

C. P. Dahl the second man from Cooperstown to hold the office of lieutenant governor of North Dakota, is the only man in the state who has held that office for more than two terms. David Bartlett was first named lieutenant governor in 1913.

Dahl a native of Jacksonville county, Wisconsin, came to Griggs county in February 1910 and became actively engaged in farming. He was educated in the public schools in Wisconsin and attended business school at Minnopa, Minnesota. He is an auctioneer and at one time operated a general store at Jessie and also an elevator at that Griggs county point. He married Ovedia Anderson in 1922. Their family consists of three children, Philip, Margery and Robert.

After serving several terms as clerk of the school district of Addie he was elected to the North Dakota Senate in 1939 where he served two terms. He was then elected lieutenant governor serving two terms and he was again elected to the North Dakota Senate. He served as senator from Griggs County until 1951 when he resigned to accept the office of lieutenant governor of which he held until 1956.

He was prominently mentioned as candidate for governor in 1956 but due to the capriciousness of North Dakota politics he failed to receive the

nominations.

True to the party, he nevertheless supported the candidate, now Governor John Davis. As a reward for his loyalty and long service to the state it is hoped that he may again be given the opportunity to try for North Dakota's highest office.

C. P. as he is familiarly known to his friends has been active in many community enterprises and served as first chairman for the hospital organization board. This was merely a skeleton organization to get the hospital underway. An appointment as auditor for an elevator company made it necessary for him to resign before the hospital drive actually got started.

He has always been active in civic development and has been particularly interested and active in promoting the International Peace Gardens between the United States and Canada.

May 20, 1929

Biography of John Danielson
--Ethel Danielson

John Danielson was born in Naes, Norway July 21, 1868. His parents were Daniel and Marget Rauh. He left Norway in April, 1891 because there was no prospect for the future there. He came to North Dakota because he had relatives living there.

To reach his destination he traveled by ship from Oslo to New York. Here he boarded a train for Lakota. He got off the train feeling lost as there was no one there to meet him, and he did not know where he was to sleep that night. At last he decided to walk down town and make the best of the situation.

He made inquiries as to whether or not there was any one there that was traveling south that afternoon as he was anxious to get to his sister's place which was about 35 miles south of Lakota. Yes, there was someone going. What in? Why in a large wagon with a team of oxen. They started off across the rough country, not a very pleasant ride compared with today. He got a ride as far as the Sheyenne river.

By this time darkness had settled over the country. He had decided to walk the rest of the way, but looking around, he saw a light in a small window. He then made up his mind he would go by there and rest. He walked slowly up to the door and knocked.

The door was opened by a rather young man. A woman was busy around the fire getting supper. In a glance he took in the contents of the room. There was no floor--only black earth. A home-made table, and two chairs, and a cupboard was their furniture. The room was lighted by a small lamp. He was asked in, saying supper was soon ready, and that they wanted him to eat supper with them. They all sat down for supper. A conversation was started telling about the life in Norway. Of course they had introduced each other by this time. Mr. Opoion was the owner of the little log cabin, and the newcomer we already know.

Mrs. Opoion excused herself about not having enough to eat, but asked that he would try to make the best of the meal. The supper consisted of salt pork, potatoes and coarse bread.

During the meal, Mrs. Opoion asked where he planned on going. He said he was anxious to get to his sister's place, Mrs. H. M. Hanson. Now what do you suppose? Mrs. Opoion was his brother-in-law's cousin. Mrs. Opoion asked him to stay over night. He accepted, but early the next morning he started out to his sister's place.

He reached his sister's place about noon, and there was a glad reunion between brother and sister. His sister lived in a dug-out. He made his home there for the first two years. Then he decided to begin farming. He bought land in Forde Township, Section 17, Range 161.

