

Luellen Ladbury

*By Myrtle Bemis (Porterville)*

Luellen Ladbury was born April 25, 1825, at Inkbury, Westershire, England. He was the younger son of a wealthy man. But the English law of inheritance threw him on his own resources. He was with Sir Charles Mordant for twelve years. Before coming to America he was gamekeeper at Warwick castle. When the property changed hands the old servants were discharged, and he came to America in 1858. After a voyage of twelve days and three hours he, with his family, arrived at Blenheim, North Oxford, Canada, where they lived for five years. Then they moved to Michigan, where they lived eighteen years.

In the early spring of 1879 Hubbel Pierce, a neighbor came to see the land in Dakota. He wrote back that wild peas grew here--a fact which Mr. Ladbury considered a sign that the land was fertile. In July of that year he came to see for himself. He returned to Michigan, and in the spring of 1881, after selling his goods at auction, left for Dakota, where he arrived April 9, 1881.

The first house was a shanty banked with sod, while the stable was made of logs. Rumors of blizzards and hard winters had come to them while in Michigan. Accordingly a large supply of fuel was prepared. The winter of 1881-1882 fulfilled all prophecies, and in order to keep warm, the family burned part of the sod with which the house was banked. Mr. Ladbury says that the use of peat in England gave him the idea.

When Mr. Ladbury came he brought horses and some machinery with him. He bought a wire binder at Valley City for \$325. This he had used only a short time when it was destroyed in a runaway. He then bought a twine binder, for which he paid \$200. The Ladbury family lived on the farm until 1906, when the farm was sold and they moved to Cooperstown.

State Historical Society of North Dakota - Vol. 2



Land, Iver Bernhard Everson  
Ord 1900 - Free church - 1900 -

Born in Vemundvik, Indre Namdalen,  
Trondhjem on June 23, 1867, the son of  
Iver Paulsen P. and Bereth Johanne (born  
Thomassen) Emigrated 1885, Attended  
Augsburg Sem. 1887-1890, 1897-1900 (C.T.)  
Pastor Hallock, Minn. 1900-1904; Aneta N.D., 05-1911;  
Lucky Lake, Sask 1911-.

Married Anne Marie Hoff <sup>in 1892</sup> who died in 1909.  
Married Carda O'Hara, 1910 -

Translated by M.T. from

Norse Luth. Prest i. Amer. 1914, page 368



Langehaug, Lars

Ord. 1896 - Hanges synode 1896 -

Born in Idemsedal, Hallingdal, Kristiania,  
March 28, 1867, son of Kristen D. L. and Barbro L.  
(born Kärkebo). Emigrated 1887. Attended  
Red Wing Sem, '89-'96 (C.T.) Pastor Sioux City Ia,  
1896-'97; Bottineau N.D. 1897-1903; Sharon N.D.  
1903 - District visitor '06-'09, 1911-1913 -  
Married Ellen Lovina Anderson, 1896

Translated by M.P. from

Norse Luth Prest. i Amer. 1912 - page 326



Alfred Edgar Langford

By Oscar D. Purinton, Clerk and Historian of the Old Settlers' Association.

Alfred Edgar Langford, son of Samuel B. and Hannah Langford, was born at Sombra Ontario Canada, June 28, 1873. He came to Griggs County with his parents in July 1881. They settled on section 6 Sverdrup township.

Here he lived with his parents until he grew to manhood, when he began farming for himself.

He was married on Nov 6th 1907 to Miss Mary Jenkins. He, with his wife and three daughters, Dorothy, Helen and Evelyn, now live on the old Homestead, prosperous and happy. (About 1915)



## JOHN HERBERT LANGFORD

John Herbert Langford was born in Ontario, Canada, Aug. 27, 1871. His parents, Hannah and Samuel Langford were born in England. In the Langford family history, Baron or Lord Langford traces the line back to Edward the Second.

The pioneer's father and oldest brother, Samuel?, came to Dakota from Michigan in the spring of 1881, and Mr. Langford filed on a pre-emption in what is now Sverdrup township. The brother soon went to work for Mr. R.C. Cooper, thus helping in a financial way. Mr. Langford walked to Valley City that spring and bought a team of oxen. They were not broke and he had quite a time driving them home, fifty miles, often wading in water to his waist.

*During*  
P<sup>t</sup> the summer of 1881, Samuel Langford, Sr. hauled lumber from Sanborn and built a house 14' by 20'. He put in double sash windows with glass panes 10'' by 8''. Many of the shanties on the prairie did not have glass panes. Mr. Langford did the required amount of breaking that summer and was ready to seed some grain the following spring.

