winters were mild and fairly respectable up to January 12, 1888, when occurred one of the most terrific snow storms which had ever been known to sweep the North West. The loss of life among people and live stock reached a high total. In Dakota Territory, alone, one hundred and forty-eight people were frozen to death. The storm started on Friday, early in the afternoon and thus

caught many children and teachers still at school. For twenty-four hours the storm raged and then the thermometer went considerably below 25 degrees below zero, so that the anxiety of those at home was beyond realization.

No one but God will ever know the constant fear which the mothers endured when their husbands were called from home, in order to market their goods or to make a little extra money to feed the family. In the fall there was always the possibility of the terrible prairie fire which might sweep away the home, sweet home. And, too, there were always rumors abroad of Indians who might come any minute to relieve one of his scalp. While there was never a real outbreak in the county, some of the scares proved almost as fatal as though the scalping had actually occurred. I wish at this point to relate one of these incidents as it was told by a participant.

Dear Editor:

As you wish some data regarding one of the most terrible Indian scares which ever took place in Day county, I will try to tell you as best I can. They were having a dance at Pierpont on Thanksgiving night, 1890. Five of us, the only Indians in the whole affair; T. P. Lemmon, John Parott, George Bathen, Jim Collins and I had come to attend. Young Smoots, who lived about five miles south of Pierpont, also came with his girl. We were gathered in Jim Collin's store and Smoots came in. He began telling us about the agitation of the Indians in the Rosebud and that probably we would soon have trouble here. We had been drinking a little and were ready for a little fun, so we saw our chance. It was easy to strengthen his story by telling that the Indians had already killed quite a few in and around Webster. The poor lad became so frightened

that he unhitched his horse and rode away as fast as he could. We mounted our bronks, threw red blankets over our shoulders and gave him a chase. A few fired shots completed the scare.

Had we known all the circumstances in the case the thing would never have happened. We thought that Smoots would merely hurry home and return the next morning for his girl and buggy. The thing we did not know, however, was that his father and mother had been in the terrible Indian Massacre at New Ulm, 1862-3. When Smoots reached home he told that people were being killed by the Indians. His parents quickly drove to Bristol and spread the alarm. There being no telegraph line to Pierpont it was impossible to get information through. The people were thoroughly aroused. On the following day the papers came out with stories of how the Indians had swooped down upon the people of Day county and had killed most of them.

Bristol wired to Webster in order to call out the militia company, which was located there. Then they ordered Madison and Bristol train crews to prepare their train for carrying away the women and children. The train was soon ready and people began to crowd into it. The conductor afterwards told me that young Smoots was among the passengers and that Sheriff Tom McKennett had stationed himself at the rear of the train to club off the Indians. Many other laughable things occurred at this time. Another move which the Bristol authorities made was to send out two scouts; old Johnny Stephenson and a saloon keeper whose name I do not recall. When the scouts got into the hills north of Bristol, there was an old mule in the ravine which began to bray. At this war

cry the saloon keeper broke for Bristol, but Old Johnny came through and got the truth which he reported to headquarters.

Of course Bristol had been so badly frightened that they were quite ready to lynch us and I really think that we deserved it. They had us arrested and Deputy Sheriff Dean Faulkner, came after us on Saturday night. George Bathen and John Parott left for parts unknown, but Jim Collins, Lemmon and I stood our ground. On our way to Bristol I asked Dean to let me off at the crossing so that I might wire Groton for an attorney and bondsmen. He would not permit such a leave of absence. Their scheme was to jail us over Sunday, but had they succeeded there would have been more trouble, as there were about twenty armed men from Pierpont and Andover who had come to see us get fair play. I whispered Collins to watch Dean and as we came to the crossing I jumped. Dean fired several shots and might have hit me had it not been for Collins who knocked the gun from his hands.

In due time we faced trial at Webster. Frank Sears was state's attorney and a pretty fair Indian himself, so we pulled through in pretty good shape, being acquitted upon the payment of our fine. It was a bad deal and one I shall never forget.

J. S. Mack.

P. S.—I am inclosing a letter from my firm, the Empire Elevator Co., which will show the general feeling caused by the special edition of the Minneapolis papers. "The papers have just announced that Pierpont has been burned up by the Indians from the reservation. Did they do any damage as they went through there, or is it only a scare?"

The years of 1893-4-5, were years of drouth and

hot winds, which with low prices, brought the crop yield down to almost a starvation level. These were days which tried the souls of the best of men, and many of the settlers became so discouraged that they pulled out between sun down and sun up. As many put it, "The quality of the grain was such as to make a chicken blush." Farmers began to wonder as to whether such grain as they had been raising could be used for seed. In order to make sure of this Mr. Dave Williams and the editor took some samples to Prof. Hays at the University of Minnesota. After careful examination Prof. Hays informed them that he believed the grain would be fit for seed. This conjecture proved to be true. On returning to Webster, these two men submitted the report to J. C. Adams of the Reporter and Farmer, who published it, thus easing the minds of the worried settlers. A good crop in 1896 relieved the stricken conditions to some extent.

The winter of 1896-7 came on with a vengeance, snow falling to about four feet on the level. By this time, however, the rotary snow plow had been developed. This plow could leave Montevideo in the morning and clear the track to Aberdeen by night.

CAN YOU BEAT IT?

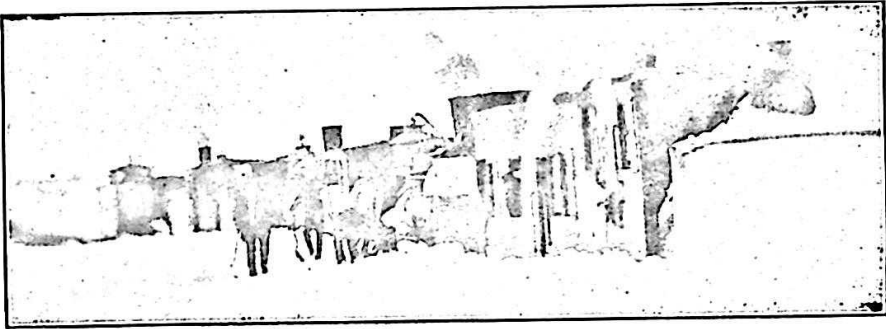
By Farmer Jake

When the blamed chillblains are burnin' and a-stingin' of your feet;
When you have a grouchy feelin' for 'most everything you meet;
Then you cuss the cussed winter, as through the snow you climb,
And you wish that you were livin' in a sunnier, southern clime.

When Jack Frost is steady bitin' and a nipping at your toes,
And the sap in constant runnin', is a-dripping from your nose,
Then you hate old man King Winter and the things that he does bring,
As you long for warmer weather and the balmy days of spring.

Then the sun, all of a sudden, comes a-burstin' from the sky,
Bringin' warmth and balm and gladness to 'most everythin' close by;
And a million billion diamonds glist'ning sparkle on the snow,
And a wealth of Nature's beauties lay right at your feet below.

Then your heart takes on some comfort, as your eyes on beauty feast,
And you wouldn't trade your feelin's for the old home place back east;
For the good Dakota sunshine has recharged your soul with cheer,
And you're tickled 'most to pieces that your humble lot is here.



ROTARY AT WORK IN CUT JUST WEST OF WEBSTER DEPOT

The spring of 1897 burst forth in all the glory of a Dakota awakening. The heavy snows of the previous winter with heavy rainfall, later, filled the lakes and sloughs to overflowing. The hot winds had disappeared and everything favored a bumper crop, which quite fully restored King Prosperity to his throne in the county. Since 1900 the county has steadily marched forward, not only ranking first in its crops of small grain, but it also has the honor of claiming the alfalfa king of the state. (See Bristol Township, H. F. Hansmeier.)

The general practice of diversified farming lead to a similar increase in the production of live stock, dairying and poultry.

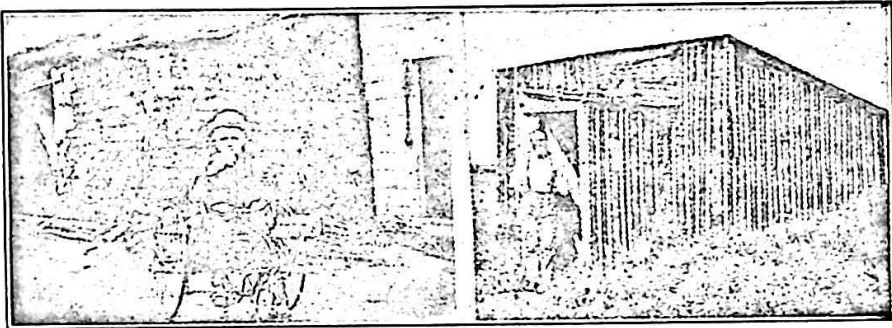
Car Load Shipments and Receipts—Year 1925.

Shipments	Receipts
Grain	Coal
2061	737
Live Stock	Gas and Oils
955	263
Butter	Building Material
122	260
Poultry	Autos
51	72
Eggs	Implements
89	42
Sand	Vegetables
110	25
Misc.	Flour
87	20
	Misc.
	135

Records show January, 1900, first car of poultry shipped from the county. The above figures do not include local shipments and receipts. At all the stations in the county, Webster alone receives a carload of local shipments every day of the year. Then there is a great deal hauled out by trucks. Then there was a number of stockbuyers in the county who drove the stock out of the county on foot. These figures should give one a very good idea of the production and consumption of the county, by the people.

While our success from an economic standpoint has been extraordinary, we point with pride to the fact that

our people have not been practicing race suicide. Day county lays claim to having the largest family within the boundaries of our state. (See Kosciusko and other townships.)



J. K. MORK, LYNN TWP. CLAIM SHANTIES WM. EVELETH, YORK TWP.

WHEN THE CORN CAKE'S HOT

By F. W. Swingle

There's times in life when nature
 Seems to slip a cog, an' go
 Jest a rattlin' down Creation
 Like the ocean's over-flow—
 When the earth jest starts a-spinning'
 Like a pick-a-ninny's top,
 And' yer cup o' joy is brimmin'
 Till it seems about to slop;
 An' you feel just like a racer
 That's trainin' fer to trot,
 When yer daddy sez the blessin'
 An' the corn cake's hot.

When you set down to the table
 Sort, o' lonesome-like an' sad;
 An' you're jest a little tired,

HISTORY OF DAY COUNTY

An' p'r'aps a little mad;
 How yer gloom turns into gladness!
 How your joy drives out the doubt!
 When that oven door is opened
 An' that smell comes pourin' out.
 Why, the 'lectric lights o' Heaven
 Seem to settle on the spot,
 When yer daddy sez the blessin'
 An' the corn cake's hot.

When the taters is a-steamin'
 An' the bacon's good an' fat,
 An' the chicken is a-sizzlin',
 Like to tell you where it's at—
 Take away yer sody biscuit',
 Take away yer cake an' pie!
 Fer the supper time is comin',
 An' it's prochin' pretty nigh;
 An' you want to jump an' holler,
 Tho' you know you better not,
 When yer daddy sez the blessin',
 An' the corn cake's hot.

I've heard o' heaps o' sermons
 An' I've heard o' lots o' prayers,
 An' I've listened to some singin'
 That has took me up the stairs
 Of the Glory-land an' set me
 Jest below the Glory throne,
 An' left my heart a ringin'
 In a happy after-tone.
 But them words, so gently murmured,
 Seem to touch the softest spot;
 When yer daddy sez the blessin',
 An' the corn cake's hot.

Early education.—At the very outset the people of the county became anxious to do something in the way of

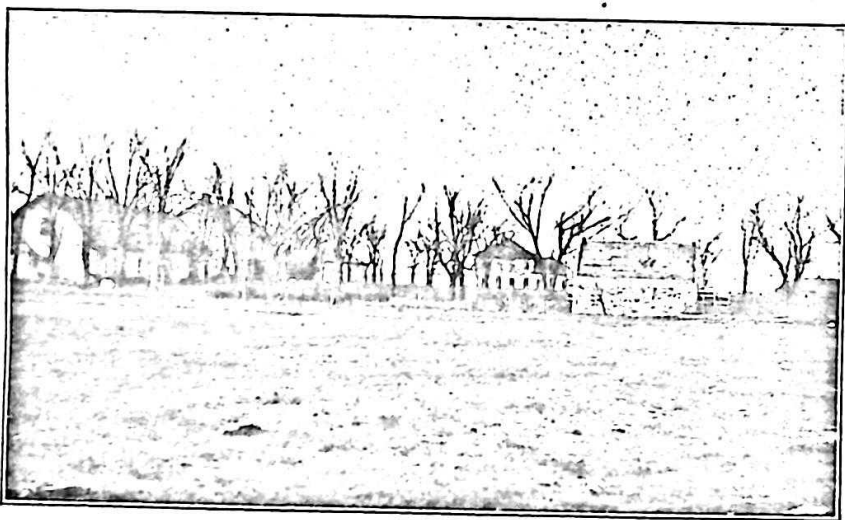
making an official effort for the education of their children. As we have previously stated, E. R. Thompson was appointed as superintendent of schools for the county by the first board of commissioners. He was very soon succeeded by Rev. W. G. Dickenson, who was able to do quite a little toward the organization of school districts. Since this organization was of necessity very slow, there were private schools established. The first of these was started by Mrs. Charles Ecker. School was held in her claim shanty, which was located on the South West quarter of 26, Webster township, just a half mile North of the Yellowstone trail, where a clump of trees now stands. A number of the pupils of this school were: George and Cora Webster, Cora and Carrie Warner, Mabel Lee, May and Bessie Ecker, Martin and Kate Giblin. Martin Giblin is the only one of these still living here.

The first official teacher's examination was given by superintendent Dickerson at the Balzer hotel (Commercial), April, 1883. This examination was taken by the Misses Ada and Rebecca Laird. The first official rural school was established in Knapp's district (now No. 109 Rusk township.) The teacher was Miss Rebecca Laird, (now Mrs. Humphry of Detroit, Michigan.) School opened June 1, 1883, and was held in Doc Richardson's claim shanty located on South East quarter, Section 14. The teacher was paid thirty-five dollars per month. The first public school building in county was erected in Webster 1883. (For further school history, see history of cities, villages and townships.) The first church building erected in county, the Congregational at Webster 1883.

Increase of Population.—The census of 1880 showed white population to be 97; of 1925, 15,175. Total vote cast at

first election, November 7, 1882, 331; of November election 1924, 4,000; which is about sixty per cent of the actual voting population. 1902 total assessed valuation of all property was 4,300,000, the same in 1925 was \$39,000,000. 1925 bank deposits, \$4,000,000.

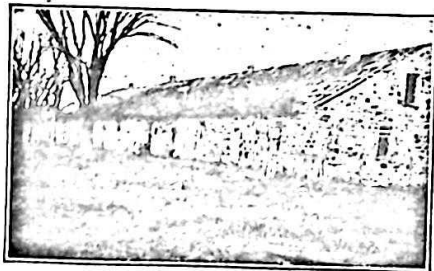
An eminent medical authority writes that man has succeeded in putting off death ten years. Now if some writer on economics will show us how to treat taxes the same way, we can all die happy.



OFFICERS QUARTERS
(At Right—A Commissary Building)

FORT SISSETON

The Fort which was located about twenty-five miles North of Webster, was a great boon to the early

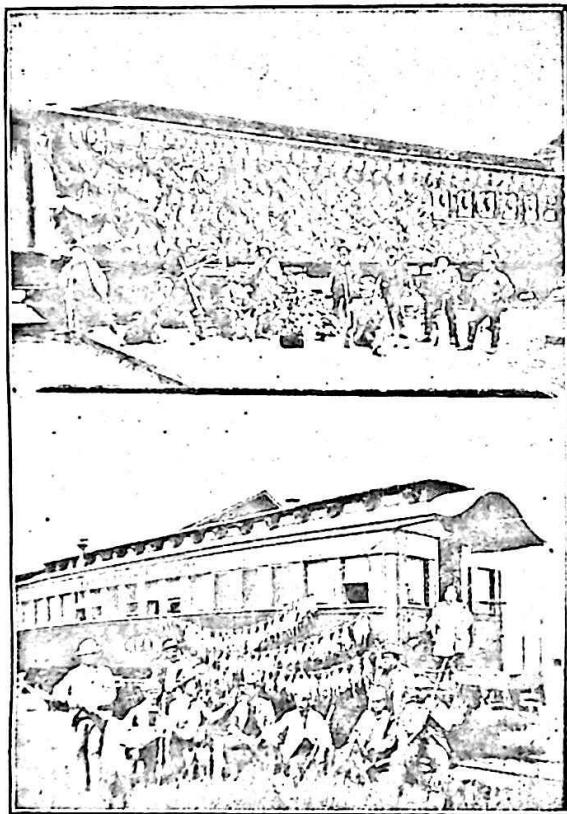


settlers from 1880-86, as it not only afforded them protection, but also gave them employment at hauling supplies. The post was built after the Minnesota Massacre, which was instigated by Chief Little Crow, 1862-3. It was completed by 1867 and called Fort Wadsworth, manned by two companies of infantry in addition to a company of six Indian scouts. In 1880 the post was relieved by two companies of the 17th infantry, Captain Bennett commanding. These were replaced April 22, 1884, by two companies of the 25th infantry, (colored). The last change came in May 2, 1886 by one company of 3rd U. S. Infantry. This company remained until June 16, 1887, when the post was officially abandoned. When the Dakotas were admitted to the Union the land and buildings became the property of the state under the act of congress. All of the personal property of the government was sold at auction sale, which was attended by many of the settlers from Day and Marshall counties who made purchases at bargain-counter prices.

EARLY DAY'S HUNTING PARTY

The accompanying picture is of a hunting party which came annually to the county for a week's sport and were piloted by Captain J. C. Bush. These were times to test who was the best man to bag quantity.

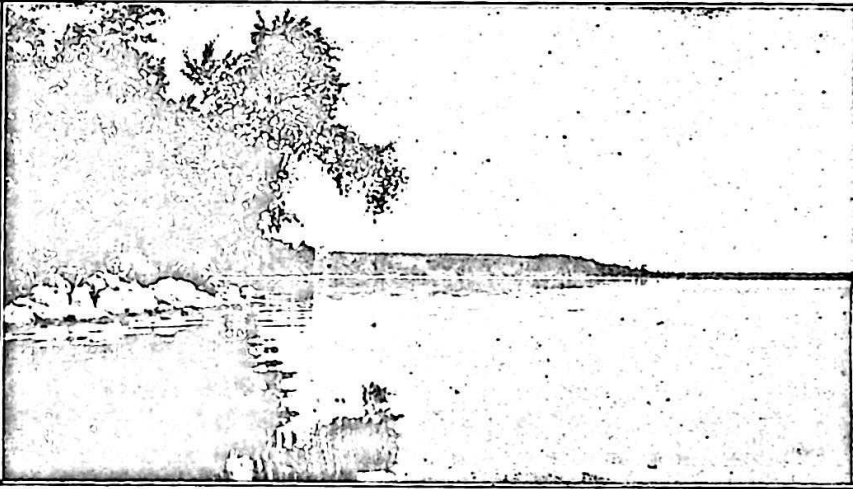
Just such scenes brought Isaac Walton, the game's friend, the opportunity to mold public opinion to a point where it was made possible by statute to place a reasonable limit upon a sportman's daily bagging of game and fish.



EARLY DAY'S HUNTING PARTY

The Lake Region.—The word prairie always gives one an impression of a rather barren plain which stretches far into the hazy distance. While Day county is in the very heart of Dakota prairies, it is not by any means a mere rolling plain, for it possesses a larger lake area than all of the other counties of the state combined. These lakes

are so located that they can be easily reached from any part of the county and afford splendid places for camping, where those who wish might come for a vacation from the serious duties of life. The timber about these beautiful bodies of water adds its contribution to the much needed fuel supply.



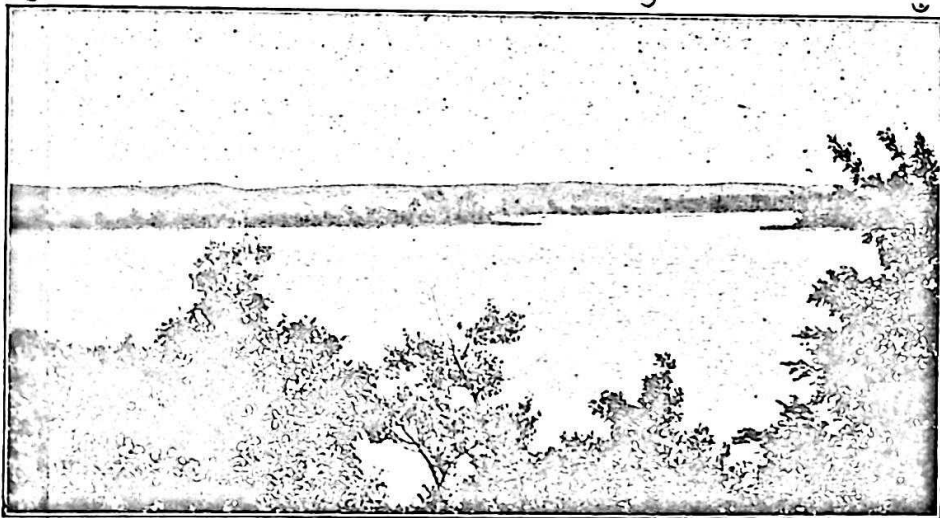
A SHADY NOOK AT PICKEREL LAKE

LAKES

Pickerel Lake, known as Lake Wilson, on the official maps. This lake no doubt was named by the surveyors in honor of C. G. Wilson, U. S. Surveyor General, at the time the survey was made August 17, 1869. Kosciusko township, being a part of the Sisseton and Wahpeton reservation, was surveyed in forty acre tracts, and the lake is situated near the center of the township, and is about three

and a half miles long by one mile wide. It is fed by numerous fine springs of good water. The actual depth of this lake has never been found as yet, the deepest place so far as heard, was 85 feet. The present name, as the lake is known, Pickerel, was given by the Indians. "Ta-ma-he," means long fish, (Pickerel). In addition to these large long fish it has the famous wall eyed pike, silver and Black Bass, Croppies, Perch, Sun Fish and Blue Gills. The south end is all built up by cottages, of all sizes and descriptions, some are real colonial style homes. There is also a hotel to accommodate tourists, and boats may be had. The north end has a number of cottages. On the north east side, is a very pleasant resort, in a large grove and many church picnics are held here. Boats may be had at this place for fishing purposes. At the north west side is another, and one of the oldest resorts, better known as (Maloneyville). Boats may be had at this place too, for fishing purposes. Dr. P. D. Peabody has a large summer home on the south west side and a small farm equipped for irrigation and a truck garden where most of his vegetables for the hospital are grown. The state also has a fish hatchery located on the east side. This lake can be reached by good roads, from Webster, 22 miles, or Waubay, 15 miles.

Enemy Swim officially known as Lake Parker on the Federal U. S. Maps. This lake is situated in Waubay township (north end), and was also part of the Sisseton and Wahpeton reservation up to 1892, when it was opened for settlement. It has been occupied by the Indians for hunting grounds, tradition says, since 1680, and became the Sisseton Wahpeton reserve, by treaty in 1858, under act of congress July 17, 1854, made at Lake Pippin, known as the Lake Pippin, Minn., Treaty.



VIEW OF ENEMY SWIM LAKE

This lake covers an area $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, including Campbell's Bay; the shore line has been measured, and is approximately 38 miles.

Indian name—"Tak-ain-wey-api". (Enemy Swim).

There are several versions of its origin, this one came from Abe Crawford, Felix Rondell and John One Row. A band of Sissetons were camped on the south bank near John Roberts allotment. In 1812 a band of warring Cheyennes, came from the north, and were looking for a scrap with their enemies the Sioux. They ran into the camp of the latter, a battle took place, and the Sioux got the best of them. To save themselves the Cheyennes took to the water, and swam to the north side about Shepherd's point.

This lake is the most patronized of any of the Day

county lakes. All the resorts are well patronized at the height of the hunting and fishing seasons, and in spite of the large equipment found at the various hotels, on many days it is all in use, with demands for more.

Enemy Swim is bordered by natural timber, which not only adds to the summer beauty of the lake, but furnishes ideal locations for summer homes.

The state has a group of buildings, where a summer session of the Biological Department of the Northern Normal Industrial School (Aberdeen, S. D.) is held. This is attended by a large number of students.

Quite a few summer homes can be found on the north banks of the lake, and more are added each year.

During the lake season it becomes a thickly populated summer resort lake. The beautiful sandy beaches, and favorite camp sites furnish ideal locations for camping parties.

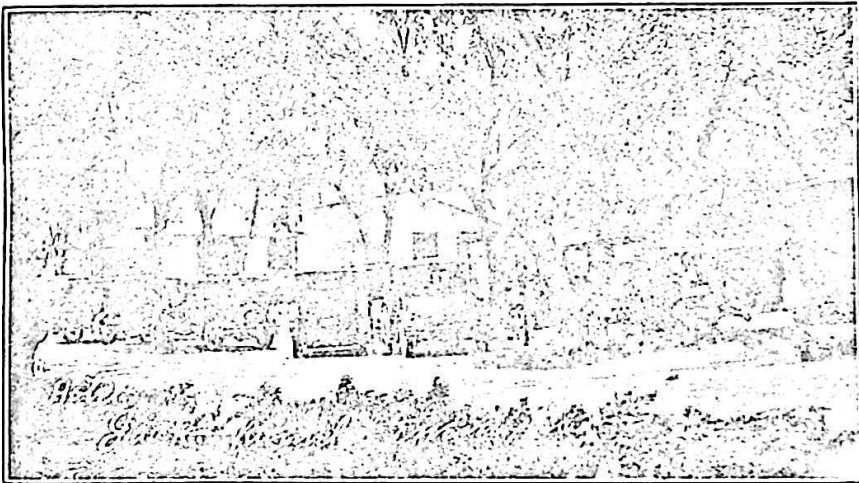
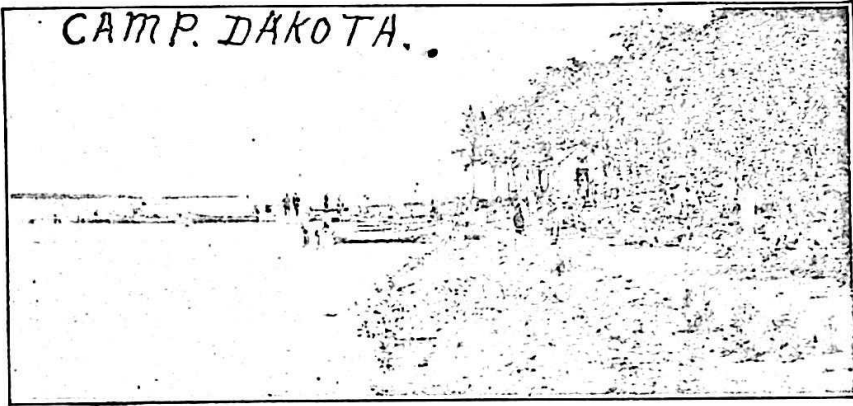
Boy and Girl Scouts from all over the north half of South Dakota hold their summer camps here.

The wonderful fishing in this lake, is known all over the state. Wall Eyed Pike predominate. Some great catches have been recorded of this type. Pickerel and Northern Pike, Perch, Black and Silver Bass, Croppies, Sun Fish and Blue Gills are caught in abundance.

This lake can be reached from Webster, (18 miles), Waubay, (12), on graded roads.

CAMP DAKOTA

In 1922, Jack Rommel, who was previously in the hotel business, established this camp. It is located on a peninsula less than two hundred yards wide with an altitude of 1900 feet. There are no mosquitoes to bother and



CAMP DAKOTA BEACH AND HOTEL

the nights are never hot. It is conceded to be one of the very best camps in this section of the country.

Within a very few years this camp developed to such

an extent that it can now accomodate about 140 guests in its hotel and cottages. The hotel and some of the cottages and the grounds are modernly equipped.

The lobby of this hotel is one of the most artistically arranged in the state and has a fine collection of relics of early Dakota hung along its walls. In the east end there is a fireplace which is entirely constructed of native boulders. This gives it the appearance of a den. The dining room, which is also very artistically arranged, seats about eighty guests at one time. In connection with the hotel a store is maintained where one can buy anything from a bottle of milk to a porterhouse steak and pay but the regular market price.

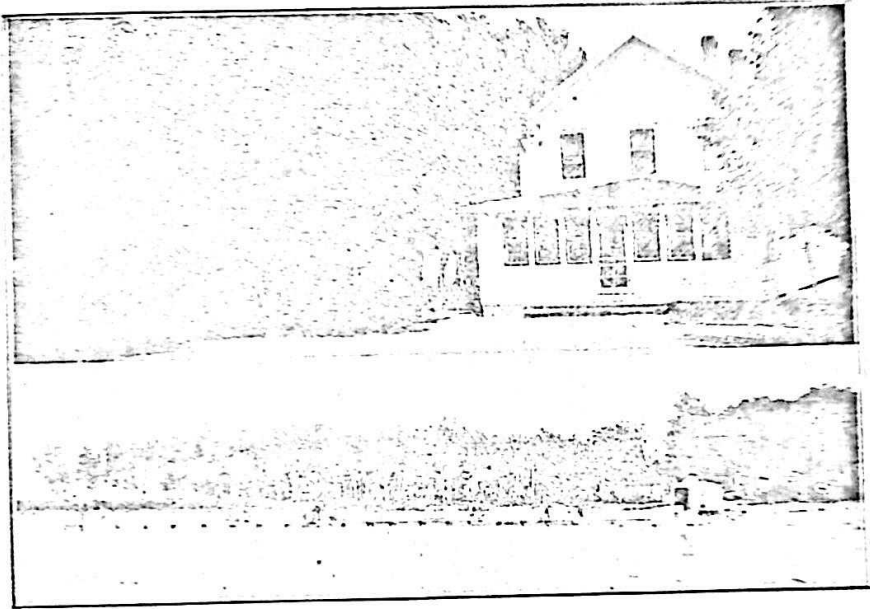
The cottages are furnished completely for house-keeping. The hotel is run according to the American plan which makes it convenient for cottagers too. It is conceded by the state Fish and Game Department that the best equipped boat outfit is here maintained. The water has been carefully analyzed and returned a hundred per cent pure. There is about the place a wholesome air of cleanliness and good cheer. This is due to the splendid host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Rommel.

Mr. Rommel is a splendid entertainer and it does a person real good as well as drives away the blues to hear him tell his fishing and hunting stories.

The camp is located on from one to twenty miles of the finest duck passes in the north west. Prairie chickens and pheasants are plentiful and it is not a difficult task for any good sportsman to bag his limit in the morning's hunt.

Fishing season opens May 1st and the hunting season, September 16th. Make your reservations early. Phone and R. F. D., Waubay.

RESORT OF ED. AND WILL GUDERIAN

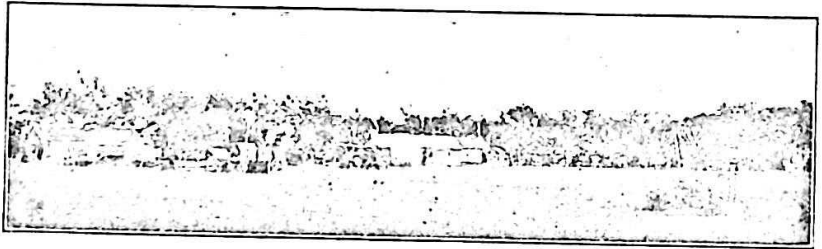


ED. AND WILL GUDERIAN HOTEL AND BEACH

Ed. and Will Guderian were born in Morton township, on their father's farm. Will was in the World War, and put in ten months service in France. These boys have operated resorts on this lake, for some ten years, and the present one is located on the southeast side near outlet to Campbell's bay for the past six years. Fine Blue Gill fishing here. The hotel above shown has ten rooms; they also have four separate cottages and there are also several cottages owned by Aberdeen people. The hotel and cottages are all electric lighted. They have twenty-five service boats, either with oars or motor and always have a good supply of bait and tackle

for their patrons. Best of water. When parties desire a guide, same is supplied. Fish are served at all meals at the hotel. Fine camping grounds for private parties, who don't desire hotel or cottage. Ice, cigars, candy, soft drinks, and so forth, kept for sale. Phone and R. F. D., Waubay, S. D.

FRED'S RESORT



HOTEL AND BEACH

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Guderian, came from St. Charles, Minnesota, to Day county and located on a homestead in Mortcn township April, 1883. They farmed same up to 1916, when they retired and came to this place and have operated the hotel ever since. This is located on southwest part of the lake, half a mile north of the Indian church, on the main road to Pickerel Lake.

The hotel proper has beds for twelve people, with living room, dining room, and kitchen. Five separate cottages, all electric lighted. Mr. G. and his son Paul have the reputation of having the faculty of catching fish when no one else can. They have a large launch, capacity 25 passengers, and 31 service boats.

Mrs. Guderian is her own chef, and it's very seldom that fish prepared in a manner to tickle the palate is not on the table.

Mr. and Mrs. Guderian are the parents of eleven children; nine are still living. They had three sons in the World War service, the fourth was on the list to go when the war closed.

No better meals served at any resort than can be had here. Phone and R. F. D., Waubay, S. D.

MINNI-WASTE

Minne-Waste, beautiful lake, Indians call it "Nice little lake," good water.

This lake is situated one and a half miles in Racine Township, and a half mile in Waubay Township, making it two miles in length, and averages about a half mile wide. It is bordered on its banks by native timber, Miller's grove being the largest, and is a beautiful place. Many churches hold their Sunday School picnics at this point. Reese's grove on the east, is also a nice grove. On the north-east side is Helvig's grove. Some good fishing can be had on this lake for pickerel, perch, some pike, and bull heads.

This lake lies about half way on the road from Webster to Enemy Swim, and about the same distance from Waubay.

No cottages as yet have been built here, because all the grounds are privately used by farmers.

BLUE DOG

Blue Dog Lake. This lake, tradition tells us, was named for several generations in honor of Indian Chief, Blue Dog, and there are a number of his descendants still living and owning land bordering upon this lake.

The east half of the lake, was formerly in the Sisseton reservation. It is one mile north of the city of Waubay;



LAKE AND CAMP GROUND BUILDINGS

Waubay Park Association have a very nice resort at the south side, with a large pavilion, ball grounds, and a number of cottages, also a tourist park. This is a very nice sheet of water, not so deep as some of the others, but very good fishing can be had here; Pickerel and Northern Pike, Perch and Bull Heads.

During the summer months, there are a great many different gatherings, for several days at a time. The Boys and Girls clubs of the County, Community Club Picnics, the

various Sunday School Conventions, Farm Bureau Picnics, Old Settlers Picnics, Fraternal Society Picnics. The association holds an annual Fourth of July Celebration, and a number of dances during the summer season.

PRAIRIE LAKE

Rush Lake, officially known as Prairie Lake, is fed by Blue Dog and Minne-Waste Lakes. It just covers about two and a half sections of land in the south-east corner of Racine, and two and a half in the South-west corner of Waubay township. This is a fairly good lake for fishing when the water is high, but it is an A-1 duck hunting lake, because it has a large growth of rushes all thru it; still there are openings so that one can run a boat. There is one hunting lodge on this lake; there is very good pass shooting on Sunny Brook Pass.

WA-BE LAKE. (Waubay)

Wa-Be Lake, meaning where the fowls nest and raise their young. In the past they came by thousands; Geese, Brants, Crains, Ducks, Gulls, etc. This lake covers more ground than all the rest put together, being approximately 11 miles in length, and 5 miles at the widest point. The south end beginning in the south-west corner of the north-west quarter, section 19, Racine Township, thence running north-east to the north-east corner of the south-west quarter of section 12, Grenville Township. At the widest point, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles there are some peninsulas, and an island. Around the west and north-east sides of this lake, and on the peninsulas and islands, much native timber can be found. This is really where the first settlement was made by white men in the county filing upon these timber tracts.

This lake is not as deep as the others. Up to the present time no cottages or resorts have been established here, and it has not been fished upon very much except for commercial purposes; many tons of bull heads and suckers have been seined, from which the state is paid two cents per pound, revenue, for the privilege. W. J. Reed of Waubay, is the only one at present doing commercial fishing, along this line. There are several hunting lodges along this lake.

In the Indian language "a" pronounced ah and "e" as a.

BITTER LAKE

Bitter Lake in Central Point Township covers about five sections of land, comes within two miles of Waubay on the south, and extends three and a half miles in length, and averages two miles wide. No doubt, this lake was named by the Government Surveyors, as the water being very alkaline has a bitter taste, and is not very pleasant to drink. The lake hasn't a very great depth, nor has it been fished upon very much; however, in the fall, it is a wonderful Duck and Geese hunting location, also Chickens abound. For a few weeks this is a hunter's paradise for this kind of game.

Other lakes are:

Horse Shoe Lake—York Township.