Well, he started farming. One of the most difficult things about farming was how to get his grain to market. He usually took his grain to Lakota, a distance of about thirty miles. In winter there would come up the most terrible snowstorms, and they would have to stay in town over night. They would worry about their wife and children at home, if they

would have enough fuel to keep them warm until they returned. Then on their return they would find their houses snowed in. The snow would be nearly level with the house top. Prairie fires would often times sweep across the country endangering fields and houses. The farmers would plow around the fire so it could not break through.

The machinery was very different from that of today. They had a walking plow with a team of oxen. Only one furrow could be plowed at one time. Seeding was done by hand so they did not have such large fields as they have now. A scythe with a small narrow wheel was drawn along the field and men would bind the wheat, a very slow process. Next came the process of threshing. They used the horse power. It took a long time to thresh and many times it would be snow on the ground before they had finished.

The nearest neighbors were: Mr. J. Nerby, Mr. M. Deehr, Mrs. T. Hensrud, and Mr. W. Breckheimer.

The fuel at this time was taken from the woods. They would take the heavy wagons and team of oxen, go down to the river, and chop up a load of wood.

The schools were small and poorly equipped. The first teachers were: Maggie Nelson, Severt Quam, and Mr. Burreson.

At this time there were no churches. Services were held in the homes. The ministers were: Lundebj, and Sveningson. Rev. Hoodthvedt organized the congregation.

John Danielson married Oline Dahlen in 1898 at Lakota. He is still living. His address is Pekin, North Dakota.

To all whom it may Concern.



Know ye, That Matthew Davidson a
Private of Captain John T. Goodbrake's
Company, (B.) 1st Cav Regiment of Missouri State Militia
VOLUNTEERS who was enrolled on the fifth day of February
one thousand eight hundred and sixty five to serve three years or
during the war, is hereby **Discharged** from the service of the United States,
this twelfth day of February, 1865, at St. Louis
Missouri by reason of Expiration of service
(No objection to his being re-enlisted is known to exist.)

Said Matthew Davidson was born in Bethlehem
in the State of Pennsylvania, is thirty two years of age,
five feet 6 1/4 inches high, dark complexion, dark eyes,
black hair, and by occupation, when enrolled, a Farmer

Given at St. Louis Mo this twelfth day of
February 1865.

* This sentence will be erased should there be anything
in the conduct or physical condition of the soldier
rendering him unfit for the Army

[A. G. O. No. 99.]

J. T. Goodbrake Capt.
Co B 1st Cav Regt
County Company

Wm. H. Thompson Capt
14th Regt Cavalry
Commanding the Reg't
M. D. Officer



OATH OF IDENTITY.

I, *John H. Jones*, of the town of *Monroe*,
County of *Monroe*, in the State of *Louisiana*,
do hereby declare that I am a free white male citizen of the United States, and that I have never been convicted of any crime against the laws of the United States or of the State of Louisiana.

On this *12th* day of *January*, 1868, I appeared before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace for the county of *Monroe*, and personally appeared *John H. Jones*, who was identical with the *John H. Jones* who was in the company commanded by *John H. Jones* in the regiment *1st Louisiana Heavy Artillery*, commanded by *John H. Jones*, that he enlisted on the *12th* day of *January*, 1868, and was discharged on the *12th* day of *January*, 1868, by reason of *disability*.

I certify that *John H. Jones* before whom the above affidavit purports to have been made, is a Justice of the Peace duly authorized to administer oaths, and that the above is his signature.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this *12th* day of *January*, 1868, in the year of *our Lord* one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