In August 1881 Mrs. Langford brought the rest of the family-eight children- to join her husband and oldest son. The pioneer of the story was then ten years old and well remembers with a thrill the long trip. They came from St. Clair, Mich. to Duluth, by boat, and from Duluth to Sanborn by train. With them Mrs. Langford brought their household goods to furnish the shanty; also a thoroughbred short horn cow; the same strain has been kept on the farm during all these years. She also brought about twenty chickens.

At Sanborn the father met them and into the two wagons was loaded the family, household goods and chickens;. With the cow tied on behind, they started on what seemed to them a long journey. They went as far as the present Rogers, and when night came, they turned the oxen loose, and made their beds under the wagons. The next they drove to



Bald Hill Creek. At night they had to build a good fire to drive the mosquitos away. The following day they reached their new prairie home.

During that summer the pioneer made many trips to Sanborn with his father and drove a team of oxen to haul the lumber to build the buildings on the <sup>garage</sup> Bernard homestead--near their own. Many a night they slept under the wagons while the coyotes howled. They often saw antelopes in large herds on the prairie.

The first winter in Dakota was very warm. Some <sup>wheat</sup> ~~seed~~ was seeded in February. The first part of March 1882 snow came and they saw their first real Dakota blizzard. The snow stayed until the middle of April. For a few years following this period it was called the "dry spell of the eighties". Many of the new settlers became discouraged and left, some returning to the eastern states. Most of the settlers had faith in the new country and stayed.

The farm machinery was very crude; it consisted of a walking plow, a harrow and a wagon. The first seed was seeded by hand and harrowed in. The nights were cool in those days and the lakes were filled with water; this caused heavy dews so they had some crops and the quality of the grain was good.

The winter blizzards usually lasted three days. The afternoon of the third day the sun would come out, the wind <sup>would</sup> go down and the settlers could venture out to feed their stock. One day <sup>after</sup> ~~after~~ a storm, Mr. Langford not being able to see, in the storm, while going out to do the chores, realized he was on top of his little barn. The barn, as most of the early barns, was made of poles, banked on the sides. Over the poles on top, it was covered with straw.

The cow went dry the first winter so the only milk they



had was given to them by a neighbor, J.N.Brown. The milk was set in pans, and when the cream was skimmed off, it was frozen and brought home in blocks.

Although the houses were small, there was always room for one more. No shanty was too crowded to house a stranger. The social affairs were not society gatherings. Every one welcomed a neighbor and each felt on an equal <sup>footing</sup> with the other. The latch string was always out.

In the fall the settlers went to Sanborn for their winter supply of provisions. The kinds of meat bought were salt pork or corned beef. Very few could afford to buy butter, so syrup was used. Just the necessary things were bought, and there was no assurance that <sup>another</sup> ~~the~~ trip could be made during the winter. Greendale Sch. dist.

The first schoolhouse built in ~~Overdrup~~ <sup>Suendrup</sup> township was built on what is now Sec. 31. (This school district was then nine miles square). Later this schoolhouse was moved to the southeast quarter of Sec. 6 of what is now Overdrup township and is known as the Langford School. The pioneer, and all his sisters and brothers, got their education in this school. Later, three of the pioneer's children attended this school and still later, his grandchildren attended this same school. one term. <sup>(1936)</sup> This last summer it was repaired, repainted and is in quite good condition.

The first English church was a tent, furnished by R.C. Cooper. Rev. Rockwell of the Congregational denomination, was the preacher. Later services were held in the Cooper home. When Cooperstown was started, the Congregational Church was the first church built.

Samuel Langford, Sr. was a practicing veterinary, so the pioneer J.H. Langford, with the advice of his father, took charge of the farm. These were hard times. Farmers found it necessary to buy machinery and the machinery dealers ~~were~~ <sup>were</sup> anxious about the future



welfare of the farmers ~~to sell~~<sup>sold</sup> to them on time. Store bills mounted up; things were bought and too easily charged and when fall came, most of the bills could not be paid. Interest was added to the bills that could not be met and the pioneer well remembers when he dreaded to see a top buggy drive into his yard, as he feared it would be a collector, as few other people could afford a top buggy in those times.