Aylsworth Lake—Oak Gulch Township.

Antelope Lake—Morton Township.

Lynn Lake

Williamson Lake

Aadland Lake

Hanson Lake

} Lynn Township.

Hazelden Lake
Krause Lake
Opitz Lake
Fink Lake

} Nutley Township.

Lonesome Lake—Egeland Township.

Hunters coming from any other state should not have any trouble in bagging the limit of Ducks, Geese, Chickens, Chinese Pheasants and Hungarian Partridges. There is always good pass shooting between these lakes, and some of the sloughs that have water in them in the fall.

Many of our young townspeople take advantage of winter sports. There is skating, skiing and ice boating, as well as fishing through the ice.

CHAPTER V.

CITY OF WEBSTER

On a warm Sunday afternoon in August, 1880, the editor who was then living in Jordan, Minnesota, happened to pass the home of R. H. McClelland. Mr. McClelland was sitting on his porch and called the editor. As they visited along J. W. Callender and Andrew Smail joined them. After further conversation Mr. McClelland produced a letter which he had received from Mr. Josephus Alley. It contained an account of developments in Dakota. The Milwaukee railroad was to be built West from Ortonville and this would open wonderful chances for new towns. Before breaking up the men had decided to go west on the following day. At the railroad station on the following morning Mr. E. Balzer joined the party. They reached Ortonville that evening and on the following morning hired a livery team with driver to take them overland. On the evening of the second day they reached the shanty of J. P. Webster where they inquired for a place to stay over night. They were hospitably received and Mr. Webster, who was anxious to attract settlers, induced them to file on claims.

E. R. and W. S. Ruggles and J. C. Bush had squatted on the land now occupied by Webster. These men had sized up the situation and everything seemed to point to the fact that a town would be located here. In fact, one of the colony party picked up a stone and walking out to

about where main street now ends, planted it and said, "Here, boys, is going to be the town." After all filing arrangements had been made the men returned to their homes for the winter.

In the latter part of November a letter was received from J. P. Webster, informing them that they had been successful with the railroad representatives and that the station would be located, as was expected. The colonists spent the winter making plans for the biggest and best town in Dakota. Of course there were many who tried to convince them of the folly of such an undertaking. They were warned against the Indians who would surely scalp them in short order. But nothing could change the minds of these determined men.

About May 15, 1881 Mr. E. Balzer, and Mr. John and Christ Sauers, with their families and the editor came with three emigrant cars to the new station which had already been platted. There being no depot or agent the cars were placed on the side track. The Sauers unloaded and squatted on claims in Webster township. The Balzers with the editor unloaded the oxen and cow and set up housekeeping. Mr. Balzer went to Milbank for a car load of lumber to build a hotel, which was his intention before leaving Jordan. In two weeks the hotel was far enough along in construction so that it was habitable and the car home, which, though not a pleasant place, had proven so helpful, was abandoned.

(This first building is now the residence of W. E. Walton)

As the editor had intended going into the hardware business, he was the next to get material for his store, which was soon completed. This building is located South of the Webster hardware store and is still in excellent

condition. John Norton, and E. W. Smail, who had previously joined the colonists, came from Minneapolis with two car loads of lumber for the building of a general store and lumber yard. By the first of July these buildings were erected and some goods had arrived.

Of course a town if it was to be anything must have a newspaper. They were fortunate enough to find a man who was looking for an opening, A. C. Tuttle, from Baraboo, Wisconsin. He came and the first paper in the county, the Reporter and Farmer, was located in a building where the First National Bank building now stands.

Before winter had set in the depot was built with rooms on a second floor for agent Ruggles and his family. Dr. J. L. Harris had also built his drug store and started his practice, though his stock of goods did not arrive until the following spring. (The old depot is now the residence of Mr. Zinnie, the drayman. The drug store, which was built where the Lock drug store now stands, is the residence west of Jacob Boyd's home.) The first postmaster was E. R. Ruggles, who was also depot agent.

In order to save on fuel, the business places were not heated and so the few customers were waited upon in cold rooms. The only open house was the Balzer hotel where all congregated and "penny ante" was the game for pastime. In the spring each figured up his profit and loss and found that he quit as he had begun. When the officers from the fort came down for a few days' outing the ante was raised to suit the visitors.

By April the blockade was raised and trains were running. New settlers came in daily and by fall the population had increased five fold. New business places established: Oie and John A. Bakke, the first butcher shop; O.

A. Chilsen, general store; J. A. Lee, lumber yard; Thomas McKennett, blacksmith shop; W. M. Paul, livery barn, also running a stage between Webster and Watertown; J. C. Bush, livery barn; R. H. Smith, drayman; D. B. Compton, feed store, with rooms above; Postmaster Ruggles, post-office.

The East side of main street between the opera house and the railroad track was known as Balzer's lake. Every spring for several years this filled with water and many ducks were shot by those who arose early enough in the morning. The only main crossing into town from the south was the one just West of the depot.

By winter we felt that Webster was getting to be some burg. Thanksgiving day was one of Dakota's sunniest and there was much for which to be thankful. Turkey was served at a dinner given at the Balzer house. In the evening a big dance was given at the Bakke hall, over the butcher shop. The first real social function occurred at the Balzer house, January 1, 1883, when John Norton and Lurency Long, (now Mrs. Bashaw of this city) were married. This winter proved to be more lively than the previous one had been. Due to train blockade travelers were quite often held up here for two weeks at a time. Among these were often very splendid entertainers.

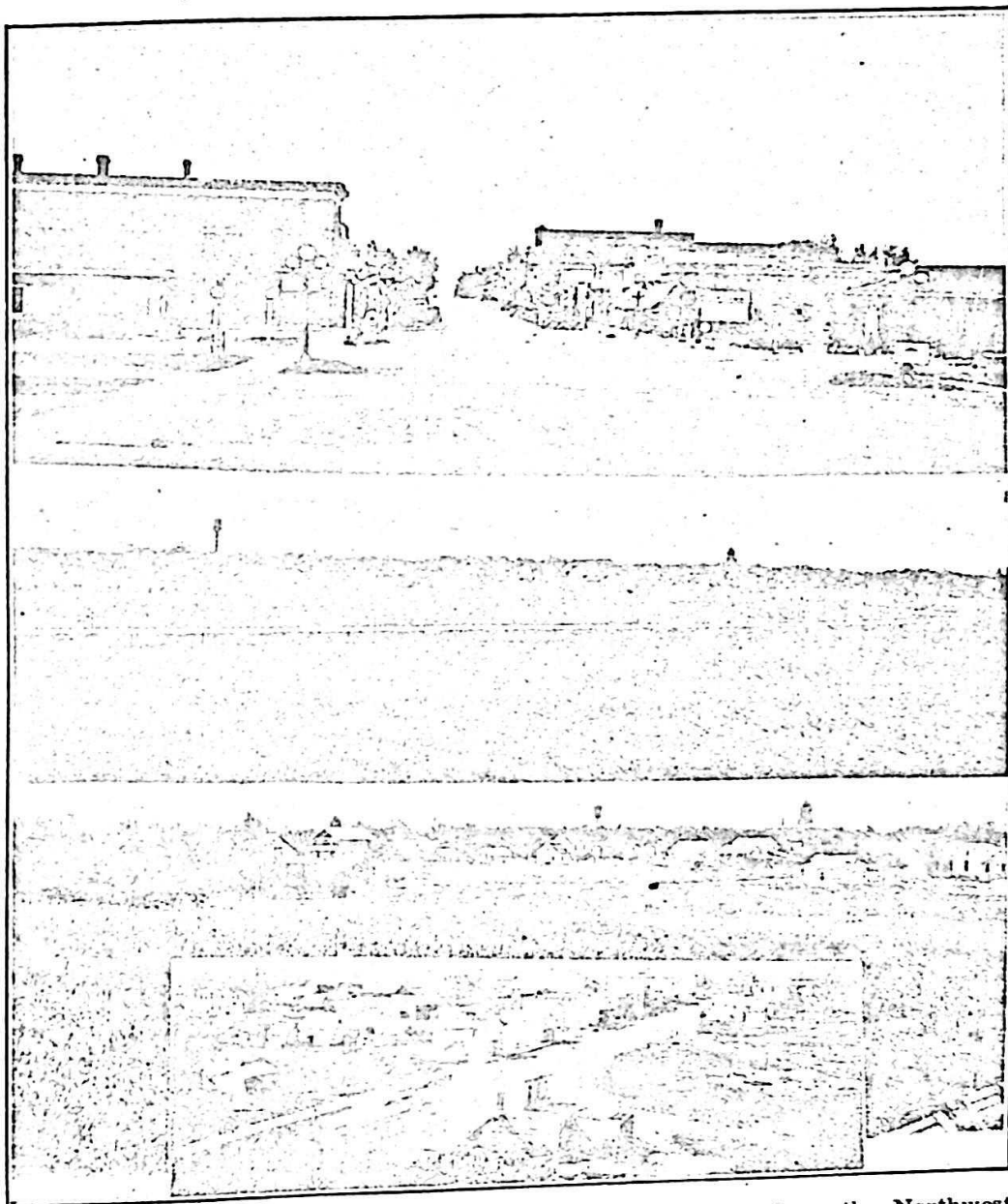
With spring came new business and new settlers. The hustle and bustle began early. Mr. Norton built his large residence on North main street, which is still occupied by Mrs. Bashaw. At this time were also built the J. C. Bush and E. Huntington residences, the Congregational church and the Catholic parsonage, which was also used for church services. It is still occupied as a residence. Among the newcomers were: A. Ross, who set up shop in

Harris' drug store, Dr. C. E. Brooks, the first barber and dentist and M. Sornson, an apprentice in McKennett's blacksmith shop. These three men are the only ones of the first business men who are still holding down their jobs.

In this year Webster held its first real big Fourth of July celebration and the Sisseton Indians were invited. More than a hundred wagon loads of them came and they encamped West and North of the court house. The citizens of Webster furnished the Indians with three beeves. Among the guests was Chief Gabril Renvill who gave a splendid talk through the assistance of an interpreter. The other Indians who had come prepared, gave their grass dances and powwow in regular Indian fashion. For their performance an admission fee of ten cents was charged by them.

In this year was started the Day County Bank, the first bank of the county, owned by J. Alley and A. Smith. Later this bank was taken over by the Bank of Webster with A. J. Leatch as president and Chalmers Curtis, as cashier. The Farmers Merchants Bank was established by David Williams, president and manager, with E. R. Foster, cashier, 1888, are still here operating as a National Bank.

The first attorney was J. F. Blake. The first loan and land office was established by E. Huntington and W. W. Severy. The one person who might be called Webster's Missionary was Rev. H. Mensing, who came in October 1884 and remained here faithfully holding to the job until his death in 1924. Father Mensing built up not only this parish, but also Waubay, Bristol, Andover, Groton, Britton, Frank and Bradley.



Above—Main Street, 1925. Center—Webster City from the Northwest
Below—Webster City from the Southwest. Inset—Webster in 1885.

In March, 1885 Webster was incorporated as a village with E. Huntington as president, John Norton, O. A. Chilson and J. M. Barker, trustees. After incorporation came the task of improving the streets and alleys. With this came the desire to make Webster more beautiful and so the home owners began to set out trees. To make certain the growth of these trees, quite a number of wind-mills were set up with a tank in the tower. These were so numerous that they attracted the attention of travelers who called Webster the "town of wind-mills." These mills served faithfully until after we were incorporated as a city when a water and sewer system was installed. Today travelers speak of Webster as the "city in the forest." Webster was incorporated as a city April 1895. The first city officials were: Mayor, Frank Sears; Aldermen, C. H. Compton, Finley Ross, Thomas Lawler, H. A. Peabody, Ed McCormack and J. F. Kelley.

Webster has continued in a steady, wholesome growth, with none of the booms which are so often followed by a slump. The original builders of the city had for their aim the building of a city, so well founded that future generations would take pride in furthering its development. Today its population of two thousand enjoys more of the modern conveniences than many cities of twice its size.

Note.—It seems well to mention the fact that R. H. McClelland and J. W. Callender, who were members of the original colonists from Jordan, Minnesota, came to Webster in the summer of 1881 with their wives and built shanties on their claims, but got no further. They left, got cold feet and never returned.

Webster Schools.—The first school taught in Webster was a private school started in the spring of 1882. School was held in the claim shanty of W. S. Ruggles located just south of the present Lutheran church on north main street.

It was taught by Miss Ada Laird (now Mrs. Spees of Seattle, Washington.) School lasted about three months in the spring and Miss Laird expected to receive thirty-five dollars per month. Some of the pupils were: Ella Bush, Cora and George Webster, Cora and Carrie Warner, Bennie Root, Frank and Kendal Parker. At an entertainment given at the close of the school year, all of the pupils spoke a piece. Ella Bush spoke this one:

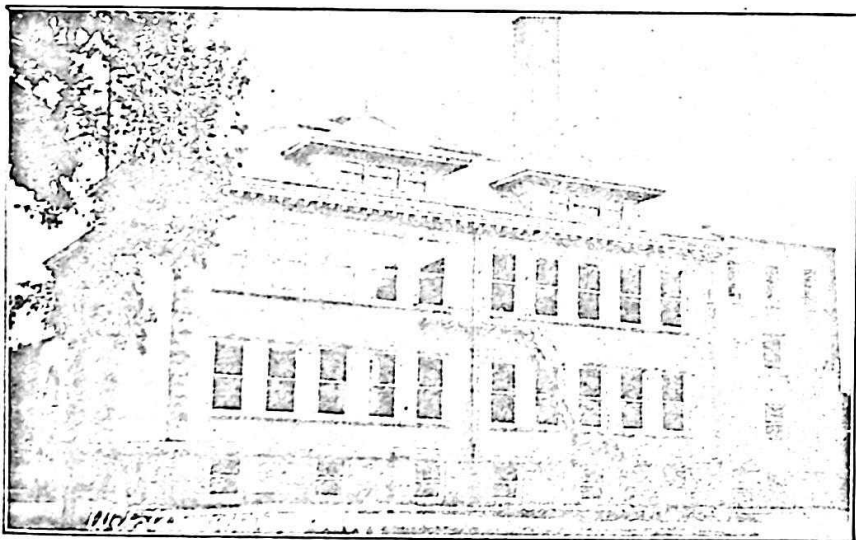
"Kind friends and dear parents, we welcome you here,
To our school-room so pleasant and teacher so dear.
We hope we have pleased you by what we have learned,
And proved that our hearts to our books have been turned."

Ella A. Bush, (now Mrs. W. P. Postin of Fort Collins, Colorado, says, "I was real proud of myself, but my mother suggested that I would have done better had I taken my gum out of my mouth. Possibly so, but candy and gum were not very plentiful in those days."

In the fall of this same year school was again held in Ruggle's claim shanty and taught by Miss Rebecca Laird. In the following spring school was held in the room above the Bakke butcher shop and taught by Miss Franc Moulton (later Mrs. E. W. Smail, now deceased.) The Bakke hall was used for all community purposes until something more suitable was constructed.

The construction of the first public school of Webster was commenced in the fall of 1882 and finished in the summer of the following year. School opened in the fall of 1883 with Prof. Wilson as principal and Miss Emelia Moulton (now Mrs. C. W. Siglinger of Medford Oregon) as grade teacher. Mr. Wilson did not finish the year as the boys played rough house with him and scared him out. Some of the pupils were: Percy and Elena Peabody, Marcia

and Grace Huntington, Ella and Mabel Bush, Agusta and Anna Winter, Bert and Minnie Johnson, Jesse and Florence Ray, John and Lula Prendergast, Clara Betts, Lyle Harris, May and Will Dickenson, Tom and Anna Brigham, Ruth and Edith Turner, Cora and Eva Warner, Laura Severy, Tom Bones, Jr., May Nixon, Mabel Lee, Ethel Trefethren.



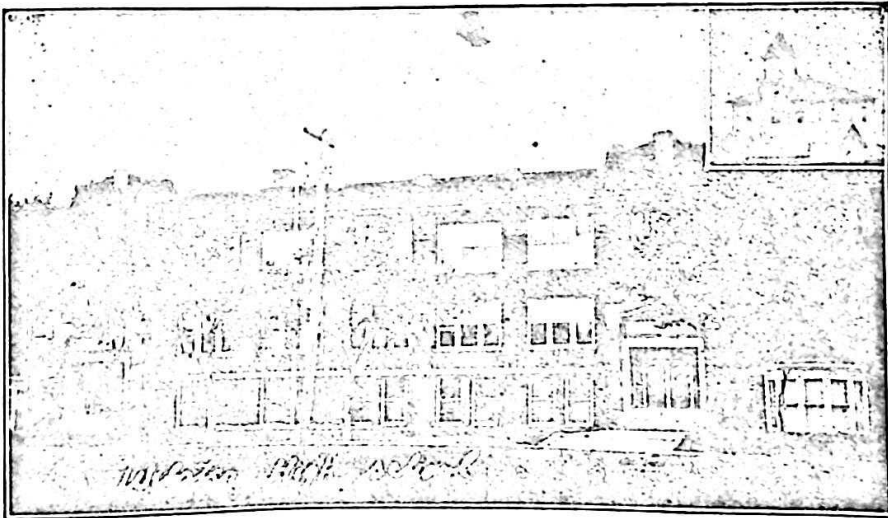
WEBSTER GRADE SCHOOL BUILDING

The school continued to grow from year to year and as the increase of pupils demanded, additions were made to the old building. In 1906 a brick building was built for the grades. In 1920 the old frame building was wrecked and the present high school building was erected. A heating plant was built as an addition to the grade building. We remember that 1920 was the year when prices reached the peak, but this fact did not swerve the builders from

their purpose. The new buildings cost the district over two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The status of the Webster school, 1925. High school pupils 201; grades, 349; totaling 550. Faculty, high school, 11; grades 9. Graduated, 17 boys and 23 girls. Salary paid to teachers, \$32,409.16; salary of superintendent, \$3,000; of principal, \$2,400; average salary of men, \$1,860; of women, \$1,524; tuition cost per pupil for school year, \$125; valuation of buildings and grounds, \$275,000; value of furniture and equipment, \$30,000; volumes in library, 1,380; total amount of outstanding bonds, \$161,000; total amount of outstanding warrants, \$18,593.16; (the bonds bear 5½ per cent and the warrants bear 7 per cent interest.) Total amount of money with school treasurer, \$33,197.29.

Note.—The block upon which the school buildings stand was procured by the same citizens who secured the court house block and did not cost the district a dollar.



WEBSTER HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING (Inset—First School Building 1882-3)

St. Otto's Parochial School.—In 1893 the trustees of St. Otto's church purchased the Davis and Rankin creamery building, moved it to the church grounds and established the first parochial school. It was remodeled in such a way as to provide two school rooms and living rooms for the sisters. This building answered the purpose until 1910 when the present brick building was erected. The building contains three class rooms, living quarters for the sisters, and room for boarding pupils.

In 1925 the school had an enrollment of 107 pupils, a faculty of three grades and two music teachers, one cook, sisters from the order of St. Benedict.

Note.—Mary Mirau who was born in Day county and the first child born in this parish, baptized by Father Mensing, entered the order of St. Benedict and became the Mother Superior of the Mother house at Yankton. She retained this position until her death in 1923.

Note.—Webster is indebted to many for its development, but there are always some who seem worthy of special mention because of their extreme loyalty and faithful efforts in behalf of their home city.

As was previously mentioned, Mr. A. C. Tuttle started the Reporter and Farmer. Because of a wound received during the Civil War, Mr. Tuttle felt compelled to give up his work and so he sold out to J. C. Adams, who was then running a paper, "The Daylight" at Giles City, in a sod claim shanty, in the northern part of the county. Mr. Adams not only saw visions of a great future for Webster, but also did all in his power by word of mouth and pen to make these visions real. Every issue of his paper contained a boost for Webster. The paper was turned over to his eldest son W. S. D., who had always served as the mechanical man. W. S. D., continued in this work until his death, February, 1922, when the paper passed into the possession of Joe Adams, the youngest son. Joe Adams is the present

editor and proprietor of Webster's stand-by newspaper. This paper is larger and newsier than ever before and now has a circulation of over two thousand.

Mrs. M. M. Bones, wife of Thomas A. Bones, was a woman of marked ability as a writer and speaker. Her large acquaintance with influential people throughout the country made her a real asset to her community. She never failed to use her ability and influence in Webster's behalf.

The first county fair was held at Webster under the auspices of the citizens September, 1884. The fair was held in the north room of the public school house which had been completed the year previous. The exhibit was a creditable one. They continued to hold county fairs in Webster until the drouth years when there was little to exhibit.

Note.—The first child born in what is now the city of Webster was Willis Sidney Ruggles, born June 18, 1882, in the old depot. He had a close second, for Miss Irene Smail (now Mrs. A. E. Watson of Philadelphia) was born July 8, 1882. She was born above the original hardware store which is now occupied as a beauty shop.

First death—J. Fancher died October, 1882.

First marriage.—John Norton to Miss Lurency Long, January 1, 1883.

The largest family.—To Mr. and Mrs. Ole Syverson, six sons and three daughters, all living.

PEABODY HOSPITAL

The first Peabody Hospital was opened in the year 1905, the founders being Dr. H. A. Peabody and his son, Dr. Percy D. Peabody. The place used at that time was a suite of private rooms in connection with the doctor's office over the old Peabody Drug Store on Main street. The capacity was only six beds. Later in the year a private residence situated on Main street opposite the Norwegian Lutheran Church was equipped for the hospital, increasing the capacity to twelve beds.

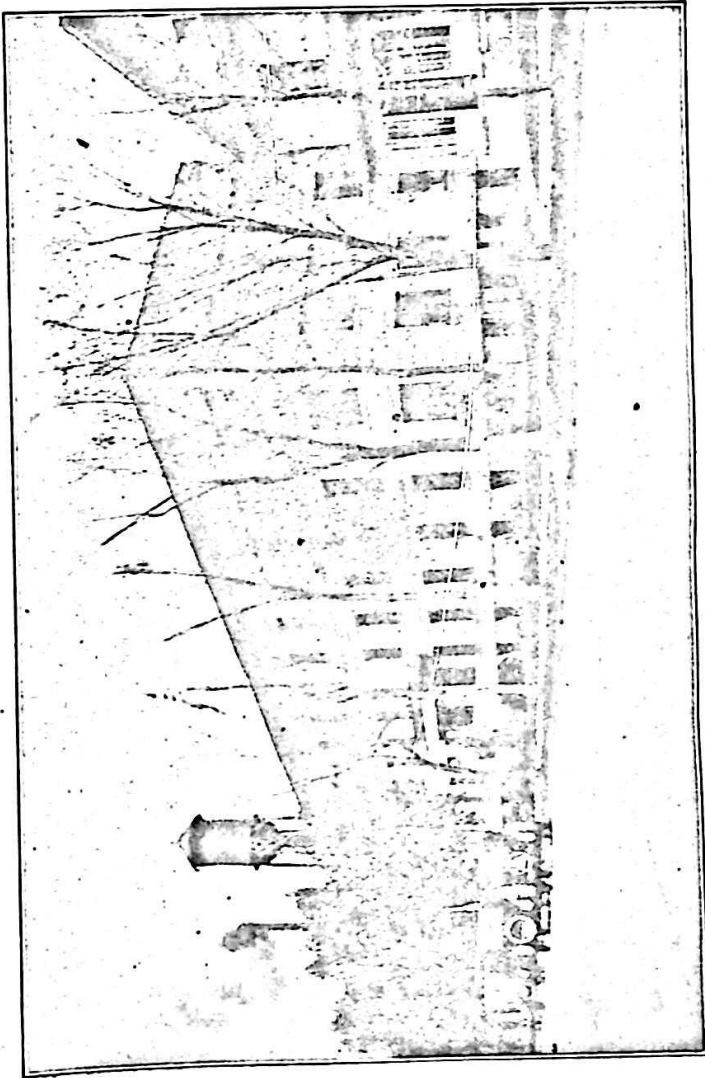
The present Peabody hospital, located on the corner of Main street and Washington Avenue, was built in 1913 by Dr. Percy D. Peabody as a private hospital, and dedicated as a memorial to his father, Dr. H. A. Peabody. The first unit, 36x54 feet in size, two stories high, with a capacity of eighteen beds. The second unit was added five years later, making an increase of twenty-six beds. The third unit was built in 1920, increasing the capacity to eighty-eight beds.

The hospital, as it stands today, represents all that is modern and up-to-date in hospital equipment and facilities.

In 1922 the hospital was accepted by the American College of Surgeons as a Class "A" Hospital. The acceptance also made it a member of the American Hospital Association.

The present Peabody Hospital occupies one-third of a block. It is an extensive, three story, brick and concrete building.

The main floor of the Peabody Hospital is occupied by the Peabody Clinic and business office.



PEABODY HOSPITAL

Wide, spacious corridors run through the center of the entire building. The rooms are large, well lighted and ventilated.

The operating rooms have every modern appliance and are under the supervision of Miss Catherine Schabel, R. N.

The laboratory facilities are complete in every detail, including the determinations of blood chemistries, Wassermanns, Basal Metabolisms, etc., 8463 specimens passing through this department in 1925.

The X-Ray and Physiotherapy departments are equipped with modern apparatus for diagnosis.

The radiographic room contains a combination table for radiographic and stereoscopic work as well as vertical and horizontal fluroscopy.

In another room there is an apparatus for X-Ray treatments. All these rooms have lead lined walls and doors, as well as other protective devices.

In the physiotherapy department there are two late model high frequency electrical machines for the administration of various kinds of treatments, thermo-lamps and quartz lamps for ultra-violet ray therapy.

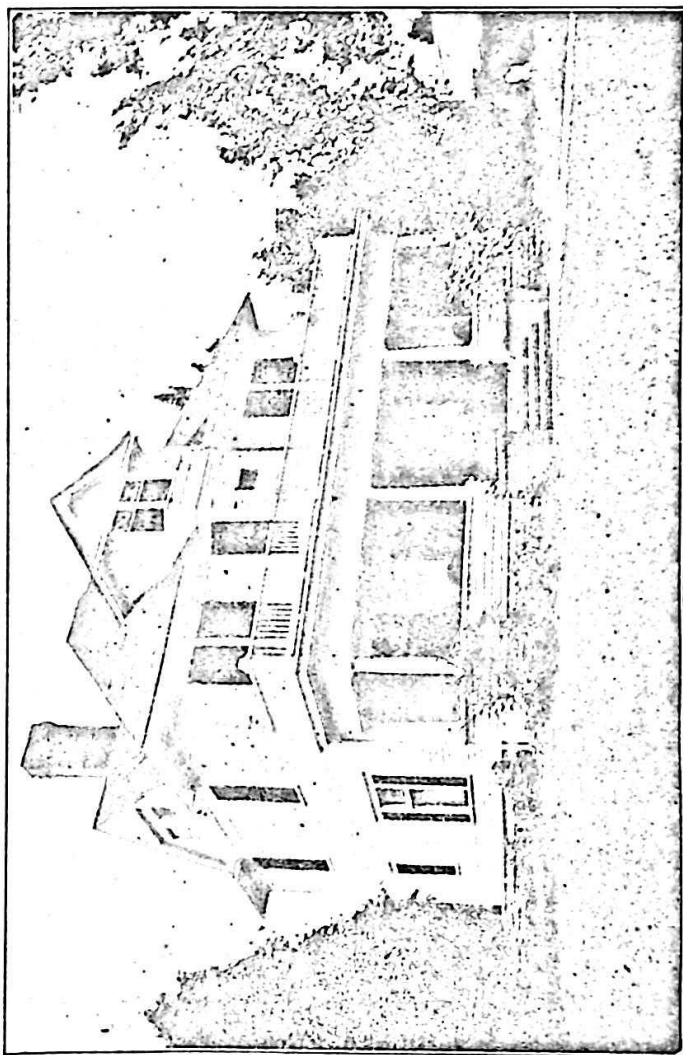
In 1925 they handled 2018 patients in this department.

The equipment of the hospital was made more complete in February, 1923, by the installation of an automatic passenger elevator which serves all floors.

The Peabody Hospital receives patients of every denomination, absolutely no distinction is made as to nationality or creed.

The hospital cared for 1435 patients in 1925, of which 588 were surgical, 751 medicals, and 96 Obstetrical.

There were 4670 patients passed through the Out Patients Department in 1925.



NURSES' HOME

In July 1925 the hospital, desiring to give their assistance to the infant welfare movement, established the Free Baby Clinic which is conducted on the first and third Saturdays of each month.

These clinics met with so much appreciation that on request it added the Pre-School Age Clinic, conducted the second Saturday of each month.

These clinics are under the supervision of Dr. Paul R. Scallin, Children's Specialist.

The Nurses' Home is conveniently located near the hospital and is strictly modern in every particular. The fact that the pupil does not reside in the hospital is of great importance to the nurse for when off duty it allows her perfect relaxation, rest and recreation. Everything is done that is possible, by the management to make it as pleasant for the pupils as possible.

The Peabody Hospital School of Nursing, which is non-sectarian in character and connected with the hospital, was organized in 1913. From that day to the present time the school has been improved and enlarged until it is a credit to itself and to the institution of which it is a part.

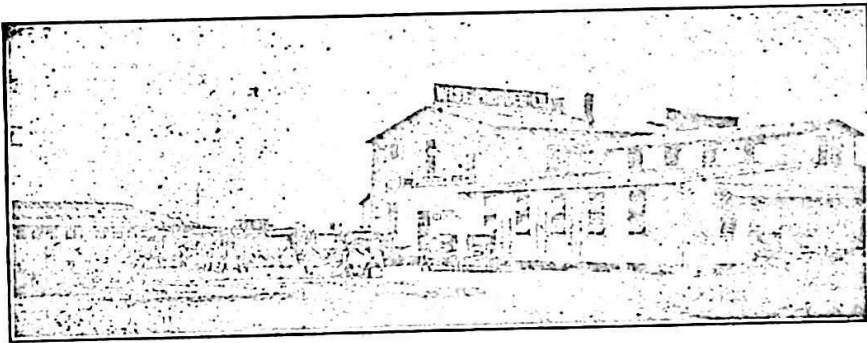
In 1915, Miss Anna Olson, R. N., a graduate of Bethesda Hospital, St. Paul, Minn., came to the hospital as superintendent.

Candidates for admission will be accepted at any time during the year, when there is a vacancy. Class work starts October 1 and February 1. The most desirable time to enter, therefore, is within a month before the beginning of the dates mentioned, so that the applicant might become acquainted with the hospital before beginning her class work.

Applications for admission may be made by letter or person (preferably in person) to the superintendent of the school.

The record of the nurses who have taken the various state boards and government examinations is exceptionally gratifying in that each one has successfully passed her examinations with honors.

WIST PRODUCE



WIST PRODUCE HOUSE

Martin Wist, Sr., came to America from Trondjem, Norway, March 1883, landing at Fergus Falls, Minnesota. From here he hired out as cook on a Great Northern construction train in Montana for a period of five years. In 1888 he landed in Minneapolis where he was married to Miss Emelie Saxhaug and to them were born four sons and one daughter. In 1892 they came to Kosciusko township and filed on a homestead. Here they established the post office of Wist. After living here for five years they proved up their claim and then moved to Webster where he started a butcher shop. To this he later added groceries,

continuing in this business for twenty-eight years.

As his sons grew to manhood Mr. Wist felt that he wished to increase his business so that they might receive occupation. In order to do this he began to purchase poultry for shipment. In 1913 Lawrence, the eldest son, was placed in charge of the poultry buying. The business was located in the old Hamm Brewing Co. building on the Mill track. Business increased very rapidly and in 1916 the first motor truck was purchased. In 1920 the old quarters being of insufficient capacity, the main part of the above shown building was constructed. The additional story was built in 1925, at the time that they incorporated and associated themselves with an eastern organization whose outlet for produce is unlimited. To further increase their business capacity they have established a branch house at Britton and buying stations in every town in which they operate.

They buy all kinds of poultry, eggs, wool and hides. They distribute at wholesale, poultry feed, flour, salt and seasonable fruits. At Webster they operate a complete dressing plant. Eggs are put up under the Wist brand. They have an outlet for their produce throughout the Eastern states.

The standardization of egg and poultry packing has done much toward building up the poultry and egg industry, having encouraged producers to increase and develop their flocks.

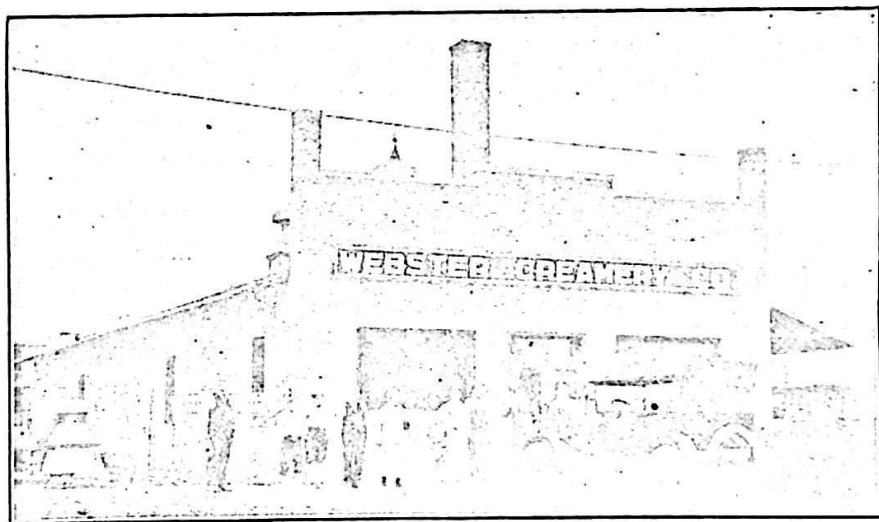
From a very small beginning the business of this concern has steadily increased until now it has reached large dimensions. They now operate nine trucks, employ

from fifty to sixty people the year round and the weekly payroll amounts to \$1,250.00. They did nearly a million dollar business in the year 1925.

President—Martin Wist, Sr.

Secretary and General Manager—Lawrence Wist.

WEBSTER CREAMERY



WEBSTER CREAMERY

The Webster Cooperative Creamery Co., was established February, 1896, and today it is the largest cooperative creamery concern in the state of South Dakota. The early history of this institution is much like many other enterprises, as it began its operations in a new section and the struggle of the first few pioneer days were filled with discouraging results. But determination, on the part of the

directors, and cooperation on the part of the patrons, brought it to its present high position.

In January, 1918, the company was re-organized for purposes of expansion. The location of the enterprise was changed to its present and far more convenient place and a new plant with up-to-date equipment was erected.

Business Development for Five Years

1921	Lbs. B. F. Rec'd,	182,494;	Paid to patrons,	\$65,691.34
1922	" "	244,295;	" "	83,169.29
1923	" "	271,017;	" "	119,441.36
1924	" "	378,416;	" "	154,875.57
1925	" "	428,855;	" "	192,281.16

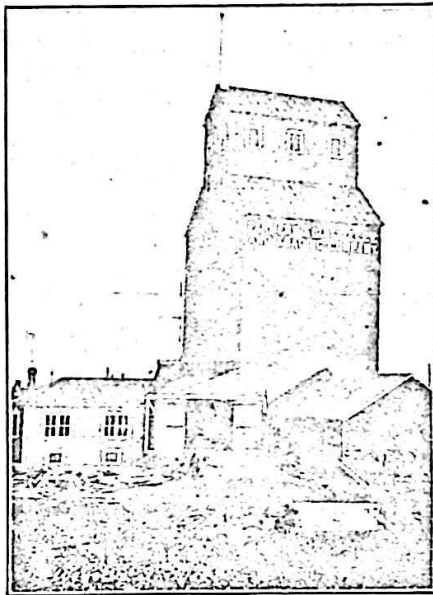
Mr. A. E. Paulson, the buttermaker, has been with the creamery for 22 years. Mr. Wm. Sheeler, secretary and manager, for 30 years. For the success of this enterprise much credit is due these two men and also to the board of directors, composed of successful farmers:

President, Matt Schmidt; Anton Birschbach, F. Kuecker, Joe Fleischaker and Nels Nelson.

The brand: "Sunshine Butter."

FARMER'S EQUITY ELEVATOR COMPANY

In 1919 the elevator in the accompanying picture was constructed. This was of course at the very peak of high prices. The elevator was fully equipped with cleaning machinery which is run by electricity. At the end of two years the company was \$20,000 in the red and it seemed a lost proposition. At this critical moment Mr. I. W. Overton assumed the managership. He went into the job to win and through constant plugging with a practice of most careful economy and the use of good business judgment soon changed the situation.



