

Oien, John T.
Ord, 1903 - Norw. synode, 1903 -

Born in Tønset, N. Østerdalen, Hamar,
in July 12, 1874, son of Peder Tangen and
Marit O (born Olsberg) Attended a high school
1890-1892. Emigrated 1893 - Attended Luth
Coll., 1894-1896,, Attended Luth Sem. 1900-1903 (C.T.)
Pastor, McHenry N.D. 1903-1910; Winnipeg Man 1910-
Married Aase Marie Hendrickson, 1904 -

Translated by M.P. from

Norse Luth Prest i. Amer. 1914, page 416

Easton Olson

From interview by Hannah Lende

Easton Olson was born in Flaa, Norway, July 18, 1865. In the fall of 1888 he and his brother, Thor Hetager, and Mrs. Haugen left Norway on the steamship Hekla, bound for America. In about ten days they arrived in New York. From New York they came by train direct to Cooperstown, Dakota territory where Thor Hagen met them.

Mr. Olson hired out to different farmers the first few years here. He first worked for Ole Hagen and then for a Mr. Larson. In 1889 he worked for Ole Halvorson three years. In the summer of 1892 he worked for Mr. Newell on the farm.

January 2, 1891 he was married to Lesa Olson, in Cooperstown by Rev. O. K. Quamme. In 1893 Mr. Olson took his homestead on section 28, Tyrol township. He purchased a shanty from Peter W. Nelson and moved this on his homestead. He put in twenty-five acres this year and all he got out of it was a little feed. This year was a dry year and everything dried out.

Some of Mr. Olson's neighbors were Cha. Hall, Griggs county, William Arndt, Cooperstown, Gust Clemens, Jessie, and Cha. Arndt, Griggs county.

Mr. Olson bought his first machinery in 1894 which consisted of a mower, binder and plow.

Four children were born to this marriage, Thoralf, Agnes, (Mrs. Selmer Jacke~~son~~), Edwin, and Mrs. Norman Evers.

All Mr. Olson can account for in the early years was lot of hard work.

Gilbert Olson

From interview by Hannah Lende

Gilbert Olson was born in Bloyt, Wisconsin, March 27, 1861. He stayed in Bloyt until thirteen years of age when his parents moved to Big Stone County, Minnesota. Mr. Olson roamed around here until twenty-one. May 17, 1882 with a company of men, he started for Dakota territory in a covered wagon. There were ^{seven} ~~about~~ four covered wagons in the company and each had some stock and belongings along. When about eight miles from home, the company camped over night by the woods near a lake. The next morning the ground was covered with snow. They stayed there three days before they could start out again. They paddled along as best they could and stopped down by Fort Ransom, Dakota territory where four of the families stationed themselves. Those who continued on were Gilbert Olson, John Paulson, Anton Stromme, Erick Jacobson, Peter Pederson, and Joseph Hope. They arrived near Lake Jessie the seventh of June. Mr. Olson roamed around and came to Red Willow lake where he met a Mr. Gilbertson. Mr. Gilbertson was to show him where to find some land and timber by a lake. They got lost in some hills and couldn't find the lake. They came back to Mr. Halverson's place and Mr. Olson stayed there over night. Mr. Olson had intended to go to Devils Lake. When he got to Lake Jessie he ran out of money and had to stay around there. He had provisions to last about three weeks.

The next day he went down to the Sheyenne river where he met Ed. Gunderson and stayed there over night. Then he went to look for some land. He came to section 10, Addie

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township and decided to settle there. Mr. Olson then south to Cooper's ranch and tried to get work. There were three foremen- Al Shue, John Houghton, and West Brown. He was refused a job. The second time he came back and Ole K. Olson, a neighbor was along. Again they were turned down. The third time, Mr. Olson remembers it was the 17th of August and the men were just ready to start in the field with the binder. Mr. Olson asked for a job. He was informed they had more men than they had use for. In the meantime Mr. Olson spoke to the cook, Mr. Haskell. For something to eat, Mr. Olson split some wood. Getting no success with the cook, Mr. Olson went down by the warehouse and laid in the shade. Mr. Olson made up his mind he was staying until morning when he would start east towards Mayville and Portland. About four o'clock in the afternoon one of the hired men came and asked them what they were doing. He figured they were tramps going through the country. He told them if they wanted to work they should start shocking.

