

John O. Klath

Born in Tiller County
near Trondhjem, Norway
the 18th of March, 1860.

Parents: Ole Johnson Klath
Kjersti Olson Klath

He came to America
in 1881 and settled at
Ishpeming, Michigan. While
there he spent four years
working in the mines. In
1885 he came to North Dakota
and homesteaded in Griggs
County.

He left Norway to seek his
fortune in the new country.

In 1887 he married Anna
Haakasen from Decorah, Iowa.
There were three children.
Only one - Albert survives and
lives on a farm in Steele
County.

He died in September 1900
on his farm in Steele Co.

Mrs. Porterville :

I'm sending a few facts
about John Klath that I gathered
last I was home. Mr. Klath
didn't live in Griggs County,
He just camped a few weeks
while he worked the land.
I hope this will be
of a little help to you.

Respectfully,
Edna Klath

Biography of Waldemar John Klubben
--Irvin Loge

Waldemar Johan Klubben was born near Bergen, Nordfjord, Norway, on February 26, 1847, by Soneve and Elling Klubben. His parents died when he was a young boy. He was brought up by his aunt until he was able to take care of himself. In this part of Norway fishing was the main living. He soon found out that he could not stand the sea as he would always get sick from it. He went on south of Bergen and later to Stavanger. He took up railroad work at the time the railroad was built from Stavanger to Egersund, a distance of about 50 miles. On June 9, 1878, he was married to Maria Pernilla Johanson in Stavanger. They settled down for housekeeping on Hoiland Station.

In the winter of 1880-1881 many of the neighbors became interested in America. They thought that they could get free land and be more independent in America. On April 10, he together with about 20 neighbors left Norway for Granite Falls. After sailing a few days the propellor broke and the ship had to be hauled in to St. John for repair. It took about 10 days to repair the ship. This delayed them so much that the families arrived about the same time as they did. As no land was to be found near Granite Falls the next thing was to try and gather up some machinery and a team of oxen.

They drove across from Granite Falls to Benson, Minn. They were not able to get a stock car but had to take a wheat car. This was not very handy and when they arrived at Fargo an ox had gotten his horns between some boards and managed to commit suicide. They buried him near the railroad track. Arriving at Fargo they drove across and settled in Sverdrup 145, section 26, Range 58, Swen Loge living in one room and Mr. Klubben in the other. They had built their house across the section line as they did not get settled before June 12. Someone told them that they could not break later than June 1 so they had only 5 acres the first year. The families were left at Granite Falls at Christ Aarestad's until a house was built. On July 4 the families left Granite Falls for Valley City. They were taken across the country in wagons to their new homes which consisted of sod houses. When it rained real hard an umbrella was used in the house in order to keep dry. They soon built a good sized log house. They hauled their wood from the Sheyenne river about 1 mile away. Valley City was the nearest town to get provisions. They could not go very often. It was about 35 miles. One trip will never be forgotten. The mosquitoes were awful. They spent one night on the prairie in a new house where there were no windows or doors.

The first fall all the men went to Valley City to take in the threshing in order to make some money to keep them through the long and stormy winter. One thing they had plenty of was prairie fires. They always came from the south and would always come either in the spring or fall. Mr. Klubben has been a hard worker and is yet able to be around and do quite a few things.

He is still living on the old homestead with his oldest son, Edward Klubben. Albert, the youngest son, lives about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the old place. He has the other half of the farm. The girls who are living are Mrs.

Biography of Waldemar John Klubben
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John Askelson, Aneta, N. Dak., Mrs. John Loge, Cooperstown, N. Dak., Mrs. Swen Haaland, Cooperstown, N. Dak., Bertha Klubben, Minneapolis, Minn. Three girls died at a young age.

Mrs. Klubben died April 28, 1919, and was buried at the Saron Free Church of which Mr. Klubben is a member. Most of his neighbors have passed away and new ones have taken their places. Martin A. Ueland, and Lars Johnson are about the only ones left.