However, about this time the farmers broke up more land. Frequent rains were plentiful. Times began to improve. People found the shanty too small so they built better homes. They planted trees and made plans to beautify the homesteads. The big steam threshing machine soon became a necessity and six o'clock heard the whistle of the old steam engine calling the men to work. Horse teams took the place of the oxen. Elevators were being built to handle the grain from the west. In 1891 there was a wonderful crop. Those <sup>who</sup> ~~who~~ were fortunate <sup>enough</sup> ~~to~~ <sup>had</sup> their grain all threshed in the fall ~~had~~ field yields ~~of~~ <sup>of</sup> fifty bushels to the acre; but there were not enough threshing machines in the country for such a "bumper" crop. Mr. Langford tells of threshing all fall with Fred William's machine. The snow came early and it was very cold; they threshed when they had to take the outside from the shock and thresh the inside of the shock, as the snow made the outside too wet. On Thanksgiving Day it was 40 degrees below zero. Then they threshed that day on the Zimmerman farm, Mrs. Zimmerman gave the men a grand turkey dinner when they came in at night. After the dinner was over and the dishes washed they took the tables outside and the men spread their blankets on the floor as it was too cold for them to sleep in the straw stack, as was the custom in those days.

Most of the pioneers liked to hunt. To the pioneer, J.H. Langford, it was fun to bring home all the geese he could carry. The drumming of the prairie chickens was music to him in the spring.



On December 5, 1901 John Herbert Langford married Bertha Sansburn at St. Marys, Ontario, Canada. They were married at the home of her mother in Breckenridge, Minn. by the Rev. A.J. Lidstone of the M.E. church. To them has been born three children, Nellie (Mrs. L.C. Clausen of Minot, N.D.) Gladys, (Mrs. K.M. Curtis of Karnak, N.D.) and John G. Langford of Grand Forks. They have five grand children.

J.H. Langford is one of a family of ten children; his two brothers, Samuel and Alfred live on the same section as himself, namely on Sec. 6 of Sverdrup Tp. Mrs. Kuhn of Honolulu, Mrs. Bertie Houghton of Cooperstown, Mrs. Edwin Burling of New York city, Mrs. R.L. Jones of California, Mrs. H.J. Zellar of Lisbon, N.D. Mrs. James Gimblet, deceased; and Mrs. W.P. Houghton, deceased, are his sisters. The youngest sister is the only member of the family born in North Dakota.

The pioneer (J.H. Langford) has in the course of half a century watched this country grow from the unorganized district to the organized county. He has seen the shanty replaced by the modern home, the prairie trail converted into a highway, the team replaced by automobile. Schoolhouses and churches are dotted all through the county, and through it all he has tried to do his share in the upbuilding of his community. Mr. Langford has served a number of years on the local school board. He is connected with the Farmers Elevator Co., the Griggs County Sentinel-Courier and the Griggs County Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Mr. Langford was elected to the State Legislature in 1934 and re-elected in 1936.

Bibliography: Mrs. J.H. Langford, the wife of the pioneer  
Cooperstown, N.D.

Mr. John H. Langford, pioneer  
Cooperstown, N.D.



## Additional Data on life of J.H.Langford

Among the pioneer's nearby neighbors who came to Griggs County between the years of 1880-1883 were Mr. and Mrs. J.H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. George Barnard, Simon Ouren and Fred Williams.

The first land the pioneer owned, he bought from R.C. Cooper. It was the N $\frac{1}{2}$  of the W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Sec. 31 in Washburn Tp. He bought this for \$8 an acre on crop payments. The third year he owned it and had paid for it himself, having given half of the shares to his father for the use of the horses, machinery and seed. The next land he bought was in 1906. This was in Sverdrup Tp. ~~---a $\frac{1}{2}$ ---~~ a  $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. on Sec. 5. He bought this land from J.H. Brown for \$22.50, cash payment. In 1917 he bought the home-stead quarter on Sec. 6 from his mother for cash payment, at \$50.00 an acre. This was the peak price for land at that time.

One of the first ~~ann--~~ celebrations which became an annual affair was the picnic at Lake Jessie, in 1887. This was held in a beautiful grove owned by the late W.T. McCulloch at Lake Jessie. This picnic in later years was called "The Old Settlers' Picnic". A hall was built in 1892, was used for programs and entertainments. People came for miles, some by oxen team, some by horse and wagon and some on horse back. They came, one and all, to have the one day of the year to see the friends that they might not see for another year.

One small source of income for the pioneers was the county ~~state~~ bounty on gophers. Mr. Langford states that when a young man plowing in the field, he would have many traps set for the gophers. Only the tails were saved and sometimes the tails were found on the collection plates in church as each tail was equivalent to three cents.