The two men went to work right away and in just a few minutes the foreman came back to see how they were getting along. He told them to carry the shocks away from the edge of the field so he could plough around for fire breaking.

When through with the work, West Brown, the foreman, told them to go into the office and register. They were given a blanket and were told to hunt for a bed. If they quit they were to return the blankets or would be charged \$3.50 apiece for them. Mr. Olson worked at Cooper's during harvest and the eighteen days of threshing there were. After threshing Mr. Olson had no more orders to work. He was in the waiting room and was about to leave when he and Ole K. Olson were to pick

rudabegas over as some others were doing.

In the fall of 1882 Cooper's men, including Gilbert Olson hauled grain to Sanborn and lumber back for buildings. Each trip took about three days. There was a midway house by Dazey where they stayed over nite. There were about twenty wagons hauling grain. The first lumber was hauled for Knut Thompson.

Mr. Olson quit work at Cooper just before Christmas. He was afraid someone would take his land. That winter he stayed with John Paulson, his neighbor. In the spring of 1883 he purchased a yoke of oxen from Knut Thompson and broke up his land. He put in seven acres of crop this year and received one hundred-five bushels from it. His first machinery was a Buckeye seeder and Sulkey plow.

Early in the winter of 1882 with his oxen hitched onto a wagon, he went to Portland for provisions for the winter. Later he went to Hope for provisions and when Cooperstown started, 1883 he purchased them there.

In the fall of 1883 Mr. Olson went back to Cooper's ranch and was put to work in the elevator unloading grain.

One winter day in 1885 Mr. Olson and a neighbor, Ed. Gunderson went to visit two bachelors a few miles from their homestead. On their way home it was very cold out. It was dark and the men lost their way. For a long time they went in a circle and arrived home five o'clock in the morning. The next day W. T. McCullough had gone by and asked them what in the world they had been doing the night before. The land looked like a race track.

Mr. Olson was married in 1889 to Eli Wallum by Rev. Lundebj. In 1891 Mr. Olson had his first house built.

Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Olson. In 1896
Mrs. Olson died. Mr. Olson was married again in (0) to
He still lives on section 10, Addie township.

GILBERT OLSON

by

GARFIELD OLSON, GRANDSON

Gilbert Olson was born Oct. 15, 1858 in Winneshiek County, Iowa, near the town of Decorah. Here he passed his early boyhood with his parents, Ole Bjornstad and Maria Bjornstad.

He went to school from the age of eight years until he was thirteen years old, but during this time he actually went to school only about twelve months because the times were hard and he had to work out to help fill in payments of his own expenses for the family.

In all his boyhood in Iowa he showed great interest in nature, in all activities of the community, and in hunting and athletic contests. He was one of the fastest runners of the vicinity and took great delight in participating in athletic contests where strength was involved.

On March 20, 1879 he was married to Maria Anderson at Osage, Iowa, a town in Mitchell County. In the spring of 1880 their first son was born.

At this period they set out with some other settlers towards the northwest as it had been rumored that the soil was richer in these parts. They had four covered wagons and they used horses to pull them with. Gilbert had a cow and three chickens. They had to keep the wagons spaced a little distance from each other in order to keep the cattle together. This proved to be a difficult thing to do because it rained virtually every day and night for two weeks.

However, troubles were not the only scenes of the trip, because they had different amusements the most enjoyed being the game of base ball, which was very peculiar, comparing it to the modern game. Mr. Olson received his heaves. On the other side there were five or six men, and the peculiar part was that the two men would win nearly every time they played. For bats they had handles of grub axes and they used sweat pads

for bases.