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Biography of Waldemore Klubben
--Eleanor Askelson

The western coast of Norway has many narrow fjords which have been made by the worn down land sinking beneath the sea level. Near one of these fjords, this particular one called Nordfjord, near Bergen, lived Elling and Sønnera Klubben. To this worthy couple were born four children--Lars, Eva, Waldemore and Brita. Waldemore, of whom this story is written, was born February 26, 1847. He was five years old when his father died and nine when his mother died, after which he went to live with his aunt. However, he began to make a living for himself at an early age.

As this part of Norway offers little in the line of agriculture due to the uneven and rocky land, the chief occupation of the people was fishing. After repeated attempts Waldemore found that he could not stand the sea, as he always suffered from attacks of sea-sickness. This made it necessary for him to find another way to make his living. He went farther south where a railroad was being built from Stavanger to Egersund, a distance of 50 miles, and here Mr. Klubben found work. Many men were employed here as it was very slow and difficult work building through the mountains.

On June 9, 1878 he was married to Marie Pernila Johansen and lived at Hoiland station three years. While they were there, two children were born to them, Elisa and Susanne.

Although very successful in railroad work, winning confidence and promotion, Mr. Klubben could see no future for himself in railroad work, so he came to the conclusion he better seek his fortune in America, as many of his friends were doing.

On April 10, 1881, he, together with about twenty neighbors, left Norway for England where there was a ship enroute for America. Granite Falls, Minnesota was to be their destination. Just as they were ready to leave Norway, the children got the whooping cough, so the women and children had to remain until the children had recovered, while the men proceeded on the long and tiresome journey. Things went fairly well until they came near New Foundland when the propeller on the ship broke and they were out on the ocean for four days before help came. This help was in the form of a stock ship which pulled them into St. John, New Foundland. Many ships seemed to pass by but did not offer help. They stayed at St. John 10 days, and from there they went to New York; then overland by railroad to Granite Falls, Minnesota.

Arriving here they met friends and old acquaintances and rested about two weeks. They were again reunited with their families who arrived from Norway shortly after the men, since the men had been delayed. They left their families in Granite Falls, while they went to look for a suitable location, (the land around Granite Falls being taken). Supplying themselves with wagons, oxen, etc., they drove to Benson, Minnesota. Here they loaded their possessions on a wheat car and started out for the Dakota Territory. When they reached Fargo, one of the oxen had died and they buried it here. This was not a very encouraging beginning but nevertheless they went on to Valley City where they unloaded their possessions and were soon on their way in covered wagons bound for Devils Lake.

Biography of Waldemore Klubben
--Eleanor Askelson

Coming as far as Sverdrup township on June 8, 1881, twelve miles southeast from the present site of Cooperstown, they found a good deal of land that had not been filed on. Tired of their long and tedious journey, they decided to settle here. They made a large colony. Some chose to live by the Sheyenne River while others chose the level prairies. Having decided where to live, they went to Valley City to file on the land. The land Mr. Klubben took was in Section 26, Range 58, Sverdrup township. The land was not surveyed until that summer.

Here the real pioneer life began. The first house which was of sod, was built on the line between two quarter sections of land, the Klubben family had one room and the Swen Loge family the other. On July 6, 1881, they went to Valley City to get their families, who had remained in Granite Falls for five weeks. Mr. Klubben and family lived in the sod house for three years, when they built a log house. The logs for the house were taken from the Sheyenne River which was a mile away.

Having been advised by neighbors not to break after June 1st, five acres was all Klubben broke the first year. He had only one ox but the neighbors let him use one of theirs. His grain was cleaned and seeded by hand. Christian Lee had a reaper and he cut the grain for all who did not have any other way. R. C. Cooper had a threshing machine and threshed all the grain around there. Mr. Klubben remembers that one year he did not have his grain threshed till 14 days before Christmas. Wheat was the main crop which yielded from 20 to 25 bushels to the acre. They also raised a little oats.

Their nearest town was Valley City, which was thirty miles away. They would make a trip in the fall and bring back enough provisions for the whole winter. It took three days to make the round trip with oxen. Usually two or three would go and bring back provisions for themselves and the rest. Some of the company would walk to Valley City to get the mail for all of them.