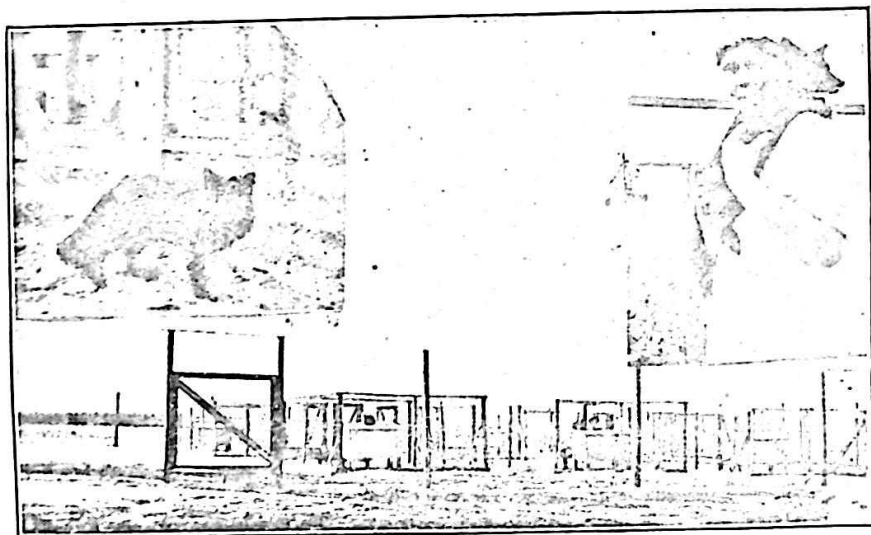
FARMER'S EQUITY ELEVATOR

In 1921, the first year of Mr. Overton's managership, the company shipped 87,000 bushels of grain; in 1925, a total of 365,000 bushels. This last figure makes an average of a thousand bushels per day. They handle all kinds of coal and flour, selling to a large number of customers.

The annual statement for this year, 1925, shows the company to be entirely out of the red with enough beyond that to pay a dividend of 10 per cent on the capital of \$28,000 and a surplus of \$12,500. There are 284 stockholders.

Board of Directors: D. I. Williams, W. N. Naessig, Art Waddle, Arthur Hanson and Oscar Johnson.

HISTORY OF DAY COUNTY COTEAU SILVER FOX FARM



FOX FARM

In 1923 Mr. Walter Magnus purchased his first pair of silver foxes from the Rest Island Farm at Lake City, Minnesota. This pair brought a litter of five with which he commenced the farm. He has at present eight dens. Each year he sells several pairs as foundations for other farms and the poorer ones he pelts.

Mrs. Magnus has full care of this farm and says that it takes very little time and labor for their care, but one must understand them. This comes through study and experience. She feeds them once every day, giving them the same feed as one would give a dog.

The picture shows Mrs. Magnus with a three month cub in her arms, which goes to show that they are not vicious to those with whom they have become acquainted.

Along with the breeding of silver foxes Mr. Magnus is also interested in the breeding of pedigreed German Shepherd (police dog) and Irish Water Spaniel dogs. One can derive excellent profit and much pleasure from this work if it is thoroughly understood.

Post Office, Webster, S. D.

CHAPTER VI. CITY OF WAUBAY

Waubay was known by railroad graders as station No. 50. This name has been changed in manner of spelling several times. In the Dak-o-ta language, it is Wa-Be, then it became Wah-Be, next Wah-Bey, when Supt. Prior located the railroad station the present name came into being, WAUBAY. Some of the sub railroad graders, began work along in May, 1880, but work was rushed from September on until grading was completed and construction trains were running by October 15, as far as Bristol. About that time one of Dakota's snow storms came along, and after the last construction train got back out of the hills, all the cuts were filled level full, and no more trains ran that fall. Prior had the town platted, November 18, 1880, as November was a nice month and this work could be done.

The records show that Daniel Brown, resident of Louisiana, had a homestead filing on the east half of the S. E. quarter of Sect. 33, the West half of the S. W. quarter of Sect. 34-122-54. (It would be a safe bet that Daniel Brown never saw, nor ever made any improvements on this homestead). This is the correct description of the original townsite of Waubay. Homer Fritz filed and built on the quarter adjoining on the west, and Ralph Chapman, filed on the quarter joining on the east, he also kept a small stock of groceries and provisions, while holding down his

claim in 1880. (Mr. Ralph Chapman was frozen to death in a storm March 1881).

1881. The first general store built by M. Rexford and E. R. Thompson about August 1st. They also kept a small stock of lumber. Same year, Case and Sager built the first drug store. Dr. Case was also the first physician. First blacksmith shop, Geo. Mandler. First livery barn, Fred Pike. In the month of September the depot and coal sheds were built, F. Stringham was the first agent. First residence was built by J. Carlson.

1882. First hotel by Robert Stevenson.

1884. First schoolhouse, built on the lot where F. Smith's residence now stands. Ada Laird was the teacher.

1890. First newspaper "Waubay Clipper" by D. W. Stafford & Son. Mrs. Jane Black is now owner and editor of this same paper.

1894. First, Congregational Church; Second, M. E. Church; Third, German Lutheran; Fourth, Catholic; Fifth, Norwegian Lutheran.

In 1893 the village was incorporated. Incorporated as a city in 1920 by statute of 1919 Session of Legislature. A. T. H. Bosland chosen first mayor. P. M. Englehart present mayor.

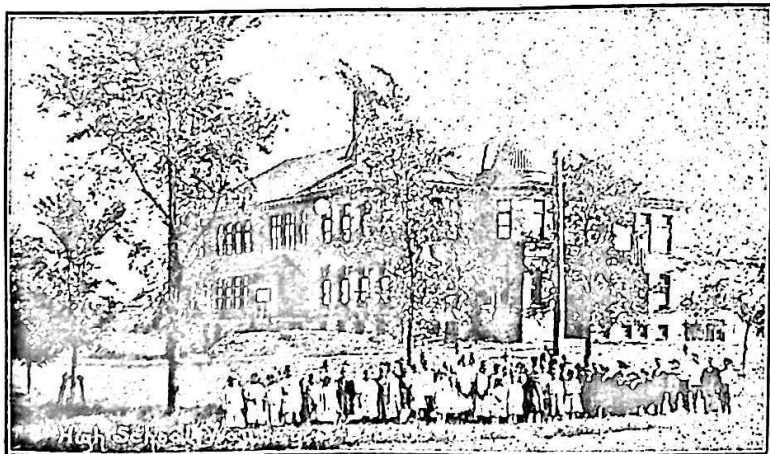
Second school building was a two story frame building on the block of the present school house. This burned in 1905. The same year the first half of the present school building was erected, which answered until 1913, when it was increased to the present size.

Rooms in present building: eight grades, eight high school and class rooms, and gymnasium.

Enrollment: High school 137, grades 237. Tuition students high school 69.

Faculty: High school teachers 7, grades 9.

This is an accredited school, and second largest in the county.



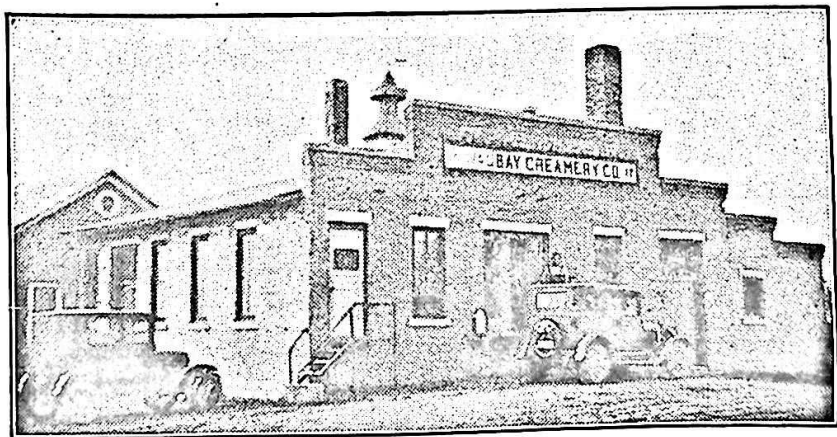
WAUBAY SCHOOL BUILDING

The town began its healthy growth after the reservation was opened for settlement in 1892, all lines of business are well represented, and the population is approximately 1,000. City water system, pumped from a thirty foot well, by electric motor, to a tower tank. Excellent water and good pressure. Water mains are laid in the entire city. No sewer system. Fire equipment: 2 chemical engines, hook and ladder, hose truck. Ottertail electric high line. Long distance and local phones, Dakota Central Telephone Co. 4 R. F. D. routes. Waubay is the second largest city in the county.

Mrs. David Marshall, has a Canary Bird Hatchery, and specializes in Harts Mountain Roller birds. She hatches about 250 birds annually, and our people can purchase them at a very reasonable price. Most of her birds go to the Twin Cities and Chicago.

David Marshall, Jr., owner of one of the best gravel pits in the north half of the state, and it has been tested by the federal government and fills all requirements, supplies hundreds of carloads to stations west and east annually.

WAUBAY CREAMERY



The Waubay Creamery Company was organized and built its first plant in 1902. The company has always operated on a cooperative basis. In 1917 the present plant, as shown in above picture, was built, as the old one was no longer sufficient to take care of the ever increasing

business. The company has always paid the highest market price for butter fat and since the World War has paid its patrons an annual dividend of from one and a half to three and a half cents per pound. In 1925 this creamery produced about 500,000 pounds of butter and practically all of this was shipped to the Boston market. Their brand is known as "Lily."

Mr. J. H. Hammer has been manager since the creamery was started and understands how to make good butter.

President—D. P. Herrington.

Secretary—Mrs. J. H. Hammer.

Directors—D. P. Herrington, John Lines, Charles Brady, Soren Bisgard, Charles Subke.

CHAPTER VII.
CITY OF BRISTOL

Known by railroad graders as station No. 70.

The first building on the town site of Bristol was the Brokaw hotel, constructed by R. P. Brokaw in 1881 (still run by a younger son, Will). The first general store was built and run by Matt Evans, 1882. The first hardware and implement store by Ochsenreiter and Smail, C. B. Knott, manager, 1883. In this same year E. W. Smail started the first lumber yard, succeeded in this year by John Evans. Furniture store by M. Knapp, land office by J. O. Tronson, blacksmith shop by Jack McKennett, saloon and livery barn by J. L. Paul. The first postmaster and station agent was F. W. Lowell. The first newspaper, The Bristol Herald, established by G. L. Sharretts.

In 1885 was built a general store by Bennett and Case, who also carried a small stock of drugs. Harness shop by George Ford, (better known as Peter Kill-fobe-kack.) In 1886 came the first State Bank by T. E. Egge. In 1887 the Madison to Bristol line was constructed with Bristol as the end of the division.

From this time forward Bristol continued in its steady growth. It was incorporated as a village in 1889 with Timothy Lowell as president, and incorporated as a city in 1921 with Mike Meuer as its first mayor. It is today the third largest city in Day county, having a population of 675.

Bristol has: four grain elevators, two banks a national and a state, two hotels, two distributing oil stations, six protestant and one catholic church, a hospital under the management of Dr. Adams, manufacture of rugs by Mrs. Ole Roseth. The present postmaster is Truman C. Knott, a World War veteran.

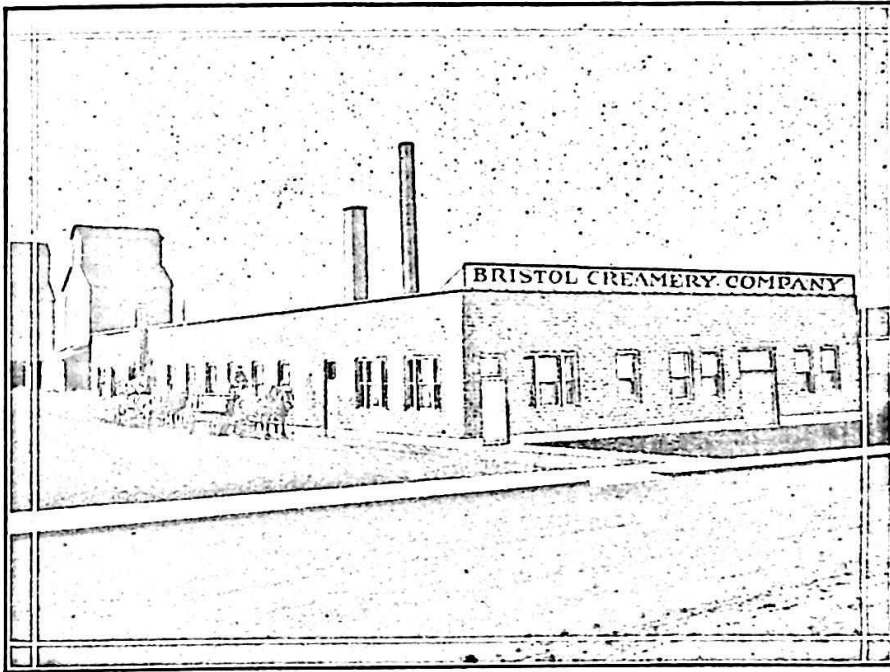
School. The first school building was a frame building covered with tar paper, built 1884 and located on the lot where the present postoffice building stands. The teacher was Miss Kate Northrup. This building was also used for Sunday school. A few of the pupils were: Will and Lawrence Brokaw and the two Lowell brothers. In 1885 the first public school building was erected on the lot south of Will Knott's present home. The population increased and there was need of more school room, so in 1902 the first half of the present school building was completed. In 1924 the entire building was completed. This building contains four grade rooms, four high school rooms, a boiler and coal room.

Status of school in 1925: total enrollment, 230, with 30 tuition students; graduates, 9 boys and 5 girls; faculty, 3 men and 5 women. This is an accredited school.

The school district is three miles square.

BRISTOL CREAMERY

The Bristol Creamery Company was organized in 1923 and a new plant was built, as shown in the picture, since the old plant had served its purpose. The capacity of this new plant is 20,000 pounds per day. In 1925 1,500,000 pounds of butter were produced. The company has established up to date, 30 cream stations at points through-



BRISTOL CREAMERY

out South and North Dakota. Each year has shown an increase of about forty per cent. The product of this creamery is shipped to Milton Dairy Co., St. Paul, Minnesota and Boston Massachusetts.

President—C. H. Johnson, of Milton Dairy Co.

Vice President and manager—J. W. Reynolds, who has had twenty-six years of experience in the creamery business, his first creamery job having been at Thule, Campbell County, South Dakota.

CHAPTER VIII.

CITY OF ANDOVER

Andover was known by the railroad graders as station number 80. The original plat was made in the spring of 1881. When the graders got through the Coteaus, and saw the valley, they heaved a long sigh, and said "End-Over."

When the town was named the letter A replaced E, making the present name, Andover. The depot was built in the fall of 1881. The first agent was George E. Bryant. E. C. Webster erected the first building, a hardware store, in the winter of 1881-82. The first hotel was built by J. N. Tice; the first residence by Dr. E. H. Compton, and it is still used for a home. In 1882 the first implement and hardware was erected by J. C. Herple, the first general store, in the fall of that same year, by William Taylor, the first blacksmith shop by David Hart. The following year, Dr. Ed. Johnson started the first drug store, J. B. Reed, a lumber yard, and a general store by Middlestad & Antleman. During the year a newspaper, "The Andover Gazette," was started by Bryndleson, Hess and Stickle. In 1884 A. Raynes bought them out and has run it all these years. The same year the first harness shop was started by O. P. Wessel, the first livery barn by J. H. Brennan, the first bank, by T. M. Loomis, the first furniture store, by C. S. Blodgett, and the first grain elevator, by the Empire Elevator Co. Strong & Miller were owners of the second elevator.

From this time on the town grew along all lines; some private residences were built, but most of the first business houses were two story and the owners lived up stairs. During the eighties Andover was the second best town in the county, then reverses began to come. Practically the whole of main street, $1\frac{1}{4}$ blocks long, was wiped out by fire. Part of this section has been replaced by new buildings, but the town has never got back to its former prosperous condition. This was in part due to several successive years of poor crops. The village was incorporated August 11, 1886, with A. E. Raynes, President, George E. Bryant, Dan Lynch and Fred S. Pew, Trustees. In this same year was built the first M. E. Church; in 1888 a Catholic Church and a Lutheran Church (German). The C. M. & St. Paul R. R. built a branch line from Andover to Harlem, N. Dak. in 1887, having purchased the right of way and grade of the Dakota and Great Southern, which had been graded from Britton south to a few miles S. E. of Pierpont. One daily mixed train has been running over this line up to the present time, and it has been a good feeder for the company. October 1, 1915 the village was incorporated as a city, E. C. Toy being the first mayor. The present mayor is Fred S. Pew. In 1925 the population was 450. It has varied but little since 1900. There are some very fine comfortable homes in the town, and shade trees in the resident portion. In 1925 there were four elevators, one a Farmers Elevator, the other three operated respectively by J. A. Johnson, A. C. Matteson, and Empire, Miller & Bagley.

Prominent buildings are Citizens State Bank, of which E. L. Stone is President, Waldorf hotel, and a large opera house, Barney Department Store, Raynes Drug Store,

Hagarty and Bank Block. The city owns its water system, high line electric lights from Aberdeen, Dakota Central Long Distance telephone, Groton and Ferney local.

Schools—In 1882 the first district school was held in a small house one block west of main street. Miss Swan, now Mrs. A. E. Raynes, was the teacher. About fifteen pupils were in attendance, and the school was under the supervision of Supt. Dickenson.

In 1884 the first public school, a two story frame, was built on the present school ground. Miss Swan was the first teacher.

In 1902 the main part of the present school building was erected.

In 1922 the new addition was added, with a gymnasium.

In 1925 three high school teachers, and four grade teachers were employed. This is an accredited school.

The enrollment in H. S. was 47; in the grades, 106. Six graduated from H. S. and 13 from the 8th Grade. The school library has 834 volumes.

CHAPTER IX.

PIERPONT VILLAGE

The Dakota and Great Southern R. R. Co. was chartered by Col. Britton, who was an experienced R. R. man, to run from Valley City, N. Dak. to Sioux City, Ia. The first grading done was from Britton south, to about three miles south east of this place. The intention was to run the grade to Bristol. In order to do this it would be necessary to grade up the west slope of the Coteaus and no doubt was found, it would be a very expensive grade.

In 1885, the C. M. & St. Paul R. R. were building quite a number of branch feeders for the main line, and a deal was consummated with Col. Britton, for the right of way and grade of the D. & G. S. R. R. Co. The Milwaukee began in 1886, grading north from Andover and connected the D. & G. S. R. R. grade at this place, and then continued north to Harlem, N. D., where in the spring of 1887, trains began to run on this line.

W. H. Lemmon, at this time platted some five blocks of the present town of Pierpont. After this the R. R. Co. established a station here, and tradition says that the town was named after an official of the Company who resided in New York. Mr. E. C. Marsten, whose claim adjoined Mr. Lemmon's quarter felt that the first thing needed was a post office so he got busy, and succeeded in getting such office. (Upon reflection, he being a republican, and Cleve-

land being president, he did not think the administration would appoint him as postmaster so he drove out to John McAllens claim, and induced him to accept the office, with the understanding that he himself would accept the appointment as assistant postmaster. This worked out fine.) Marsten ran the office for about a year, in a little building which was moved over from his claim, onto main street and it still stands next to the present post office building. It is now used as a cream station.

The first residence in Pierpont was built by Ole M. Munson.

The first general store was built and operated by Mr. Piper, second general store, by M. A. Tyndall, the first lumber yard was established by Dakota Lumber Co. of Britton, the first coal dealer was E. C. Marsten, who in 1888, sold out to the above lumber company and became manager for them, which position he held for twenty years. The first grain flat house was opened by Empire Elevator Company with J. S. Mack as buyer, first hardware and implement, by Hildahl and Moe, the first blacksmith Aug. Lochrem, the first bank, by Dart and Hawkins, the first newspaper, "The Signal," was owned by R. L. Folsom. It is still running and the present owner is C. E. Disler, who in 1926 installed a linotype.

In 1889, the Baptists and Presbyterians each erected a church. Both were finished about the same time. These two congregations have now united and it is now conducted as a community church. Later a Norwegian Lutheran church was built. From the first the town had a very healthy and substantial growth. Many fine homes, and shade trees adorn all the resident streets. The town has a park.

There are five grain elevators operating; three line, one Farmers, one Independent.

The town was incorporated as a village, Friday, July 13, 1900. The present population is 475, the citizenry constitute the very best, made up of about 60% American and about 40% Scandanavian Americans. This town has a water system, the water being pumped by motor power from an artesian well. It also has a partial sewer system, long distance, Dakota Central Telephone Company, Pierpont Telephone Company, as local, both operated from one central office. Electric current from high-line furnishes light and power. The high line comes from Aberdeen. Also a volunteer fire department equipped with hook and ladder company and a chemical engine.

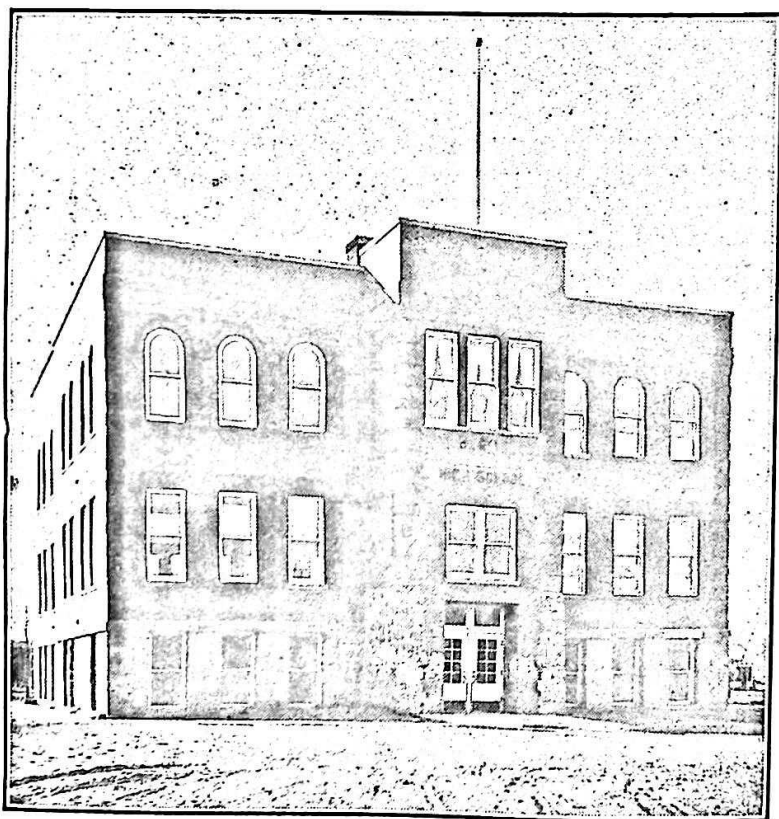
Schools—The first school was taught by Miss Sheen upstairs in Marsten's granary. In 1893 the first school building was erected. Miss Haskell assisted the board in planning the building, and was the first teacher. She was paid a salary of \$40.00 a month. This building answered all purposes for a number of years, when it was replaced by a new brick school building, to accommodate the increased enrollment, which was doubled by 1921. This school was burned down in 1924, and replaced by the present building the same year.

In 1925 enrollment was 185, average attendance 175. Tuition students in both high school and grades numbered 34.

Faculty—The school employed in 1925 eight teachers, four high school and four grade.

Rooms—4 grades, 1 domestic science, 1 manual train-

Rooms—4 grades, 1 domestic science, 1 manual training, 6 high school and class rooms, 1 gymnasium.



PIERPONT SCHOOL BUILDING

E. C. Opliger has been superintendent for the past eleven years and is at present nominee for county superintendent.

127 students have graduated from high school up to the present date. The school is non-accredited.

CHAPTER X.

ROSLYN VILLAGE

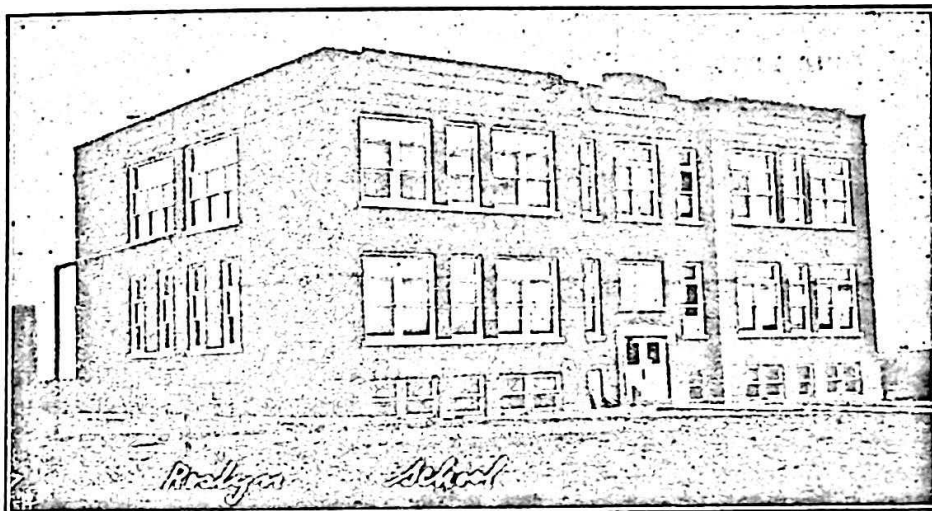
In order to induce Mr. Rosholt who was the Fairmont and Veblen Railroad company, to build a line to Roslyn a bonus of sixty thousand dollars was raised. This was done by apportioning an assessment of all the lands three miles either side of the proposed line, from one dollar to one fifty per acre. The town site being assured, N. O. Monson moved his general store from Lynn Lake September 29, 1914. The building was left on main street for two weeks while the basement was being completed. About the same time Lars Fidsdal moved his old store building from Webster. This was the old John Norton store, the first general store built on the townsite of Webster. A. U. Granstrom moved his store building from old Roslyn October 15. This all took place about the same time. The nice fall weather followed by an open winter, allowed new buildings to go up rapidly. The first hardware was built by Gilbertson Brothers, the first blacksmith shop by Peter Johnson; the first lumber yard was established by Swanson and Bordahl. The McCaull Elevator, Miller Elevator Company and John Hawkinson Elevator Company were erected as named. A new depot was then built, the first restaurant by Ole N. Johnson, the first hotel by John Farman, the first drug store by Mrs. Goodwin and son Earl, the first opera house by O. M. Stavig, the first pool hall by Ole and

Fred Anderson, the first butcher shop by B. S. Salier, the first barber shop by M. Hauck, the first livery barn by Adolph and Fred Romerin, the first bank by Kopperud and Olsten, Jacob Boyd, cashier, the first postmaster was A. U. Grandstrom. The first residence was built by Jacob Boyd. The first regular train service began December 1, 1914. This town is the youngest in the county, yet, it has more nice resident homes in proportion to the population than many of the other towns in the county. Its population is composed mostly of retired farmers and approximately 95% are sons of Norway.

All lines of business are well represented, and competition is very keen as the merchants and professional men intend to hold the trade due them from the larger places. This community has one Lutheran church. Rev. B. O. Stefferson, the pastor conducts services in the English language. The population has grown to 275, and the town was incorporated in 1915. The first board of trustees was Henry Gilbertson, president; N. O. Munson, Andrew Swanson, trustees; Even Bordahl, clerk, and A. E. Schulian, treasurer. The present board consists of: Peter Johnson, president; N. O. Monson and Peter Ammerude, trustees; Andrew Johnson, clerk, and J. Schad, treasurer.

The town is provided with a water system, consisting of a sixteen thousand gallon cistern, a double action force pump; 85 pounds pressure forces the water through the pipes. Roslyn has a volunteer fire department equipped with a hook and ladder company and two chemical engines. A high line electric system, owned by the Ottertail Minnesota Power Company supplies light and power with double connection at Webster. There are long distance and farmers local company phone systems.

Mrs. Elsa Romrein is the present postmistress.



ROSLYN SCHOOL BUILDING

This is a consolidated school, taking in four districts, one each from Raritan, Grenville, Nutley, and Liberty townships. In 1916 the south half of the structure was built, and it was thought that this would answer all requirements for a number of years, but the attendance increased so rapidly that it was necessary in 1922, to double the size of the building. The basement has a gymnasium, manual training rooms, boiler and coal rooms, and toilets. On the first floor are the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth, and the domestic science rooms; on the second floor has the seventh and eighth grades, high school, four class rooms and library for the high school.

On opening school year 1922-23, it became an Accredited school. Thirty-three students have graduated up to

date. The children are brought by six school busses; the average cost of transportation per bus is \$52.00 per month.

Faculty: 1 superintendent, 1 principal, 2 high school and four grade teachers.

Enrollment for 1925: 119 in grades, 43 in high school. The graduating class consisted of six boys and four girls.

Present board consists of, Gilbert Gilbertson, president and four other members, John Smith, Michael Stavig, Peter Lardy, John Hasseth. Other officers are O. O. Floren, clerk, (since school was first built) and N. O. Monson, treasurer.

Courses and departments: General academic, commercial, home economics, agriculture, S. H., wood and machine shop, S. H., music, vocal and instrumental, athletics.

Roslyn's Athletics have put them on the map.



ROSLYN CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERY

CHAPTER XI.

BUTLER VILLAGE

This town was located by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad in 1887. Mr. Harrison Butler deeded them 80 acres of his land in order that they might plat a town and name it in his honor. Geo. Bennett started the first general store, and paid freight on the first carload of lumber received there. Chas. Leach was the first clerk in this store. H. C. Tegtmeier followed him as clerk. H. H. Showerman built and operated the first hotel; this building is still standing and is now used as a cream station, in charge of Geo. W. Butler. The following grain flat houses were built and ready for grain receipts: Empire Elevator Company, J. L. Barry, buyer, received the first load of grain from H. E. Ash; Strong and Miller; Bagley Elevator Company. The first lumber yard was built by Hustis, Stair and Case, the second general store by S. L. Potter, the first hardware by Chas. Minzel, the first bank by Dale and Lambert. In 1895 Butler was incorporated as a town. The first church was the Evangelical. Later Methodist Episcopal, and German Lutheran churches were built.

Schools: The first children of school age were taught by H. H. Showerman in Henry Ash's kitchen. The next place used for this purpose was Geo. W. Butler's claim shanty, one-half mile north of the village. The first public school house was built on southeast corner of H. Butler's

homestead in 1885. The first school house on the townsite was built in 1893, a two-story frame building, on the same site as the present school, and which was replaced in 1912, with the new brick building still in use.

Enrollment in 1925: Grades 67, high school 14.

Faculty: High school 2, grades 3.

Population of Village: The town has continued to grow, and has a population now, of 200. There are quite a number of retired farmers, and all lines are enjoying very good trade.

CHAPTER XII.

LILY VILLAGE

During 1887 the Chicago, Milkaukee and St. Paul Railroad built the Madison and Bristol line. Mr. George Patterson platted the townsite, and the town was named from a postoffice which was established by R. E. Parks, and named after his sister, Lily. The railroad company refused a side track and the settlers appealed to the railroad commissioners, who at that time, under the conditions, were powerless to order the side track built. The commissioners suggested a flat grain house be built and a side track graded. With this done the railroad company could be made to lay the track. This was done, by 1896. It took another year to force them to build a depot. The postoffice was then moved into town. Mr. E. O. Esget was appointed postmaster and served, with his wife as assistant. In 1912, Mr. Esget's eyesight failed him, and Mrs. Esget was appointed to fill the vacancy and has held the office ever since.

The first building on the townsite was a blacksmith shop, built by Hans Nelson. Franklin Barber started the first general store which was soon followed by a second general store established by H. B. Currence. In succession new industries started. The first hotel by L. M. Hazelton, the first drug store by Dr. Dishart who was the town's practicing physician, the first harness and shoe repair shop

by Ole Hanson, the first hardware by Parks and Berg, the first restaurant and pool hall by Tom Kalbo, the first bank in 1901 by T. E. Egge, the first lumber yard by Ole Fossum.

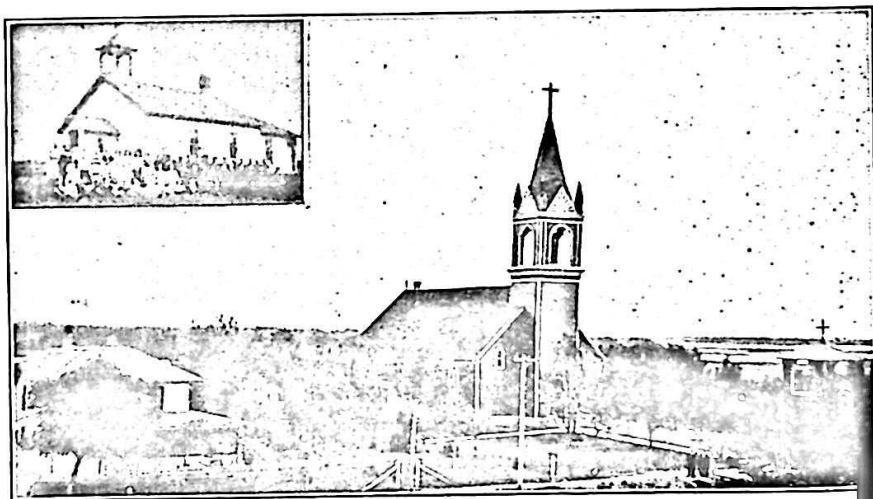
The town has continued to grow. There are three churches, the first erected by the Methodists, a second by the Catholics, tended by Father Hart, from Bristol, the third, a Lutheran, (Norwegian and English services). There are also three elevators, a Farmer's, one owned by Swan Nelson and one line elevator. The township has a town hall building, and the town likewise has a town hall. In 1903 a school building was erected. It is a Consolidated School district, taking in three-fourths of the township. It claims to have been the first consolidated school in the state, and that before there was any statute authorizing consolidation was enacted. In 1925 this five room frame structure (non accredited) had an enrollment of 150 pupils, with a teaching staff of six teachers. Pupils are conveyed to school by horse-drawn busses.

Fire apparatus consists of two chemical engines and one hook and ladder. Population about 200.

The water supply is from a deep well, pumped by electric motor generated from a high line current from Watertown to Bristol. There is one auto service station. The local telephone office handles the Dakota Central long distance calls, and three farm telephone lines.

CHAPTER XIII.

GRENVILLE VILLAGE



CHURCH AND PARSONAGE (Inset—First church erected 1885)

June 1885—Rev. H. Mensing held mass services at Paul Kurkowski's house after which a meeting was held to decide on a location for and upon building of a church. At that meeting were Joseph Gruba, Matt Rees, J. P. Rilander, Paul Kurkowski, and a few others. They left the house and walked out looking for an appropriate place for the building of a church. The location where the church now stands was decided upon. A small church

building was erected, by the then settlers, and was the first Catholic church in the county. It was served by Rev. Mensing of Webster until 1887 when a resident pastor was sent by Bishop Marty to serve the congregation.

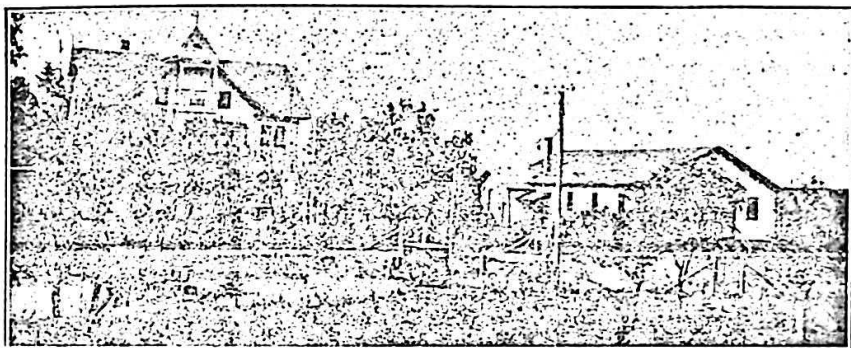
From 1890 on, the congregation kept growing in numbers; by 1894 the numbers had increased so that the little church was too small, and at that time the present church building was erected under the pastorate of the Rev. James Wojtowicz. This is the largest church in the county, and the congregation now has some two hundred and twenty-five families.

They have a large parish residence, a fine large school building and a hall for all meetings and entertainments. The school has an attendance of two hundred pupils, approximately. All of this was accomplished during the pastorage of Rev. James Wojtowicz, who passed to his reward May, 1924.

The teaching sisters are members of the order of Notre Dame, consisting of four teachers of whom one is music instructress and one housekeeper.

In 1890 Frank Dolney built and opened a general store. The first blacksmith shop was started by Frank Parzyhowski; Mike Mieinski, mason and plasterer, built the first shanty to live in. Several other houses followed quickly.