The rain had washed out the soil in many places, so this caused more troubles for his parents who came later on, because they had to cut down trees to make bridges over gullies and streams.

Mr. Olson arrived in Mayville, N. Dak. June 28, 1880, and celebrated the 4th of July there. They tried to start a base ball game there but could not find enthusiastic interest enough, so they spent the day watching the racing events.

On July 5th they continued their journey and Mr. Olson stopped at a place they now call Northeast quarter, Section 25, Twp. 147, Range 58, in Griggs County. The land was not surveyed at that time so they called themselves squatters, that is they took chances on settling on and working the land. When it was surveyed in 1881 it was said to be railroad land, so he had to defend his claims and he finally won out but not until Grover Cleveland became President in 1893 and he signed Mr. Olson's deed to the land.

Immediately on his arrival he saw great possibilities of good crops because the soil was rich. He hired all his breaking and in the spring of 1881 had seven acres prepared. In 1883 he bought a plow and harrow and the seeding was done by hand. He planted two bushels of potatoes from which he received twenty-five bushels while the wheat seeded brought a yield of thirty-two bushels to the acre. The prices were good considering the value of money at that time, the wheat being sold at \$.85 per bushel.

The living house was very unhealthy, it being a dugout, and was dug in the ground three feet. For finishing they had logs, while the floor was lumber, with a bark and sod roof. The house was also small, only being 12 X 14 feet. In the spring of 1881 the river overflowed to such an extent that he had to make an outlet from the low place on which the dugout was situated. The house had only two half-windows which at their base were level with the ground, so many times they had to dig their way

out in winter. The water also came into the barn, so until the water was drained out, he put up a structure of poles, with hay placed on this, on which the cow stood while they milked.

When the haying season arrived he borrowed a scythe for doing the cutting. For the stacking he had only a yoke of oxen, with a home made rake, and one fork. The fork was a long handle taken from a tree with two wooden tines fastened on to it.

For fuel he gathered dry wood. And in winter they killed rabbits for meat and also fish. During spring time prairie chickens were snared by putting up a net wire fence into which the birds were chased, so they hardly ever were without meat.

Buffalo bones were gathered in piles from whence they were thrown up into wagons and hauled away to the nearest market which was Valley City. Therefore he only received half of what the bones brought as the dealer received the other half.

When the harvest and threshing seasons arrived Mr. Olson walked down to Goose River and worked for two dollars a day.

Many exciting and interesting things happened in Griggs County, one of the most noticeable being the preparations against Indians being made by the blacksmith of Cooperstown, who made a gun, using a flue from an engine as a barrel. The Indians had great fear from guns, but most of Indians that passed thru were very friendly to the whites.

Another happening worth remembering was the return trip of a party of four men and two women who had been to Mayville for provisions. A great blizzard came up, snow falling so fast nothing could be seen but flakes. One of the horses broke loose, so Esten Johnson, one of the party, jumped off the wagon and attempted in vain to catch the runaway horse. He unhooked the other horse, and attempted to catch the other one on horseback, but his efforts were in vain. However, he kept going with the one horse and suddenly found himself in front of Gilbert Olson's house.

The runaway horse had also stopped there, being well known to the place. As it was night he woke Mr. Olson and they started a search on skis for the lost party but were unable to find the lost party until morning. They were between two hills about one mile northeast of Olson's place. The covered wagon had been tipped over, under which the five lost persons kept sheltered from the snow.

Mr. Olson was the first fiddler in Sheyenne Valley so he was kept quite busy in the first years playing for parties.

In 1882 he took first prize in the running races at the fourth of July celebrations at Mardell, a place consisting of only a postoffice and a store. This place was located about three and one-half miles south of Olson's homestead.