John H. Jones
Clerk of the Court

Davis and Pickett

Griggs County

Davis and Pickett, proprietors of the Live Stock and Produce Exchange, consisting of two livery, feed and sales stables, and a large flour and feed store. Manley J. Davis, of the above firm, was born in St. Clair County, Mich. in 1856. He was educated in the same county, and was there a dealer in meats several years. He came to Dakota in the spring of 1881, and located in Cooperstown, where he established his present business. He, in company with Mr. Pickett, owns two livery stables, capable of accomodating about sixty horses, and a full line of flour and feed. Mr. Davis owns a half section of land two miles west of Cooperstown. He is an active and enterprising man and is very successful in his business. H. G. Pickett, of the same firm, and also cashier of the Bank of Cooperstown, owned by Lenham and Burrell, was born in Granville, Wis. Oct 29, 1860, and educated at Ft. Atkinson, Wis. He was married Aug 9, 1883, to Miss Vinnie V. Stone, daughter of Dr. E. W. Stone, of Ft. Atkinson. Mr. Pickett came to Dakota in the fall of 1880, and was made agent and railroad operator. The partnership of Davis and Pickett was formed Dec. 1, 1883.

From, Atlas of Dakota, 1884, p242

Alexander Detwiller

By O. B. Purinton, clerk and historian of Old Settler's Association .

Alexander Detwiller: Son of Henry and Mathilda Detwiller: was born at St. Mary's Ontario Canada on May 18, 1876. On May 11 1886 his father with his family, came to Griggs County and settled on a homestead in the township of Tyrol on SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 14-147-59, where Alexander lived with his parents until Oct. 1906 when he bought the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 25-147-59;

On Dec. 23 1908 he was married to Miss Margaret McNab, with whom and one son, Duncan Alexander, he lives on the farm on Section 23.

Mr. Detwiller, in 1912, engaged in the growing of pure bred Guernsey cattle, being the first in the county to have a specialty of that breed.

Dybvik, Martin Olaus.
Ord. 1895, United Church, 1895-'04, '04 -

Born in Skatø, Bamle Kristiansand,
Aug 2, 1865, son of Johan Ludvig Ostensen and
Lovise Marie (born Larsson). He studied
with 3 private teachers, '81-'83; Hamar Sem.,
'84-'86 (Seminarist) Emigrated 1887, Attended
Chicago Theol. Sem. '89-'90; Red Wing Sem. '91-'93
(C.T.); U.C. Sem. '94. Pastor, Racine Wis. '95-'01;
Menominee, Mich. '01-'03; Mt Henry N.D. '04-'12;
Dazey N.D. 12 - . Married Talma A. Nelson in 1899.

Translated by M.P. from
Norse Luth Trest i Amer., 1914, page 309

EARLY DAYS in GRIGGS COUNTY
as related by Glen Dyson, Cooperstown.

In 1883 the train came to Cooperstown. The settlers then started to haul their grain to Cooperstown. Two teams were used; the grain was put into sacks, 25 sacks in each wagon. When they reached the river bluffs, one team was unhitched and hitched to the other wagon to pull over the hill as the load was so heavy. When they reached Cooperstown, there were 35 and 40 teams waiting to be unloaded.

A Mr. Kindred, who lived in Minnesota, owned quite a lot of land around the locality. In 1883 anyone could buy N.P.R.R.-land bonds for twenty-five cents on the dollar, trade these bonds for land and get par value for the bonds. In this way land could be bought for \$1.25 an acre. Mr. Kindred had come in before the surveyors and had picked out some of the best land for speculation. Later, he sold Sec. I, Sverdrup Tp. to Mr. Piatt and Sec. III to Mr. Newell.

In the early days in Riverside, we attended many dances in the homes. We went with the intention of staying all night. Each family would bring a lunch and have breakfast before starting for home.

Some of Glen Dyson's Scotch neighbors were : Andrew Park, Andrew Morgan, Angus Stewart, Lux Stone, George Stongsby, Charley Palfrey, three or four Saunders, and Atchisons. A Swede that lived north of his place was a Mr. Anderson. Mrs. Anderson was a great hand to read the Swedish dialect. The neighbors would often have her entertain them by reading off some Swedish dialect.

All the settlers went to the Sheyenne River to get their wood. Quite a few of them cut off of the government land. Mr. Kindred had a timber watchman so no one could steal the wood. The settlers got together on this and when the watchman went up the river, the men would get busy and haul the wood away. One man stood on guard to signal if the watchman appeared. When the settlers were asked where they got their wood they would say, "On Section 44 or on Section 45", meaning they picked it up along the Sheyenne River.