New Grenville—Which is about a half mile northwest of the church was established December 1914, upon completion of the railroad to that place. In order to make the railroad possible, the farmers subscribed and paid twenty thousand dollars to Mr. Rosholt, as assistance in helping him build the line from Roslyn. The railroad company bought eighty acres and platted the townsite. The first building was the Victoria elevator. The second elevator



SCHOOL AND HALL

was erected by Miller Brothers and the third by the Block Brothers. The first general store was owned by Peter Rokowski, the first blacksmith shop and residence by Clemence Pischke, the first hotel by Frank Breske, the first lumber yard by the Tri-State Lumber Company, Frank Gruba, manager, the first postmaster, A. W. Lehman, who erected an office building for use as a post office. He is still holding the job. The first implement dealer was Mr. Van Horn. A second general store was started by John Sigmiller. The first restaurant and soft drink parlor was established by A. J. Block, the first garage by Ben Block, the first hardware and implement store by Joe Marshall and a gas and oil station by the Home Oil Company. The First State Bank, a branch of First National Bank of Waubay, was started with H. Fromelt, as cashier.

A number of private residences have been added each year. Mr. Parks started and finished the first substantial residence.

In 1918 New and Old Grenville were incorporated as a town, and the 1925 population is about 300.

During 1921 a public school building was erected, having one teacher, with an enrollment of twenty-five pupils.

CHAPTER XIV.

CRANDALL VILLAGE

Crandall, located in Oak Gulch township, south half of section 32, was platted by Thomas A. Way, July 6, 1907. It was in this year that the Minneapolis and St. Louis railroad passed through this part of the county. Several blocks have been platted into lots and quite a number of residences and business buildings have been erected. The town seemed ready for a pretty lively growth, but a few lean crop years and a disastrous fire which burned one side of the business block seriously arrested its progress. It now has one general store and lumber yard, one implement dealer, one bank, a branch of the State Bank of Bradley, one garage and blacksmith, combined, two grain elevators, a school and church. It has a population of less than a hundred. The business men are most of them descendants of pioneers.

CHAPTER XV.

RAILROADS

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad.—The Hastings and Dakota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad was extended westward to Bristol by October 15, 1880, but no trains were run over this extension until May 15 of the following year because the cuts were filled with snow throughout the winter. The country being so sparsely settled there would have been no business had the tracks been cleared. The road was completed to Aberdeen July 10, 1881. In constructing this road the grade was run the easiest and cheapest possible route, resembling a snake trail and only sixty pound iron rails were used. By August of this year the company ran one passenger and one local freight each way, daily. The locomotives at that time had a pulling capacity of twenty cars, 20,000 pounds capacity. Often this proved to be too large a load on a grade, especially in the winter.

By 1914 the coast extension had been completed to Seattle, Washington. This created a large increase in the amount of traffic over the line, which brought about congestion on the track east of Aberdeen. To relieve this situation the company straightened and widened the road bed, and laid double track between Aberdeen and Minneapolis. At this time they used ninety pound steel rail. The new Mogul locomotives now pull from seventy-five to one

hundred loaded cars with a capacity each of from forty to a hundred thousand pounds.

On this coast to coast road the company runs two palace fliers, the Columbian and Olympian, giving Day county two fliers each way, daily, which carry from ten to twelve, all-steel, palace passenger coaches. Besides this we have two local trains each way, daily, between Aberdeen and Minneapolis.

In 1887 the company built the Madison and Bristol line and the Andover and Harlem line. This gives the county railroads east and west, and north and south.

In 1907 the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company built their railroad from Watertown to Aberdeen, thus coming into the southwest corner of the county for about three miles. They located the town of Crandall in Oak Gulch township.

In 1914 Mr. Rosholt built the Fairmont and Veblin line to Roslyn and Grenville. Old Frank which was located one mile south of the county line in Nutley township, was moved to Eden, which the company located three miles north in Marshall county. In 1916 this line was taken over by the Soo Line and is now operated by them. This county is well supplied with railroads.

CHAPTER XVI.

TOWNSHIPS

EGELAND TOWNSHIP

Topography—The west half of this township is table land and the east half is somewhat more rolling, with numerous sloughs.

There is not a pioneer homesteader left on his land, living on his homestead. However, there are a number of descendants who have fine homes and are doing well.

The first child born here was Arletta Jones, to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Jones, July 17, 1882.

The first death was that of Hans Salverson in September, 1886.

The first marriage was that of Hans Jacobson and Louisa Salverson, October 1, 1885.

The largest family was born to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Jones, three sons and seven daughters, eight still living.

The first school was taught by Miss Sadie Hern, from Clark, D. T. Term two months, May and June, 1885, at a salary of \$25.00 per month. She paid two dollars and a half a week for board and room.

This township was named in honor of the first settler, B. H. Egeland.

Dates of settlement of homesteaders:

1880—B. H. Egeland, Peter Egeland.

1881—W. H. Jones, Ed. Long, J. N. Long, John H. Egeland.

1882—N. C. Petersen, J. P. Foldager, C. Syverson, F. S. Patterson, M. Larson, W. J. Bond, William Owen, W. A. French, M. A. Olden, A. LaDuke, J. M. Schultz.

1883—A. Nelson, C. Falmer, G. Bremer, Francis Smith, H. Hermanson, H. J. Jacobson, Sam Salverson, J. R. Maxwell, Johan O. Engstrom, M. Kittleson, E. Munson, Frank Schwab, J. Johnson, C. Strobel, G. Strobel, Arthur Graves, Edward Paulson, C. Knutson.

1884—John Leines, E. D. Youngs.

1886—Arthur Day.

WHEATLAND TOWNSHIP

Topography—Somewhat rolling, however, not so much so but what every acre can be cultivated.

There are many fine farms with large groves and substantial farm buildings. There are still a number of homesteaders living on their land, as follows: Wm. Naessig, Frank Kistner, Eric Lindgren, John Tanberg, Fred Bloom, Frank Paul, Mrs. A. C. Davis, William Long, Hans Lunberg, J. J. Fosse, Mrs. John Paul, Sr., and Mrs. O. R. Howell and sons.

The first child born here was Dewey McKinster, June 5, 1882, born to Mr. and Mrs. M. V. McKinster.

The first death came to Charles Hartman, Sr., October, 1888.

The first marriage was consummated between Louis Dell and Carrie Look, Thanksgiving Day, 1884.

The largest family was born to Mr. and Mrs. Herman Grandberg, seven sons and seven daughters. Eleven now living, ten in the county.

J. A. Fosse, a descendant of a pioneer, has a chicken hatchery with a capacity of fifteen thousand eggs which is now in its fourth year. He specializes on full blood Brown Leghorns. Price of baby chicks, ten to fifteen cents each.

Custom hatching, three cents per egg. Phone Webster, R. F. D. Webster.

John M. Fiksdal, chick hatchery, specializes on pure bred White Rocks, capacity fifteen thousand the coming year. Baby chicks ten to fifteen cents each. Custom hatching three cents per egg. Phone, Webster, R. F. D. Wallace. Both of these are on gravelled roads.

Name of township was approved at an annual meeting. Name was suggested by J. J. Fosse, who also was elected one of the first state representatives, upon admission of the state to the Union 1889.

Dates and settlement of Homesteaders:

1881—E. B. Gibson, Ole P. Faste, John P. Faste, Frank Paul, Henry Paul, Tennis Sebion, John Paul, Sr., John Paul, Jr., Abe Robb.

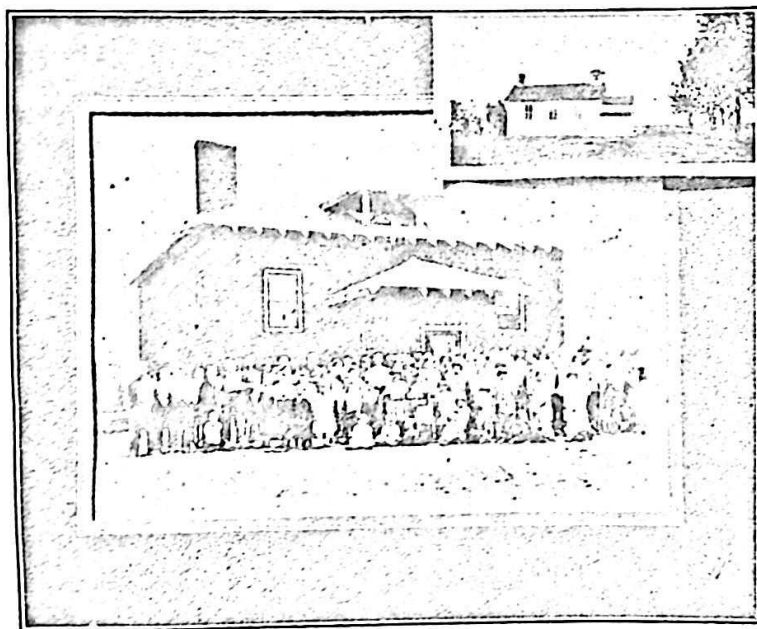
1882—Gust Gunderson, M. V. McKinster, John Matthews, David Wenger, Louis Dell, Joseph Look, John H. Johnson, Hador Johnson, Odd K. Thoe, Chas. Hagne, Sarah Long (Mrs. C. H. Compton), Perry Long, H. H. Lumby, Fredrica Bloom, Fred Bloom, John Hanson, Tom Hanson, Chas. Hartman, Sr., Chas. Hartman, Jr., John Lightizer, Chas. Rumsey, Clarence Cease, Harris Harrison, Wm. Chonen.

1883—Ferdinand Hinze, H. J. Svien, Lars Helgeson, Lars Soleberg, Ben Fick, A. M. Wilcox, O. R. Howell, Wyman Rider, Knut Thoe, John Tanberg, Nels, Eric and John Lindgren, J. J. Williams, Ole S. Urvig, J. P. Jesme, M. P. Fiksdal, Gotlieb Hinze, C. Kolhasse, William Long,

Lars Langland, J. T. Fosse, Torkel J. Fosse, Frank Mattscheck, Johanas J. Fosse.

1884—Wm. M. Neassig, Frank Kistner, Mrs. M. Lapinski, Hans Lundberg, G. T. Fitzgerald, Amund J. Eik, Joseph Mattscheck, Sr., Joseph Mattscheck, Jr., Henry Mattscheck.

1885-86—A. C. Davis, J. D. Gramdberg.



RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 173

The above picture shows a gathering of parents and children at the close of school year, 1924.

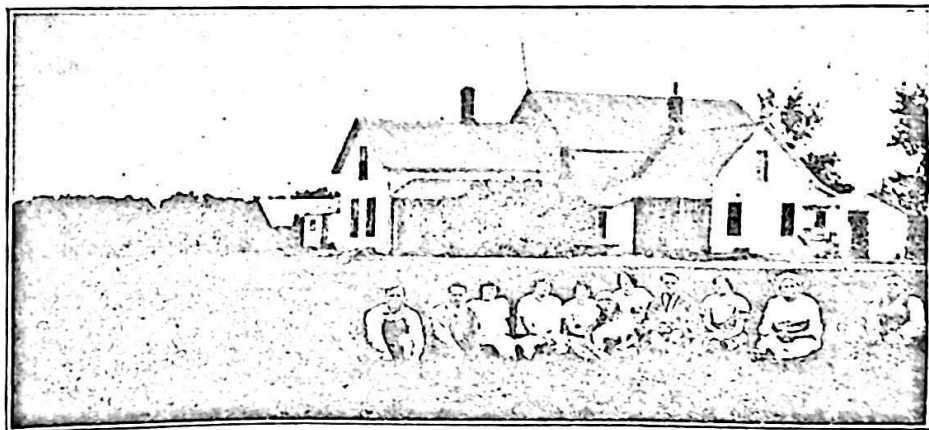
The first school in this district was held in Henry J. Svien's house, located on his present homestead. The term of only two months opened May 19th, 1885. The school

was taught by Johanas J. Fosse at twenty-five dollars per month.

The first school house was built in the fall of 1887, shown as inset of above picture. This building was used until 1924 when the new tile brick structure was erected at a cost of \$6,000, complete with furnishings. The present teacher, Olga Tanberg, receiving a salary of \$110 per month.

This is the first and only rural school house in the county which is built of brick tile.

FRED BLOOM



FARM HOME OF FRED BLOOM

May 2, 1882, Mr. Fred Bloom and his mother came to Day county from Big Stone, South Dakota, and each filed a homestead and tree claim, all the land practically adjoin-

ing. He later purchased his mother's claims and then added 420 acres more to that, making a total of 1100 acres in Day county. He also owns 320 acres in North Dakota.

Mr. Bloom was married to Miss Mary Pasdick, July 16, 1889, and to them were born seven daughters and four sons, all living in Day county.

He has always practiced diversified farming; milks 8 to 10 cows, markets 8 to 10 fat steers, about 30 hogs, 100 chickens and about 75 turkeys annually. From 1920 to 1925 Mr. Bloom has not found it necessary to hire outside help, his own family doing all the work. One of his daughters is very efficient with the gas tractor. The farm contains a ten acre grove which furnishes all the fuel needed, with the exception of a few tons of hard coal for winter use.

Phone and R. F. D., Webster, S. D.

HIGHLAND TOWNSHIP

Topography—This township is quite rolling.

Nearly all of the land is under cultivation, and very productive. A great number of the pioneers are still living on their farms, with fine groves and very creditable buildings, as shown by the pictures.

Homesteaders still living on their land are as follows: T. E. Sveum, M. B. Long, A. T. Haugen, M. Darmody, Ole Amundson, Ole H. Lee, Mrs. H. H. Lee, Mrs. Claus Peterson, J. J. Dale, Frank Sheeler, G. M. Brady, A. G. Sannes.

The first child (now Mrs. John Fiksdal) was born to Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Haugen, October, 1884.

The first death was Wallace Clark, October 1st, 1883.

The first marriage was that of Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Haugen, November, 1883.

The largest family was born to Mr. Eric Froslic and the two Mrs. Froslic's, ten daughters and six sons; thirteen are still living.

The first school was taught by Fred Stone, in his shanty just across the road from Hallstrom's homestead and now owned by them.

This township was named by the early pioneers at a township meeting.

Dates of settlement of homesteaders:

1881—Thos. Johnson, first and only postmaster of Lonsbery postoffice, Matt Cavanaugh.

1882—M. B. Long, Emmit Forbes, H. W. Rowlee, John and Lloyd Blocker, D. B. and C. H. Compton, John Boardman, S. G. Hallstrom, J. A. Ruth, Mrs. Anne Bye, O. T. Haugen, A. T. Haugen, John B. Welsh, Ed. Fay, Clarence Cease, Tom Ball, T. J. Otterness, Ed. Massey, Harvey Rice, A. E. and John Barker, Eph Beachy, Frank L. Wallace.

1883—Mrs. J. C. Stone, Mrs. Dora Ryan, Miss Kate Darmody, Paul Pischke, Jacob Kreich, M. B. French, Neil McAlley, Ole H. Hagen, M. Darmody, T. E. Sveum, Lars Evenson, Gust Arneson, Johanna Svien.

1884—E. S. Cotton, F. A. Swanson, T. H. Lee, Joe Pesall, E. Hanson, Ole Amundson, Claus Peterson, A. J. Guandahl, Andrew N. Valsvig, K. Jacobson, N. K. Valsvig, M. K. Valsvig, Frank Sheelar.

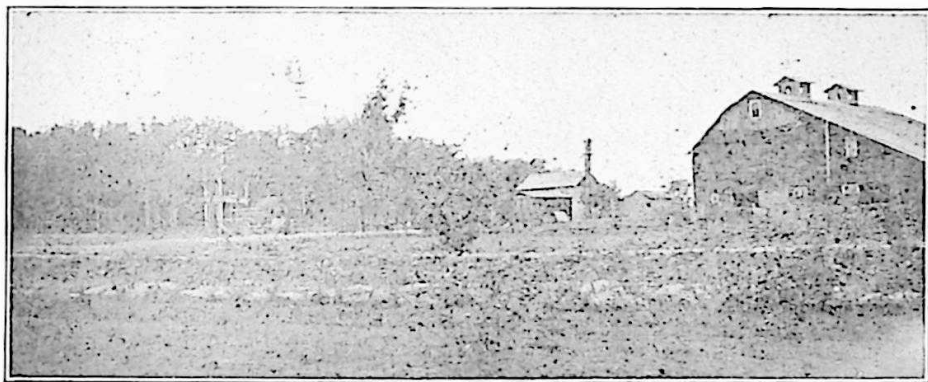
1885—August Golnick, John Hjnowski, M. Thomas, Thora Lee, Byrngel Peterson.

1886—Adam Sass, Ed. T. Haugen, H. H. Lee, Paul Golnick, A. G. Sannes.

1888-89-93—Ole H. Lee, Knute Simonson, G. M. Brady, J. J. Dale.

M. B. LONG

In May, 1882, at the age of twenty-three, Mr. M. B. Long came from Minnesota and filed a preemption, a homestead and a tree claim. To this 480 acres he has added 193, making 673 acres in his home farm. He also has 580 acres in Wheatland township which he rents. He was married



FARM HOME OF M. B. LONG

to Miss Emma L. Miller, March 21, 1884, and to them were born four daughters and two sons, all living. The children have all received higher education.

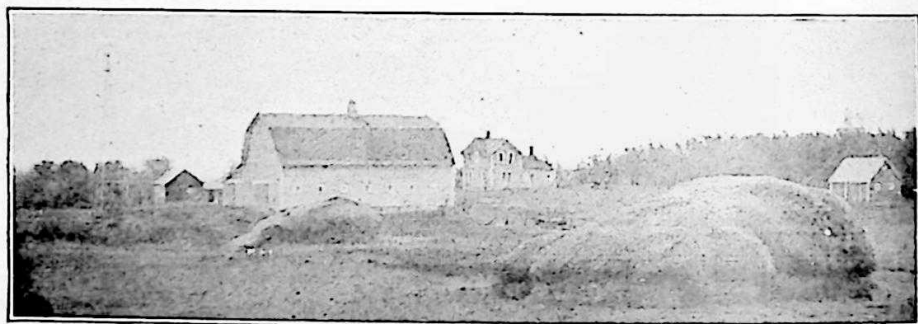
In 1925 Mr. Long took into partnership his son-in-law, Martin Sorbel, in order to manage the home farm. All of his real and personal property has been acquired through hard work on his farm. There is not a dollar of encumbrance, and he always has an ample bank account on hand.

Phone and R. F. D., Webster, S. D.

Note—Mr. Long's home is in the grove and don't show in the picture. Mr. Sorbel lives in large house shown.

J. J. DALE

Mr. J. J. Dale came direct to Webster from Bergen, Norway, May 17, 1888. His parents having been small farmers in the home land, he naturally felt drawn to a similar occupation and so he worked at farm labor until 1892 when he bought a tree claim relinquishment, filed a homestead and began farming for himself. Later he added to his farm another quarter section.



FARM HOME OF J. J. DALE

Mr. Dale was married to Miss Lena Heck, March, 1898, but she was called to her reward in 1904. Later, he was married to Miss Dena Kassa. He has six children, four sons and two daughters, all of these still remaining with their parents.

He has always practiced diversified farming, milking fourteen cows, markets about twenty-five hogs and some cattle, annually.

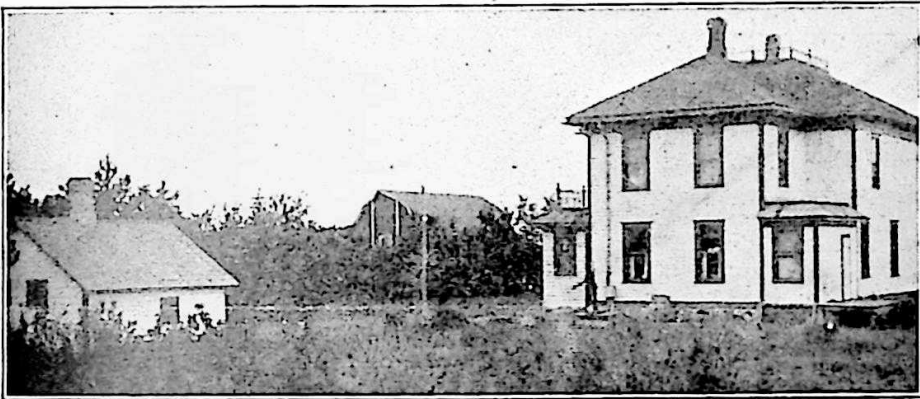
Phone and R. F. D., Lily, S. D.

CLAUS PETERSON

Mr. Claus Peterson came to America from Stockholm, Sweden, 1882, landing in Wisconsin. In 1884 he came to Day county and filed on his present homestead to which he later added 240 acres.

Miss Anna Steen came to Brookings from Gulbrandsdalen, Norway. Later she paid her aunt who was living in Day county, a visit and there she was discovered by Mr. Peterson. They were married October 2, 1891, and to their union were born three boys and two girls, all living.

Mr. Peterson passed away in 1916 and since that time



FARM HOME OF CLAUS PETERSON

Mrs. Peterson and her children have continued on the home farm. The oldest daughter, however, had married the eldest son of Mrs. Halver Lee. To this daughter Mrs. Peterson gave eighty acres, making the young couple a farm of 160 acres.

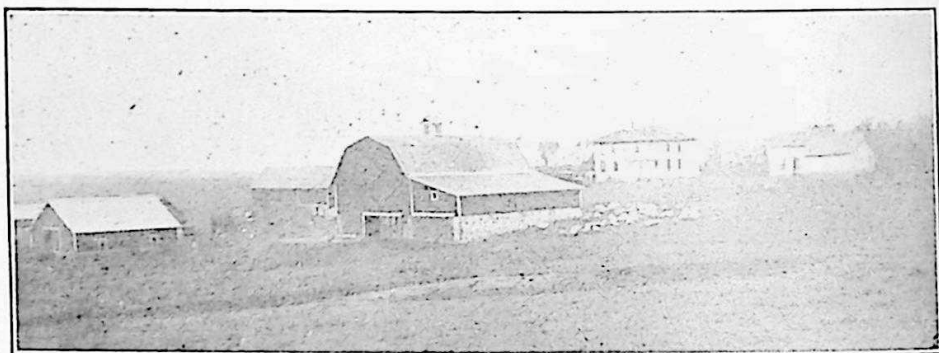
Mrs. Peterson holds to diversified farming, milking about ten cows, and marketing poultry and poultry products.

Mr. and Mrs. Peterson started out with good health but no wealth, and all that they own has been gained through hard work on the home farm.

In spite of heavy losses sustained by Mrs. Peterson and her children from the failure of the Bank of Lily and the First State Bank of Bradley, the entire property is without encumbrance.

Phone and R. F. D., Lily, S. D.

HALVOR H. LEE



FARM HOME OF MRS. HALVOR H. LEE

Mr. Halvor H. Lee came to America with his parents from Numedal, Norway, landing in Iowa. His father died soon after their arrival and so in 1884 the mother, with two sons, came to Day county, where they joined two other sons who had preceded them. The mother filed on a homestead. When Halvor Lee became of age in 1890 he bought a preemption relinquishment from Miss Johanna Svien and filed on it as a homestead.

In February, 1893, Mr. Lee was married to Miss Dale, who came to Day county from Bergen, Norway, 1889. To this union were born three sons and one daughter. Mr. Lee died, however, June 25, 1910. Since then Mrs. Lee has continued on the homestead with her children.

Before his death, Mr. Lee added to the original home farm 240 acres, all of which Mrs. Lee now farms, with the exception of 80 acres, which she gave to her married son. She holds to diversified farming; milking about ten cows, and markets about fifty hogs, annually.

Although she has sustained losses from both the closed banks of Lily, there is no encumbrance.

Phone and R. F. D., Lily, S. D.

T. E. SVEUM



FARM HOME OF T. E. SVEUM

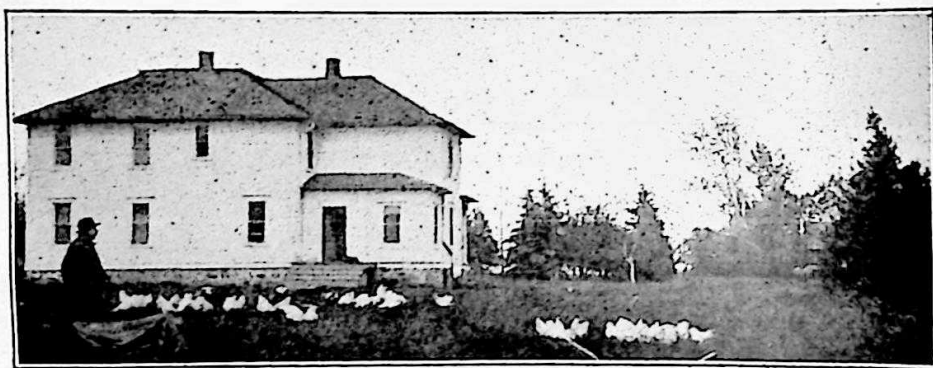
Mr. T. E. Sveum with his wife and two sons came from Lillehamer, Norway to Yankton, Dakota Territory, July, 1881. He worked as section hand for the railroad while there. In February, 1882, Mrs. Sveum died, leaving him the care of the two sons. In April of the following year he came to this county and filed his present homestead. He built a shanty eight by eight, opened farm with an ox team and breaking plow. In November, 1885 he was married to Miss Engbor Jesme and to them were born four daughters and two sons, all still living. Miss Jesme possessed a homestead before her marriage, which Mr. Sveum has farmed in addition to his own. Mrs. Sveum passed to her reward in 1919.

Mr. Sveum having been raised on a farm in Norway, has always practiced diversified farming in a very thorough manner. He milks 10 cows, markets 50 hogs, about 10 head of cattle and some poultry, annually. He has always

figured closely in all business dealings and has managed to keep his accounts well clear of the red. He has, however, always been very liberal to the church and claims that it has proven of great profit and comfort to him. The only heavy financial loss he has ever suffered was sustained in the failure of the Bank of Lily.

Phone, Lily and Wallace; R. F. D., Webster, S. D.

OLE H. LEE



FARM HOME OF OLE H. LEE

Ole H. Lee came to America July, 1880, from Nomedal, Norway, with his parents and landed in Worth county, Iowa, where he worked out by the month on farms. He came to Day county July, 1893, and joined his mother and brothers who had preceded him. He worked one year for his brother Tom, then he began farming for himself on his mother's claim. In 1896 he bought a tree claim relinquishment and filed on his present homestead and has continued living on same ever since.

He was married to Miss Rondina Markerud in

October, 1897. To them were born two sons and one daughter. He has added four hundred and forty acres just over the line in Clark county, all of which he and his two sons farm, except one quarter which his son-in-law farms on shares. He has always practiced diversified farming, milking ten cows, marketing about eight head of cattle, and an average of a hundred hogs, one hundred to a hundred and fifty chickens and seventy-five turkeys annually. He has fifteen acres of alfalfa, twenty-five acres of sweet clover, from which he cuts two crops of hay for his cows and calves. The trees shown in the picture are all evergreens surrounding his home. He always pays cash for what he buys and says that is the safest way. He has no encumbrance and maintains a very respectable bank account.

Phones: Lily and Wallace, R. F. D., Lily, S. D.

YORK TOWNSHIP

Topography—The east half of this township is very rolling, while the west half is gently rolling. The township is very well settled up by many descendants of the homesteaders. Only one of the original homesteaders is now living on his land, namely, Mr. A. S. Beeney. Horse-shoe lake is located in the east half of the township.

The first child born here was D. W. Esget, March 1, 1884.

The first marriage was that of W. E. Stevens and Miss Ella Potter, June 1885.

The first death was that of Mrs. Francis Woodworth in the spring of 1887.

The largest family was born to Mr. and Mrs. Martin Baron, five sons and eight daughters.

The name of township was adopted at the first election, the name being suggested by J. W. LaBaron.

Dates and settlement of homesteaders:

1881-82—John Darmody, R. W. Hanke, Tom Dawson.

1883—S. L. and D. E. Potter, A. S. Beeney, E. O. Esget, Ross E. Parks, Miss Lily Parks, L. M. Hazelton, J. B. Johnson, Joe Bell, J. W. and E. J. LaBaron, Moegling Brothers, Fritz Higland, Louis Auby, Romeo Ault, W. W.

King, Chas. Anderson, Dan and James McClaren, A. Peckham.

1884—F. and Lee McCartney, E. R. and A. L. Jones, R. Stevenson, M. Corbin, M. and John Pesall, E. Cooper, A. M. Allen, Tom Leonard, Wm. Rorick, Ole Brindlson, S. D. Clark, M. K. Valsvig, M. and Ike Sanborn, S. Matthews, L. T. Depeel, H. B. Currence, W. M. Crawford, C. A. Woodworth, W. E. Stevens, Franklin and C. A. Barber.

1885-90—M. K. Berg, C. M. Eveleth, W. E. Fisk, Anton Anderson, J. F. Pitsor,

A. S. BEENEY



FARM HOME OF A. S. BEENEY

Mr. A. S. Beeney came from Illinois in 1883 and filed on his homestead and tree claim, to which he later added 80 acres in Troy township, used for pasture.

He was married to Miss Minna A. Corbin, December, 1893, and to this union were born two boys and two girls, all living but one.

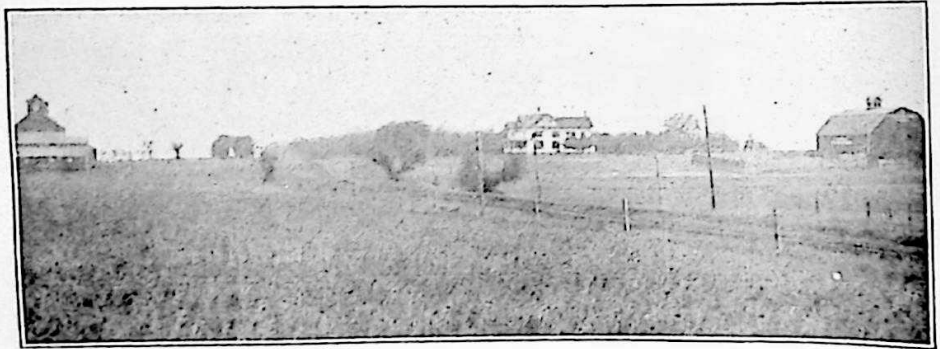
Mr. Beeney has always been very interested in good horses, especially high grade Percheron and Belgium. He has a fine bunch on hand most all of the time.

Mr. Beeney and his married son are at present farming the home place. They practice diversified farming, milking ten to twelve cows, marketing from forty to fifty Poland China hogs, and a good bunch of poultry, Rose Comb Wyandottes, each year. Mr. Beeney first planted corn in the sod and has continued raising corn every year since, his average being fifty acres, annually.

He claims to have held his own and made some money farming up until the World War, but since that time has used up what surplus he had on hand.

Phone and R. F. D., Lily, S. D.

C. A. BARBER



FARM HOME OF C. A. BARBER

Mr. C. A. Barber came to Day county with his parents from Illinois in 1884. When he became of age he bought a tree claim relinquishment, filing on this as a tree claim. Here he planted twelve acres of trees and built the home which is shown in the picture. His father filed a homestead just across the road.

He was married to Miss Minnie Conell, November 27, 1902, and to them were born three daughters.

He now farms eight hundred acres, which comprises his home farm, but owns two hundred and forty acres more at the north end of the township. He has always held to grain farming and has a private elevator, fully equipped, as shown above. His specialty has been full blood Percheron horses.

All the buildings are equipped with electricity from the high line, as his farm joins the corporate limits of Lily.

Mrs. Barber has for two years been leader of the M. G. R. Girls' Extension club.

Phone and R. F. D. Lily, S. D.

TROY TOWNSHIP

Topography—The township is gently rolling, sloping to the south. It has many fine farm homes, and groves. Most every quarter section is cultivated. This is the home of the Peterson Brothers, the potato kings, also of Hans Callsen who specializes in pedigreed Early Ohio Seed potatoes.

The first child born here was Nellie May Showerman, born to Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Showerman November, 1884.

The first marriage was that of Elmer Gower and Miss Holcomb, June 1, 1885.

The first death was Leonard Morey, March 1886.

The largest family, six sons and six daughters, all living but one, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Nels Hanson.

The name of the township was suggested by J. W. LaBarron and adopted by unanimous vote at the first election.

Dates of settlement of homesteaders:

1883—P. A. Peterson, H. H. Showerman, Ed. Garrit, F. A. Decoster, C. Morrey, W. J. Casson, James, Casson, O. A. Fossum, John Cook, J. L. Sharets, E. A. Balser, D. M. Fuller, Elmer and Ruel Gower, J. F. and D. W. Morgan, Peter Coburn, Elling Thompson, Pete Peterson, F. Tom, and Willis Jones, J. A. Shanon, Chas. Muhr, N. A.,

O. A., and A. Hanson, Ace Keeler, Hans Callsen, H. Clausen, Ole Peterson, James and Rob Staton, Miss L. O. Cliffgard, O. M. Peterson, O. A. Hanson, Ole and Louis Snipstead, T. and H. Nelson, J. A. Logan. •

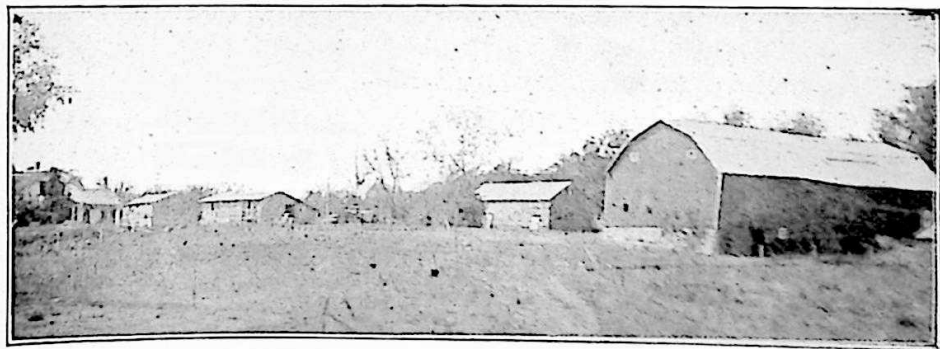
1884—John Thompson, James Anderson, John Westby, Ole N. Sjerven, G. Holcomb, T. Connley, E. Gilbertson, Miss H. Ferder.

1885—Adolph Thompson, J. R. Lynch, Wm. Currier, J. A. Schwartz, A. Skoe, D. W. Edwards, G. Aasland.

1886—Issac Paulson, N. Decoster, H. Anderson, P. Paulson, A. Tinderholt, Chas. Hillroof,

1888-90—Rasmus Kvernevig, Geo. Olson, F. Stadekles, J. B. Endberg.

P. A. PETERSON



FARM HOME OF P. A. PETERSON

Mr. P. A. Peterson came to America from Christiansa, Norway, with his parents. They crossed the ocean in a sailing vessel in 1866. They first came to Kandiyohi county, Minnesota. Mr. Peterson came to Day county March, 1888,

and filed on his present homestead and tree claim. To this, four and a half quarter sections of land have been added. He was married to Miss Josephine Ackerson, March, 1890, and to them were born seven sons and two daughters, all living but one. Three of the boys have received the four years' short course at Brookings college.

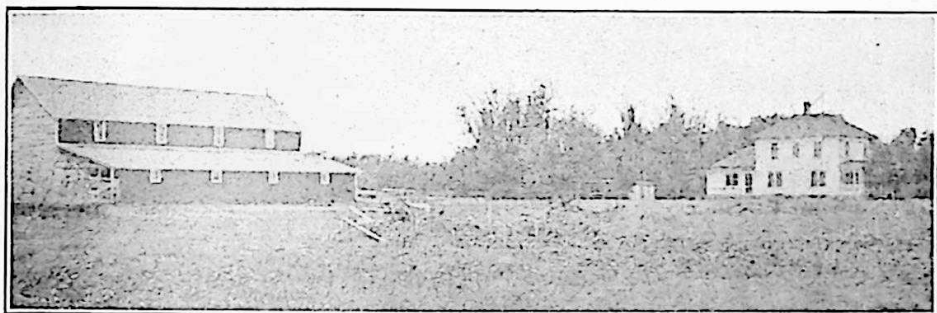
Two sons, William and Ira, have made potato growing their specialty. From the 1924 crop they shipped 16 carloads to eastern and southern markets. They have on the farm three fine cement root cellars with a capacity of 2500 bushels. Mr. Peterson has always practiced diversified farming throughout his farming experience, milking about eight cows, marketing forty hogs and some poultry annually.

All his farm buildings are lighted with electricity from a home plant. He owns his own threshing machine, and does all his farm work with his own help. The entire property is entirely free of encumbrance and he always has a good checking account on hand. He has always paid cash. They own one Reo and one Ford truck, a Buick sedan, a Ford coupe and Ford touring car. Two Case, one McCormick-Deering and one Fordson tractor.

Phone and R. F. D., Crocker and Lily, S. D.

HANS CALLSEN

Mr. Hans Callsen came to America from Schleswig Holstein, Denmark, May 1882, landing in Grand Island, Nebraska, where he worked on the railroad section until August, 1884, when he came to this township and filed a homestead. Two years later he bought a tree claim relinquishment, which he filed and proved up on as such. To this he has since added 240 acres. He was married to Miss



FARM HOME OF HANS CALLEN

Carrie Peterson November, 1889, and to them were born three sons and eight daughters, all living but one.