*R.C.*



Another source of income was the buffalo bones which were sold by the ton. Many settlers went to the Lake Jessie territory and spent the day gathering buffalo bones. At first, they could find them everywhere on the prairie. Large quantities were found in ravines.

Bibliography: J.H. Langford, pioneer  
Cooperstown, N.D.



As a representative farmer and exemplary citizen of Sverdrup township, this gentleman is deserving of special mention. He is one of the earliest settlers of Griggs county and from a limited start he has gained a fine estate, and on section 6 enjoys the comfort of one of the finest residences of the county. Mr. Langford was born in Cornwall, England, January 8, 1837, and was a son of Samuel and Mary Langford, both natives of England. The father died many years ago and the aged mother survives him and makes her home in Cornwall, England.

Our subject remained in his native land and attended school and also assisted on the farm until he had attained his majority, when he came to America and located at Ontario, Canada. He engaged in the pursuit of farming there until 1872, when he removed to St. Clair county, Michigan, where he also followed farming and resided until 1881, when he went to Griggs county, North Dakota. He erected a shanty on his land, near the site of his present residence, and the little shanty has steadily improved the property and has gathered about him all the conveniences and comforts of modern farming. His buildings are substantial structures and every arrangement has been supplied with an idea to the economical conduct of the farm and the comfort of its inhabitants.

Mr. Langford was married in Canada, in 1859, to Mary Brown, a native of England. Mrs. Langford died about four years after their marriage, leaving two children, Samuel and Bessie. Mr. Langford married Miss Hannah Lewis, a native of England in 1865. Nine children have been born to this union, as follows: Laura M., Alberta A., Olive A., John H., Alfred E., Lillian M., Ida E., who died in infancy, Cora and Minnie. Mr. Langford is prominent in local affairs of a public nature and is justice of the peace. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Methodist Episcopal church and is a trustee and steward of that denomination. In political sentiment he is a Populist. He is a man of broad ideas and keeps abreast of the times and is highly esteemed throughout the county.



Biography of Samuel B. Langford  
--Helen Langford

Mr. Samuel Bernard Langford was born in Camelford, Cornwall, England on the seventh of June, 1837.

His father and mother, Samuel and Mary Langford were both born in England and Married in England.

Samuel Bernard Langford left England in 1858. He left England because he thought he could better himself in the United States. The ships of those times were not as comfortable as they are now and whenever the sea was rough the boat rocked very badly. However, he reached land safely. He settled in Bowmansville, Ontario, Canada.

In 1859 he married Mary Brown. Two children were born to them: Mrs. Bessie Kuhns and Samuel Langford. Mrs. Samuel Bernard Langford died shortly after this and in 1865, Samuel was again married. His second wife's name was Hannah Lewis. Nine children were born to them: Laura, Alberta, Oliva, Herbert, Alfred, Lilliam, Cora, Ida and Minnie. Ida died in childhood.

In 1881 he came to North Dakota. He did not bring the family with him but came in March so as to find a place for them to live. The reason that he came to North Dakota instead of any other state was that he knew some people that were already here.

Each person was allowed a homestead and a tree claim free. So he took up his claim in Griggs County, Sverdrup Township on Section Six.

The rest of the family came on in July. They stopped at Sanborn for the night but could not find any bed room as the house was already overpacked. So they had to spread blankets on the floor and sleep that way. The following day they started again on their journey and reached their home tired but glad to get there. The house was just an unpainted frame house of one room upstairs and one room downstairs. There was a small shed on the back of the house.

Instead of cars as we have now they had oxen. The nearest town was Sanborn and so whenever they went they had to start out extremely early. They usually got a large amount of supplies so they would not have to go so often. In the bitter, cold days of winter, they took some kind of a pastry of meat, potatoes, onion and crust over it. They put this under their coat and besides keeping it warm to eat, it helped to keep them warm.

They did not have many neighbors at that time, but the few they had were Jack Brown and Zimmermans.

They had walking plows and oxen. They used large yokes on the oxen. These were generally made out of hard wood. The harrows were just common wooden harrows. They raised oats and wheat and barley but no corn and got very low prices for them. The things they bought were not so expensive as they are now so they did not need as high prices for their grain. They had their hardcoal shipped in, but they used wood from the river and some buffalo bones for fuel.