The winter of 1893 the snow was so deep a tunnel was made across the street at Cooperstown. Levite Norgard's place on Sec. 28, Washburn Tp. became snowed in that same winter. In order to get outside, Mr. Norgard had to crawl through the upstairs window.

July 4, 1883 was celebrated near Peddlers' Crossing.

Dec 9, 1954

Dear Mrs. Portenwell,

Florence sent me your letter with your questions, and I mislaid it and have been unable to find it but will try and answer as far as I remember. I have voted at about all the elections since 1888 and call quite a few things that happened during that time. My first experience on the election board was when we voted for the county seat of Steele county, there was 3 places printed on the ballot and you made a X after the place you preferred. Hope had been appointed county seat untill an election could be called.

Hope wanted to keep the county seat Sherburne being in the geographical center wanted it and Pickett being on R.R. saw way thought

2

they should have it, I do not remember the date. The polling in our district was in Mr Garches house on his claim west of Timely. I started out early in order to catch a ride and arrived just as the election was sworn in Mr Oxten Mr Ross and Mr Buttar had been appointed judges and young Mr Oxten and myself was appointed clerks, along toward noon the crowd began to gather, there was loud talk outside, men from Hope Ricket and Shusbrook were handing out cigars and licker and the crowd was getting more noisy every once and a while a bunch would come in the room was small and the smoke would be getting thicker and the smell would be getting stronger, we finally got three votes counted and results told, when a drunken agitator crowed in followed by a big crowd

yeeling that went right we are going to
take that box and count those balits over
and he crowed up to the table where the
box stood. then Mr Ross said hold on
men there is law in this country
any one touching that box is going
to get in trouble. At that some of the
more sober ceased their leader pulled
him out doors, and there was a lot of
loud talk out there, and I was told they
finily busted the leader into a wagon
halled him home put him to bed and
he didnt wake up all the next day.
That was the only time I was where licker
was used in excess, tho I was told of other
places, cegars was often past out, in early
days. After Dak become a stat in 1889, I then

there was quite a change, tho there were bootleggers and blind piggers, there was quite a change for the better, another change for the better was when the women were allowed to vote.

There hasnt been much change in the ballot they have always been printed by the county and sent out to the different precincts and spaces left so you could write in names if you wished. ^{ship ballots} the towns had names of office and you could write in who you wished. Once a young lawyer came out to our precinct from Hope and stayed all day and worked for his candidate one being asked why he was there, he said farmers didnt know enough to vote for a man that was capable of managing the business of the county we didnt like it and I dont think his eggs got a single vote. the county seat question wasnt settled till after the R. R. moved on to Aneta

5

A bill was passed by the Legislature making it necessary to locate a county seat on a R.R. where it is possible, a petition was circulated to move the County seat. Hope tried again but was too weak. Finally got it and Sherbrook became a ghost city.

I do not know if I have answered your questions or not my memory is not as good as it used to be. I remember things that happened a long time ago better than recent events. Many changes have been made since we struck N.D. 71 years ago. The younger don't realize what we have passed thru, the changes, the readjustment still going on. If I've written anything I hadn't ought to scratch it out, throw it away, if any to help me it.

We are now approaching the holiday season
I am sending out many cards nearly all
my old friends have passed on and I don't
belong to the modern class.