The congregation of the community was named Ringsaker, which was the name of the place in Norway where Mr. Olson's father came from to this country. The congregation was organized in 1883 and held its meetings in a little log schoolhouse. In 1897 the church was built which is still being used by the congregation.

In 1882 another boy was born on May 31. In that year both children became sick with diphtheria, and as the nearest doctor was at Valley City, nothing could be done to save them. Their sorrow was great in these deaths as they lost the only children they had at the time. The coffin had to be made from common lumber and there was no minister near here at that time so they had to arrange everything the best they could by themselves.

Mr. Olson's neighbors were few and lived far from each other. Bent Olson, his brother was the nearest neighbor, others were Ole Olson Bjornstad, Martin Olson, Andrew Nelson, John Hogenson, Iver Seim, John Queley, Andrew Knudson, and John Dahl.

After the death of the two sons, he became father of five children, all of whom are living in or near Cooperstown and take their mail at this

wn. They are Mrs. Annie Hilstad, Henry, Albert, Mrs. Gena Hogenson, and s. Clara Midstokke.

In 1898 Mr. Olson moved one and one-half miles north, where he now lives on southwest quarter, section 13, twp. 147, range 58 Griggs County with the address of Box 27 $\frac{1}{2}$, Route 1, Cooperstown, N. Dak.

Biography of Gilbert Olson
--Garfield Olson (Grandson)

Gilbert Olson was born October 15, 1858 in Winneshiek County, Iowa near the town of Decorah. Here he passed his early boyhood with his parents, Ole Bjornstad and Maria Bjornstad.

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In all his boyhood in Iowa, he showed great interest in Nature, in all activities of the community, and in hunting and athletic contests. He was one of the fastest runners in the vicinity and took great delight in participating in athletic contests where strength was involved.

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However, troubles were not the only scenes of the trip, because they had different amusements, the most enjoyed being the game of baseball which was very peculiar comparing it to the modern game. Mr. Olson and Hans Prahmus were on one side, Prahmus doing the pitching while Olson received his heaves. On the other side there were five or six men and the peculiar part was that the two men would win nearly every time they played. For bats they had handles of grub axes and they used sweat pads for bases.

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Mrs. Clara Olson

^{nee}
Kristy Luckasen Engen

Mrs. Clara Olson (Kristy Luckasen Engen) was born near in Ness, Hallengdal, Norway on Feb 3, 1872, the daughter of Lucas and Ingeborg Engen and the youngest of fourteen children. She attended school and was confirmed in the Lutheran Church in Norway.

When she was twelve years old, she and her mother sailed for America on a steamboat. As the weather was nice the journey only took seven days. They had their own food, mostly bread and lefse, for the trip.

They landed in Philadelphia in October, 1884. A man there saw that they boarded the right train for North Dakota. They came to Cooperstown to her brother, Arne Luckasen. His homestead was located $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south east of Cooperstown, on the east side of the Sheyenne River in Sverdrup township. His log house had two rooms down stairs and two rooms upstairs. The straw stack was the barn for the horses and oxen. The weather was nice and the men were threshing when they got here.

There were no roads. They drove over hills and down valleys with horses or oxen.

She attended very little school here but spent winters with neighbors to learn American ways and the English language.

In 1899 she married George N. Olson. He died in 1950. They reared 7 children. They farmed in Sverdrup township. Except for a time she lived in Fargo she has lived here.

Engen, Lucas and Mrs. Ingeborg

" dau. Kristy Luckasen Engen m. Geo. N. Olson

" s. of Nels and Anna Olson

Son Gillman C. Olson m. Dolores B Erickson

" ch. Jacqueline, Susan, Gloria

Erickson, Daniel + Mrs. Edricka

" son Oscar m. Henrietta Johnson d. of John L. + Bertha Johnson

" dau Dolores B. Erickson m. Gillman Olson

" ch. Jacqueline, Susan + Gloria

From G.C. L. scrap book of Jayce Klubben,
teacher of Sverdrup No. 1.