Mr. Klubben's nearest neighbors were Swen Loge, Martin Ueland, Betual, Carl and Lars Herigstad, Swen Lunde, Ola Westley, Ola Stokka, Tobias Thime and Andrew Watne.

Hardly a year went by unless prairie fires visited them either in the spring or fall of the year and sometimes both in the fall and spring.

Large bands of Indians moved across the country. Although they never molested them, the pioneers always lived in dread of them; especially the women who were left at home when the men were obliged to leave as they did in the fall, when they went to Valley City to help thresh, thereby earning a little money to help supply their needs.

The winters were very severe with lots of snow and terrible blizzards. The summers were subjected to rain storms. Often during one of these rain storms the people, while in their houses, had to use umbrellas to protect themselves from the rain. Usually after a rain everything had to be taken out and dried.

Biography of Waldemore Klubben

--Eleanor Askelson *granddaughter*

The fuel used was only wood which was brought from the Sheyenne River.

These were hard times indeed, but the people were young and full of hope for the future. Things were gradually getting better. In 1883 railroad was built to Cooperstown, and oxen were replaced with horses, and more necessary machinery was bought.

Mr. Klubben has been a hard worker and is yet able to be around and do quite a few things. Lately, however, he has been failing, so his long life of usefulness may soon be at an end.

Mrs. Klubben died April 28, 1919 and was buried at the Saron Free Church of which Klubben is a member.

Most of his first neighbors have passed away and new ones have moved in. Martin Ueland and Lars Johnson are about the only ones left. Andrew Watne has returned to Norway.

Mr. Klubben is still living on the old homestead with his oldest son, Edward. Albert, the youngest son, is living about one-half mile from the old place, has the other half of the farm.

The names of his descendents are: Albert and Edward Klubben, Mrs. Swen Haaland, Mrs. John Loge and Mrs. John Askelson, all of Cooperstown and Bertha Klubben of Minneapolis, besides three daughters who are dead. He has eighteen grandchildren of which the writer is one.

Biography of Waldemar John Klubben
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The pioneer's parents names were Elling and Soneve Klubben. His father died when he was five years old and his mother died when he was nine years old. He stayed at his Aunt's until he was able to support himself. The name of the pioneer is Waldemar John Klubben. He was born in 1847, February 26. He was born in Nordfjaard, near Bergen, Norway. Bergen was the closest town, but there was a store closer than Bergen where they went for their provisions.

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They tried to get land in Minnesota but there was not very much there and they heard that there was quite a bit in North Dakota so they came here.

They left Norway April 10, 1881. When they were ready to leave the children got the whooping cough so the women folks had to wait, but the men went. They had to go to England to get on the ship that went to America. They planned on going to New York but after they had been out on the ocean a few days the propeller broke and a stock ship pulled them into St. Johns, Newfoundland. They had to stay there ten days while the ship was being repaired. Then they went to New York. They stayed there for a while and then they took the train to Granite Falls, Minnesota. They stayed at Christian Aarestad's. The men had so much trouble that the women folks came to Granite Falls about the same time as the men. They all stayed at Christian Aarestad's. The men stayed two weeks at Christian Aarestad's. While there they bought oxen and covered wagons. The women folks stayed five weeks in Granite Falls while the men went before so they could build houses before the women folks came. The men took the train to Fargo and drove up the rest of the way. While in Fargo one of the oxen put its head in the door and killed itself so they had to borrow one from one of the men that had three. The women folks left Granite Falls the fourth of July. They took the train to Valley City where they were met by the men in covered wagons. They reached their homes the ninth of July. Klubben came to North Dakota June 12, 1881.

They had planned on going to Devils Lake, but they had been south Valley City looking for land, they did not find any that they liked so they started to go on their way to Devils Lake, and on the way they saw all this land. They thought it looked good and they were tired from their long journey so they stopped here. He took up the land in Sverdrup township in Range 58, and Section 26.

Their first house was a sod shanty which Klubben and Swen Loge built together on the line between their farms. They lived in it for three years and then they built a log house. They had a sod barn.

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go and come back. Many times they walked to Valley City for their mail. Klubben's nearest neighbors were Swen Loge, Martin Ueland, and Betuel Herigstad.