Mr. Callsen was raised on a farm in Denmark and so has practiced diversified farming in a very thorough manner. He milks about twenty-five cows, markets two hundred chickens and fifty turkeys annually. For the past five years he has specialized in pedigreed alfalfa and Irish Cobler potatoes, having about twenty-five acres set aside for each. He also specializes in sweet clover and Kota wheat. He has calls for seed from his special crops from customers in and around the county.

Mr. Callsen says that he has made nothing since the World War, though he has worked harder and spent most of his surplus. One of his sons served in federal aviation as an instructor in pursuit flying.

The grove shown in above picture contains thirteen acres of timber.

Phone and R. F. D., Lily, S. D.

OAK GULCH TOWNSHIP

Topography—The east half of this township is very rolling, being just on the western edge of the Coteaus. A great many quarter sections are very stony. However, it is well settled, and some very fair farms are now cultivated. After removal of the stones, the land produces good crops as the soil is very prolific. The west half is on the eastern line of the Jim river valley, and is a very level table land. This part of the township was practically all filed upon by a colony of Cowans, from Illinois. A very nice small lake, Aylsworth, is located in about the center of the township.

The first marriage was that of Wm. Walker and Mary Lutebauer.

The largest family was born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lutebauer, four sons and five daughters.

The name of township, this was derived from a gulch in the township by that name.

Dates of Settlement of Homesteaders:

1882—B. P. and J. H. Cowan, J. J. and R. G. Cowan, H. W. and W. H. Cowan, John Cowan, Andrew and B. R. Cowan, Frank Cowan, Mary E. Thumb, Center Cowan.

1884-85—Ben J. Bartell, M. Bauer, J. P. Becker, H. A. Talcott, Martin Pemrick, J. W. Lewis, G. Beaudreau.

1886—Ole Fadness, C. J. Guiding, H. M. and M. F. Witt, Carl Haas.

1889—W. T. McDowell, O. W., R. C., John and Miss Anna Hydlauff, I. H. Darling, Wm. Shannon.

1890-91-92—Nels H. Vail, T. Isaacseson, Frank Lutbauer, Anton Grozeck, Andrew Roseth, Ole Roseth.

1893-95-96-1902—John Aadsen, Alfonso, Silas and J. Darling, Robert, Paul and Reinhold Reiprich, Martin Witt, G. M. Beetem, Chas. McCloskey, C. E. Beetem and Laughlin Baker.

SCOTLAND TOWNSHIP

Topography—The west half being on the east line of the James river valley, and adjoining the Coteaus is very level; on this table land are some very fine farms and homes. There are no homesteaders left in this part, however there are quite a few of their descendants. The east half of the township is in the Coteaus and is very rolling, some quarters being very stony, yet there are quite a few very good farms.

There are still the following homesteaders on their land: Albert Sjerven, and Andrew Olson, also Mrs. Emil K. Bjerke, who with her husband, was the first settler in this township.

The first child born here was Nels E. Bjerke to Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Bjerke, December, 1880.

The first death that of Betsy Bjerke (3 years old).

The largest family was born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Johnson, six sons and thirteen daughters, all single births, fifteen of these are still living.

This township was named in honor of the first settlers at a meeting of the settlers. They unanimously agreed to name it for themselves who were all Scotch people.

Dates of settlement of homesteaders:

1880-81—Magnus P. Lundeen, Emil K. Bjerke.

1882—James Ahern, John Kishner, L. D. Brown,

Barney Longtree, Ben Longtree, Andrew Olson, Ivor Lund, J. O. and Andrew Tronson.

1883—James Young, John Searles, Mrs. Harris, L. C. Flower, Randall Johnson, Charlie Howe, Matt Eckles, John Evards, Wm. Allen, John Halliday, James Emery, Abr. and Wm. Emrie, Wm., Andrew, John, Robert and Alx. Denholm, George Jackman, Halver Anderson, Jacob Hessinger, L. W. Lewis, Fred S. Pew.

1884-85—Sam Resigee, Oscar Sjerven, J. Koenig.

1886-87-88—Fred Herr, Andrew Brekke, John and Tom Filbach, Thomas Johnson, Albert Sjerven.

VALLEY TOWNSHIP

Topography—This is a township that lays in a valley, between two ranges of hills, and is certainly one of the finest laying townships in the county.

Three fourths of the homes have fine groves, besides several fine tree claim groves. All the farm buildings are large and well kept, showing thrift. The original homesteaders living on their lands are: Wm. Herr, E. D. Richards, Mrs. F. L. Ihrke.

The first child was George Chapman, now practicing veterinary at Webster, born October 20, 1883, to Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Chapman.

The first death was that of Mr. Anton Meuer, April 20, 1885.

The first marriage was that of S. S. Yeager and Rachel Butler, July 18, 1883.

The largest family was born to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Herr, parents of thirteen daughters and five son, all living, all single births. Nine are married and nine are at home.

This township was named, for the valley in which it lies. The name was suggested by J. O. Gulander.

Dates of settlement of homesteaders:

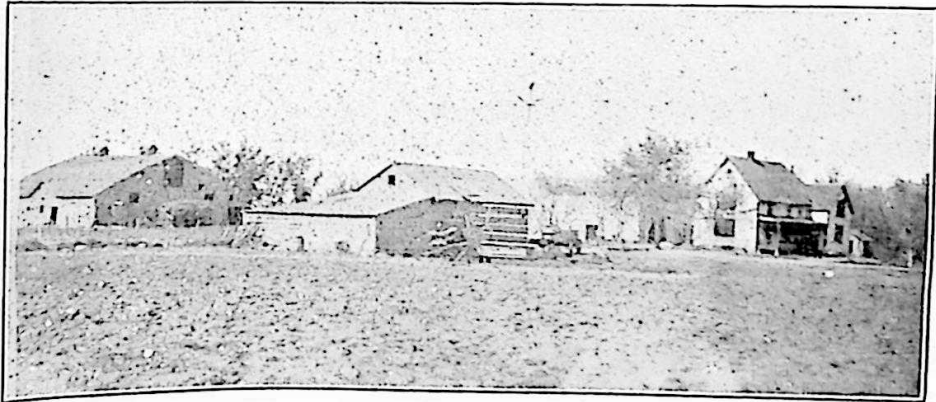
1881-82—J. R. and Henry Chapman, Ole Tinquist, S. S. Yeager, Englebort Holman, C. R. Hustes, Jorgen Aasland,

Ole and Andrew Ackerson, Barney Elias, J. and O. Johnson, John Johnson, Frank Nelson, C. F. Engborg, J. O. Gullander.

1883-84—E. J. Murphy, John Brown, James McCloskey, Thos. Delaney, Rasmus Sjurson, Peter Behres, George Debilzen, Jake Engler, F. L. Ihrke, H. Clauson, T. Gunderson, O. Fossum, Dr. L. F. Case, Jack McKennet, L. Freund, H. Halverson, Orton Hollingsworth, E. D. Richards, Wm. Herr, Robb Staton, Geo. and Ernest Herr, Peter and Henry Casper, Neri Christopherson, Hans Vail, O. A. Moen, John Zimmerman, Henry Limekuhl, James Wildey, Anton Meuer, M. Casper, A. Esche, H. Moshier, John Hessinger, Joe Marx.

1885-86-87-93—Fred Kreuger, A. Wattier, H. C. Christoferson, M. Bierschback, Anton and Christ Bierchback, John Bierschback, H. Roolkvam, A. P. Jensen.

WM. HERR



FARM HOME OF WM. HERR

Mr. Wm. Herr filed on a homestead and tree claim

November, 1883, and to this he has added 160 acres. He was married to Miss Hoda Thom, November 21, 1888, and to them were born thirteen daughters and five sons, all single births and all of them still alive, all living in South Dakota. Five daughters and four sons are married, the others are still at home, six of them going to school. The oldest of them, a son, is thirty-six and the youngest, a daughter, nine.

Mr. Herr has always practiced diversified farming; milks ten cows, markets one hundred and fifty Chester White hogs annually.

Phone and R. F. D., Butler, S. D.

BUTLER TOWNSHIP

Topography—This township is rolling, and has a number of sloughs. However, this township is well settled and has some very good farms and farm homes. Especially is this true among the Norwegian and German-American farmers. The following are still living on their original homesteads: Knute Anderson, Fred Link, August Petrich, John Legaard, Mrs. J. C. Nichols, Mrs. H. E. Ash, Ole Flattum.

The first child born here was Miss Elsie G. Ash to Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Ash, August 14, 1882.

The first death that of L. M. Mattison, June 10, 1884.

The first marriage, that of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Vehe, December 17, 1882.

The largest family was born to Mr. and Mrs. August Petrich, who are the parents of six sons and seven daughters.

This township was named in honor of Mr. Harrison Butler, the first settler in the township.

Dates of settlement of homesteaders:

1881-82—W. T. Colwell, Ed. Smith, W. P. Huggett, J. A. McKibbin, Harrison and Geo. Butler, H. E. Ash, John L. Vehe, Clark and Fred Finch, W. A. Hart, Dan Welcher, Geo. McCartney, Henry Rhoades, Geo. Huggett, Fred

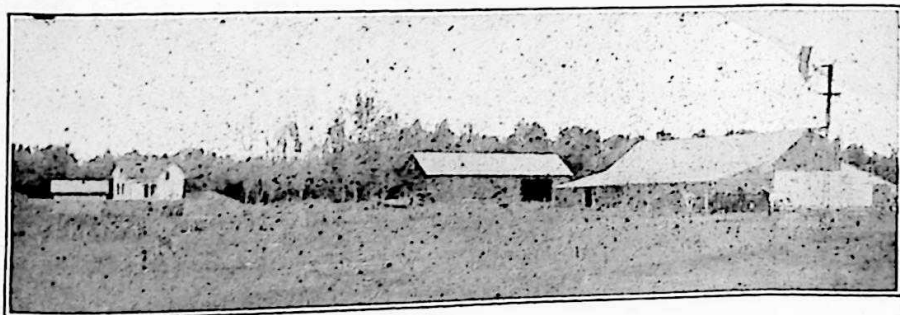
Russell, Mrs. Mary McKibbin, David Parks, J. C. Nichols, Bent Overgard, Ole M. Norby.

1883-84—Mrs. Amanda Mattson, Chas. Mattson, Jacob Zimmerman, Aug. Petrich, Detrick Buck, Ed. McCormack, N. Marston, Chas. Vehe, Louis Hayhurst, T. L. Evans, Joquam and John Overgard, J. Halverson, J. M. Thornton, Eri Colby, Nick Renkes, Chas. Frisby, J. H. Lonsberry, Robb Bettis, Joe Wankey, Fred Colby, Mason Sanborn, John Austin, C. W. Siglinger.

1885-86—Bob McKennett, Knute Quam, Andrew Haug, Knute Anderson, Christ Nelson, Ursula and Fred Link, Ben Judy, Christ Wein, Carl Dueschle, Ole Flattum, John Leegard, Aug. Wiesenberg.

1887-89-91—Henry McKibbin, Andrew Hanson, Gust Berg.

KNUT ANDERSON



FARM HOME OF KNUT ANDERSON

• Mr. Knut Anderson came from Valdas, Norway, May, 1875, landing in Freeborn county, Minnesota. Here he worked on farms until 1880 when he was married to Miss

Julia Jorgenson, who had the year previous, come from his native town. To them were born six sons and one daughter. All of the children except one son, are living in Day county. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Anderson rented a farm on which he continued until June, 1885, when he loaded his effects into a car and came to Webster.

After paying freight on his car he had but five dollars with which to begin. This he paid to George Ford for showing him his present homestead. In order to get money for the filing fees he sold a horse, leaving him but one pony with which to begin farming. He must have liked the sold horse, however, for within three years he bought it again. Mr. Anderson lived in a dug-out for eight years and here most of his children were born.

He has always practiced diversified farming; markets cattle, poultry and grain.

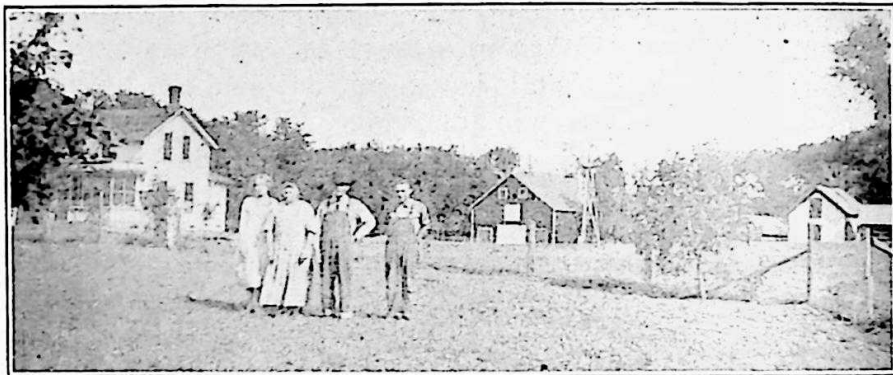
His son Peter, who is living at Andover, was over seas, in service for ten months. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are alone once more, since their children have all left the home nest. Mr. Anderson is 71 and Mrs. Anderson 69 years of age and both of them still enjoy good health.

Phone and R. F. D., Butler, S. D.

FRED LINK

Mr. Fred Link filed his present homestead in 1885 on which he has continued to reside ever since. To the original farm he has since added 320 acres. He was married to Miss Louisa Reetz, daughter of Wm. Reetz, November, 1889, and to them were born three daughters and two sons, all living in the county, but one daughter.

Mr. Link practices diversified farming. He is especially



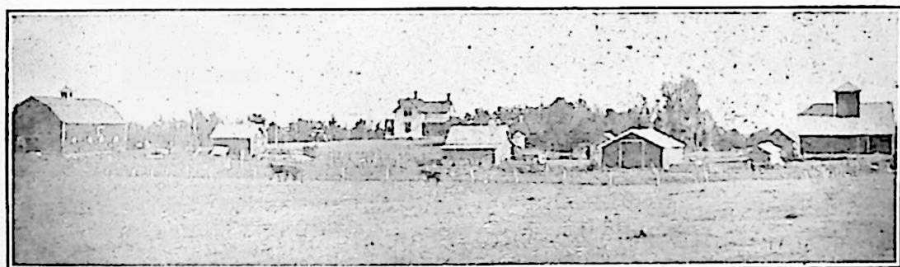
FARM HOME OF FRED LINK

interested in Durock hogs, raising and marketing about one hundred and seventy-five, annually. He also produces and sells for seed a very high grade of Early Ohio potatoes. He generally has about fifty acres into alfalfa, ten of which is for hog pasture and the balance is for hay and seed. The remainder of the land is used for raising corn and small grain, about fifty acres of corn. His entire property is free of incumbrance and along with this he has a substantial bank account.

Phone and R. F. D., Bristol, S. D.

GUST BERG

Mr. Gust Berg came to Kasota, Minnesota, from Dalsland, Sweden, May, 1888. For one summer he worked in a stone quarry there and the winter was spent in chopping cord wood. In 1889 he came to Day county, landing in Bristol, working on farms and doing general labor until 1894 when he bought a tree claim relinquishment and filed his present homestead. To this farm he has added 480 acres adjoining.



FARM HOME OF GUST BERG

He was married to Miss Amelia Olson, December 1, 1894. They have ten children, seven still living, one daughter and four sons are staying at home.

Mr. Berg has always practiced diversified farming, having learned its worth through actual experience. He milks fifteen cows, markets from seventy-five to ninety hogs and a good bunch of poultry, annually. His buildings are all electrically equipped, have a home plant. Mr. Berg does his own threshing.

Mr. and Mrs. Berg have always enjoyed good health and find farm life far too enjoyable ever to move to the confinement of towns.

Phone and R. F. D., Holmquist, S. D.

RUSK TOWNSHIP

Topography—The west half of this township is quite rolling, and has a number of sloughs. The east half is largely table land, with somewhat lighter soil than most of the other townships. However, take it as a whole, Rusk may be considered one of the best townships in the county. There are only three of the original homesteaders still living on their land, as follows: Herman and William Reetz, and Barney Gerdes.

The first child born here was Amos Knapp, August 1, 1881, to Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Knapp.

The first death was that of Frank Deveraux, April 1882.

The first marriage was consummated between Dr. C. E. Brooks and Elizabeth Ostrander. They were married in Webster, by Rev. W. G. Dickenson, November, 1883.

The largest family was born to Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Knapp. Nine sons and five daughters, eleven living.

The first school was taught in the Knapp district by Miss Rebecca Laird in Doc Richardson's claim shanty. This was the first rural school taught in the county.

This township was named by T. A. Bones, in honor of Ex-Governor Rusk of Wisconsin.

Dates of settlement of homesteaders:

1880—Ben Fish, J. P. Webster, E. H. Betts, R. H. Smith, L. G. Ochsenreiter, R. H. McClelland, J. W. Callender, Andrew Smail, Eckert Balzer.

1881—E. D. Landon, Wm. and John Sheelar, James Giblin, J. A. Carr, Sr., J. A. McKibbin, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Knapp, A. W. Ackerman, Henry Walbaum, John McKeown, Wm. Kinney, Doc Richardson, F. H. Dutton, J. H. Tabor, R. P. Brorup, Gilbert Halter.

1882—T. A. Bones, Dr. J. L. Harris, Wm. Peterrausch, Henry Atkins, Julius and Carl Schlotte, John and Art Rhodes, A. B. Threfetheren, Archibald Robinson, Orson Webster, H. W. Boyd, James and Thomas Parrington, Chas. Wright, Frank Deveraux, Chas. Cease.

1883—J. H. Payne, L. W. Scripture, H. Hendrichs, B. F. Faxon, Paul Pischke, Anton Czymowski, Jacob Kreich, A. H. Forsan, J. Heinrich, Wm. Alley, John Seedhouse, James Taylor, Mrs. D. J. Ostrander, Elizabeth Ostrander, Robert Wilsey, A. D. Haish, Robert Moore, James Tuel, C. H. Carr, Wm. Fromberg, F. L. Wallace.

1884-85—H. O. Lange, J. Hauth, Barney Gerdes, C. W. and Aug. Dambrowsky, W. M. Bates, J. Poelzer, A. Mickelson, J. Stariha, M. Stich, Aug. Lindberg, Geo. Lafayette, Henry Turner, Andrew Robart.

WILLIAM REETZ

William Reetz came to America from Germany, 1884, landing at Sheboygan, Wisconsin, where he worked on a dairy farm of J. D. Gramberg. In November, 1885, he came to Spink county and worked on the farm of J. Keller for

Crops marketed in 1925: wheat, 3650; barley, 2800; flax, 1300; oats, 3000; rye, 600; corn, 1200; millet, 120; sweet clover, 28; potatoes, 200; hogs, \$900.00; wool and lambs, \$1,000.00; cattle, \$1,000.00; 60 turkeys, \$318.50.

All buildings are electrically lighted. Not a dollar of encumbrance.

Phone and R. F. D., Webster, S. D.

MORTON TOWNSHIP

Topography—This township is slightly rolling, the east two tiers of sections is very flat, and the land contains a little more alkali than most of the land in the township. There are no longer many of the original homesteaders in the township. Those still residing on their land are as follows: Lewis Larson, Gregor Greggerson, F. Kuecker.

Antelope Lake is in this township, well known for its good duck hunting.

The first child born here was Laura Englehart, born to Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Englehart, August 1, 1881.

The first death was Mr. A. Hazelton, who froze to death during the winter 1883-84.

The first marriage was of W. H. H. Cobb and Miss Mathilda J. Marshall, of (Central Point township) September, 1882.

The largest family was born to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. J. Englehart, six sons and eight daughters, of whom four sons are still residents of county. The first sod shanty was built by J. J. Englehart, and he also filed the first homestead (May 15, 1880).

This township was named in honor of Ex-Governor and Ex-Vice President Morton.

Dates of settlement of homesteaders:

1880—J. J. Englehart, G. J. Englehart, Melchor Piet, Alfred Peterson, Enos Babcock, Sant. Walker.

1881—James Afflick, John Bolhalter, John Good, Alois Good, L. Schlagel, L. A. Crain, W. H. H. Cobb.

1882—Hans E. Carlson, Ernest Ludke, Steve Jenkins, M. M. Parkill, Miss Lissie and Lindsay Mackey, E. O. Osborn, John Dolan, Ed. Steele, John Pischke, Ignatz Zinski.

1883—Theo. Fisher, Herman Jeske, Fred Guderian, Chas. Leatch, O. L. Williams, D. I. Williams, Doc Loomis, T. W. Ray, Henry Wagner, John Newman, C. H. and Wm. Smith, Ed. McDougal, J. W. Arthur, Frank Kaplan, J. Melenk, G. Greggerson, M. Hanson, J. Soderberg, Alex Pischke.

1884—J. Schmeig, Herman Rich, H. G. Davids, W. M. Cass, Frank Miller, Louis Larson, L. Greggerson, G. Redetzke.

1885-86-88—John Robb, Joseph Suchy, Aug. Zahlman, Thomas Suchy, Math Zinski, Frank Kuecker.

CENTRAL POINT TOWNSHIP

Topography—The eastern half of this township was in the Sisseton and Wahpeton reservation up to 1892, when it was thrown open for settlement; the central part of the west half is taken up by Bitter lake, leaving three sections on the north line of the township and about three on the west line. What was vacant by the time we became a state was taken over, by the state as state school lands. No original homesteaders are left here.

The first child born here was Miss Maggie Stephenson (Mrs. C. C. Bush) February, 1885.

The first death, a child of Mr. and Mrs. Elder Buck, 1884.

The first marriage united Miss Mathilda J. Marshall and W. H. H. Cobb of (Morton township) 1882.

The largest family was born to Mr. and Mrs. R. Stephenson, parents of three sons and five daughters. All living.

Dates of settlement of homesteaders:

1880—James Anderson, David Marshall, Sr., David Marshall, Jr., Joseph Marshall, Lansing Sykes, A. J. Franklin, Roscoe Franklin, R. A. Fulmer.

1881-82—R. Stephenson, Chris and Nels Moline, F. Stone, L. F. Case, Alex Allen.

1883-84—S. T. Lasalle, G. W. Dilley, Isaac Peterson, Elder Buck, Wm. and L. Miller, Wm. Ness.

1885-90—D. W. Husong, C. Jepperson, John Kotzea.

WAUBAY TOWNSHIP

Topography—Nearly half of the west third subject to settlement before opening of the Sisseton reservation was covered by Blue Dog, Prairie, Minnewashta, and Waubay Lakes. In the east two thirds is located Enemy Swim Lake, and south of that connected to it is Campbell's Lake.

Only about one third of this township was open for settlement, up to 1892, when the east two thirds came into market by the opening of the Sisseton reservation.

Most of the land opened for settlement was filed upon in the early eighties.

The first child born here, Harry Fritts, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Martain Fritts, August 1881.

The first death was that of Ralph Chapman, who was frozen to death, March 27, 1881.

The first marriage was that of Martain Fritts and Saidie Monford, 1880.

The largest family was born to Mr. and Mrs. Tho. Fitzpatrick, who became the parents of three boys and four girls.

This township was named after the town of Waubay, which was platted by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad.

Dates of settlement of homesteaders:

1879—Theodore Reese.

1880—B. O. Erickson, May 15th, came in a covered wagon with his family. He found Francis Randell on the Rush Lake Peninsula, who had a log cabin and a small barn. Erickson closed a deal for these improvements with Randell paying him five head of cattle. Afterward he filed his homestead on same. Homer and Martain Fritts, Tom Fitzpatrick, Ralph Chapman, Ole Aasland, W. M. Altoff, Andrew and Uzell Hutchinson, Fred Pike, John Helvig.

1881—A. C. Christenson, Henry Mandler, Sr., Tom Lowry, A. Frick, A. Jorges, H. Kretchmer.

1882-83—Rodney and Geo. West, Tom Jones, H. Comfort.

1888—H. Bartell.

RACINE TOWNSHIP

Topography—About one third of this township is covered by the three lakes of Waubay, Minniwaste, and Rush. The other two thirds, is slightly rolling land and very rich productive soil.

The earliest settlement of the county was made in this township. There are only a few of the original homesteaders, as follows: Mrs. Aug. Wolfe, Alfred Ehrdman and Phillip Pies.

The first child born was Lydia Wolfe, born to Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Wolfe, July 8, 1883.

The first deaths were those of Page Howe and Oscar Stevens, who froze to death March, 1883.

The first couple married. Matt Reese and Miss Anna Kurkowski, June, 1880.*

The largest family was born to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Alvin who were the parents of eleven sons and six daughters.

The first post office in Day county was established at Waubay, with D. W. Paul as postmaster.

The first store was established by Miss Lamreau, a half-breed Indian, who had a small store on her claim on the south bank of Minniwaste Lake. In October, 1880, she left in company with one Clyde Thompson, and has not been

*This couple also have the honor of being the first married in the county. They got the loan of a team of horses and an open buggy from the lady's cousin and drove from Joe Gruba's dug-out to Marshall, Minnesota before they found a priest to tie the knot. The time consumed on the trip was one week. This venerable pair are still living on their farm on the east bank of Minne-waste Lake.

heard of since. Later it was reported they were married.

This township was named by the county commissioners on recommendation of T. A. Bones, after his home town in Wisconsin, which was Racine.

Dates of settlement of homesteaders:

1879—Theodore and Louis Schaffer, May 30, 1879, were the first white settlers in what is now Day county. D. W. Paul, June 10, Matt Reese, John Hedke, June 12, Geo. and Thos. Burns, Oscar Stevens, W. M. Paul, all put in winter 1879-80.

1880—S. J. Woodard, May 1st, 1880, Rock Citros, John Detiker. These three families put in the winter of 1880-81.

1881—Alfred and Chas. Erdman, A. W. and Merd Flanders, (May 27) Frank Welsh, W. F. Osborn, Thos. Brigham (first county auditor), Nels P. Peterson, Nels P. Johnson, Page Howe, John Horton, Silas and Smith Germaine.

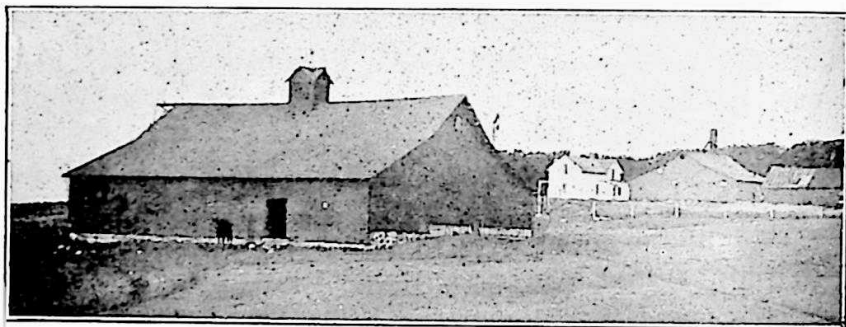
1882—Chas. Cromwell, Gust Huebsch, J. M. Harris, Alex Benson, Rudolph Mireau, Olaf W. Peterson, Louis Johnson, Ed. Anderson.

1883—Anton Hanson, Aug. Wolfe, Sr. (May 1st), Jacob Schacher (May 10), C. C. Stone, Hugh Jones, C. J. Schultz, Fred Huebsch, A. K. Ditmanson, D. A. Ditmanson, Auge. Ditmanson, Aug. and Fred Arndt, Arne Anderson, A. Larson, Harry Koch, Hans Anderson, Miss Clara Koch, C. Krueger, Richard Frost.

1884-85—S. Premus, Frank Lipinski, Phillip Pies, Heinrich Bauske.

1886—F. Hinzman, Ernest Feske, Ben Olson.

ALFRED ERDMAN



FARM HOME OF ALFRED ERDMAN

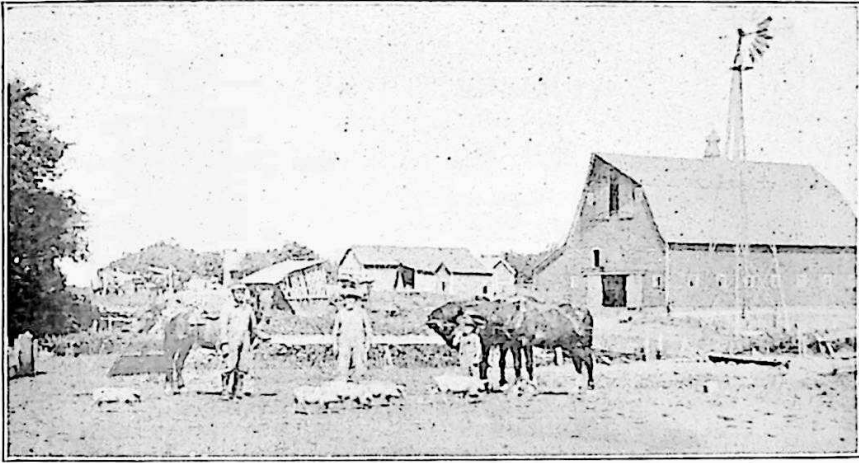
Mr. Alfred Erdman came from Germany to St. Charles, Minnesota, 1880, at the age of 28. May, 1881, he came to Day county and filed his present homestead and tree claim, to which he has since added 320 acres in the same township. Before coming to America, Mr. Erdman was a machinist, but he has made a splendid success of farming, nevertheless.

In May, 1884, he was married to Miss Ida Hinzman, who came direct from Germany to Webster. To them were born eight sons and two daughters, all living in South Dakota except one son. Mrs. Erdman passed to her reward July, 1923.

His property is free of encumbrance and he has always managed to pay cash.

Phone and R. F. D., Webster, S. D.

FARM HOME OF PHILLIP PIES



Mr. Pies came to Day county 1885, from Washington county, Wisconsin and filed on his present homestead. To this he has since added 334 acres, practically all of which borders on the banks of Lake Minnewaste. He was married March 10, 1891, to Miss Caroline Frieke and to them were born a son and daughter. The son is married and works the farm with his father. Mrs. Pies died June 7, 1922.

Mr. Pies has always practiced diversified farming; milking about fifteen cows, markets about eighty head of Chester White hogs, and a good bunch of poultry, annually. He was the first farmer to own a steam threshing rig in the township. He has worn out two steam outfits and is now using his second gas engine. Mr. Walter Pies, the son, claims that he does most of the farm work with the tractor. He finds it possible to plow, seed and drag the land two times for seventy-five cents per acre.

Phone and R. F. D., Webster, S. D.

WEBSTER TOWNSHIP

Topography—This piece of land is gently rolling, has quite a number of sloughs, but nearly all of them have dried up and are under cultivation. There may be three or four that still have water in them.

This township was not surveyed until July, 1881, and was not open for filing until late in the fall, so that homesteaders had to actually live on the land to hold their rights; which gave them the first right for filing, for sixty days, after it came into the market. This town was pretty nearly all settled upon during the years 1880-81.

There are five of the original homesteaders now on their land, as follows: Mrs. Gust Buescher, Hans T. Hoven, J. A. Johnson, Gus Sauer and Mrs. Christ Sauer.

The first child born here, Chas J. Mattson, was born September 1, 1881, to Mr. and Mrs. Matt. Mattson.

The first death was that of J. Faucher, October 15, 1882, in the D. B. Compton building on main street. The remains were sent east.

The first marriage was that of Charles T. Ecker and Nettie Moore, October 10, 1881.

The largest family was born to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Speiring, six sons and five daughters, all living.

This township was named after Webster, the present county seat of the county.

Dates of settlement of homesteaders:

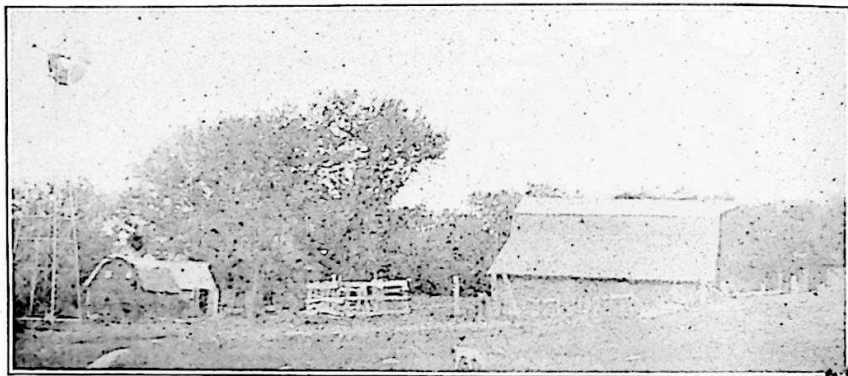
1880—E. R. and W. S. Ruggles and J. C. Bush. These squatted on what is now the city of Webster.

1881—Ed. and Chauncey Warner, Christ and Chas. Ecker, O. D. Messenger and Chas. Kreiter. These people all squatted adjoining the townsite of the town of Webster. Mathias Johnson, Math. Mattson, Carl Aug. Johnson, John, Christ and Gust Sauer, Eric Forsane, Robert Laird, G. W. and Phillip Barrenger, R. J. Philbrook, A. N. Haines, J. W. McElderry, H. D. Root, Dr. Gust Beuschner, J. A. Lee, F. J. A. Krause.

1882—Alonzo Ahlers, J. R. Phillips, J. A. Johnson, C. E. Wheeler, Thos., John, Josephine and Annie M. Cloyd, Josh Roberts, John McMahan, Al. Farnsworth, A. J. Farrand, Mrs. Diantha Clark, J. E. McFadden, Tom McKennet, F. F. Baker, Joseph Becht, Miss L. W. Long, A. Burch, Geo. Brewer, S. W. Stoddard, P. Cowan, J. V. Neidenfuher, W. G. Dickenson, Ole and Chas. Hanson.

1883—Fred Rich, R. Howland, Ed. Olson, Fred Larson, A. Sunberg, W. H. Hilton, Fred Quimby, Nels P. and Olof Lev, Thos. Douglas, John Winter, J. C. Bates, Joe Kiderwoski, Riley and C. W. VanDusen, Gust Fromburg.

1884-86—Hans T. Hoven, Wm. Holts, L. Mietz, Harry LeVoy.

HISTORY OF DAY COUNTY
GUSTAVE BUECHNER

FARM HOME OF MRS. GUSTAV BUECHNER

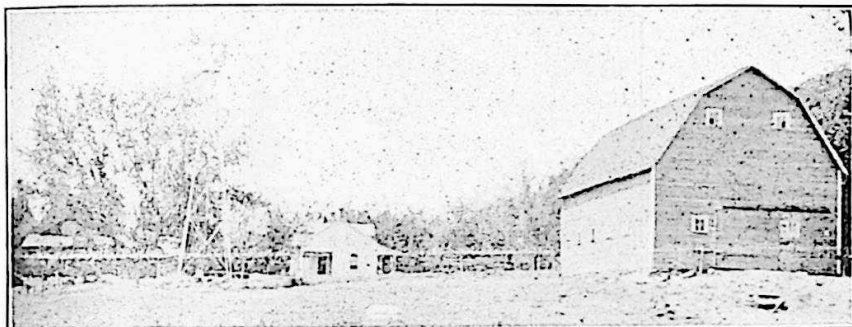
Mr. Buechner settled two miles west of Webster, October, 1881. The township had not been surveyed at that time and so land was not on the market for filing. He was married to Miss Josephine Becht, April 15, 1884. To this union were born six children, two sons and two daughters still living in Day county.

Before coming to this country, Mr. Buechner had received a rather thorough medical education in Germany. He proved to be of valuable service to the needy settlers of those early days. Mr. Buechner never charged for his medical services, but accepted remuneration for whatever medicine he left with his patients. Mr. Buechner passed to his reward October 4, 1897.

Since the father's death, Mrs. Buechner and her son, Joe have continued to manage the farm. They have increased the original homestead to include 320 additional acres, 160 of this Mrs. Buechner received from her father's estate.

Phone and R. F. D., Webster, S. D.

HANS T. HOVEN



FARM HOME OF HANS T. HOVEN

Mr. Hans T. Hoven came to America from Norway in 1880, at the age of twenty-five years. When he landed in New York City all that he possessed consisted of three dry biscuits, a ticket to Goodhue county, Minnesota, and two cents. For four years he worked on farms in Goodhue county and at the end of that period had saved \$700.00. With this he came to the township where he bought a relinquishment for which he paid \$200.00. He then built his shanty and opened bachelor's quarters. By the time he was ready for the breaking of his land his cash had all been invested.

He was married to Miss Maria Bjugan, May 20, 1888, and to them was born one son, Hjelmner. Later they adopted a little girl.

Mr. Hoven practiced diversified farming, having gained his experience on a small farm in Norway. He milks eight to ten cows, markets from twenty to thirty hogs and some poultry, annually. He claims that poultry is his best paying business. Phone and R. F. D., Webster, S. D.