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Engen, Lucas and Mrs. Ingeborg

Engen, daughter Kristy Luckasen Engen married George N. Olson son of Nels and Anna Olson

Son, Gillman C. Olson married Dolores B. Erickson
children - Jacqueline, Susan, Gloria, Beverly

Erickson, Daniel & Mrs. Edricka

Erickson son Oscar married Henrietta Johnson daughter of John L. & Bertha Johnson
daughter Dolores B. Erickson married Gillman Olson
children: Jacqueline, Susan & Gloria & Beverly

From Y.C.L. scrapbook of Joyce Klubben, teacher
of Sverdrup No. 1.

Hans Oppegard

Hans Oppegard was born at Loiten, Norway Dec. 16, 1852. He was second of 7 boys and 3 girls of his father's family. He came to Minneapolis in 1878, then Barnes Co., in 1879. His homestead and tree claim adjoined the present town of Dazey. 5 brothers and 2 sisters also came to America.

Mr. Oppegard was appointed Co. Commissioner in 1885, and after ward elected for 2 terms, and elected sheriff in 1902 + in 1904.

Mr. Oppegard married on Mar 17, 1871, in Norway to Lorenzo Nibelby of Loiten. His family:

Carrie married Benj. Elstead of Minnesota, Elmer, merchant of Dazey,

Julia, married Ole Michaelson of Valley City Ole, with his father in implement business in

Dazey. begun 1902

Palmer, deceased,

John, working his father's farm.

Marie - at home (1919)

Ole and Palmer graduated from Ag. Col at Fargo

Marie attended Valley City Normal -

Palmer was killed in Fargo by a train in 1902 -

Bibl: Condensed from, Lounsberry Vol III p 92-3

Otte, Carl

Ordained 1861 - Norw. Synode 1882-'03

Born in Gottingen, Hanover, Germany, 1832
Attended Hermannsburg Missionschule 57-61 (C.T.)
Missionary, to Hermannsburg mission, Natal, S. Africa
'62-'82, Schreuder mission, Natal S. Africa '82-'03.
He died May 19, 1903, He married Marie Törresing
in 1864, She died '72, Married Engel Elizabeth
Bunke, in '72, She died, 1900.

Bibl.; Norw. Luth Minister in Amer - ¹⁹¹⁴ p 190.
Translated by M. P.

Lillian Young, daughter of Chas Young, married
a grandson - Carl Otte.

June 1, 1926

Biography of Ole Martain Otteson
--Orville Otteson

In the year of 1880 Ole Martain Otteson had heard from pilgrims that the people would have a good future if they came to America to live. This opportunity was taken by Mr. Otteson, and he sailed at the age of 19 to America in 1890 in a small steamboat which took 24 days. He was born February 22, 1861 in Helgeland, Norway.

On reaching America, he followed a large group of immigrants crossing the country and which stopped around Minnesota and North Dakota.

Ole Martain Otteson bought a homestead right in Minnesota which is 4 miles northwest of Ashby.

In the year 1883 Ole Martain Otteson was married to Sofie Peterson Haarstad in Minnesota. They had 11 children, four girls and seven boys of which 10 are living.

The first log house built was very rude with unshaven logs and a sod roof and was twelve feet square.

Their means of travel was mostly by walking in trails and occasionally with a yoke of oxen. Their machinery was very little. They had the cradle, header and reel. The source of power was by the use of oxen.

The crops of this time were good but were very small and the prices were very low, ranging from 35¢ to 70¢ per bushel.

The nearest neighbors were August Anderson and Edward Evenson.

Mr. and Mrs. Ole Martain Otteson are now dead. Ole Otteson died ten years ago while his wife died a year ago. Their estate is left to the children of the family.