Klubben had a plough and one oxen. He had to borrow one oxen from the neighbors. He had to sow the the grain by hand and clean the grain by hand in winter. Christian Lee had a reaper and he cut all the grain that there was around there but they had to tie it by hand. R. G. Cooper had a threshing machine and he threshed all the grain around. Klubben had his grain threshed fourteen days before Christmas. The only crops they raised were wheat and oats. They averaged from 20 to 25 bushels to the acre.

The only fuel they had was wood they had to chop themselves. They got it from the Sheyenne River.

There were snow drifts higher than the barn sometimes. They had to go through a trap door in the roof of the barn and they had to dig tunnels. There was sure to be a fire either in the spring or fall. Once the house just about burned the fire was so close. In the summer time when it rained they had to sit with an umbrella over their heads and after the rain was over they had to take everything out and dry. In the fall the men went down to Valley City and worked during threshing so as to earn some money to buy provisions for the winter.

One thing they will never forget was all the mosquitoes. There were so many mosquitoes, and they could get into the house because there were no windows or doors or floors, so they built a smudge right on the floor.

Mr. Klubben was married to Maria Pernila Johnson, June 9, 1878, in Stavanger, Norway. Mrs. Klubben died April 28, 1919. His descendants are Mrs. John Askelson, Aneta, N. Dak., Mrs. John Loge, Cooperstown, N. Dak., Mrs. Swen Holland, Cooperstown, N. Dak., Bertha Klubben, Minneapolis, Minnesota, Mr. Edward Klubben, Cooperstown, N. Dak., Mr. Albert Klubben, Cooperstown, N. Dak., and Inga, Karen, and Margaret Klubben are deceased.

Klubben now lives on the old homestead with his eldest son, Edward Klubben.

PIONEER BIOGRAPHY

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--Eleanor Askelson

EMIL KROGSGAARD
by Elbjorg Krogsgaard.

Emil Krogsgaard was born June 10, 1859 in Hedemark Norway twenty-one miles from Hamar. His parents were Even and Johanna Krogsgaard. There were four boys and one girl in the family and four of them had to find a new home when of age. Mr. Krogsgaard chose America where, he had been told, it was easy to make a living.

The early pioneers of his own nationality already here was the main reason for his coming to North Dakota. Starting from Filmore County Minn., where the first stop was made after coming to the U.S., he went by rail to Valley City and then traveled on foot to where he is now living. He arrived here the last part of March 1882 and took up land. In 1883 he filed on it.

His land was located in Bald Hill township Section 14. He bought a quarter of section 23 in 1888. Mr. Krogsgaard worked in Valley City the winter of 1882-82.

The first house was a frame house covered on the outside with sod. Provisions were obtained from Knud Thompson as a store had just been started by him in Cooperstown. Some of his neighbors here the year before brought their supplies from Valley City.

The near neighbors were Mathew Fjelstad, Andrew Benson, Andre Aarestad, Frithiof Greenland, and Christian Lee.

The first and second years after taking up land he hired breaking. The third year he bought two oxen, a plow and a seeder and put in the crop himself. Later he bought two more oxen. The crop put in was all wheat except a few potatoes for eating. The crops were good but the prices were very poor. Fuel was picked up down by the river.

The weather was fair most of the time especially the first years. However some bad storms were experienced. January 1888 there was a big snow storm. In 1896 the dug-out for the oxen snowed over. Water for the oxen had to be lowered in a bucket through a hole sawed in the roof.

One year a prairie fire destroyed the whole crop when it burned the wheat stacks. The house escaped because it was on the other side of the railroad which acted as a fire-break.

Mr. Krogsgaard was married ~~in~~ Feb. 2, 1898, at Milwaukee Wis. to Bergine Wold Mrs. Krogsgaard was also an immigrant from Norway. ago

The descendants are Edgar and Mabel of Cooperstown; Mrs Otto Therkelson, Chic/Lulu, Chicago; Lief who died when a baby; Elbjorg and Alice of Cooperstown.

Written about 1927

ERIL KROGSGAARD

by

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Written about 1927.