McFADDEN PLANT BREEDING STATION



THE HOME OF HARDY CROPS

The McFadden Plant Breeding Station located seven miles northwest of Webster was established in 1920 by Professor E. S. McFadden, a former plant breeder and plant pathologist of the United States Department of Agriculture. It has as its object, the development of drouth resistant and disease resistant crops adapted to northwestern conditions, and claims the distinction of being the only privately owned institution of its kind in the northwest.

Although still in its infancy, the accomplishments of this institution are already attracting international attention. Numerous comments on its achievements have

recently appeared in publications of such national and international scientific bodies as The United States Department of Agriculture, The American Genetic Association, The American Association for the Advancement of Science, The American Phytopathological Association, and The International Institute of Agriculture located at Rome, Italy.

Among recent plant creations of economic importance may be mentioned a rust proof, smut proof, hail resistant wheat; rust resistant oats; hull-less, beardless and smooth bearded barleys; beardless emmer, or speltz; a hardy perennial tomato; and several new varieties of field crops that are highly resistant to drouth.

Phone and R. F. D., Webster, S. D.

KIDDER TOWNSHIP

Topography—This township is quite rolling in the north half, with quite a few sloughs in the whole township.

The soil is very productive and has produced crops every year since its first settlement. The eastern half was practically all settled by Swedes, and is commonly called New Sweden. The town of Holmquist is located in section 35, and was named in honor of one of the pioneers, Hon. Peter Holmquist, who was state representative one term. His widow and daughter have a fine home here; they have charge of the U. S. Postoffice, and telephone exchange.

This town consists of one hardware store, one general store, one bank, a feed mill, two grain elevators, both owned by the farmers, one lumber yard, and several residences.

Those of the original homesteaders still on their land are as follows: D. C. Kidder, Geo. Kennedy, J. W. Hawkinson, H. N. Sharp, Mrs. Con. Reagen, and P. M. Lundeen.

The first child was born here October, 1882, to Mr. and Mrs. F. Zegenhagen.

The first death was that of Betsy Bjerke, August, 1880, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Emil K. Bjerke. Mr. Bjerke was working on the railroad grade at the time. The child was buried one mile east of Holmquist, near the grade and the grave has never been located.

The first marriage was that of H. N. Sharp and Miss Mathilda Anderson, November 13, 1886.

The largest family was born to Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson who are the parents of six sons and six daughters. Eleven are now living.

The first school was taught by Miss White, daughter of Mrs. Irene G. White. School was taught in Lincoln Harris claim shanty, in 1883. Miss White later became Mrs. A. E. Barker, who was at one time county superintendent. Mrs. Irene G. White became Mrs. J. C. Adams, and is now living in Florida.

This township was named after one of the first settlers, D. C. Kidder, by the county commissioners at the first organization of townships.

Dates of settlement of homesteaders:

1880-81—Samuel Farrington, Conn Regan, Miss Martha Crain, Steven Nye, G. E. Bushnell, Frank Zeigenhagen.

1882—D. C. Kidder, W. P. McIntyre, Peter Holmqvist, Johanas Hawkinson, Elof, Frank and Chas. Hawkinson, C. A. and A. E. Johnson, Peter Mattson, Geo. and Will Kennedy, Emil Werner, Mary Lilja, Eric Gustafson, P. J. Carlson.

1883—Fred Harris, Lincoln Harris, F. H. Crawford, Sofia A. Carlson, John Calbarg, Chas. and Hiram Downing, Wm. Moore, J. E. Cooper, John W., Thos., and Denny Perkins, Thos. Coyne, J. and E. E. Williams, Mrs. Irene G. White, Eric Larson, John Johnson, Aug. Carlson, Lars

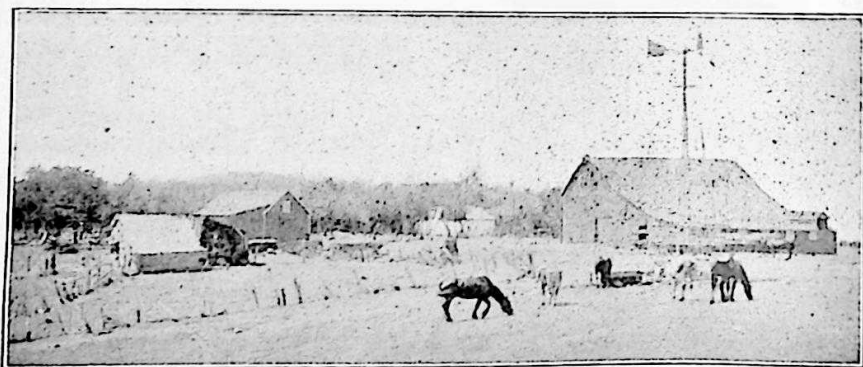
Johnson, J. Carlson, Nels Nelson, M. P. Lundeen, (see Scotland township) John M. Lundeen.

1884-85—J. H. Casey, Jonas and Lars Johnson, L. Fromburg, C. O. Bjorkblat, Nick Bury, Nels T. Swanson, Ole Milbeck, H. N. Sharp, Wm. Bury, Sr., Peter J. Lilja, C. W. Bjorkblat, Henry Page.

(Note)—Miss Ida Holmquist has a fine collection of pre-historic specimens, and among them a bow and arrow that Sitting Bull had in the Custer Massacre. She also has some of the earliest issues of U. S. coins, gold, silver and copper, and paper script.

Anyone interested may visit Miss Holmquist's home where she will be pleased to show and explain same, any day after six P. M., or on Sundays.

JOHN W. HAWKINSON



FARM HOME OF JOHN W. HAWKINSON

Mr. John W. Hawkinsen came to Webster with his parents from Smolland, Sweden, July, 1882. He, his father

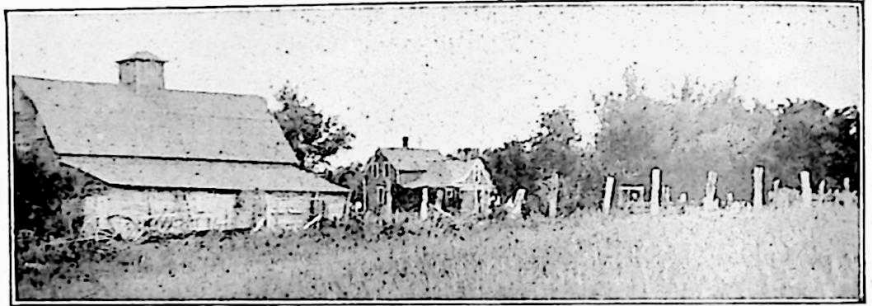
and four brothers each filed on a homestead and tree claim in the township. A number of their countrymen came the same year. They built a church and school and called the community New Sweden. To his original filings he has since added 920 acres in Kidder and Webster townships. In May, 1900, he was married to Miss Hanna Anderson and to them were born five daughters and three sons, all of them living.

Mr. Hawkinson has always practiced diversified farming; milks about ten cows, markets a bunch of fat steers, thirty to forty hogs and a good bunch of poultry, annually. He still farms a half section, while a married son farms 540 acres. The remainder is rented on shares. Mr. Hawkinson is a close figurer, but says that he made no profit from his farm since 1920. His previous surplus which he had invested in liberty bonds and war savings stamps has been used to keep even. A heavy hail storm in which he suffered a total loss without insurance account for a part of this falling off. He still looks forward for improvement in the near future as the farm is free of encumbrance. All of the buildings are equipped with electricity from a home plant.

Phone and R. F. D., Holmquist, S. D.

GEORGE A. KENNEDY

Mr. George A. Kennedy was born February 27, 1862, at Red Wing, Minnesota. When thirteen years of age his parents moved to Howard county, Iowa. In the spring of 1883 he came to Day county and filed on his present homestead. To this homestead he has since added 160 acres. He was married to Miss Hester E. Lounsberry, March 8,



FARM HOME OF GEORGE A. KENNEDY

1893, and to them were born four sons and four daughters, all living.

Mr. Kennedy has always practiced diversified farming; milking about ten cows, turning off twenty-five hogs, and a good bunch of poultry. He makes a specialty of raising pigeons. He has always been very careful in all business affairs and since the war has managed to keep well in the clear, so that his farm is without incumbrance. The farm is located a half mile east of Holmquist with the Yellow Stone Trail passing his door.

Phone and Post Office, Holmquist, S. D.

BRISTOL TOWNSHIP

Topography—This township is quite rolling, but all the land can practically be cultivated, and the soil is very productive.

There are a number of very good farms and homes and a few tree claim groves, which were in all cases planted by the homesteader. The city of Bristol is located in Section 25 of this township. Those still living on their land are: Otto Machmiller, Ben P. Moorehouse, G. A. Chamberlain, J. Geier.

The first child born here was Maud Bennett, born to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bennett, February 2, 1887.

The first marriage was that of George A. Bennett and Emma F. Ross, April 21, 1886.

The first death came to John Doe, a railroad surveyor, August, 1883.

The largest family was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. Geier, seven sons and six daughters, all living. One daughter is married and lives in the town of Bristol.

This township was named after the railroad had named the town of Bristol.

Dates of settlement of homesteaders:

1880—Wm. Rankin.

1881—R. P. Brokaw, F. W. Lowell, Timonthy Lowell.

1882—Math Evans.

1883—John Evans, J. L. Paul, Peter Zipf, Frank Stevens, A. B. Byron, Ben Towne, M. Thoenes, T. Strandness, A. D. Faulkner, B. E. Jones, C. S. Austin, (J. P.) C. S. Blodgett, Fred Chaddock, Geo. A. Seeley, Fred Lemke, Mrs. Mary Armstrong, A. V. Vandersluch, J. W. Stevenson, C. B. Knott.

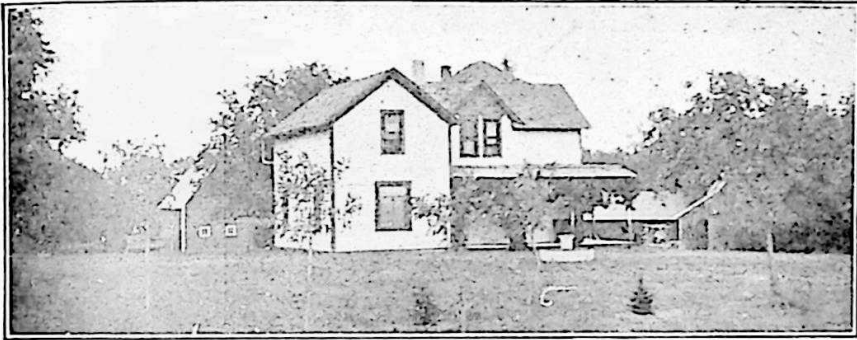
1884—Julian Bennet, Geo. Forbes, Nick Moxness, Chas. Duell, N. J. Sorum, J. P. Christenson, N. C. Hagey, A. Nilson, James Clemens, Scott Cowan, R. B. and H. E. Sabin, C. A. Moxness, H. M. Patterson, Ole Soland, Elias Molee, Mrs. S. Austin, Ole O. Nerland, N. B. Treat, C. J. Wahl, Louis Machmiller.

1885—B. P. Moorehouse, James Taylor, M. Baker, A. L. Smithers, Emery Clemens, J. H. Chamberlain, Miss Dora Russell.

1886-87—Mrs. Mary McAllen, Miss Emma A. Piber, Jacob Geier.

LOUIS MACHMILLER

Louis Machmiller came from Wisconsin to this Township in 1884 when he filed a homestead on which he has continued to reside. To his original homestead he has since added 640 acres, all of which he farms with the exception of 160 acres which his married son farms. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Burton, July 27, 1892, and to them were born four boys and two girls, all living. For several years previous to their marriage, Mrs. Machmiller was a rural school teacher, being one of the very first in this township.



FARM HOME OF LOUIS MACHMILLER

Mr. Machmiller practices diversified farming; milks ten cows, markets thirty-five to forty hogs and one hundred turkeys, annually. He puts in about one hundred acres of corn, thirty-five acres of alfalfa and thirty of sweet clover for feeding purposes each year. He has a splendid fruit orchard. The grove, shown in the above picture contains about five acres.

Phone and R. F. D., Bristol, S. D.

H. F. HANSMEIER

Mr. H. F. Hansmeier came to America from Germany, as a young man landing at Waukon, Iowa. He remained there until 1900, when he came to Bristol. In 1907 he was married to Miss Helen Helming and to them were born one son and one daughter.

Soon after reaching Iowa, Mr. Hansmeier realized the need of more education and special training in some particular field. He chose scientific farming and attended the agricultural school at Ames, Iowa following this up with practical experience on Iowa farms. With this train-



THE H. F. HANSMEIER FARM

ing and an idea, he came to Bristol and started farming on a small scale.

In 1911 he started with 13 acres of genuine Grimm alfalfa and by 1925 he had increased this to 1400, from which he cuts hay and pedigreed seed. With this seed he supplies thousands of farmers in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and other states. He has his own elevator and seed cleaning equipment. In 1925 he handled and cleaned nine car loads of sweet clover, for seed purposes.

His annual corn crop is about 300 acres, besides his other grain crops. He feeds and markets: 400 to 500 cattle, 250 to 300 hogs, which always top the market.

Along with all this, Mr. Hansmeier is also engaged in the bee industry, constantly retaining a partner, who is an expert in bee culture. They have 100 hives and in 1925 they marketed four to five tons of strained honey. His brand is "Sunshine Honey."

Mr. Hansmeier directs his business from his home in Bristol.

ANDOVER TOWNSHIP

Topography—It is very level, and has a few draws which carry off the surplus water when we have hard rains. The land is very productive, when we have normal seasons.

This township is the largest in the county, as it contains two congressional townships, and lies in the James river valley.

There are very few of the original homesteaders left. However, there are quite a number of the descendants. There are some beautiful homes, but most of the homes are lacking groves and trees. The reason for this is that a great deal of the land is farmed by tenants.

The first child born here, Miss Daisy Herpel, February 20, 1882, (now Mrs. Floyd Potter) was born to Mr. and Mrs. John C. Herpel.

The first death was that of Miss Mattie D. Campbell, September 5, 1883.

The first marriage solemnized was that of Arthur Schloser to Carrie Mills, December, 1883.

The largest family was born to Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Mallett, seven sons and two daughters, all living but one.

The first school was taught by Miss Bessie Swan. 1883 authorized by County Superintendent Dickenson.

This township was named after the railroad had named the town of Andover.

Dates of settlement of homesteaders:

1881—George Bryant, Geo. E. and A. P. Bryant, A. A. Johnson, A. K. Johnson, Miss Ella A. Bryant, Wm. Faar, Marshall Vincent, Laura A. Johnson, Carter Bryant.

1882—T. F. Ryan, C. D. Buck, Duane Buck, Dave Woodward, James Hill, Quaredo Scherer, R. A. Schumway, Chas. Fortune, J. N. Tice, H. T. Hultz, Wm. Richards, E. C. Webster, John Cavanaugh, W. H. Goodrich, G. W. Collier, Albert Dickson, J. A. Johnson, J. C. Douglas, H. A. Colcord, L. C. Flower, T. N. Bennett, J. V. Oss, Miss B. Swan, C. Bovie.

1883—A. W. Mallet, E. W. Biglow, Orson Biglow, Wm. Atchinson, S. W. Webster, J. Yates, J. A. Star, J. R. Durick, A. Schrader, Tom Croal, J. H. Bond, John Durick, A. J. Lansing, J. P. Ellenbecker, J. P. Croal, Miss Kate Croal, J. and S. J. Gilmore, R. S. Brookings, J. Kinchneau, J. H. Prunty, H. T. Hicks, Wilson Stewart, Dr. Preston, Deacon Bently, J. F. Dyke, J. L. Smith, Dave Stephens, C. C. Curtis, Wm. Shaw, E. Guimont, G. Morneau, L. A. Smith, Chas. Weber, Phil Dickenson, Fred Bowen, W. E. Pratt, M. Gubo, J. D. Leshner, Hans Belden, J. Blanchett, J. B. Bretz, L. Blanchett, A. J. Burnham, J. A. Hanks, V. R. Potter, Frank Sears.

1884-85—L. J. Gower, Wm. Carpenter, Ody Makens, P. Prunty, Jas. Thompson, Mrs. O. J. Curtis, S. K. Esterby.

UNION TOWNSHIP

Topography—The west two tiers of sections are in the Jim River valley, the next two tiers of sections are on the first bench of Coteaus, and the east two tiers of sections are up in the Coteaus and are quite rolling. There are several draws and one of them especially, has water in it the year around.

The west two tiers were settled first, by a colony from Iowa, and the balance of the township was settled by Iowa and Minnesota people. Very few of the original homesteaders are left in this township. However most of the land is cultivated and it has some very nice farm homes and groves. Those still remaining on their homesteads are as follows: Hans J. Wahl, E. Brandall, Alga Lauritz, W. H. Lemmon, Mrs. T. E. Lemmon, Mrs. Wm. Roth.

The first child born here was F. E. Lemmon, to Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Lemmon, February, 1884

The first death, Hans Aasved, died January, 1884.

The first marriage was that of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hughes in 1886.

The largest family was born to Alga Lauritz and wife, parents to nine sons and four daughters, all living but one.

The first school was taught by Miss Sheen, upstairs in the granary of E. C. Marsten.

This township was named at a town meeting of the homesteaders, called for that purpose, the name was unanimously adopted.

Dates of settlement of homesteaders:

1882—Wm. Roth, T. P. Lemmon, J. C. Herple, Andrew Lansing.

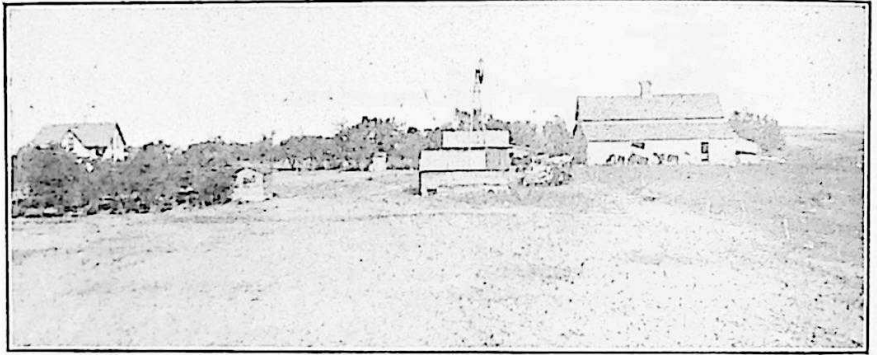
1883—Robt. and W. H. Lemmon, E. C. Marsten, Duncan MacFarlane, Alex MacFarlane, Miss Jessie MacFarlane, Chas. A. and H. Martyn, Jas. McKittrick, M. J. Aasved, Miss Mina Aasvid, E. E. Eaton, C. H. and N. W. Simonds, M. Adams, Pat Sullivan, J. E. Howell, G. A. Bathem, J. Burges, H. Aasved, P. J. Wright, W. H. Ware, S. Olson, A. Tobey, H. E. Moulton, G. E. Clark, J. T. Castle, E. E. Johnson, Miss F. Turner, L. Sherwood, P. and D. Cameron, D. A. Pool, John Ames, E. H. Compton, Miss Saidie Null, John and Thos. McAllen, W. A. Eaton, J. S. Mack.

1884—M. D. Johnson, Jake Aultman, Ole Kamberstad, Lars A. Sand, R. Hickson, D. B. Cole, S. D. and S. A. Smoots, A. Van Vleet, W. W. Finch, D. Bevier.

1885—Hans J. Wahl, Mina A. Shannon, U. A. Grant, A. P. Bray, Mary Glaster, Johnson Pool, S. Torbet, P. Cooper, O. Peterson, L. Johnson, Anton A. Sand, B. A. Butler.

1886—G. W. Price, M. I. Graves, Eric Larson, Ed. Brandle, E. A. Williams, Alga Lowritz, O. H. Roolkvam, J. W. Smoots, Henry Hughes.

HANS J. WAHL



FARM HOME OF HANS J. WAHL

Mr. Wahl came to America from Christiana, Norway, landing in Sauk Center, Minnesota in 1880 and worked in lumber camps during the winter months. In April, 1885 he came to the county and filed on his present homestead to which he has since added 80 acres within the township. He was married to Miss Eline Nelson, October 29, 1891.

Mr. Wahl has always practiced diversified farming. He milks about five cows and turns off some nice hogs and a fine bunch of poultry, annually. Although he has suffered from losses through failure of banks at Pierpont and Andover, his good business sense has kept him in the clear and all the property is free of incumbrance.

Phone, Andover and R. F. D., Bristol, S. D.

W. H. LEMMON

Mr. Lemmon came to Day county from Iowa with his parents in April, 1883 and he, his father and an older brother, T. P., each filed a homestead in the Township.



FARM HOME OF W. H. LEMMON

After five years Mr. Lemmon returned to live with his parents because of the very poor health of his father, who died in May, 1890. He then continued to work the homestead with his mother who lived until 1912, having attained her eighty-ninth year.

Mr. Lemmon was married to Miss Laura Martyn, December, 1889 and to them were born four sons and three daughters, all living. All the children have received higher education. Miss Edna Lemmon is at present a missionary in China, interdenominational.

Mr. Lemmon's estate now includes a full section of land, but he is farming only the home quarter. He owned and platted the town site of Pierpont. He has always taken a very active part in the upbuilding of the community, giving his hearty support to both church and school.

Phone and R. F. D., Pierpont, S. D.

LYNN TOWNSHIP

Topography—This township is very rolling, and in the early days there were a great many sloughs here, but the water in these has faded away, and they are now making good hay meadows. At one time Lynn Lake contained quite a body of water, but this has all disappeared and now considerable hay is made there. Hanson Lake in the north end of the township is a nice body of water.

Around these lakes can be found a considerable amount of native timber. This was an important item for the first settlers who filed on these native timber tracts.

This is the second oldest settlement made in the county. It is very well settled and contains many nice large homes and groves. Mr. C. A. Young, a homesteader, has the largest tree claim grove in the county, over twenty acres, with the greatest varieties of timber; cottonwood, box elder, a great deal of ash and elm, some willows, poplar, the finest evergreens that one could wish to see, and fruits and berries of all kinds. It is worth one's trip to visit this place, for an outing picnic.

The homesteaders still residing on their land are as follows: Nels Williamson, C. A. Young, P. J. Alsager, Martin Anderson, I. E. Skaar, J. K. and R. K. Mork, K. T. Mork, Anton A. Norby, Ole E. Bakken, Andrew J. Lee.

The first child born here, (also in the county) was C. A. Tofley.

The first death, that of Herman Bang Amundson, September 19, 1885.

The first marriage was Chas. A. Young to Arina Aadland, October 14, 1883.

The largest family was born to Mr. and Mrs. Ole E. Bakken, parents of nine sons and five daughters, ten still living.

The honor of naming this township was given to Miss Julia Bakke in honor of being the first woman homesteader in the township. Miss Bakke being a great admirer of Jenny Lynn the well known singer, she named the township in her honor.

Prairie Fires—The early homesteader did not realize the danger and the loss of life and property that might occur by burning off the old dead slough grass. An instance of this kind occurred in the northwest corner of Webster township. John Dodd set fire to his slough in the spring of 1886. The fire got away from him and struck into Lynn township. Mrs. Betsy Dalager and her mother living with her saw this prairie fire coming toward their homestead and, even tho they had what they considered a good fire break, which proved in this case inefficient, they started for the sod barn with the view of saving their cows. Before they even got one out the fire had reached the barn. The mother was burned to death, as well as all the cows and hogs. The barn was burned to the ground, and could not be recognized as ever having been a barn. Mrs. Dalager saved her life by jumping into a ten foot well, the water in same being frozen over from the winter. She was so badly burned that she was an invalid during the

balance of her life, having no use of her limbs, and having little use of her arms and hands, and was obliged to move around in a wheel chair. She passed to her reward March 30, 1921. This is the only prairie fire where any life was lost in the county, however, there were many prairie fires, and much property was lost in the early eighties by prairie fires.

Dates of settlement of homesteaders:

1880—John A. Tofley, Engelbert Hammer, (June 15).

1881—Julia A. Bakke (Mrs. J. Ray), Ole, Wm. and Nels Williamson, Rasmus and Henry Larson, James Dillworth.

1882—Hans Aadland, Haldor Hanson, Nicholas, C. A. and W. M. Youngs, Hans and Martin Anderson, N. N. Holden, Tobias Midland, Sarina Aadland, Henry Raffleson, Miss Ingeborg Raffelson, Tobias Syre, Ren Knapp, Nels Svang, *Halvor Velickson.

1883—H. A. Harder, Anton C. Johnson, Hans Nelson, John Rasmus, Mrs. Gertrude Lockrem, Andrew and Ed. S. Lockrem, Ole M. Munson, Ole, Christ and P. B. Amundson, Peter Michelson, P. J. Davidson, John Peterson, P. L. Sommer.

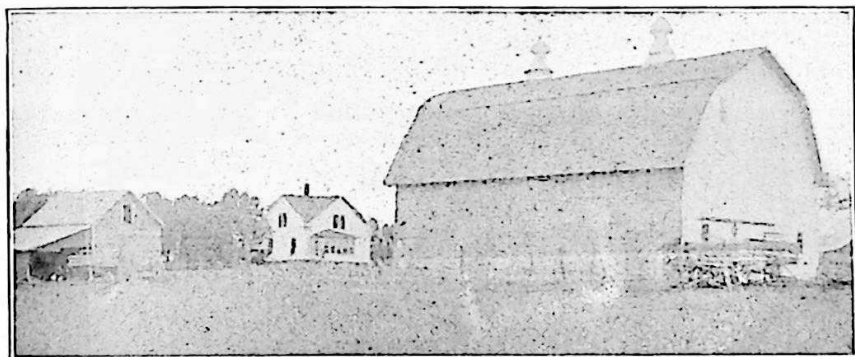
1884-85—Martin Davidson, I. E. Skaar, Eric Winson,

*Note—Halvor Velickson was one of the early settlers, and one of the greatest characters of the county. He was a good worker, and had a kind disposition, when himself. He was born January, 1823, died, 1923 at the home of M. M. Stavig, Grenville township. He lived and died a bachelor.

Eric Aadland, A. L. Enstad, M. J. Nygaard, Morton Mortenson, R. K., Jacob K., and K. T. Mork, O. E. Brakken, Sackrius Sigerstad, Betsy Dalager, Lauris Fjerdningstad, J. J. Grove, O. Simonson, A. J. Lee.

1886-87—Anton A. Norby, Andrew Tvinnerein, Ole P. Solem.

WM. WILLIAMSON



FARM HOME OF WM. WILLIAMSON

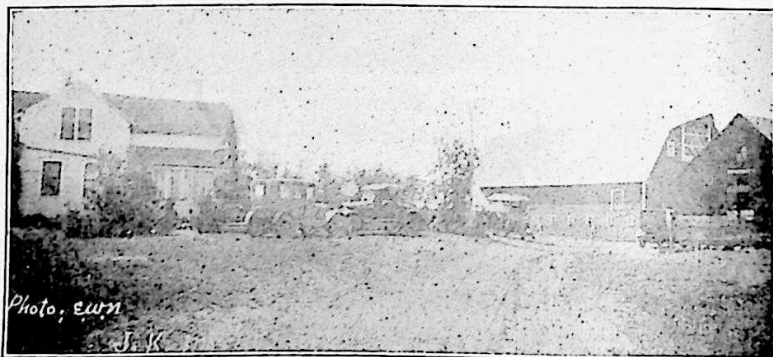
Mr. Wm. Williamson came to Rochester, Minnesota, from Hallingsdal, Norway, with his parents, in July, 1869. After a year they moved to Montevideo, where his father filed a preemption, 1870. In 1881 they sold out and came to Day county. The family of six daughters and four sons, William, the eldest, came in two covered wagons, one of them drawn by an ox team and the other by horses. In June 1887, Mr. Williamson became of age and filed a preemption and tree claim. He later sold his preemption and tree claim and with the proceeds he attended Concordia college, Moorhead, Minnesota, for two years, 1892-93. He also bought his father's tree claim relinquishment and filed his present homestead.

Mr. Williamson was married to Miss Marie Sagbak, February 17, 1904. To them were born six sons and five daughters, four sons and three daughters are still living.

His present farm contains 240 acres and this he farms with only the help of his family. He has always practiced diversified farming in a thorough manner; milks an average of eighteen cows, markets about twenty-five hogs, thirty to thirty-five cattle and about one hundred and twenty-five chickens, annually. His only income has been from hard labor on his farm. "Pay cash" is his motto and he has always managed to keep his accounts from being in the "red."

Phone and R. F. D., Pierpont, S. D.

J. K. MORK



FARM HOME OF J. K. MORK

Mr. J. K. Mork came to Montevideo, Minnesota from Bergen, Norway, 1881, where he worked on his father's farm. In May, 1884, he with his father came to the township and Mr. Mork filed a homestead and tree claim.

He was married to Miss Berta Floe, June 9, 1889 and to them were born three children, only one son is still living.

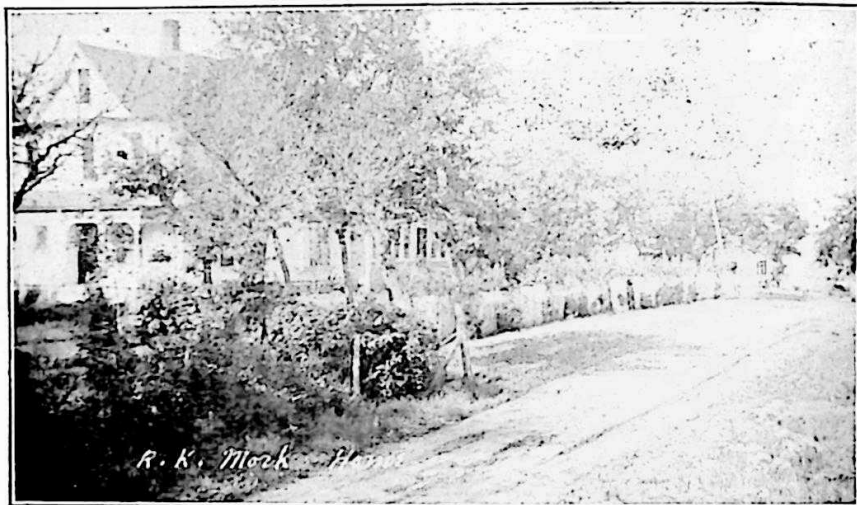
After his son married, Mr. Mork deeded to him the tree claim, to which was added 80 acres. Father and son farm the entire 400 acres together. They have made a specialty of registered Herford cattle and Poland China hogs. In 1925 their sale of hogs and cattle for breeding and market amounted to \$1,800.00. They retain a flock of 75 sheep, which Mr. Mork claims pays the best profit of anything on the farm. For building up the land they use sweet clover and alfalfa. Mr. Mork says that from the seventh sweet clover seed crop they sold seed amounting to \$39.50 per acre.

Mr. Mork and family lived in a sod shanty from 1884 until 1897 when the home, as shown in the above picture was built. He claims that his sod shanty days were the happiest of his life. The size of the barn, shown in picture is 36 by 90.

Phone and R. F. D., Pierpont, S. D.

R. K. MORK

Mr. Rasmus K. Mork came to Montevideo, Minnesota, from Bergen, Norway, June, 1880. After a year he and his brother, who had preceeded him, rented a quarter section of land which they farmed for four years. In March, 1882, he was married to Miss Engebor Valsness and to them were born five daughters and two sons, all living. In May, 1885, he, with his wife and two children, left Montevideo in a covered wagon drawn by ox team. They landed in the township and filed a homestead and tree claim. To this farm he has since added 640 acres.



FARM HOME OF RASMUS K. MORK

Mr. Mork is at present farming four quarters of his land, renting the remainder. He has always practiced what he calls, "Dukes Mixture farming"; milking eighteen cows, markets twenty-five hogs, twenty-five cattle, one hundred fifty chickens, twenty-five turkeys, twenty-five sheep and the wool from forty. Before the World War Mr. Mork invested all his profits in additional land, but since that time he has merely held his own.

The grove shown in above picture contains ten acres, which he claims will furnish him with an ample supply of fuel. Most all of the buildings are electrically lighted from farm plant. Buildings not shown in picture: large barn, a good sized summer house, two granaries, three chicken houses, one hog house and a wind mill.

Phone and R. F. D., Bristol, S. D.

RARITAN TOWNSHIP

Topography—The west half of this township is quite rolling, the east half is not quite so much so. When the land was taken up in this township there were a great many sloughs, all filled with water, these now, have all disappeared, and much of the land is cultivated but a few are left for haying purposes.

Most of the land is farmed, a small part of it by the descendants, quite a large amount by tenants of the original homesteaders, who have moved to town or out of the county, and the balance by new owners. This is a very good township and produces an abundance of crops. The first post-office between Webster and Fort Sisseton was established in Section nine, by H. H. Russell, postmaster, and named by him, Roslyn. He named it after a town in his native country, England. Those still residing on their land are as follows: Ole Gloismodt, Tom J. Lensegrav, Hans J. Hagen, Mrs. J. C. Moore and son, Fred C. Moore, Mrs. Anton A. Larson, A. O. Ronshagen, Morris C. Kellogg, Mrs. L. Larson.

The first child born here was Julia M. Hagen, born to Mr. and Mrs. Hans J. Hagen, May 23, 1882.

The first death was that of Jacob Hollenbeck, November 1, 1885.

The first marriage consummated was between Miss Ella Russell and W. P. Huggett, July 16, 1883.

The largest family was born to Mr. and Mrs. P. O. Ronshagen, seven sons and five daughters, all living but two.

This township was named at a meeting at the Russell homestead. Seven settlers met for the purpose of naming the township at which several names were suggested. Mr. Strock presented the present name which was adopted, taken from a river by the same name in New Jersey.

Dates of settlement of homesteaders:

1882—J. C. Moore, Fred C. Moore, W. F. Strock, J. H. Pidcock, H. H. Russell, Arne Gilbertson, Ole and Gulick Glosimodt, Hans J. Hagen, John Swanson, Severt Torgeson, John, Aug., and Chas. Lindquist, Andrew Hustad, R. C. Haaseth, Emelia and Franc Moulton.

1883—J. K. Sundahl, Andrew Johnson, F. H. Russell, W. H. McCumber, Wm. and Julia Robinson, M. C. Kellogg, Wm. Crowfoot, John Norton, I. O. Thompson, Chas. Stinson, Geo. Wringer, Chas. and A. Bulow, Jacob Hollenbeck, Chas. Gillett, A. O. Ronshagen, M. M. Moulton.

1884—P. O. Ronshagen, S. H. Darling, J. F. Gearin, A. Hellevang, L. Gust Peterson, Tom Lensegrav, Andrew Otteson, E. S. Hutchinson.

1885—W. T. Havens.

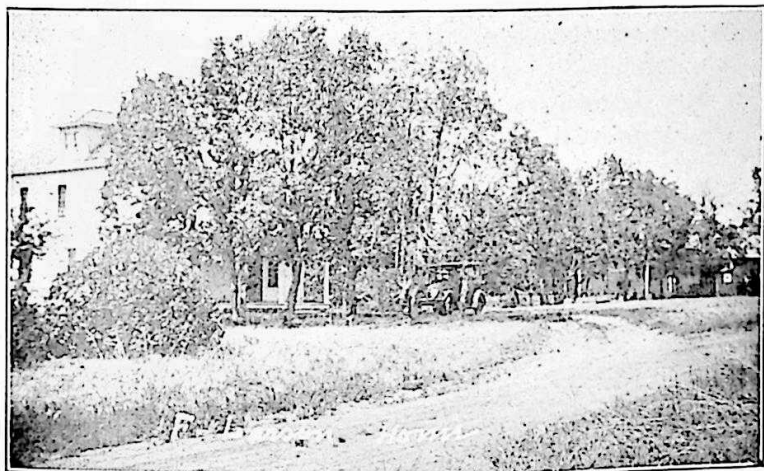
1886—Peter M. Peterson, Ole J. Jacobson, Ole Jensen, Carl Larson, Einer Christenson, Ed. Rasmuson, Anton A. Larson, I. O. D. Larson.

1887—P. J. Nelson.

1888—N. J. Aaenge.

1890—Ludvig Larson.

MRS. FREDERICKA LARSON



FARM HOME OF MRS. FREDERICKA LARSON

Mr. L. Larson came direct to Webster from Sweden, May, 1890. He bought a tree claim relinquishment and filed a homestead and to this he has since added 400 acres, adjoining. He was married to Miss Fredericka Forsomn who also came from Sweden, March, 1900 and to this union were born eleven children, six girls and two boys still living. Mr. Larson was called from his family May 22, 1919. Since that time Mrs. Larson and the children have continued to manage the farm.

