

North Dakota is known for its hard winters - has been known for them and will be known for them. Yet there is something alluring about North Dakota prairies.

Early in the fall of 1885 a covered wagon pulled by oxen moved from Minnesota crossed the North Dakota borders and settled as "squatters" on territory that is now in the vicinity of Cooperstown. There were small children, hardy and healthy - yet nevertheless troublesome. This was the John Arneson family. They settled near Sheyene River.

The boys and girls as well were set to work and in several days a rough log house was built. The family moved in and made themselves as comfortable as possible. Logs were split for wood for the next coming

winter. The cracks were filled with mud or perhaps a crude cement. Even now some of this house still stands.

The winter months were very hard. The children were small and growing - needing food. The nearest towns were Valley City and Mayville. The weather was severe, a trip with oxen would take a week but it must be undertaken. The neighbors would gather together and one or two farmers would go - buying flour, clothes, shoes, and other necessary articles for all the neighborhood. Enough to last them for perhaps a month.

Thus the winter passed. Spring came and crops were planted & cultivated which thrived very well - thus making the next winter less severe because they had more food and more money to buy food with.

The sacrifices made by these farmers were great. They gave everything, happiness, health and comfort that they might better fit this land for the coming generation. Now we saw see what their hardships have done

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Esther Arneson
W. History.

History.

Hannah Brann

The History of Almklov's Pharmacy.

The first drug store in Cooperstown was owned by Dr. Newell, a Civil War veteran. He was here for four years - from 1884 until 1888.

Mr. Almklov bought the place from Dr. Newell on July 4, 1888. In 1895 Mr. S. Almklov made an addition to the building; and another in 1900. Then he found that it was still insufficient he had the whole building torn down, and a group of local people erected the present drug store in the year 1906. The blocks used in building were manufactured in the City of Danvers, and were hauled by horses and wagons to Cooperstown.

During the first years after it was built, both furniture and caskets were sold in addition to drug products. The Syverson store also sold furniture and caskets, so Almklov sold their furniture to Syverson store and the

Syverson store sold all the caskets to Almklov.
Since that time the Almklov Pharmacy has
dealt exclusively with drugs.

The famous "Eczema Salve" has been
made and sold in this drug store ever since it
was built.

Doctors, who were here before Dr. L. Almklov,
were Bergstrom, Curv, and Shells, all of whom
are now dead. Dr. L. Almklov works in
connection with the Drug Store.

Name Gladys Adams
Subject Pioneer Life
Date _____
Teacher _____
Standing _____

Examination Booklet

Cooperstown High School
Cooperstown, N. D.

W. M. WELCH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 1516 ORLEANS STREET, CHICAGO

John A. Brown

A Brown's life.

In the year 1872

a son was born to John

A. Brown and Theresa (Brown)

and the son was named

John A. Brown. John A. was

born in Jayville county and

Egypt Township near Osburn,

Illinois.

In 1876 they left this

home and moved to Alta

town. In 1895 John purchased

Cherokee Park in Alta, Iowa.

In 1896, a daughter was born

who was named Clara Louise.

In 1898 they moved to

Waverlo, Iowa and here

another daughter was born

Effie Clara.

In 1900 a son was born

when they named Elmer Curtis.

From Waterloo they moved to Council Bluffs Iowa. In 1902 to Lakefield, Minnesota.

In 1903 they moved to the state of North Dakota and located on a homestead near Sawyer. They came to North Dakota with the idea of getting rich.

In 1908 another daughter was born, and this girl was named Gladys Marie.

When they took up the homestead at Sawyer, they built a little house of two rooms which was made of wood and sod. This homestead was eleven miles from town, and they made on the

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average of one trip to town
a week for provisions. The

horses that were the most

was John Calhoun, then
Sturges, Fred Hamilton,

N. D. Mitty.

They had three teams
and all were marching.

They made ^{spoke} wheels, etc.,

for and ^{spoke} wheels, but received

very low prices for their grain

wheat sold for 5 24 a bushel

and flour for 900 a bushel.

They burned lignite coal

for fuel, ~~which~~ for the lignite

there was just a mile from

their homestead. The very

friendship they had with
having cattle in Blignak.

Cattle.

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In 1910 we moved to
Rival North Dakota where
John A. Jr. took a position
in an elevator. In 1913
we moved to Glenfield
No. Dak where he continued
his profession. In 1916
Grace was married to Edward
Henning and to them was
born a baby girl. In
1917 Grace and the baby
died from the effect of burns
caused by their home burning
down. In 1918 Effie Ahrens
married W. B. Lerner and
a boy was born to them.
In 1921, ~~who~~ ^{he} died in 1924
April 21 from dysentery.

In 1920 we moved from
Glenfield to Logan No. Dak.

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and

and in 1922 we moved
to Spokane, Washington, we
lived there for two years,
and we then moved to Fargo
and in 1925 we came
to Coeur d'Alene where
we employed in the first
western elevator.