PIONEER BIOGRAPHY
Randolph Knutson

The name of the parents of the pioneer was Reinert Knudsen and Engaborg. Name of young pioneer is Randolph Knudsen, but the name Knudsen has been changed to Knutson for English pronunciation.

He was born in Norway the twenty third of September in 1884. He was born in Egersund. He came to North Dakota because he thought he could prosper better here than in Norway. His exact date when he came to North Dakota was June 11, 1904. He worked at Hans Helland's when he came to North Dakota. It was in Bryan Township and he lived in a frame house just like we do now. Their nearest town was Binford and it took three hours to go to town. They went to town about once a week.

The name of the nearest neighbor was Anton Miller.

His machinery was just like we have now but they had no tractors. They had about five or six teams and there were horses to work with. The early crops were wheat, oats, barley, and corn, and they got 15 to 25 bushels to the acre.

Their fuel was wood and coal from the woods along the rivers and coal from the coal mines of North Dakota.

Some particular snow storm was once when they had been over to my uncle's place. There came up an awful storm. When they reached the gate they could not see the house. They had two quite good horses but they were ~~not~~ very good horses. Papa tried to turn the horses but they would not go where he turned them so he let them go where they pleased, so they started to run, in a little while they were at home. The horses were standing in front of the barn door.

He married Miss Julia Aslakson the 15 of October in Cooperstown.

The pioneers are Mr. Randolph Knutson and Mrs. Randolph Knutson. The names of all the children are Miss Luella Knutson, Miss Ruby Knutson, Irving Knutson, Raymond Knutson, Harriet Elenor Knutson, Phyllis Delores Knutson, Wilfred Clifford Knutson, Eunice Helen Elaine Knutson.

--Ruby M. O. Knutson

Biography of Randolph Knutson
--Ruby M. O. Knutson

The name of the parents of the pioneer was Reinert Knudsen and Engaborg. Name of young pioneer is Randolph Knudsen, but the name Knudsen has been changed to Knutson for English pronunciation.

He was born in Norway the twenty-third of September in 1864. He was born in Egersund. He came to North Dakota because he thought he would prosper better here than in Norway. His exact date when he came to North Dakota was June 11, 1904. He worked at Hans Helland's when he came to North Dakota. It was in Bryan Township, and he lived in a frame house just like we do now. Their nearest town was Binford and it took three hours to go to town. They went to town about once a week.

The name of the nearest neighbor was Anton Miller.

His machinery was just like we have now but they had no tractors. They had about five or six teams and they were horses to work with. The early crops were wheat, oats, barley, and corn, and they got 15 to 25 bushels to the acre. Their fuel was wood and coal from the woods along the rivers and coal from the coal mines of North Dakota.

Some particular snow storm was once when they had been over to my uncle's place. There came up an awful storm. When they reached the gate they could not see the house. They had two quite good horses but they were very good horses. Papa tried to turn the horses but they would not go where he turned them so he let them go where they pleased, so they started to run in a little while they were at home. The horses were standing in front of the barn door.

He married Miss Julia Aslakson the 15th of October in Cooperstown. The pioneers are Mr. Randolph Knutson and Mrs. Randolph Knutson. The names of all the children are Miss Luella Knutson, Miss Ruby Knutson, Irving Knutson, Raymond Knutson, Harriet Eleanor Knutson, Phyllis Delores Knutson, Wilfred Clifford Knutson, Eunice Helen Elaine Knutson.

PIONEER BIOGRAPHY

Randolph Knutson

by Ruby M. O. Knutson

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CHRISTINE AUSTAD married Charles Krantz
Mother of Mrs Nels Lunde

Christine Austad was born on February 16, 1857 in Indherred, North Trondjem County, Norway. Her parents were Ane Bergethe Austad and Mikal P. Austad. When she was nineteen she left Norway and came to America. She had heard so much of America and wished to see more of the world. She gives the following account of her journey from Norway to Crisco Iowa:

"I left my home April 26, 1876. I arrived at Liverpool, England April 13. We remained there ten days because we were too late for the first ship and had to wait for the next. We were fourteen days on the journey from Liverpool to New York on account of a storm at sea. We stayed at Ellis Island one day and were vaccinated. I came to Crisco, Iowa the 20 of May. Here I lived for 5 years."