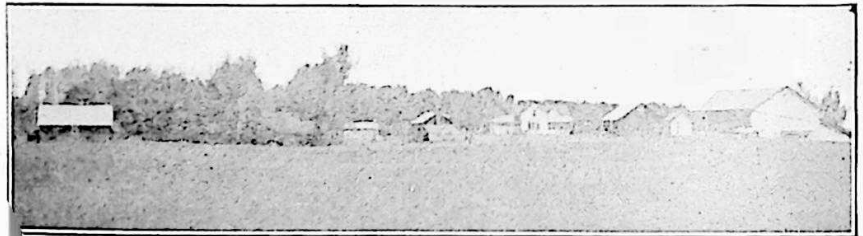
Mrs. Larson is succeeding in her attempt to give her daughters higher education. The girls are showing their appreciation of what their mother is doing by each summer returning to help with the work on the farm and these girls have not received the kind of education which makes them afraid of real honest work.

In 1915 the Larson estate was swept by a cyclone which tore down a large barn, two granaries, two wind mills and wrecked a great deal of farm machinery. This was a total loss as no insurance was carried.

Mrs. Larson says that she has reared her whole family of children with very little money spent in doctor bills. They are now milking ten cows, marketing eighty hogs, two hundred chickens and about \$300.00 worth of turkeys, annually. The property is without incumbrance and all surplus has been spent for the education of her family.

Phone and R. F. D., Webster, S. D.

OLE GLOSIMODT



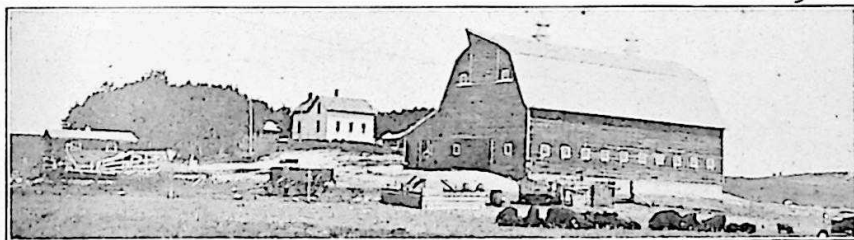
FARM HOME OF OLE GLOSIMODT

Mr. Glosimodt came to America with his parents from Siljord-Ovre-Telemarken, Norway, landing in Story county, Iowa. In 1880 they moved to Lacque Parle county, Minnesota. Here he worked at the carpenter trade until 1882 when he came to Brown county, Dakota Territory where he filed a preemption, which he proved up and then sold. From there he came to this township and filed a homestead along with his father who filed an adjoining claim. On May 14, 1890, he was married to Miss Anne Haelt and to them were born three children.

After the father's death Mr. Glosimodt received the claim. In addition to this half section he also owns a quarter section in Perkins county, near Meadow. He has provided his son, Oscar, with a quarter section, one mile north of the homestead, and a set of fine buildings. Since the father has aged the farming is left to the son, but Mr. and Mrs. Glosimodt milk eight cows and raise poultry. He spends much of his time in his fruit orchard. All of the buildings shown in the above picture were built by Mr. Glosimodt.

Phone, Rcslyn, R. F. D., Webster, S. D.

ANTON LARSON



FARM HOME OF ANTON LARSON

Under Management of Alfred Larson

Mr. and Mrs. Anton Larson came to America from Norway in 1883, landing in Willmar, Minnesota. In 1886 they came to the township and filed on a homestead and an 80 acres tree claim. To this they have since added 240 acres. To them were born seven sons and three daughters. When they first came they built a dugout house, barn and chicken coop.

Mr. Larson died in 1908 after which the farm was operated for several years by the eldest son Linas. In 1914

Alfred took charge and has continued as manager since that time.

Mr. Alfred Larson has always been interested in good live stock, such as large, well-bred horses and thorough bred cattle, hogs, chickens and turkeys. He specializes in big type Poland China hogs, red combed Rhode Island chickens and mammoth Bronze turkeys. For a number of years he has shown his live stock at the county fair and has succeeded in capturing some of the important first prizes. It is his aim to hold annual sales at which he endeavors to sell the very best at reasonable prices. Practical feeding of pure bred livestock and chickens is the salvation of this county, says Mr. Larson. We can be producers of the very best.

Phone, Roslyn, R. F. D., Webster, S. D.

GRENVILLE TOWNSHIP

Topography—Waubay lake takes up quite a bit of the south and east part of this township, and the rest of the township is quite rolling.

The earliest settlements made in and around this lake were filed upon the native timber tracts, as the homesteaders wanted to make sure of having fuel for the winters. The original settlers, were mostly Polish and Norwegian, but now better than three fourths of it is Polish settlers and descendants of the original settlers. This land has been very productive and these people have been grain farming all these years, and most of the farms are producing a bigger crop of wild oats than of grain. They are beginning to realize that they must diversify and build up the soil, and have made a very fair beginning at this time. This township had two postoffices established in the early eighties, Thorson postoffice, M. Thorson, postmaster, in section one. Nutley postoffice in section five, L. Haselden, postmaster.

Those still living on their homesteads will be shown below with a *.

The first child born here was Rosa Gruba, born April 25, 1883 to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gruba.

The first death was that of Anton Wasilk, January 21, 1884.

The first marriage was between Ole Hanson and Caroline Johnson, June 1, 1883.

The largest family was born to Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Koslowski, eleven sons and three daughters.

This township was named on division of the township at a meeting of the homesteaders. The name was agreed upon and was approved by the county commissioners.

Dates of settlement of homesteaders:

1876-77—Albert Barse, G. W. Spencer.

1879—*Joseph Gruba, Joseph Helvig.

1880—I. J. Hanson, B. G. Ament.

1881—Frank Gruba, Rev. L. E. Kjelaas, *Tom J. Hagen, M. Thorson.

1882—M. M. and Markus E. Stavig, S. J. Reed, Markus T. Hustad, Ole Severt, and Hans Loseth, Andras, *Daniel, and Andrew Sandvig, *M. O. Skunberg, John Breske, John Gruba, Martin and Anton Block, Frank Kurkowski, Frank Krzebiatkowski, Mrs. Martha Hagen, Dena Peterson, Joe Block, A. Wasilke, Joseph Lesner.

1883—*Ole Hanson, *A. Danelson, Carl Johnson, H. C. Halverson, Lars Erickson, John Lewno, J. P. Reilander, (J. P.), F. Lehman, Jack Reynolds, J. H. Rezeppa, J. Krzebiatkowski, J. P. Stoli.

1884—*Jacob Pionk, Aug. Schultz, *John Ewalt, Thomas Snaza, F. Osowski, Albert Dolney, Bernard Boik, C. O. Lovig, S. C. Farman, J. Iserlson, P. Bissner, J. Snaza,

M. Iverson, V. Koslowski, J. Nikeleison, John Soldeteka, H. O. Hendrickson, *A. O. and O. O. Heggalin, Joe Lesner.

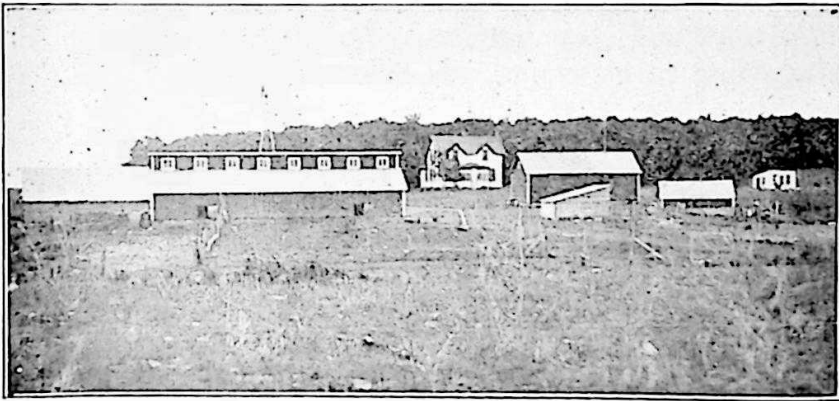
1885—*I. P. Bugar, M. P. Dahl, Botle Halverson, Sam Hanson, M. Lardy, Robert Hoga, *Ole J. Lensgrav, Mike Baisch, S. Cytlaka, A. Knaznowski, Frank Wika.

1886—John Sigmiller, John Wika, Larry Dolney, L. Wirkus, Mrs. Mary Tomasjewski.

1887-88—P. Sigmiller, P. Jakjewski.

Note—Abe Folsom and his father opened and kept a small stock of proceries and provisions in a log house near where the Hildebrand home now stands, in the fall of 1880. He also moved the Waubay post office from the D. W. Paul house and kept it until discontinued in fall of 1881. Mr. Folsom now operates a hotel at Littlefork, Minnesota.

M. M. STAVIK



FARM HOME OF M. M. STAVIK

M. M. Stavik was twelve years old when his parents came to America from Romsdalen, Norway, settling in

Pope county, Minnesota in 1876. In the spring of 1883 he, with his father and twelve other settlers, came to Day county. He filed on his present homestead March 1, 1884, just three days after his twenty-first birthday. February 1, 1888, he was united in marriage to Miss Sina Lovig and to them were born six daughters and three sons, all living. While four of the girls have married, two of the girls and three of the boys still remain at home.

To his homestead he has added 240 acres and farms it all. He has not only practiced diversified farming, but has adopted a systematic working schedule. He milks ten to twelve cows, markets about thirty-five hogs, and a good bunch of all kinds of poultry, annually. Alfalfa, corn and sweet clover comprise his forage crop.

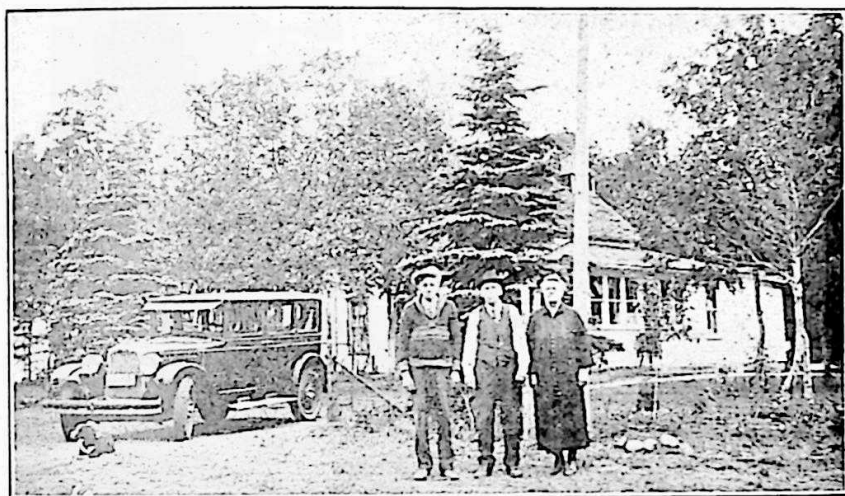
He has a modern home, which is cheered by the musical ability of his children. This property has been produced from the original homestead and additional land through hard work and good judgment, for all his earthly goods, after filing on his claim, was five dollars.

Phone and R. F. D., Roslyn, S. D.

DANIEL SANDVIG

Daniel Sandvig came to America from Tyrisdal Tellemarken, Norway with his mother, September, 1881, landing in Big Stone county, Minnesota. He worked for farmers until the spring of 1883, when he, with his father and brother, came to Day county. He filed a preemption and later a homestead, then filed his father's tree claim, which he proved up as such. To this he has added eighty acres.

He was married March, 1905 and to them was born one son. His wife died in 1908. After this Mr. Sandvig re-



FARM HOME OF DANIEL SANDVIG

tained married help until 1920, when he married the widow of his brother, Andrew.

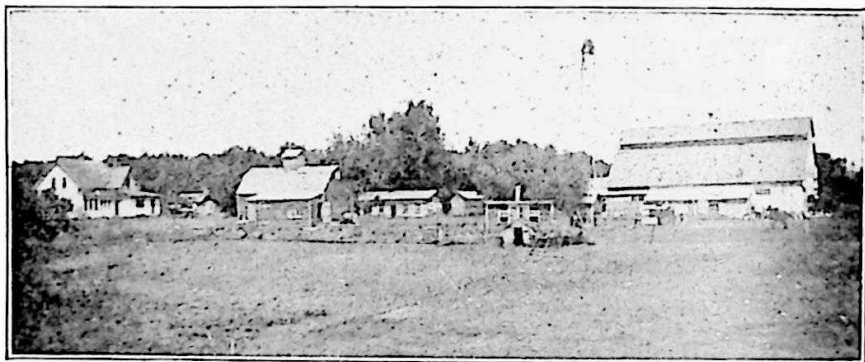
Mr. Sandvig has run a threshing machine ever since he came into the county and still has a separator which has run for twenty-five years and is still in good order. He has been hailed out several times, but suffered his severest loss is the memorable storm of June 12, 1922.

The grove which is shown in the picture, contains ten acres, planted twenty years ago. Buildings which are not shown in the picture include: large barn, granary, machine shed, blacksmith shop, wood working shop, garage, feed mill, hog and chicken house, milk house and a separate home for the renter, as he lets out all but forty acres of his farm.

His only income has been from hard labor on his own farm. He always pays cash.

Phone and R. F. D., Roslyn, S. D.

T. J. HAGEN



FARM HOME OF T. J. HAGEN

Mr. T. J. Hagen came to America from Christiana, Norway, June, 1879, and landed in Renville county, Minnesota. He came to Dakota Territory June, 1882 and filed on his present homestead and tree claim. He was married to Miss Sigred Glosimodt, April, 1884 and to them were born six sons and three daughters, all of whom are living in South Dakota.

He bought and improved a farm of 125 acres, adjoining his own, for one of his sons. Mr. Hagen has always practiced diversified farming, as he was raised on a small farm in Norway. He milks twelve to fourteen cows and markets twenty-five hogs, one hundred fifty chickens, fifty turkeys and about fifteen head of cattle, annually. After filing fees had been paid, Mr. Hagen had less than a

hundred dollars and all he has made since then has come from hard labor on his farm.

The grove which is shown in above picture contains ten acres.

Phone, Roslyn and R. F. D., Webster, S. D.

FARMINGTON TOWNSHIP

Topography—This town is all in the eastern side of the James River valley. In the northwest corner there are about five sections which were about half covered by two large sloughs, that always contained water the year around. These sloughs were kept well filled by two branches of Antelope creek, running across the township and emptying into these. However, these were drained to the James River valley a couple of years ago and now this land has been reclaimed and will no doubt be very productive.

The land in this township was all squatted upon by the early settlers during the year of 1883, since it had not been surveyed up to that time. Hence it was necessary for each claimant to build a shanty and make some improvements in order to hold a claim, so that when it did come into the market he would have the first right to make a filing.

The original settlers in this township constituted ninety-five per cent Americans, the balance, Scandinavians. Seventy-five per cent of the Americans came from Michigan and the others from Illinois. There remain two of the original homesteaders who didn't get "cold feet," and they have made good by remaining on their homestead. They are: Mrs. V. N. Perry with son and daughter and A. Torguson.

The first child born was to Mr. and Mrs. Stanley H. Smith, fall of 1885.

The first death was that of a child of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Smith, 1887.

The first marriage was that of Stanley H. Smith to Miss Cora Goodwin, November, 1884.

The largest family was born to Mr. and Mrs. M. Norris: five daughters and four sons.

The first school was held in the sod shanty of Mr. Johnson, southeast quarter of section 29, in the spring of 1884, the teacher being Mrs. Hill. School followed in the fall term in the new church building.

The people of this township were of the same spirit as the pilgrim fathers and felt that they needed a place of worship. They built a Methodist church in 1884, near the center of the township. This building is now used for a community hall.

The township was named, no doubt, at a meeting of the original homesteaders.

Dates of settlement of homesteaders:

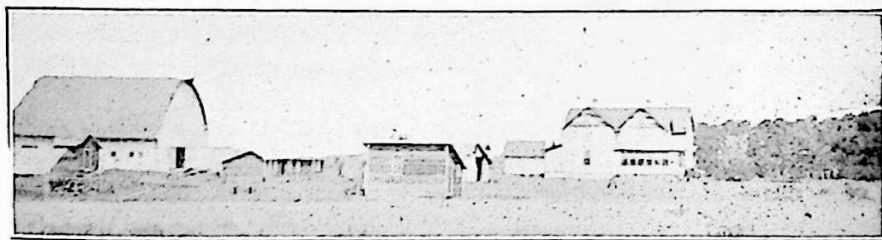
1882—C. H. Sheldon, Crocker Brown, Mose Brough.

1883—V. N. Perry, O. C. Huston, Richard and Eliza Tobin, C. E. Bowen, C. H. Wallace, G. E. Tompkins, Edith and Emma Wallace, W. Stevens, M. Allen, J. Makens, A. Johnson, T. Torguson, Dan Harter, M. A. Udell, W. R. Lawrence, H. J. Farrar, E. A. Brown, W. M. McTaggart, Ed. Batchelor, F. C. Dunton, C. D. Gibbs, J. T. Goodwin, J. E. Kibler, L. A. Hastings, J. Esterby, C. and D. E. Ramsdell, E. Willits, A. C. Gates, Wm. McLaughlin, G. W. Earl, E. Chapin, J. Newell, C. L. Blanchard, J. J. Barton,

O. C. Henry, W. L. Holcomb, R. Williams, S. J. Potter, Art and Orson Marsh, Pat Ennessy, W. Townsend, Z. Schaffer, M. J. Case, J. Loring, T. Burringge, F. Lindberg, S. S. and M. E. Daniels, J. B. Brady, C. W. Whitefield, B. Ellingson, E. C. and J. W. Price, T. Bohrson, M. Norris, Walt Brown, E. Gilpatrick, H. Smith, Joe Garwood, George Marcy, L. Ryan, H. J. Hydlauff, G. D. Farrar, Will and John Lyons, Cora Knight, Joseph Gamache, Will and John Hustead, G. F. Freeman, I. J. Burt, Abe Vickery, George Harter, Dan Harter, George Smith, M. Babcock, Geo. and Nelson Sperry, A. F. Denny.

1889—Andrew Torgeson.

V. N. PERRY



FARM HOME OF V. N. PERRY

VALOR HEIGHTS FARM

Mr. Valorius N. Perry and family came to the county and squatted on their present homestead May 18, 1883. For nearly a quarter of a century he weathered the storms of early pioneer days, but was not permitted to enjoy the fruits of his efforts for long as he passed to his reward November 7, 1906. Since that time the son, C. V. N., and the daughter, Della having grown to manhood and womanhood, continued with their mother on the farm.

In addition to the homestead, Mr. C. V. N. Perry farms 80 acres of his own and a quarter which he rents. He has practiced the diversified mode of farming for years and finds it most successful. He specializes in pure seeds of the various small grains and grasses and has successfully bred up (Perry's Yellow Dent No. 83 Corn). He milks from ten to fifteen cows, raises thorough bred Hampshire hogs, turning twenty-five to fifty head annually. Cream sold during the year brings from \$700.00 to \$800.00 in addition to cream and butter consumed on the farm.

For side lines he has the pure bred Barred Rock poultry and guinea pigs. These are a source of pleasure as well as profit. His observation is that it is never a sound investment to run exclusively to one thing.

All buildings are modernly equipped, having electricity from a home plant.

Phone, Pierpont and R. F. D., Andover, S. D.

HOMER TOWNSHIP

Topography—The west four tiers of sections lie in the James River valley. The two east tiers of sections on the first bench of the Coteaus.

This is a very fine laying township and has very productive soil. It has a great number of fine homes and groves, and has as many original settlers or their descendants on their lands as any township in the county. A colony from Iowa were the first settlers in the township. This township at the time was not surveyed so that settlers had to squat on their land. It seemed that nearly every quarter in the township had a shanty within thirty days from May 1st, 1883.

The first child born here was Ruby Dart, August 7, 1884, born to Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Dart.

The first marriage was that of John Bonner and Clara Westfall, September, 1885.

The first death came to Mrs. R. S. Brookings, in June 1883.

The largest family was born to Mr. and Mrs. Dan Bailey, nine sons and two daughters, all living.

The first school was taught by Clara Westfall, in the house of J. J. Chambers in the winter of 1883-84. The following were the first scholars: Chas., Geo. and Arthur, sons of Wm. Chambers; Louis, Lilla and Fred, children

of Jacob Chambers, Ruth and Joe Lamberton, Mary and Shirley Kellum.

This township was named Homer at a town meeting of settlers and the name was unanimously adopted, and approved by the county commissioners.

Dates of settlement of homesteaders:

1882—H. Hammond, Henry Hannon.

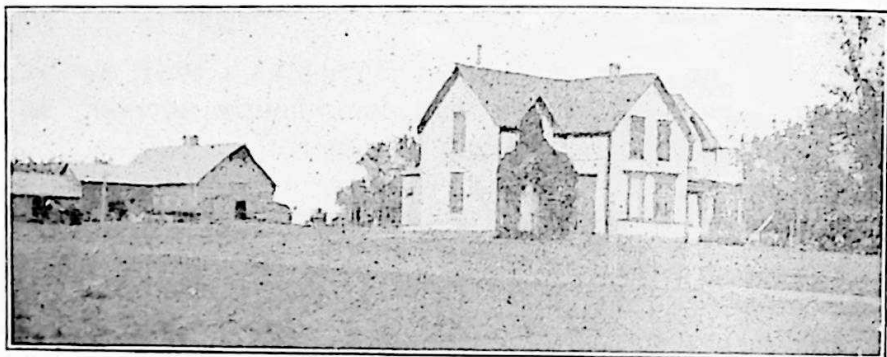
1883—R. O. Johnson, Daniel Bailey, W. H. Sherrard, E. E. Flint, Edgar X. Knight, A. C. and Geo. E. Roberts, Julian and J. D. Knight, J. J., Wm. and Chas. Chambers, Amos M. Roberts, H. A. and A. R. Lamberton, Caleb, Eli, Frank and Mary Stearns, H. L. and H. C. VanBrunt, John D. and F. P. Martin, (better known as "Baldy"), Ransom Maynard, Miss Belle Day, W. S. Johnson, Ralph Dwight, R. Allen, A. J. Miles, C. E. Luscombe, Ed. Peek, M. Berry, D. D. Kellum, C. F. Snyder, Frank Allen, R. D. Speer, L. A. Townsend, C. S. Weatherwax, John Bonner, C. C. Dart, Ole B. and Nels Olson, Christian Knudson, Olaf Estwik, Torris Olson, John and Ole Aspin, John Dahl, J. G. Moe.

1884—Sylvester Aspin, Rance Dwight, Philander Hannon.

1886—Allan Yost.

Note: Those of the original homesteaders still residing on their land are as follows: R. O. Johnson, Rance Dwight, John D. Martin, Ole Aspin, Ole B. and Nels Olson, J. G. Moe, A. R. Lamberton.

J. G. MOE



FARM HOME OF J. G. MOE

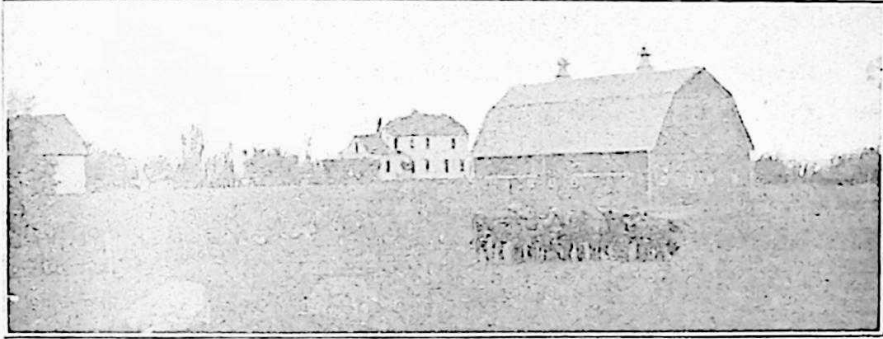
Mr. J. G. Moe came to America from Christiania, Norway, July 16, 1880, landing in Hector, Minnesota, where he worked at the blacksmith trade. May 2, 1883, he came to Andover and built a blacksmith shop. In 1884 he filed his present homestead, built a shanty, and equipped it with the usual homesteaders household effects, but continued his blacksmithing in Andover. He was married to Miss Mary Overas, March 28, 1886, after which he moved his business to his present homestead. To this union were born five daughters and two sons, all of them living but one.

He has a farm containing 400 acres which he now farms with his own help and one hired man. He has always practiced diversified farming; milking about fifteen cows, marketing a nice bunch of hogs and poultry each year. Along with his farming he did blacksmithing, up until the towns opened shops.

Mr. Moe has always used good judgment in managing his affairs and has succeeded in keeping his accounts out of the red side of the ledger.

Phone and R. F. D., Pierpont, S. D.

JOHN D. MARTIN



FARM HOME OF JOHN D. MARTIN

In 1883 Mr. John D. Martin came to the township from Avoka, Iowa. He squatted on his homestead since the township had not then been surveyed. To the original farm has been added a claim which his wife had squatted upon and 160 acres additional. He was married to Miss Mary I. Stearns, February 11, 1886 and to them were born three sons and one daughter, all living.

Mr. Martin and a married son are at present farming the three quarters. They practice diversified farming; market about twenty-five head of hogs and a large bunch of poultry annually. They raise from fifty to sixty acres of corn per year and seed down about thirty acres of sweet clover, which they turn under the second year. The father's home, shown in the picture is heated by a hot water plant. The home of the son is not shown, as it is hidden by the grove. From this grove ample fuel is obtained. The water supply is secured from a deep tubular and an artesian well.

Mr. Martin came to Day county with a special emi-

grant train, bringing fifteen families. The train was equipped with a special day coach for the women and children.

Property is all of it free from encumbrance and a nest egg in the bank.

• Phone and R. F. D., Langford, S. D.

INDEPENDENCE TOWNSHIP

Topography—This land is very rolling. There are many sloughs, which contained water in the eighties, but now these are mostly all cultivated, or much hay is cut on them.

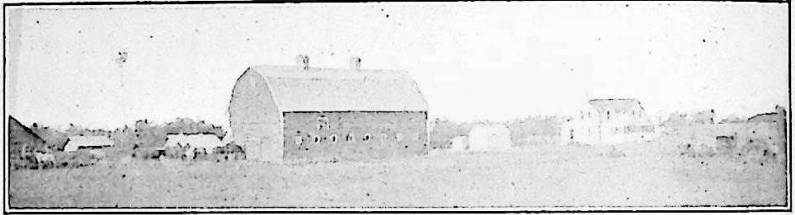
The majority of the homesteaders were sons of Norway, who were largely raised on farms in their native country, or worked on the farms in the states before coming to Day county. The soil in this township is very productive. There has not been a year that has not given them a normal crop. There are a greater number of original homesteaders or their descendants still farming in this township than in any other in the county. There are many large and beautiful groves, and several fine tree claim groves, which now supply most of the fuel used by those who have them. Names starred are still residing on their land.

The first child born here was Carl Erickson, to Mr. and Mrs. Christ Erickson, in December, 1884.

The first death came to Hannah Wickre, from the family of H. O. Wickre, May 9, 1884, age 3 years.

The first marriage was consummated between L. J. vgaard and Martha Aadland, September 7, 1884. Mr. vgaard built the first shanty in the township on his claim.

The largest family was born to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew



FARM HOME OF OLE J. ENSTED

married three Langager brothers, another to Charles Marsh. This is unusual, especially since Mr. Ensted and two of his brothers had married three sisters. The two boys still remain at home. Mr. Ensted has endeavored to give all of his children higher education.

Mr. Ensted practices diversified farming; milking ten cows, turning off fifty to sixty hogs, two hundred chickens, twenty-five to fifty turkeys and some geese and ducks, annually. He has a fine field of alfalfa and seeds sweet clover for hay and for enrichment of land. The farm is possessed of an apple orchard yielding fruit sufficient for home use.

The grove seen in background is on his tree claim and contains twelve acres, furnishes ample fuel for cooking and heating purposes. Mr. Ensted has bought no coal for the past ten years.

All that Mr. Ensted has is the result of hard labor on the farm and the entire property is free from encumbrance.

Phone and R. F. D., Pierpont, S. D.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP

Topography—The land is very rolling in this township, which in the eighties had a number of sloughs but these have all dried out and many are now under cultivation, and some are used for hay.

When the township was first settled it had not been surveyed so that each settler had to squat on his claim to make sure of having it when it came into market. It was settled in 1881 by a colony of two families, Hanse and Bakke. Ninety per cent of the original settlers were sons of Norway, and a very few of them are still tilling the soil. Quite a number of them have moved into the town of Roslyn, and their descendants are now carrying on the farms. It is safe to say that fifty per cent of the farming is done by the descendants. Stars indicate old settlers still residing on their land.

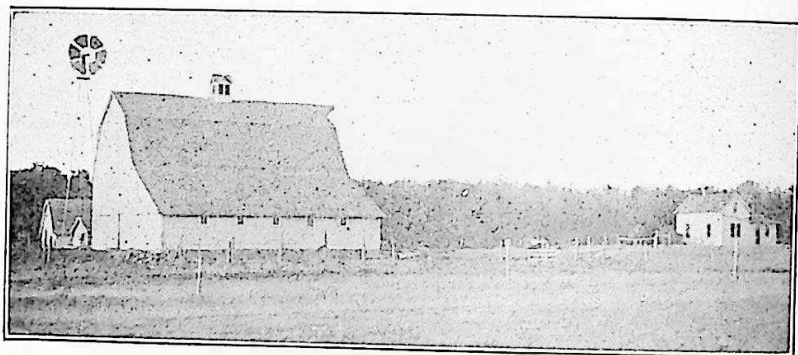
The first child born here was Alfred Hanse, to Mr. and Mrs. Ole L. Hanse, May 2, 1883.

The first death came to a child of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson.

The first marriage was that of Ole L. Hanse and Miss Belle Bakke, October 26, 1881.

The largest family was born to Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Hemmah, parents of eight boys and four girls, all living but one, and that one died after marriage. This family

OLE A. SKAADEN



FARM HOME OF OLE A. SKAADEN

Mr. Ole A. Shaaden and his parents came from Guelbrandalen, Norway to Starbuck, Minnesota, July, 1830. His father died in 1882. In May of the following year he, with his mother, a brother and sister, came to Day county in a covered wagon drawn by ox team. Since Mr. Skaaden was not of age, his mother filed the present homestead and tree claim. He never married and so continued farming with his mother and sister until their death. The sister died in 1916 and the mother, May, 1923 having passed her ninety-fourth year. Since their death he has continued on the farm, hiring a man and wife for help.

Mr. Skaaden has always practiced diversified farming; milking about ten cows, marketing twenty fat hogs, about ten head of cattle and some poultry, annually. He has persistently shown good judgment and so has avoided the necessity of a visit from the sheriff in order to pay a note or other account. Although he is now fifty-two years of age he has never had to consult a physician. His only

great loss was sustained from the failure of the Security Bank of Roslyn.

The grove shown contains ten acres of fine ash. The granary and hog house are north of the barn.

Phone and R. F. D., Roslyn, S. D.

NUTLEY TOWNSHIP

Topography—This is a very rolling township with much rough stony land, in fact, it is the roughest township in the county, and no doubt has more rocks to the acre than any other township in the county, however, when the rocks are removed the land is very productive.

The south half of the township was settled by sons of Norway, the first being the John and James Bakke families and the north half by Hungarians, and ninety per cent of these settlers came from Minnesota.. When the first settlement was made, there were five lakes in this township, two of which are still well known, especially by sportsmen, Hazelden and Opitz lakes. At this time the other three are practically under cultivation or used for hay. Sixty per cent of the settlers or their descendants are still on their farms.

The first child born here was Ed. M. Hanse, (now cashier in the Security Bank and Trust Co.) born to Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Hanse, August 19, 1883.

The first deaths were of two children at the same time of Mr. and Mrs. Lars Berglund in September 1886.

The first marriage was consummated between Albert Hanson and Julia Vik in January, 1883.

The largest family was born to Mr. and Mrs. Wm.

Krause, parents of eight sons and six daughters, all living but one.

This township was named at a township meeting of the settlers, the name being suggested by L. Hazelden, being the name of his native town in England. It was approved also by the county commissioners.

Dates of settlement of homesteaders:

1881—John A. and James A. Bakke, June 15.

1882—M. L. Hanse, Leonard Hazelden, Engebret Hanson, J. B. Vik, Aug. Hanson, Peter Anderson.

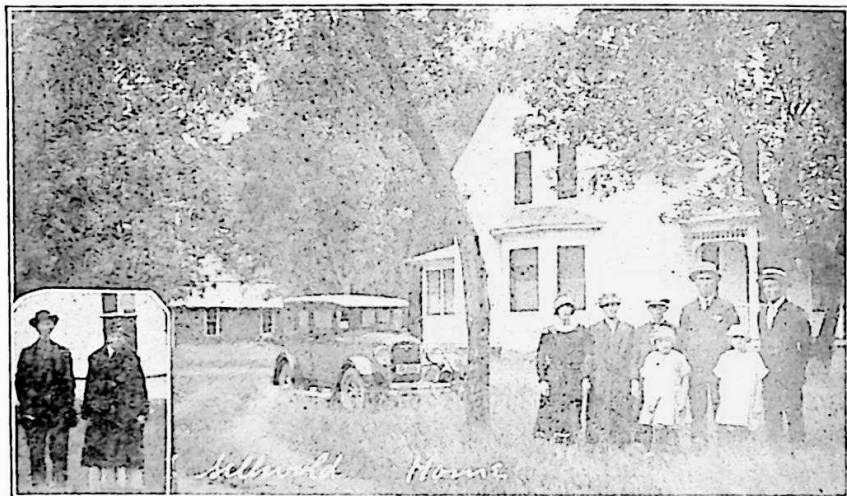
1883—Lars A.-Knude, E. Stavig, Christian Haaseth, A. O. Sorbel, G. S., Gunder and Mikel Moen, Soren and Carl Benedickson, Mike and Frank Schmaus, J. Rassier, M. Rauschwater, A. E. and Martin Erickson, J. A. Vannebo, C. T. Sellevold, Hans Anderson.

1884—Mrs. Carrie Onstad, M. L. Satern, Knud Stianson, Stiean Valness, Nick Longan, John Weyer, Lars Satern, H. O. Kleven, Peter Thornes.

1885—Elias Loseth, Lars Berglund, J. Schoenborn, J. P. Opitz, Rymond Schneider, George, Mike and Steven Janish, E. Kirchknopf, S. Schuster, J. Pitzel, M. Deutch, M. Polleris, Geo. Newberger, J. Kintz, J. Fink, S. Schreier, S. Lentsch, J. Sattler, J. Arnston, Andrew Loben.

1886-87—P. A. Kjorsvick, H. Johnson, M. Nerland, Hans Saga, M. Sigarty, P. Wachtler, Sr., J. Drews, Wm. and Aug. Krause, Carl Krause, J. J. Hatle, Peter Brunsvig, T. J. Hatley.

L. G. SELLEVOLD



FARM HOMES OF C. T. AND L. G. SELLEVOLD

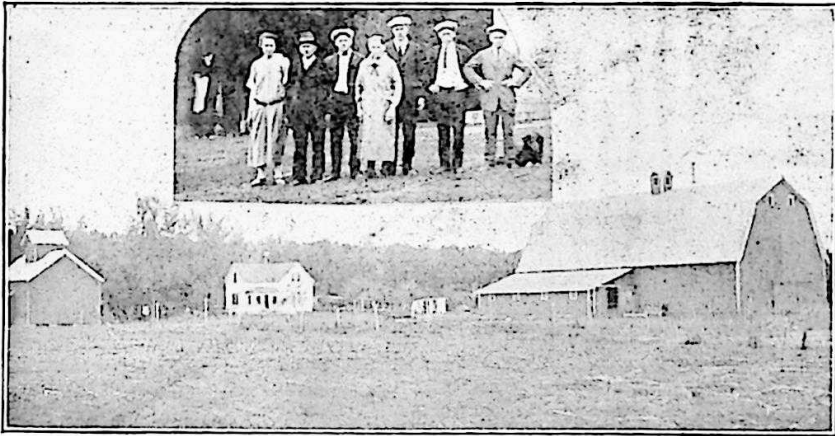
Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Sellevold came from Bergen, Norway, 1870, to Goodhue county, Minnesota, later moving to Kandyohi county. In 1883 he and his family set out in a covered wagon with ox team and landed in Day county, Dakota Territory. Previous to this time he had been a teacher in parochial schools but he now settled on a homestead and tree claim with his family, a son and two daughters. His son, L. G., remained with him until he was twenty-three years old when he rented his father's farm. After a few years L. G. added 360 acres to this, which was also fully equipped with farm buildings. For the past few years, however, the entire farm has been rented, but father and son still continue to make the old place their home.

The above picture shows the one home, the home of

the parents is in the grove to the left, and doesn't show. The farm is fully equipped with electricity from a home plant, and a grove of trees containing ten acres. Many of the elm and ash trees reach the height of forty feet and are over a foot in diameter.

Phone and R. F. D., Grenville.