Sometimes they had very bad storms. Once Samuel Langford and some others were going to the river for fuel. They were caught in a snow storm. It was such a bad storm that they had to get under their wagons for protection. They stayed there for quite awhile and at last the storm started to abate. They then started for home. Many times there were such bad dust storms that they had to quit their work for them. Sometimes the mosquitoes were so bad, especially if it was quiet, that no one could keep on with his work but had to get somewhere out of the danger line of the mosquitoes.

In 1903 Mr. Langford, Mrs. Langford and Minnie moved to town. The rest of the family all being married.

However, Samuel B. Langford was, besides being a farmer, a veterinary surgeon. He took a post graduate course in Minneapolis, Minnesota. There were no cars at that time but he had an old horse and a buggy which he used. He traveled many hundreds of miles with these, as a veterinary.

For some time he was Justice of the Peace and also president of the Old Settlers Association. He was a Democrat politically and a loyal member of the Masonic order for about forty years. He was also an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Samuel Bernard Langford died in Cooperstown, North Dakota on December 26, 1913. He was buried at Mount Hope Cemetery, north of Cooperstown.

#### DESCENDANTS:

I. Mrs. Bessie Kuhns  
Honolulu  
Hawaii

#### Children:

1. Bessie Bell (3 children)  
Honolulu  
Hawaii

2. Bee Kuhns (2 children)  
Tokoyo  
Japan

3. Jay Kuhns (1 child)  
Kauai  
Hawaii

4. Mrs. Gertrude Parsons (7 children)  
San Francisco  
California

5. Mrs. Myrtle Thanum (1 child)  
Honolulu  
Hawaii

6. Mabel Kuhns  
Honolulu  
Hawaii



7. Jean Kuhns  
San Francisco  
California

8. Verle Kuhns  
San Francisco  
California

II. Samuel Langford, Jr.  
Cooperstown  
North Dakota

Children:

1. Mrs. Vera Jacobson  
Cooperstown  
North Dakota

2. Mrs. Marvel Scofstad (2 children)  
Cooperstown  
North Dakota

3. Mrs. Marion Hogenson  
Cooperstown  
North Dakota

4. Garth Langford  
Cooperstown  
North Dakota

5. Maynard Langford  
Cooperstown  
North Dakota

6. Lois Langford  
Cooperstown  
North Dakota

7. Warren Langford  
Cooperstown  
North Dakota

III. Mrs. Laura Gimblett  
Rio Linde  
California

Children:

1. Marion Scott  
St. Paul  
Minnesota

2. Fred Gimblett  
Fessenden  
North Dakota

3. Elsie Horick (3 children)  
Rio Linde  
California



Langford

4. Lynn Gimblett  
(Dead)
5. Della Johnson (1 child)  
Rio Linde  
California
6. Herbert Gimblett (1 child)  
Wisconsin
7. Charlie Gimblett  
Rio Linde  
California
8. Lucille Norborn (1 child)  
St. Paul  
Minnesota
9. Florence Gimblett  
Rio Linde  
California
10. Ralph Gimblett  
Rio Linde  
California

IV. Mrs. Charles Houghton  
Cooperstown  
North Dakota

Children:

1. Ruth Houghton  
Cooperstown  
North Dakota
2. Mrs. James Hazard (4 children)  
Cooperstown  
North Dakota
3. Milton Houghton  
Washington  
D. C.

V. Mrs. Wilmot Houghton (No children)  
Cooperstown  
North Dakota

VI. John H. Langford  
Cooperstown  
North Dakota

Children:

1. Nellie Langford  
Cooperstown  
North Dakota

2.



2. Gladys Langford  
Cooperstown  
North Dakota

3. John Langford  
Cooperstown  
North Dakota

VII. Alfred E. Langford  
Cooperstown  
North Dakota

Children:

1. Dorothy Langford  
Cooperstown  
North Dakota

2. Helen Langford  
Cooperstown  
North Dakota

3. Evelyn Langford  
Cooperstown  
North Dakota

4. Bernice Langford  
Cooperstown  
North Dakota

VIII. Mrs. Lillian Burling  
Fort Lawton  
Oregon

Children:

1. Esther Lockton  
Michigan

2. Mrs. Anna Cherry (1 child)  
Detroit  
Minnesota

3. Richard Lockton (1 child)  
Minneapolis  
Minnesota

4. Godfrey Burling  
Fort Lawton  
Oregon

5. Morris Burling  
Fort Lawton  
Oregon

IX. Mrs. Cora Jones  
Hannaford  
North Dakota

Children:



1. Robert Jones  
Hannaforð  
North Dakota
2. Raymond Jones  
Hannaforð  
North Dakota
3. Richard Jones  
Hannaforð  
North Dakota
- X. Mrs. Minnie Zeller  
Lisbon  
North Dakota

Now we have completed our list of descendants of Mary and Samuel Bernard Langford, also the life of Samuel Bernard Langford.