On the eighth of May 1879, Christine married Charles Krantz. They decided to go to North Dakota because there was so much vacant land and it was easy to get. The next day, accompanied by her brother Lewis Austad and his wife Elsie, they set out to secure homesteads. Mrs. Krantz continues her account concerning the trip from Crisco to North Dakota:

"A man by the name of Thompson had two teams and wagons. He was also going west to get himself a home and we went in company with him. We had a covered wagon in which we rode in the daytime and where we slept at night. The other wagon carried our trunks and what little we owned. We didn't go very far each day for the road was so very poor and many times in the day we were stuck fast in a slough or other wet places and we had to be pulled out. We made all our own meals on the way, which took us five weeks. We had plenty to eat for the men shot ducks and rabbits and they fished many kinds of good fish. We rode along the shore of the Mississippi for many days. At one

place we had to cross to the other side on a ferry. The horses, wagons and everything were taken at once and the river was over a half mile wide. After this we traveled quite far until we came to Fargo. At that time there were only a few houses and two stores on Front Street. Each of us bought dress goods which cost five cents a yard for the best calico. We stayed there a day and then we drove ten miles out and stopped over night. The next morning we went to the Sheyenne River and stayed there for a short time until we knew where we should settle. Elsie and I remained there while the men rode around and looked for land. We had our wagon in a grove of trees and we heard the wolves howl during the night. We had little to eat but we found a family where we bought bread and milk. When the men returned they went to Fargo and bought food. It was a fifty mile drive. My husband then bought a pair of oxen and little sled upon which they loaded the food. It took them a day and a night on this journey.

In the meantime we heard of a norwegian family living by Maple River. It was over twenty miles and not a house could be seen. The families name was Thor Mosted and on Sunday the men went to see them and they greatly wished to have us come and stay there until we found land. We went over and were well taken care of. The men returned to Fargo and each took a quarter section of land two miles from the Maple River. It was very large at that time and full of all kinds of fish. I especially remember that one day my husband came home with fifteen large fish.

We bought an old wagon without a box with only a board to sit on. We drove to Casselton and bought a stove for \$16. We also purchased all sorts of pans, kettles, a boiler and many other things. We bought boards and set over the stove. There I cooked for a long time.

We used logs from near the Sheyenne River for fuel. Later we paid one dollar for a load of oak wood. We slept in the covered wagon. Charles ploughed up twelve acres of land with two oxen. I went with him and dug holes and dropped corn in the sod but it did not ripen. In the fall we built a little house twelve by twelve feet. We put sod around the whole house and it was very warm. The stable was of only sod. He made board chairs and a bed. I believe there were a thousand nails in that bed. He hauled enough wood to last all winter. We bought flour, pork, and other necessities so that we had enough to last the whole winter. At that time we bought twenty six packages of Arbuckle coffee for two dollars. We were kept at home during that winter because it stormed and snowed nearly every day. But during all this time we had our prayer meetings in the evenings and sometimes in the day, and so we lived in close relationship with the Master.

The next summer we had our first real church meeting, with Pastor Torde from Fargo, at Thor Mostuls. He drove with an old horse and buggy. It took him many days on the journey. Where we had settled there was no prospect for either church or school.

My brother came up from Iowa and got a homestead five miles from where Endawlin is at present which then was only a large lake where we went to fish. Later Sheldon was built, about five miles east of my permanent home.

We lived on our first quarter of land for two years. The 13 of September, 1881 our first child, Anne, was born. She was six weeks old when we moved on our first homestead. We had to be on our land the first of November. We could not start until the third. On the journey the baby cried so much that we stopped twice to get warm. When we were twelve miles from our destination we were caught in a severe blizzard. My husband had to take the baby inside his buffalo

coat and lead the oxen while I sat in the wagon. At ten o'clock in the evening we came to my brother's place. We were almost frozen for there had been no house to stop at for these twelve miles. The day after went to our land. Here I lived for thirty years. The following winter was very lonesome because it stormed continually. The house was very cold for we did not have time to fix it up in the fall. When it stormed the stable would be nearly covered with snow and Charles had to chop a hole in the roof to get hay to the cattle. Once the snow was twelve feet deep over the well and the cattle had nothing to drink for three days. We had no sickness during the winter so it passed swiftly.