AUGUST H. HANSON



FARM HOME OF AUGUST H. HANSON

August H. Hanson came to America from Kongsberg, Norway, with friends in 1870, when only twelve years of age. He landed in Pope county, Minnesota, where his parents lived. Here he worked on farms most of the time until 1883 when he came to Day county and filed a homestead and tree claim.

On March 15, 1894, he was married to Mrs. M. Moen and to this union were born four sons and one daughter, the boys still live at home. He has added eighty acres to

the original homestead and this he farms with his own help. He has always carried on diversified farming in a thorough manner; milking an average of fourteen cows, marketing about twenty-five hogs, some twenty-five head of cattle, one hundred and fifty chickens and twenty-five ducks, annually. He is a horse, rather than a tractor farmer, keeping at least ten head of good work horses. He does not owe a dollar and always pays cash. He was hauled out in 1888-89. Although he was insured, the company failed, so he received nothing, therefore has not insured since, neither has he had hail losses since. His entire income has been from his farm.

In the above picture are shown the original claim shanty and his present home and family.

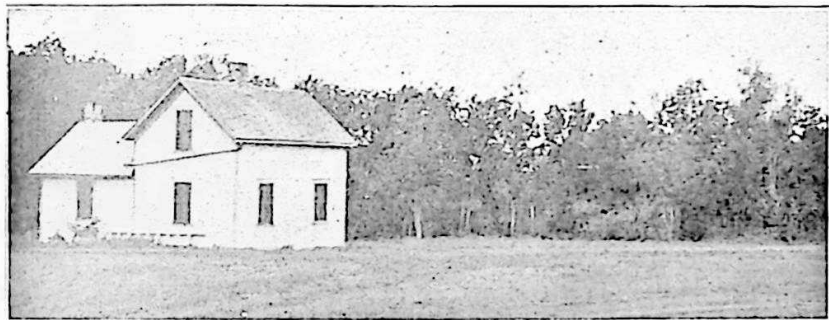
R. F. D., Grenville, S. D.

JAMES A. BAKKE

James A. Bakke was born in Stoughton, Wisconsin, December 22, 1859. He came to Morris, Minnesota in October, 1880, where he lived with his brother Ole until June, 1881. Then he, with his mother, brothers John and Ole, sisters, Belle and Julia, and Ole and Hans L. Hanse, left Morris and came to Day county. Here Mr. Bakke filed on a homestead, preemption and tree claim, where he has continued to live.

In December, 1893, he was married to Miss Alice Olson. To them were born four sons and three daughters, two of the daughters died of diphtheria while still quite young.

Mr. Bakke and his two sons farm the three quarters, practicing diversified farming. They are going strong on alfalfa, having eighty acres now. They milk five to eight



FARM HOME OF JAMES A. BAKKE

cows, market thirty to forty hogs and eight to ten cattle, annually. In 1925 Mr. Bakke suffered his first and only loss by hail in forty-five years farming. He has always enjoyed good health and still does a man's day's work.

The picture above shows a grove containing eleven acres.

R. F. D., Roslyn, S. D.

KOSCIUSKO TOWNSHIP

Topography—This township is quite rolling. The west half has some very nice table land. All the land is very productive. This township was opened for settlement in 1892 being a part of the Sisseton and Wahpeton reservation before that. The well known Pickerel Lake is situated in about the center of this township, a full discription of which will be found under the heading of lakes in this volume. It had two postoffices before the R. F. D., system was installed. Maloney, on the northwest bank of the lake, Wist, in section two, named in honor of Martin Wist, Sr., with P. C. Johnson who operated a general store and does at the present time, as postmaster. He also operated a creamery for a number of years. The homesteaders in this new township were about 75 per cent polish and 25 per cent Norwegian..

The first child born here was John Block, born to Mr. and Mrs. Gust Block, February 11, 1893.

The first death was that of August Kila.

The first marriage was between Gust Block and Julia Osowski, June 1, 1892.

The largest family was born to Mr. and Mrs. Gust Block, parents of fifteen sons and ten daughters, one pair of twins. (two mothers, first mother nineteen, all single births.)

This township was named in honor of General Kosciusko, who bore that title in the Revolutionary War. Kosciusko, who was a Pole of noble birth came to America and offered himself "to fight for American Independence." What can you do? asked the commander. "Try me", was Kosciusko's laconic reply. Washington was greatly pleased with him, and made him his aid. After the war, he returned to Poland and led his people in their struggle for independence.

Date of settlement of homesteaders:

1892—J. Lorenzen, Matt Mondry, Joe Maloney, Sr., J. S. Wyganowski, John Grzonska, John Milszgwski, S. Grycheck, Aug. Kila, Martin Wist, Sr., K. K. Bue, P. C. Johnson, Frank Wasilk, Otto Lewno, Joe Elwart, Frank Kuhr, John Miller, Robert Gruba, M. Pruszinski, Joe Kornick, John J. and Aug. Block, John Jaskulka, A. J. Block, Albert Parzek, John Skaarhaug, Robert Tystad, Peter Schunberg, Soren Benedickson, Jr., Gunder Gunderson, Joseph Kupper-schmidt, Joe, John B., and Martin Gruba, Bernard Henning, Louis Alsager, Amund Hendrickson, Matt Novak, Joe Hib-sik, Robt. Boe, John Kurkowski, F. T. Gruba, Geo. Hendrick-son, Frank Biezkowski.

APPENDIX

1925

CIVIL WAR VETERANS

Ben D. Fish, enlisted December 2, 1863, Company D. 9th, N. Y. Cavalary as Company Blacksmith. He served to the end of the war, and was honorably discharged July 17, 1865 at Buffalo, N. Y. He was only 16 years old at the time he enlisted, but being a tall and husky young man, he was put down as being 18 years of age. He came to Day county in 1880, filing on a homestead in Rusk township. He had never done any farming before, but he made a success of farming, and some years ago retired and is now living in Webster. Ages 79 years.

Nelson Peebles, enlisted at Madison, Wisconsin January 1, 1865, Company I, 46th Wis. Infantry. He served to the close of the war, and was honorably discharged at Wadison, Wis., November, 1865. He is now living with his son three and one-half miles northwest of Roslyn, Route No. 1. Age 78 years.

M. Miller, enlisted March 1, 1865, Company H. 51st Wis. Infantry. He served until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged December 1, 1865. He came to South Dakota in 1892 and filed a homestead in Roberts county. Mr. Miller has practically lost his eye sight, and is now living with his daughter in Waubay. Age 90 years.

Chas. S. South, enlisted September 5, 1861 in 5th Wis. Battery. He was honorably discharged March 4, 1863. He was totally disabled on account of rheumatism, his weight at the time being 94 pounds. He came to Dakota in the early eighties, and settled at Andover, operating an eating house for a number of years, situated on the north side of the track near the depot. He is now 83 years of age, in good health. His wife is 78 years of age. They are the parents of three sons and three daughters, all living.

SPANISH WAR VETERANS,

1st S. Dak. Infantry 1898

Chas. S. Denney (Captain) now at Waubay.

Geo. W. Moulton (Color Sergeant) now at San Diego, California.

Paul Bryant (Private) now at Twin Falls, Idaho.

Albert A. Johnson (Private) now in Florida.

This regiment was one of the first that went to the Phillipines and served during, and to the end of the war, with a creditable record.

GRIGSBY'S ROUGH RIDERS, 1898

Wm. Mahaney (Private) now at Aberdeen, S. D.

Martin Giblin (Private) Webster.

Harry Barber (Private) Webster.

C. Jenkins (Private) now at Waubay.

John Knott (Private) now at Waubay.

This regiment did not see any actual service in Cuba,

from the fact that Roosevelt and Dobson finished the actual fighting in the first round. However, they were kept in camp in North Carolina until peace was declared.

WORLD WAR VETERANS

Honor Roll of Men Who Died in the Service

Baukol, Rudolph	Monshaugen, Alfred
Brady, Ray F.	Monson, Fredrick H.
Barse, Horace	Munson, Alvin S.
Bond, Fred D.	Moorehouse, Walter
Brendmoen, Magnus	McKennett, Herbert H.
Bauer, William	Nolte, Otto
Christopherson, Arthur	Nymoens, Oscar Adolph
Edwards, Thomas Franklin	Osness, Henry
Engelhart, Grover E.	Olson, Jake
Egeland, B. M.	Pionk, Martin
Henning, Joe Paul	Ronshaugen, Edwin E.
Hoppner, Walter	Stine, Robert W.
Hanson, Julius	Shilly, Hiller
Jones, Harry	Stolle, William Frank
Jones, Colonel H.	Wilcox, Roy
Kesstner, William E.	White, Jonah
Lee, Geo. L.	Woodruff, Robert H.
Milbeck, Carl Avrid	

Red Cross Nurses

Bue, Miss Borghild	Olson, Miss Alvina
Bistodeau, Miss Stella	Sarres, Frances M.
Hyde, Miss Mamie	

Wounded

Aagard, Olaf	Marshall, Wayne
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Ahlers, Chas.	Pieschowski, Theodore
Bakke, Andrew William	Sundquist, Henry
Egeland, J. Lawrence	Scott William
Hafstad, Luther	Sanborn, Clyde
Holscher, Gust	Scherber, Frank
Madden, Clark	

Officers.

Arthur, Robert, (Major)	McKibben, Harry E.
Arthur, W. S. (1st Lieut)	(1st Lieut.)
Bicknell, Lewis W. (Major)	McDermott, Murtaugh
Blackwell, Leonard (Lieut.)	(Lieut.)
Brown, A. E. (Capt)	Pitsor, Ray (1st Lieut.)
Doupe, J. H. (Lieut.)	Philleo, Archibald (Lieut.)
Egeland, B. M. (Capt.)	Seely, Abe (Lieut.)
Guthrie, Fred D. (Lieut.)	Sorbel, Alfred (Lieut.)
Fidskal, M. J.. (Capt.)	

Non Commissioned Officers and Privates

Aslesen, Theo.	Arntson, Johnny
Aslesen, Elias	Anderson, Herbert
Anderson, Arthur	Ackerman, John
Anderson, Melvin	Angerhofer, Rudolph
Arken, John	Brown, Roy L.
Anderson, Peter W.	Bartlett, Ben J.
Aasen, Thorwald	Bundrock, Frank
Anderson, Alfred	Brokaw, Gail R.
Aslesen, Christian E.	Bond, Harley J.
Aasland, Olof	Baillie, Paul E.
Anderson, Peter	Baillie, Earl J.
Aadsen, John Conrad	Becker, Edward
Ashbaugh, Lamont	Backwell, Leonard C.
Akerson, John A.	Bingen, Edward G.
Ahern, Chas.	Boechman, Arthur
Anderson, Clarence	Bjerke, Iver

Bjerke, Alvin
Bakke, Oliver W.
Black, Jesse
Black, Frank V.
Black, Elias S.
Brown, Mark G.
Bahr, Carl
Bower, William
Bicknell, Norman
Barkuloo, Freeman
Bailey, Alexis
Bolstad, Sigvart
Brombeck, Frank
Bue Conrad
Brandlie, Oscar
Bakken, Richard
Blank, Arthur H.
Bleving, John R.
Bordahl, Even
Bennett, Chas. A.
Bohn, Efnor, W.
Bisgard, Roy
Barkuloo, Herbert
Block, Anton
Block, Frank
Brandlie, Oscar
Brendmoen, Oscar E.
Bury, Nick
Berard, Phelix L.
Burette, Stanley J.
Baird, Floyd
Battzell, Noland
Brady, Harry
Baker, William
Bundrock, Geo.
Broone, John
Benson, John
Byron, Julius
Bruten, Mathias
Bradley, Louis
Block, Jacob
Bergeson, Olof
Baumgarn, August
Ruehler, Edward
Buhr, Christ
Brendmoen, Peter
Brendmoen, Doe
Baird, Floyd
Bachmiller, Wm.
Brottes, Matthews
Binder, Albert
Bellach, Herman A. F.
Bellach, John F.
Bakkegaard, Samuel
Buitner, Mike
Buitner, Frank J.
Burk, Alfred
Bistodeau, Eugene
Brady, Geo.
Brady, Glenn
Brakhage, Geo.
Bakke, Alvin A.
Bierschbach, Wm.
Bohn, Harry
Bjerke, Hans
Bakken, Christ
Beuchle, Alvin
Buhler, Edward
Corbin, Chas. A.
Clausen, Harold
Canedy, Herbert
Chapman, Leo James
Chapman, Frank Paul
Compton, Everett T.
Cook, Wilfred C.
Capas, Roy

Clausen, John
Cenrad, Elmer
Clemen, William
Cartford, Harold
Carlson, Edwin
Chaddock, Sidney
Cooke, Roy
Cornelius, Olof
Cleveland, Clifford
Carr, Walter
Carlson, Albert S.
Conley, Geo.
Charles, John
Chamberlain, Ernest
Carlson, William
Cornelius, Christ
Corbin, Clarence
Coen, John
Cook, Robert
Clark, Irvin
Christianson, Hans
Chamberlain, Seely
Chamberlain, Ernest
Csikas, George
Dunwoody, Wm. Roth
Danielson, Nels
Deck, George
Docken, Oscar
Drake, John William
Daumen, Fred A.
Dyke, Clayton H.
Danielson, Anton J.
Dokter, John C.
Debilzan, Geo.
Debilzan, Nick
Dolney, Farrier Albert
Dolney, August
Dahl, Andrew M.
Dahl, Clarence A.
Ditmanson, Peter O.
Donot, Arthur R.
Delaney, Melvin R.
Day, Kenneth
Delaney, Frank
Dewick, Walter
Dahl, Sherman
Dokken, Alfred
Danielson, Dan M.
Dempsey, Michal
Dolney, John J.
Ditmanson, Olaf
Donot, Alfred T.
Danielson, Dick
Erdman, Paul
Erdahl, Severt M.
Erdman, Carl F.
Erdman, Alfred
Earl, Lee William
Erickson, John A.
Erickman, Melvin
Erickson, Clarence
Edwards, T. F.
Ecker, John
Erickson, Oscar
Flint, Samuel B.
Fiksdal, Richmond J.
Flattum, Lewis
Flattum, Albert
Flattum, Anders T.
Flattum, Bert O.
Feste, P. Cornelius
Fossum, Henry
Farmen, Henry
Frost, William C.
Fitting, Christian J.
Falmer, Samuel Frederick

Fisk, Jarvis W.
Fisk, Gove M.
Fette, Arthur
Foidager, Otto H.
Flattum, Sam
Fossum, George
Flaherty, Donald
Fure, Severt
Flakoll, Berthold
Flakoll, Arthur
Guderian, Paul
Gould, Geo. C.
Gruba, Walter L.
Grode, John J.
Gaikowski, John
Gaikowski, Adam
Guderian, William
Green, Floyd G.
Gutormson, Lars A.
Grzonka, Bernard
Gearin, Edwin
Gehon, Byron
Grace, John J.
Gross, Dewey
Getmarson, Austin S.
Gaikowski, Ignatz
Goodrich, Harry
Grosvenick, Otto J.
Gunderson, Carl
Gunderson, Gustav
Gerbig, Lavern
Gonsor, Joseph
Gule, Anders
Grimes, Harry
Grimes, George
Hendrickson, Will J.
Harter, Frank
Harder, Sidney
Harder, Tracy
Henn, Clem A.
Hojnacke, John F. .
Herr, Otto C.
Holscher, Gust
Hendrickson, Alfred H.
Heinz, Alvin C.
Horst, Otto
Hawthorne, Van
Henzie, Herman
Hageman, H. C.
Huggins, Frank
Harris, Geo.
Hentges, John J.
Henning, Dan
Hills, Rex
Hjellming, Albert
Hill, Lee F.
Hawkinson, Amil
Holm, Conrad
Hoie, Lars
Holms, Geo.
Harold, Edward G.
Hendrickson, Richard
Hayenga, Herman
Hayenga, Henry P.
Hemmah, Alfred M.
Haugen, Elmer G.
Hanse, Hilmer
Hanson, Herman
Hanson, Julius G.
Harmon, James N.
Hagen, Ole Caspar
Henry, Arthur
Hessler, Gustav
Hemmah, Helmer
Herman, Fredrick
Horstman, John

Hanson, Arnt	Holland, Martin A.
Harp, August	Ireland, Arthur T.
Hanson, Severt	Jenson, Howard R.
Hawkinson, Ole F.	Jenson, E. M.
Hawkinson, Gorf Reid	Jepperson, Car. C.
Holland, Arthur	Johnson, Frank
Holland, Martin	Jondahl, Helmer
Haines, Ole	Johnson, Elof
Herr, Frank	Johnson, Clarence O.
Holscher, Louis	Johnson, Gustave
Hjellming, Alfred	Johnson, Kenneth W.
Hallstrom, Francis	Johnson, John
Hagen, Alfred T.	Johnson, Wm.
Haaseth, Cornell	Johnson, Joe P.
Hyde, Scott	Johnson, Horace
Happe, Grant	Jaskulka, Frank
Hayhurst, Roy	Johnson, Peter L.
Hagen, Clarence	Jacobson, Helmer O.
Hanse, Carl	Jessme, Peter
Hilt, N. L.	Jacobson, Olaf
Hannon, John	Johnson, Parker
Holden, Albert N.	Johnson, Helmer
Hagey, Glenn	Johnson, Arthur
Hapsch, J. B.	Kreisch, Albert
Huwe, Arthur	Knutson, Thomas
Hanson, Arthur	Kampa, Joe
Herr, Edward	Kampa, Edw.
Hammer, Harold	Knable, Richard
Hemnan, Edward	Knott, Will D.
Helland, Knute	Knott, Lester
Houghton, A. W.	Knott, Trueman
Hagenson, Ole	Kading, Wesley F.
Hagenson, Hilman	Kading, Erwin J.
Hendrickson, John	Kennedy, Jack R.
Heinze, Alvin	Krause, Fred W.
Herold, Wm.	Kambestad, Lewis
Hedman, Olof	Key, Howard H.
Holland, Arthur	Kambestad, Christ

Kemball, Castelan	Lily, Arthur
Kunni, Henry	Lindquist, Elmer
Krai, John	Larson, Frank
Kimple, Herbert	Lily, Thos.
Kimple, Geo.	Larson, Ludvig
Kempter, Walter W.	Larson, Oscar
Koplitz, Wilbur B.	Lessner, Stanislaus
Kverness, Narvold S.	Loseth, Edwin
King, Thomas	Lohner, John
King, Kenneth	Levine, Joseph
Krause, Emil	Lemmon, William
Kleven, Carl H.	Limming, William
Kettler, John Akin	Lahoff, Joe
Kurkowski, Mike	Lickness, Sander M.
Knile, Borge R.	Larson, Lars
Kjorsvig, Selmer	Lemmon, Robert
Kleuber, Walter	Loseth, Emil
Knutsen, Jacob	Larson, Hans
Kampa, John	Larson, Emil
Larson, Redvin	Larson, Eric C.
Litterell, Donald	Lee, Geo. G.
Lily, Harry	Larson, Louis
Lindquist, Anton	Levorsen, Carl
Lardy, Peter A.	Larson, Oscar
Larson, Samuel S.	Larson, Edwin
Lorensberg, Carl A.	Larson, William
Lundby, Olaf	LaSalle, Ransom
Lindow, Edward	Lee, Clarence
Lardy, John	Lamb, Milton
Long, Clayton	Merrick, John
Leonard Hewitt	Mularkee, Floyd
Lickness, Thorvald	Moorehouse, Van D.
Lickness, Enoch H.	Moxness, Olof
Lundgren, Carl L.	Marshall, Ralph A.
Lange, John	Marshall, Wayne
Lakin, Warren	Martensen, Lewis
Lorens, Clarence N.	Monson, Alvin
Larson, Herman A.	Martens, Frank M.

Mohaw, Albert	Mathre, Clarence
Madden, Clark	Mann, Grant
Mork, Clarence	Martin, Dewey R.
Mork, John	Machmiller, Orville
Marten, Lewie R.	McDowell, Levi
Monson, Leonard O.	McIntyre, Rex
Murray, James	McDermott, Frank
Miller, Barney	McFayden, Arthur
Mortensen, Carl M.	McFadden, Edgar
Moore, Clinton L.	McKown, E. E.
Moinicken, Christian	McIntyre, Alvin C.
Moorehead, Andy R.	McKibben, Lloyd
Monson, Magnus	McKane, Robt.
Myers, Herbert	McFarlane, Duncan
Miller, Arthur	McCarroll, Boyd
Monzel, Geo.	McCarthy, Roy
Monzel, Paul	McDermott, Connel
Monzel, Alois	Nyvold, Edward
Magnus, Walter	Nordtvedt, Carl O.
Mogen, Conrad	Nelson, Norman
Meyers, Arthur A.	Nordness, Harold O.
Monson, Oscar	Nelson, Alfred
Monson, Chester	Nat, Arthur
Mattecheck, Leo	Nielson, Niels
Mickish, Leonard	Nye, Earl
Mcelderry, Olyn	Nygaard, Joseph S.
Martins, Anton	Nerland, Ingevald
Martins, Wm.	Nelson, Olof
Moorehouse, Andy	Neuman, Oscar
Meuer, M. J.	Nordtvedt, Robert N.
Monson, Olric	Nelson, John
Mondry, Phelix	Nelson, Peter
March, Charles	Nerein, Ole S.
Milbrandt, Albert	Nerein, Bert
Mickelson, Marcus A.	Nerland, Oland
Manke, Clyde J.	Nerland, Bert
Monson, John A.	Nelson, Berger
Monson, Andy M.	Nordtvedt, O.

Nelson, J.	Philbrook, Harry J.
Nelson, Otto J.	Pew, Frank M.
Nowak, Frank	Pew, Fred E.
Neuman, Oscar	Peterson, Howard L.
Nelson, Normal	Palmer, Ray V.
Neville, John	Palmer, Lewis L.
Olson, Jacob	Parrott, Dewey M.
Otto Leslie	Paulson, Chas. E.
Oslund, Richard	Pierce, Earl J.
O'Ready, William	Pieschowski, Sylvester
Olson, Jacob G.	Peterson, Selmer
Olson, Severne	Peterson, Anton
Osness, Chester	Prankey, Geo. L.
Osness, Henry	Peek, Glen
Ogaard, Olof	Pischke, Alex F.
Opitz, Norbert	Prieb, Wm. B.
Orrock, Roland	Pearson, Walfred
Opitz, Alfred	Peterson, Edwin L.
Ostenson, Morris	Peterson, Peter
Olson, Oscar	Phillips, Geo.
Olson, Olen E.	Pulver, Gilbert H.
Olson, Henry E.	Paszek, John
Olden, Adelbert	Paszek, Joseph
Oberg, Frank	Pate, Vernie A.
Oldenberg, Wm.	Peterson, Anton
Orness, Rasmus	Peterson, Peter O.
Orness, Martin Jr.	Petrausch, John A.
Okori, August	Pruszinske, Stanley
Oswood, Christ	Peterson, Edwin L.
Olson, John	Peterson, David I.
Opitz, Mathias	Peterson, Lars
Olden, Alonzo	Peterausch, W. F.
Olson, Edward	Peterson, Herbert A. G.
Odell, Earl	Peterson, William
Odell, Dwight	Paulson, Segmus
Opsal, Elmer	Peterson, Hans
Potter, Earl C.	Peterson, Marion
Peckham, Harold S.	Peterson, Nils

Pdonske, Joseph
Paulson, Lewis
Peterson, Hagebard
Picht, Earl
Perry, Harold
Ross, Gordon W.
Reick, Arthur
Reich, L. Wendell
Rolfseing, John A. P.
Regnier, Edgar F.
Rydjord, Lewis
Ryjord, John
Russell, James
Rousalis, Nick
Rudine, Fred
Rommerein, Fred
Roth, William, Jr.
Rosa, Floyd
Radeen, William
Robertson, Geo.
Randel, Arthur E.
Roseth, Henry
Rinehardt, Charles
Reese, Patrick
Rathburn, James M.
Ross, Walter
Reetz, John G.
Reader, Harvey
Raynes, Harry
Roseth, Albert
Regnier, Eddie J.
Regnier, Middie
Roseth, Henry
Rindahl, Peter O.
Riddle, Jesse
Riddle, Eugene H.
Rumpza, Leo
Rider, Leon
Sand, Lars
Smith, Albert Jr.
Smail, William C.
Strommen, Carl J. B.
Svien, Helmer
Schmitt, Mike
Siglinger, Ira
Schmitz, Arthur
Scott, William
Sumner, Clyde A.
Snortland, Chas.
Sommers, Ernest
Snyder, Edgar C.
Shepersky, Wesley
Stevens, Archie R.
Stevens, Russell I.
Stevenson, James A.
Sundquist, Henry E.
Schmidt, John J.
Sevion, Tennip
Shank, Engelbert
Sherlock, Thomas
Shaw, Jessie W.
Shraeder, Paul C.
Satta, Simon O.
Strandness, Edgar
Stavig, Alfred
Stevenson, James
Sorbel, George
Slattery, John
Sauer, William
Shepard, Peter
Sunday, William
Storve, Russell
Storve, Henning
Shoemaker, Harold
Stoneburg, C.
Sanders, Amel

- Snitgem, John
 Snaza, Theodore
 Syhre, Hagbert
 Sumner, Archie W.
 Scherber, Frank
 Secor, Gordon J.
 Snaza, Mike J.
 Simonson, Michael
 Swanson, Frank
 Struck, Charles
 Seyland, Elmer
 Solberg, Arthur
 Smith, Herbert
 Shank, Inglebert
 Sebion, Robert
 Schuller, Hiller
 Sandal, Thor
 Stavig, Albert
 Swanson, Albroy
 Spiering, Elmer J.
 Sondag, Ludvig
 Schmidt, Franklin
 Sandvig, Alfred C.
 Sass, Leo J.
 Smail, Andrew
 Sakariason, Martin A.
 Stern, Steven
 Siglinger, Jesse M.
 Strand, Harold
 Schmidt, Arthur
 Schmidt, William
 Solberg, William
 Skaare, Elmer
 Strandness, Theodore
 Strandness, Joel
 Schneider, Howard E.
 Schneider, Edgar P.
 Samuelson, Otto G.
 Samuelson, Fred A.
 Soyland, Olaf B.
 Soyland, Elmer O.
 Stevenson, Robert
 Syhre, Olaf
 Satta, Peter
 Shannon, Clifford
 Stremmoen, Carl
 Swenson, Anton
 Swenson, Melvin O.
 Skundberg, John
 Skundberg, Claus
 Skaaden, Albert
 Skaaden, Martin
 Schmidt, Herbert
 Smith, John H.
 Scott, Monte R.
 Strommen, Carl J. B.
 Schmitt, Herman J.
 Schultz, August
 Sand, Anton
 Satta, Simon
 Schuster, Frank
 Schneiger, Frank
 Schneiger, Howard
 Strandle, Gustav
 Streick, Benjamin
 Sletten, Walter
 Skarpahl, Segrud
 Sharf, Maynard
 Schwerdtberger, Willie
 Sauer, John
 Strand, John
 Toy, Horace I.
 Thompson, Edward
 Thome, Milton
 Trottman, Geo. F.
 Tuel, Harry J.

Snitgem, John
Snaza, Theodore
Syhre, Hagbert
Sumner, Archie W.
Scherber, Frank
Secor, Gordon J.
Snaza, Mike J.
Simonson, Michael
Swanson, Frank
Struck, Charles
Seyland, Elmer
Solberg, Arthur
Smith, Herbert
Shank, Inglebert
Sebion, Robert
Schulley, Hiller
Sandal, Thor
Stavig, Albert
Swanson, Albroa
Spiering, Elmer J.
Sunday, Ludvig
Schmidt, Franklin
Sandvig, Alfred C.
Sass, Leo J.
Smail, Andrew
Sakariason, Martin A.
Stern, Steven
Siglinger, Jesse M.
Strand, Harold
Schmidt, Arthur
Schmidt, William
Solberg, William
Skaare, Elmer
Strandness, Theodore
Strandness, Joel
Schneider, Howard E.
Schneider, Edgar P.
Samuelson, Otto G.
Samuelson, Fred A.
Soyland, Olaf B.
Soyland, Elmer O.
Stevenson, Robert
Syhre, Olaf
Satta, Peter
Shannon, Clifford
Stremmoen, Carl
Swenson, Anton
Swenson, Melvin O.
Skundberg, John
Skundberg, Claus
Skaaden, Albert
Skaaden, Martin
Schmidt, Herbert
Smith, John H.
Scott, Monte R.
Strommen, Carl J. B.
Schmitt, Herman J.
Schultz, August
Sand, Anton
Satta, Simon
Schuster, Frank
Schneiger, Frank
Schneiger, Howard
Strandle, Gustav
Streich, Benjamin
Sletten, Walter
Skarpahl, Segrud
Sharf, Maynard
Schwerdtberger, Willie
Sauer, John
Strand, John
Toy, Horace I.
Thompson, Edward
Thome, Milton
Trottman, Geo. F.
Tuel, Harry J.

Tolmy, Samuel
Thennis, Mike
Thennis, Nick
Teske, Edwin
Tucker, Wilbur
Thiel, John
Thompson, Thomas
Thomas, Elmar G.
Tracy, James E.
Thorne, Milton C.
Thole, Joseph J.
Townsend, Lewis L.
Thilen, Theodore
Teitzloff, Chester
Tapham, Homer
Unke, Archie
Ustrand, William M.
Varmundson, Christ
Valsvig, Andrew P.
Van Dyke, C. H.
Vanglie, Martin
Vehe, Reuben
Vaughan, Berton
Wist, Martin E.
Wist, Peter
Woodworth, Clarence
Woodworth, Harvey B.
Wanglie, Martin
Wanglie, Jens
Wasilk, Anton F.
Wagner, Carl
Wickre, Sherman
Wendt, Louis
Weiss, Edward
Wendt, John
Wallace, Emmett W.
Wallace, Henry M.
Warner, Kyle D.
Waller, Fred L.
Wendt, Emil
Weiberg, Peter
West, Olof
West, Louis
Wilks, Charles
Walton, Frank
Wheeler, Charles
Wilson, Jesse G.
Wein, William F.
Webber, Charles
Wik, Rasmus E.
Wang, John
Wendte, Louis H.
Wendte, John
Weiss, Raymond
Weiss, Edmund
Wahl, Albert
Werner, Walter E.
Wein, Henry C.
Watkins, William A.
Wirkus, Ben
West, John
West, Olaf S.
West, L. O.
Winson, N. O.
Wahl, Herman L.
Wilhelmson, Carl W.
Wakley, Ray
Wartz, Fredrick
Whitman, Ira
Winklemanson, Carl
Wilberg, Oliver
Woodworth, Robert
Wage, Martin
Young, Charles A.
Young, Charles N.
Zenk, Frank

HISTORY OF DAY COUNTY

Soldiers all! We bid you welcome;
Welcome after years of strife;
Welcome to this land of Freedom,
That you valued more than life.
Welcome to our glorious homeland,
To the land you helped keep free;
Welcome is the word that greets you,
From the mountains to the sea.

Welcome! roars Niagara's waters,
Welcome; echoes back the plain;
Welcome! sings our far-flung prairies,
'Tis the Nations glad refrain.
Welcome to a million firesides,
'Neath Old Glory's sheltering folds;
Welcome as the flowers of spring-time,
After winter's snow and cold.

Welcome home, ye sons of Freedom,
Men in khaki, men in blue,
Men of action, men of courage,
Ever kind and good and true.
Welcome to this land of plenty,
Land of Freedom ever blessed
With brave sons and lovely daughters,
Nobly striving for the best.

For those who sleep in Flanders field,
Where poppies brightly blow;
Theirs is a grander welcome
Than any here below.
On the Resurrection morning
When all are bidden rise,
They will hear the Master calling,
Soldiers; Welcome to the skies.

Dr. J. C. Ash.

these posts later became the seat of federal forts and settlements.

Fur traders soon discovered that the red men were fond of liquor and were willing to pay in barter any price the trader would ask for it. Unscrupulous traders used it to great extent in order to drive a good bargain. This criminal and general use of intoxicants became so serious that congress in 1832 enacted a law prohibiting the carrying of liquors into the Indian countries.

In June, 1855, the United States government purchased Fort Pierre, together with the buildings within and around and the lumber and material, as well as an island in the vicinity for \$45,000. The first soldiers to man a military post in Dakota Territory, reached the fort July 7, 1855.

In 1858 Minnesota was admitted to the Union. This left Dakota with practically no protection and government, so the few settlers who had come in were anxious for the creation and organization of Dakota Territory. In this same year, however, on the 19th day of April, the Yankton treaty was consummated. It was ratified by congress February 17, 1859.

On the 14th day of February, 1861, Senator Green from the committee on territories, reported a bill, "To provide a temporary government for the Territory of Dakota and to create the office of surveyor therein," which passed the senate the 26th of the same month, passed the house, March 1st and received the approval of President Buchanan, March 2nd, less than forty-eight hours before his term as President expired. In the following month President Lincoln appointed Dr. William Jayne, Governor, Springfield, Ill. On the 6th day of June the Weekly Dakotian was issued at Yankton by the Dakota Printing Company.

This was the first newspaper published in the Territory of Dakota after the passage of the organic act.

Regarding the name Dakota much has been said and written and most of this is conjecture. It was the name of the nation composed of the six, originally seven tribes, which inhabited the larger portion of the territory when it was first discovered by the whites. The contention lies in the origin of the name, be it French or aboriginal. It seems wise to quote one who served among the Indians for many years as a missionary and is considered one of the best living authorities.

Open Letter.

Dakota and Lakota.—A few months ago you noticed the sapient suggestion of Charles S. Mann of Pennsylvania, that the name Dakota is a corruption of the French le Coteau and was in some curious way introduced among the Dakota Indians by the first traders and missionaries. Not to say anything of the absurdity of supposing that an Indian people could ever adopt a to them meaningless word from a strange language and accept it as their national name, there is scarcely a word that could be named that is more definitely Indian. Everyone who has met a Sioux or Dakota Indian knows the word Koda, which means ones special friend, a sort of David and Jonathan relationship.

Of course, as a polite salutation the word carries a lighter meaning, but this is its real significance. Such a term as this goes back to the earliest history of the language of the Dakotas; it stands along side of the term for family relationship. For this very reason we cannot trace definitely every phase of the formation of Dakota from Koda but there are certain combinations that show

L. G. SELLEVOLD



FARM HOMES OF C. T. AND L. G. SELLEVOLD

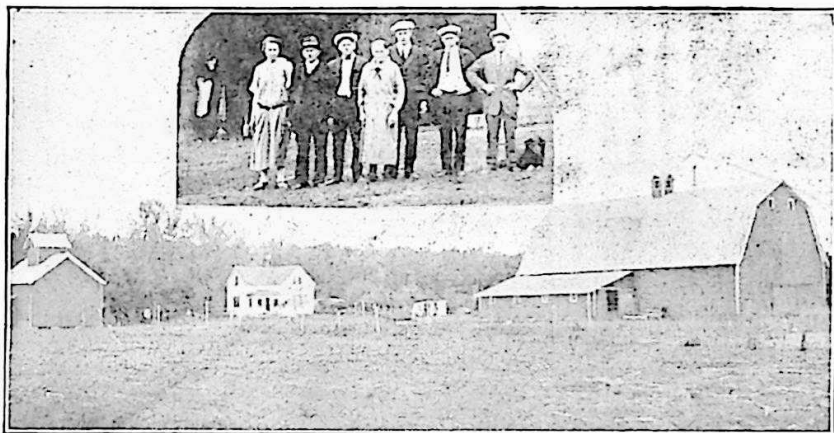
Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Sellevold came from Bergen, Norway, 1870, to Goodhue county, Minnesota, later moving to Kandyohi county. In 1883 he and his family set out in a covered wagon with ox team and landed in Day county, Dakota Territory. Previous to this time he had been a teacher in parochial schools but he now settled on a homestead and tree claim with his family, a son and two daughters. His son, L. G., remained with him until he was twenty-three years old when he rented his father's farm. After a few years L. G. added 360 acres to this, which was also fully equipped with farm buildings. For the past few years, however, the entire farm has been rented, but father and son still continue to make the old place their home.

The above picture shows the one home, the home of

the parents is in the grove to the left, and doesn't show. The farm is fully equipped with electricity from a home plant, and a grove of trees containing ten acres. Many of the elm and ash trees reach the height of forty feet and are over a foot in diameter.

Phone and R. F. D., Grenville.

AUGUST H. HANSON



FARM HOME OF AUGUST H. HANSON

August H. Hanson came to America from Kongsberg, Norway, with friends in 1870, when only twelve years of age. He landed in Pope county, Minnesota, where his parents lived. Here he worked on farms most of the time until 1883 when he came to Day county and filed a homestead and tree claim.

On March 15, 1894, he was married to Mrs. M. Moen and to this union were born four sons and one daughter, the boys still live at home. He has added eighty acres to