Samuel B.Langford

By Oscar D.Purinton,Clerk and Historian of the Old Settlers' Association.

Samuel B.Langford was born at Camelford,Cornwall, England on June 7th 1837. In 1858 he left England and migrated to Canada, locating at Bowmansville Ontario. In 1859 he was married to Miss Mary Brown. Two children were born to this union, both of whom are living. They are Mr Samuel Langford of Cooperstown and Mrs Bessie Kuhns of California. Their mother passed early to her final home.

In 1865 Mr.Langford was again married. This time to Miss Hannah Lewis who now lives in Cooperstown.

In 1875 Mr.Langford, with his family,left Canada and took up his abode at St.Claire Michigan, from which place in July 1881 , he came to Griggs County. He settled on his homestead on Sec6 Sverdrup township, and entered upon pioneer life in heroic manner.He built a home and competency for himself and family , and assisted in every possible manner inbuilding on the then unsettled prairie a community of happy and prosperous people, in comfortable homes , and enjoying every facility for education and culture.

While actively engaged in farming , he also practiced as a veterinary with much success

By reason of the confidence reposed in him by his neighbors , he has several times been called upon to fill township,school,and other offices, which he has done with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public.

Mr.Langford was one of the promoters of the Old Settlers Association in its organization in 1906. He was elected president of the organization and continued in this position until his death Dec.23rd 1913.

Surviving were his wife and ten children, seven of whom are residents of Griggs County , as follows:Samuel Langford, Mrs Alberta Houghton, Mrs Olivia Houghton,Herbert Langford,Alfred Langford. Mrs.Cora Jones and Miss Minnie Langford.



## Samuel B. Langford

Samuel B. Langford of Sec. 6, Sverdrup Twp, Griggs Co. He was born in Cornwall, England, Jan. 8, 1837, a son of Samuel and Mary Langford, both natives of England. The father died many years ago and the aged mother survives him and makes her home in Cornwall England (1900). He left England at 2 1/2 years, then located in Ontario Canada. He farmed there until in 1872 he moved to St Clair Mich., where he also farmed until he moved to Griggs Co. in 1881.

The shanty he built there was one of the first frame shanties built in the neighborhood.

Mr. Langford was married in Canada in 1859, to Mary Brown, a native of England. Mrs. Langford died about 4 years after her marriage leaving two children, Samuel + Bessie. In 1865 Mr. Langford married Miss Hannah Lewis, a native of England. To them 9 children were born: Laura M., Alberta C., Oliver A., John H., Alfred E., Lillian M., Ida E., who died in infancy, Rosa, and Minnie.

Condensed from Compend of Hist. + Bio - 1900 p 459



Larsen, Thorval H.

Ord. 1887. Anti Missouri, 1887-'90 United Ch, '90-

Born in Efteløt, Sandvør, Kongsberg, Kristiania, July 14, 1856, son of Hans L. Gaasrud and Christine (born Staven). Emigrated 1857.

Attended St Olaf Coll., '78-'80; Luther Coll., '80-'84 A.B. Capital Univ., '84-'87 (C.T.) Pastor Cooperstown, N.D. '87-'92, Park River, N.D. '92-'97; Ada Minn., '97-'07; Taylor N.D. '07- visitor. Married Elizabeth Schlitt, 1889.

Translated from Norse

"Norse Luth. Prest i Amer.", 1914, page 228



Larsen, Wilhelm August,

Ord., 1902 - Norske synode, 1902—

Born in Indianapolis Ind. Nov 28, 1870,  
the son of Peder L. and Maren Sophie (born Pederson).  
Attended Bode Luth. Acad. 1890-91; Luth Coll. '95-'99,  
Luth Sem. 1899-'02 (C.T.) Pastor Oakland Calif  
1902-1905; Livermore Cal., 1905-1908; Clifford  
N.D. 1908-'10; McHenry N.D. 1910—

Married Ingeborg Karlsbraaten in 1902.