The first machinery we had was a McCormick reaper. We bound the grain by hand with straw. In 1880 we bought a self binder, instead of twine we used steel thread to bind with. Our first drag was made like a "V". For six years we used four oxen. We raised mostly wheat which was seventy-five cents a bushel, barley, and oats which was twenty cents a bushel.

We received word the Pastor Bale from Kindred would come and hold services in the homes. The first was held at Elif Nordhagen's home. At this meeting my baby was baptized. We formed a congregation and it grew very fast. We also formed a Ladies Aid Society. When we met we brought all the children and remained all day. We had both dinner and supper there. It was as though we were all brothers and sisters. A schoolhouse was built one-half mile east of our home. Here we had both school and church. Our first teacher was Helga Homme.

That winter so many new homes were built on the prairies and we always went to visit the people and find out who they were and ask them to come to our services. Our closest neighbors were Mr. and Mrs. Peter Shelper and Mrs. Smith."

In 1893 Charles Krantz died and his widow was left with five small children to support, the youngest being one year of age.

Her descendants are: Mrs. Gust Olson, Hankinson, N. Dak., daughter Jewell, Mr. Herman Krantz (deceased) Dazey, N. Dak., daughter Phyllis, Mr. Carl Krantz, Los Angeles, California, daughter Betty Joyce, Mrs. Nels Lunde, Cooperstown, N. Dak., daughters Eunice, Mayvis, Lorraine, Mrs. Frank Drey, Watkins, Minnesota, daughter Dolores.

Mrs. Krantz is now living in Enderlin, North Dakota.

Biography of Emil Krogsgaard
--Elbjorg Krogsgaard

Emil Krogsgaard was born June 10, 1859 in Hedemark, Norway, 21 miles from Hamar. His parents were Even and Johanna Krogsgaard.

There were four boys and one girl in the family and four of them had to find a new home when of age. Mr. Krogsgaard chose America where, he had been told, it was easy to make a living.

The early pioneers of his own nationality already here was the main reason for his coming to North Dakota.

Starting from Finmore County, Minnesota where the first stop was made after coming to the United States, he went by rail to Valley City and then travelled on foot to where he is now living. He arrived here the last part of March, 1882 and took up land. In 1883 he filed on it.

This land was located in Ball Hill township, section 14. He bought a quarter of section 23 in 1888. Mr. Krogsgaard worked in Valley City during the winter of 1882 and '83.

The first house was a frame house covered on the outside with Dakota brick (sod).

Provisions were obtained from Knut Thompson as a store had just been started by him in Cooperstown. Some of the neighbors here the year before brought supplies from Valley City.

The nearest neighbors were Mathias Fjelstad, Andrew Benson, Andre Aarestad, Frithiof Greenland and Christian Lee.

The first and second years after taking up land, he hired breaking. The third year he bought two oxen, a plow and a seeder and put in the crop himself. Later he bought two more oxen.

The crop put in was all wheat except a few potatoes for eating. The crops were good, but the prices were very poor. Fuel was picked up down by the river.

The weather was fair most of the time especially the first years. However, some bad storms were experienced. In January '88 there was a big snow storm. In '96 the dugout for the oxen snowed down. Water for the oxen had to be lowered in a bucket through a hole sawed in the roof.

One year a prairie fire destroyed the whole crop when it burned the wheat stacks. The house escaped because it was on the other side of the railroad which acted as a fire break.

Mr. Krogsgaard was married February 2, 1898 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin to Bergine Wold. Mrs. Krogsgaard was also an immigrant from Norway.

The descendants are Edgar and Mable of Cooperstown; Mrs. Otto Therkelson of Chicago; Lulu of Chicago; Leif who died when a baby; Elbjorg and Alice of Cooperstown.

The pioneer still lives on the land he bought in 1888 which is located 5 miles south of Cooperstown.