And now I wish to extend to you a
Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

And remember me to your brothers

Yours Truly Bill Dyer

Dec. 24, 1954

Dear Mrs Portuall,

I think I can answer your question in part just as they were told to me by a man that worked for Cooper at the time, and drove his team and halled voters to the poles in his precincts. Briggs Co. was organized in 81 and 82 as far as I know, and an election was held to locate Co seat and Co comishere. The town site contained only a grainery at that time. Hope wanted the Co seat so did Cope. The N. P. R. R. was ^{being} build- the R R from Sanburn to Cooperstown, there was suppose to be a law allowing rail riders to vote in a precinct where ever they hapend to be on election day. It hapened to be all the workers were working near Hamaford on That day, and Cooper had all his men and wagons out picking up men wher ever they

They were "all rail road workers, of course."
Hope was mad, Cooper got the county seat
and the books and records were kept in
the grainery ^{on town site} and 3 men slept there to look
after them. A while after ⁱⁿ winter 82 and 83 a
gang was organized in Hope and one mile
came to a homesteaders place on the river
and hired him to show them the way
to the grainery where the books were kept.
They broke in the door seized the records
and carried them to Hope. The leaders were
arrested but a settlement was made, by
which Briggs Co. was to give two rows
of townships of east side and take two rows
Townships of west side of trail and make
Little Co. I think you will see how it happened
there was more roads cast in a piece than
there were residence in the county. Maybe this
will help you straighten out a piece of history.

Respectfully. L. W. Dyer

2158 Sherman Ave.
Madison, Wisc.

12-31-54

Well Myrtle I dont know if I can help you much. If I could see you and talk to you I might be able to answer questions you would suggest. As for Frost I knew him quite well. Having lived by the side of him for two years, his wife and 2 boys were very nice, but he was a big man and full of wind. he could tell you how and what to do, but didnt seem to do much himself. he came from somewhere back in Mich. couldnt stand the cold. It was better some place else. The last I heard of him he was down in Arkansas. The man that told me about halting the railroaders to the ranch to vote was Sam Langford, he came from the same place in Mich. as the Barnards, hired out to Cooper at Sanburn, when he was moving in and worked for Cooper for several years.

Sam squinted on a claim 2 miles south of town and sent for his father. Who came with his family on the same train with the Barnards. Mr Barnard told me he bought firstclass tickets for himself and family. And Langford bought second-class tickets and they all read in the same coach. Sam's father filed on the same section with him. Now for the Barnards. I don't know if I can straighten that out or not. I worked for the Barnards in the fall of '86 and winter of '86 and '87. They were high ups then and spread it on pretty thick. They entertained 2 or 3 times a week. The high up would come out from ^{town} with horse and buggy. Mrs B - would run out all smiles, come right in my servants will put up your horse and maw a nite she ordered me to stay up till her guest was ready to go so as to kick up their horse for them. and often it was 11 or 12 o'clock. They had a governess to teach the kids

I was well acquainted with the man
that guided the trading party. And the
man that told me he drove the team
that hauled the R. Roders from near
Hanaford to Cooperstown, and the 3 men
that were sleeping in the granary at
the time of the raid

a hired girl, they ate in the dining room girl
waited on table and ate in the kitchen, and
set a table in the bunk house for the
servants. I was ofte hard up in those days and
had to take it "It was easy to see that Mr B.
wanted to get rid of his girls, she had got
rid of the two oldest Mary, C. had filed on a claim
that cornered on The Barnard Sec. She married
Smart and they lived there, (It was moved up
town has also the Washburn house) Lena P. married
a kind of land agent and clerk and built a house
(that Christ Balkin since owned) Smart moved to
Jamestown. I dont know what become of the
other fellow, I cant think of his name, the
youngest girl at that time was about 18 or 20 at that
time I wouldnt be sure tho I've heard it pronounce
ed many times must have been Minnie, I know

it wasent Mary or Lena, I never knew what she did. I know she was around there quite a while after her folks moved away. I was told she went back to Mich. to live with some of her folks, I never heard of her teaching, if we knew the date the Barnard taught in Hope perhaps we could tell which one it was, your letter says she was the first teacher, I always understood the girl at home when I worked there was the youngest I maybe mistaken

You might talk with Maynard Langford. he or one of his sisters might be able to enlighten you they might have heard thru some of his Aunts or grandparence.

Wish You Success

Respectfully

Ed Dyson