Translated by M. P. From

Norse Luth Prest i Amer, 1914, page <sup>394</sup>



Lee, Hans Olsen  
Ord. 1911 - Free church, 1911 -

Born in Fjeld, Midthordland, Bergen,  
on Feb 20, 1881, son of Ole Olsen L. and Martha M.  
(born Larsen) Emigrated 1900. Attended  
Concordia Coll, Moorhead, 1906-7; Augsburg  
Sem, 1907-11 (C.T.) Pastor Sisseton S.D., 1911 -  
School teacher at Binford ND, 1905-6 and  
New London Minn 1908-9

Married Thora Petrine Pedersen, in 1912.

Translated by M.P. from

Norse<sup>Little</sup> Trest i Amer 1914, page 578



Lenham & Burrell

Lenham & Burrell, proprietors of the Bank of  
Cooperstown; H. G. Pickett, cashier. Paid up capital  
\$10,000. A sketch of this institution will be found in another  
portion of this work - Bibl. Atlas of Dakota, 1884, p 242



## Lenham Elevator and Lumber Co

Lenham Elevator and Lumber Company was incorporated in July, 1883, Capital \$500,000. The officers are Geo. L. Lenham, president; N. L. Lenham, general manager; Louis J. Lenham, treasurer; and Rudolf Herz, secretary. This company have grain elevators and lumber yards at Sanborn, Cooperstown, Spiritwood, Wazey, Odell, and Hobart, and will establish business in several other points in 1884. Much real estate is owned by this Company, both town and farm property. In Sept. 1879, George L. Lenham & Co engaged in merchantile business at the corner of Third and Front Sts, Sanborn, their store being 20 X 30 feet. In 1881 they increased it to 36 X 60 feet, and in 1882 to 36 X 120 feet. Their sales the first year amounted to about \$20,000 and for the year ending Jan 1, 1883, they had a business amounting to \$228,000, including their lumber and grain trade. June 1, 1883, they sold their store and stock of general merchandise to Covey & Brown for \$36,500 and in July, 1883, organized the Elevator and Lumber Co. George and N. L. Lenham are both natives of Pennsylvania. Their father, who is treasurer of the company, is a native of Germany, and settled in Pennsylvania in 1840. This company owns over 700 lots in the original town of Sanborn and its additions. N. L. Lenham owns one-third interest in the town sites of Odell, Wazey & Cooperstown,   
over



J. M. Burrell, R. C. Cooper and C. A. Roberts being the owners of a two-thirds interest in these towns.

Louis L. Lenham, Postmaster and treasurer of the Lenham Elevator and Lumber Co., is a native of Germany, came to America 1840, and located in Pennsylvania where he resided until the summer of 1879. He first came to Dakota in June of that year, and in July located in Sanborn, where he engaged in mercantile business the following September. He is one of the most public spirited citizens of Barnes County, and is in every sense a gentleman. He has performed the duties of Postmaster ever since an office was established there here, at first keeping all the mail in a cigar box, not receiving more than an average of one letter a day for the first six months.

Bibliog. Atlas of Dakota 1884, page 235.



## Biography of Helge Larson

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The name of the pioneer is Helge Braadeu Larson. He was born in the year 1838, month of August, day, 16. in Nof, Hallingdal, Norway. The pioneer left home to seek a better advantages. The reason why the pioneer came to North Dakota instead of some other state was because there were better prospects to make a headway.

The experiences of trips from home to North Dakota. They drove with oxen and covered wagon from Granite Falls, Minnesota, to his homestead. It took about two and a half weeks to cover that distance. The date when the pioneer came to North Dakota was in June, 1881. The early experiences of pioneer days of how they took up land in Sverdrup Township, Section 23. The building of place was a dugout and the stove stood outside in the open. They took the wagon box for a bed. But they later built a log house and made it both warm and plenty of room. The nearest town was Valley City and Hope. They bought flour in Valley City and Hope. The nearest neighbors were John Atchison, W. Klubben, Nels Herigstad, Ole Hagen, Iver Thompson, Alex Sanders, and Sander Sanderson.

The early farm machinery was a team and a yoke of oxen, a harvester, harrow, and a walking plow. The early crops ~~was~~ were ten acres of wheat and a few crops of oats. But it didn't get threshed till Christmas amongst the snow and cold.

The fuel was gotten along the river and on the homestead there was a lot of timber, too.

The hardships and experiences were many hard snowstorms and prairie fires. Once there came a fire and burned down a grain shed.