Ovrebo, Ole Johanneson
Ord. 1899. United Church—1899—

Born in Lyster, Indre Sogn, Bergen, on
Sept 22, 1869, son of Johannes Olson ~~B~~ O.
and Martha (born Larson). Emigrated 1891.
Attended Red Wing Sem. 1893-94, U.C. Sem. ~~1898-1899~~
1898-1899 (C.T.) Chicago Luth. Sem. 1908.
Pastor. Summit S.D. 1899-05; Holveston,
Minn, 1905-09; Aneta N.D. 1909 —
Married Mira Mortenson, 1900

Translated by M.T. from
Norse Luth Prest i Amer, 1914, page 364

Rev. O. J. Ourebøe - Aneta N.D.

Rev. O. J. Ourebøe was born in Lyster on Sept 22, 1869. He came to America in 1891 to Blue Earth Co. Minn. Faribault Co, Minn. He was ordained as a minister in 1899 in the United Church at annual meeting in St Paul. His first call was Summit S.D., moved in 1905 to Holveston Missn, and came to Aneta in 1909, and ^{serves} 3 congregations.

His wife Mina Mortensen is a daughter of Paul Mortensen who lives as a farmer near Harwood N.D. and is one of the oldest settlers there. They have 9 children, 5 boys and 3 girls -

Bibl. Transl. from Hans Jervill, 1916 - page 99.

Biography of Ben Hans Overby
Martin Adrian

Mr. and Mrs. Hans Overby lived in Norway. They are the parents of the pioneer, Mr. Ben Hans Overby. Mr. Overby was born in the year 1873 on January 25, in Norway, near Gjovick. Mr. and Mrs. Hans Overby left Norway and sailed for America when Ben Hans Overby was one and one half years old.

While reaching America they moved to southern Minnesota by railroad. Their business was mostly lumbering. For some reason they could not make a success and decided to go to North Dakota. They came up on the train. Ben Overby and his father stayed in the box car with their stock. They arrived in Cooperstown in the month of May, 1886. They began to raise cattle upon their arrival. Ben H. Overby was the cow boy herding hundreds of cattle. Ben was very strong and was noted for being the strongest in the country, therefore, he liked the hardships of herding cattle. Even now he says, "The most fun I ever had was in herding cattle."

The first land they took up in North Dakota was a homestead south of Binford on Section 12, Bryan township. Their home and barn ~~and~~ was built of sod. They went to Cooperstown for their provisions. Sometimes they got lost in storms, then they sometimes had to get out on their knees and crawl around until they found the hard track again. They often took kerosine lamps along on these trips to use in the darkness ~~or~~ in case they got lost as last resort in case they got cold. The kerosine sometimes froze and then they could not light them. Because of this they carried a bottle of oil in their pocket and thus this would never freeze unless they themselves froze to death. One time Ben Overby got lost in a storm so bad that he lost his way. When he knew he was lost he turned the wagon box up side down and camped there over night.

He did not have very many neighbors as there were not very many people living in the state at that time. Some of his nearest neighbors were Carl Vaughen, John Vaughen, Gilbert Gilbertson, Deers, Frank Kingsley. They did not use much machinery in the early days. They had a walking plow and a wagon and besides their machinery they had four horses, forty chickens, three pigs and also a few cows. They tried to raise crops but did not succeed to first because of drought. They could not raise crops for five years. On the sixth year there was a good crop but a hail storm swept the country and destroyed it entirely. After that they raised a good crop each year. The kinds of crops raised were wheat, oats, and flax. The Overby's tried to raise corn but never made a success of it. The grain crops yielded on an average 20 to 25 bu. to the acre at that time.

As they were poor they could not buy coal and had to haul wood from the Sheyenne River to use as fuel. They used wood as fuel in the winter and in summer they burned hay or straw. When hay and straw was scarce they burned cow chips. Ben Overby and some one else as a companion went after a load of wood. On their return Ben's companion drove. When going down a hill the load tipped over and the driver got under the pile of wood. Mr. Overby worked for a half an hour to get

Biography of Ben Hans Overby
--Martin Adrian

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Another incident of great importance was a fire which started on the Sheyenne River. It burned a long ways southeast of Binford. Ben's farm being in line got burned.