Helge Larson was married to Bergith, Halvors datter, Brandelie in Norway who died on January 8, 1906, and Helge Larson died on February 14, 1915 and was buried on the Ness Cemetery near the Ness Lutheran Church east of Cooperstown. They both lived here until their death and had a modern home established on what was once a wilderness, after many years of harship and labor.

There were three children born to this union: Barbara, Louis, and Henry Larson. Louis died in January 1919 on his farm adjoining this homestead.



PIONEER BIOGRAPHY  
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2/25/13



# PIONEER BIOGRAPHY

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PIONEER BIOGRAPHY  
Ole Larson

The parents of the pioneer are Lars Bakken and Anna Bakken. The name of the pioneer is Ole Larson born June 14, 1863 in Sogn, Bergen, Norway.

He left his former home because of an easier living and a better home. He came to North Dakota because of getting cheaper and better land. On September 19, 1902 he came to the United States from Norway in a steamboat and then on the train to North Dakota.

Nothing special happened in the early days when he came here. He took homestead in section 20, township N. 48, range 61 in Rosendal township. He built a frame house and is still living in it. When he went to town for provisions he used a team and wagon. His near neighbors were Anton Falley, Henrick Olson, and Clint Wilson. The farm machinery was a walking plow and two teams.

The early crop was flax which yielded ten bushels to the acre. The fuel was wood and coal. He got his coal in McHenry with team and wagon.

In the winter time they would have snow storms that would cover up the houses and they had to dig their way out. In the fall and spring they had prairie fires that would burn up their hay and many other things.

On October 11th, 1886, he married Ingeborg Barclay in Sogn, Norway. The descendants of the pioneer are Annie Tufte, Susie Hanson, Liza Storkson, who is not now living, Louis Larson, Lawrence Larson, Ida Larson, all of McHenry, N. Dak., and Jennie Luckreim of Northfield, Minnesota. The grandchildren of the pioneer are Melvin Tufte, Oscar Tufte, Evelyn Tufte, Stanley Tufte, and Lawrence Tufte, all of McHenry, N. Dak., Ingeborg Storkson, Julian Storkson of Minneapolis, Minnesota, Ione Hanson of McHenry, N. Dak., Norma Luckreim of Northfield, Minnesota.

Ole Larson is still living and is living three miles north and one half mile west of Mose, North Dakota.

--Harold Storkson



Biography of Ole Larson  
--Harold Storkson

The parents of the pioneer are Lars Bakken and Anna Bakken. The name of the pioneer is Ole Larson born June 14, 1883 in Sogn, Bergen, Norway.

He left his former home because of an easier living and a better home. He came to North Dakota because of getting cheaper and better land. On September 19, 1902, he came to the United States from Norway on a steamboat and then on the train to North Dakota.

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Ole Larson is still living and is living three miles north and  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile west of Mose, North Dakota.



12

PIONEER BIOGRAPHY

Ole Larson

by Harold Storkson

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--Harold Storkson



Peter Larson

By O.D.Purinton, Clerk and Historian of Old Settler's Association.

Peter Larson : Son of Lars and Christence Hanson, was born at  
Hemnes Norway, Dec 13th 1865.

He came to Griggs County in 1886.

He was Married to Miss Dorothea ~~Sh~~ahland Nov.11 1893.



Biography of Peter Larson  
--Eleanor Larson

The names of the pioneer's parents were Lars Hanson and Christise Hendrickson. The name of the pioneer was Peter Larson. He was born on December 13, 1865 in Midstrom, Norway. Hemnes was the nearest city.

He left his former home because he wanted to see the United States. He came to North Dakota instead of some other state because there was lots of free land here. He thought it the best place to take up a homestead. He traveled by train, reaching North Dakota on April 5, 1886.

His early experiences as a pioneer were: He took up his land in 1887, section 4, range 59 in Ball Hill township. His first house was a frame house. He made trips to town about once a week with horses. His early hardships were prairie fires which bothered the first years in the fall and blizzards in the winter.

His nearest neighbors were Rev. M. Njust, Elling Johnson, Fred Williams. Early farm machinery and teams were plows, binder, harrow, horses to work with. The early school was the Michaelis school and there was no church. They held church in the schoolhouses around there with Rev. Njust as minister. The teacher was Louise Kaas, now living at Hannaford, North Dakota. The fuel of early days was trees bought and cut down at the river and hauled home.

Peter Larson was married to Dorothea Ashland on November 11, 1893 at Cooperstown, North Dakota.

His present residence is on the homestead Section 4, about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Cooperstown, North Dakota.