Buffalo hunting was a great incident of that time although Ben Overby himself never took part in any hunt. He kicked the meat off the bones and hauled the bones to Cooperstown and sold them for \$16.00 a ton. Ben Overby was a very good horseback rider. He could ride almost any kind of a horse. In McHenry there was a horse trained to buck. Nobody could ride it except Ben. Ben rode it for a ways but had to stop because he got the nosebleed. He did not get the prize, however, none got the prize.

Ben Overby was married to Miss Larson in Cooperstown in the year of 1904 on the fifth day of May. Soon afterwards they moved to Rosendal township, section 12, and took up the eighty north of the buildings of his farm. He now is a renter.

They are the parents of many children whose names and addresses are as follows: Mrs. Henry Hagle of Binford, Mrs. Clarence Hackenson of McHenry, Husel Overby of Mose, and Hans Overby, Sigfred Overby, Leonard Overby, Clara Overby, Alma Overby, and Albin Overby, all these last being in Mose, North Dakota.

The present home of Ben Overby is on section thirty four, Rosendal Township of Griggs County.

PIONEER BIOGRAPHY
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PIONEER BIOGRAPHY

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by Martin Cedric

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--Martin Adrian

June 2, 1926

Biography of Ole P. Overby
--Kermit Overby

Ole P. Overby was born to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Hendrickson of Ostmarken, Norway, August 22, 1848, where he grew to young manhood.

His schooling consisted of only twelve days a year. He was taught by an old man who traveled from home to home to teach the children.

When he was seventeen years old, his father died. After his father's death, he had to go into the woods to work for a year in order to help his brother earn enough money to support the family. He then worked as a carpenter making barrels, baskets, etc.

After he reached the age of twenty-three, he had to serve in the army each spring for four years.

In April, 1882, he married Anne Thoreson. The same year on the third of November, they sailed for America where there were greater prospects for a home of their own and a future for their family.

They spent their first winter in Moore County, Minnesota and on May 22, 1883, he started out from there with two other men. At Wheatland, North Dakota he got work for a month and earned nineteen dollars. From Wheatland he went to Mayville where he had friends from Norway.

Later he proceeded to Sheyenne Valley to look for work, but there was no work to be had, so he was compelled to return to Mayville again. Here he obtained work for himself and his wife on the farm of a bachelor. Mr. Overby spent the winters cutting cord wood and received half of the wood he cut.

After spending two years on this farm, they moved to Sheyenne Valley where they bought one quarter of land along with a log cabin 18x 11 feet. Four sons were born here during the eight years.

In 1892, they moved three miles west on the prairie. They homesteaded one quarter of land and bought another.. At this place they built a three room house. Here three girls were born.

In 1902, they again moved into the valley where they had purchased more land. The following year, the second son was taken sick and died.

The youngest was born at this new home in 1905 but died when but three and a half years old.

After many years of prosperity and happiness, Ole Overby passed away July 22, 1922.

Ole Pederson Overby

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

Ole Pederson Overby, son of Peder Hendrickson Overby and Elie Erickson Overby, was born at Ostmarken Norway, on Aug. 22 1848. He grew to manhood in his native land.. On Apr. 30, 1882 he married Anne Torsen.

Upon leaving Norway he went to Murray County Minn. He came with his wife to Griggs County in 1883, walking much of the way from the railroad, and settled on the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 22 Romness township. Having but little means at that time, he worked out among the settlers for three years, when he bought 80 acres of land and commenced farming. He had but poor success in the beginning because of the many obstacles to overcome in the then new country. He still resides on Sec. 22 in Romness township, enjoying the friendship and respect of the community. He has been honored with such township offices as road overseer, school director etc. Mr. Overby is devoted to the Church, and gives of his means and services, which at this time (Dec. 1913) he serves as sexton.