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living
well from
- No. 1001

Name Olav Anderson

Subject Spellers

Ole L. Anderson

Date June 2, 1926

Teacher Mrs. Carterville

Standing _____

Examination Booklet

Cooperstown High School

Cooperstown, N. D.

W. M. WELCH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 1516 ORLEANS STREET, CHICAGO

Early Settlement of North Dakota

Mr and Mrs. Ole E. Anderson were not

among the early pioneers of North Dakota

they came to North Dakota in winter

here and and there. By the time

winter days in East of North Dakota

they came to, was the thing of the past.

Miss Martha Anderson was born

August the thirtieth in eighteen

hundred city right in Illinois

County Minnesota.

Mr. Ole E. Anderson was born in

Illinois, eighteenth in eighteen, city of

Illinois County Minnesota.

Martha Anderson was married to

Ole E. Anderson, December, twenty-five

in eighteen eighty six.

Mr and Mrs. Ole E. Anderson made their

home near E. Anderson (small town

in northern Minnesota) for several years.

Mr. Anderson Came to North Dakota
March, twenty-eight in nineteen
hundred-three, seeking residence
in Griggs County. He bought
to Section twenty eight in Pilot Mound
township paying twenty-five dollars
an acre. He rented four hundred
and sixty acres of land belonging
to J. C. Thinglestad also in Pilot
Mound township.

Mrs. Anderson Came to Griggs
County, several weeks later. Her
trip was not enjoyed as much as it
might have been because of a train
wreckage which caused much
delay. The wreck was caused by
a collision of two trains just below
St. Paul. Three men were killed
and the remainder had to walk
one mile carrying their baggage to

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That the other train. The walk was
very disagreeable for it had rained
all night. The train left at 8. Once
two o'clock in the morning and
reached Quince two o'clock the following
day.
Quince had but one grocery store
a restaurant and one hardware store
with post office combined. There
weren't more than about five or six
houses in town.
Mr. and Mrs. Anderson left their
farm here because the land
was selling at such a high price
that only one who was rich could
afford to buy it. They chose to
relocate because the land was cheap
and partly because my father had
several friends who had already
made their farms here, and thus

with other
action
without
bought
first house
in hollow
our friends
changing
in order
bridge
you
must as it
to train
much
would by
just below
to fill
to walk
yours to

influenced them to come here.

The land which Mr. Anderson rented was located about five miles from Jessie. They lived here for six years and then bought the Ness farm in nineteen hundred and seven. The land is located in Willow township. It is the North East half of section thirty-six. A part was located in Pilot Mound township, the West half of section thirty-one.

In nineteen hundred twelve bought three hundred and fifty acres of land in Pilot Mound township.

Worked this land for six years, and then sold it to Edwin Thorn and Mr. E. J. Liebeger.

Myself & others twenty eight in
all. Found twenty five
of them.
The remainder of me and the
others are: Mrs. Count Bonwell
& Corporation, North Dakota; Las
Cruces of Big Horn North Dakota;
Mrs. General C. D. of Paris. The
remainder are: General, General
General, General, General and others
are making their home
with their mother Mrs. C. T. Anderson
of Paris.
Mrs. C. T. Anderson with daughter
twenty eight in number and
twenty five. It is said in what
is known as the "West Chicago Edition"
Cemetery.

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Biography of Pioneer J. B. Armstrong
Hannaford Gregg Co. N.D.

John B. Armstrong was born Jan. 29th 1861 in Ontario, Canada Perth Co., Near Stratford City.

He was 21 years old and believed that the West offered opportunities greater than the East.

At the time he started west, the Prairie States were being boomed and were offering inducements to settlers in way of cheap rates and land grants for homeseekers.

Here is what he said about his experiences from home. When I left Perth Co. Ontario, the snow being some $3\frac{1}{2}$ + 4 feet deep with no sign of coming spring. Through Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota it was continuous mud, slush, and water. For many miles in places the railroad was covered and the train traveled very slow. The most interesting part of the trip was where we rode along the Mississippi, with the river on one side and the great sand stone cliffs on the other, towering higher than we could see from the car windows. And more than anything else the feeling that soon I would be in the great west Country, the great "American Desert" of my early school boy days.

On April 3, 1885 a beautiful sunny day, with soft warm wind blowing from the west. The Prairie grass, dry and brown blowing in the wind and the Prairie Chickens booming but did not know

What the sound was. There was no sign of snow anywhere.

When I arrived in Hannaford Ct. Dk., I jumped from the train steps into the grass. The Baggage Car door slid open and a voice called "Here, boy, grab your trunk," which this done the train pulled on leaving me sitting on the trunk alone, and "Monarch of all I surveyed, my right - there was none to dispute." there was know other man, no house or building in sight.

In May, 1889 filed on a claim (present home) in Bartley Township. I bought the Homestead from a man who had filed in it ~~some~~ seven years before, giving him for his right, one cart and single harness, and a note for \$15.00

The location of the land is N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. $\frac{1}{2}$ section 10 - Township 144 - Range 60.

My first house was a frame. When I moved to my claim, I found the shanty had blown away. So gathered up scraps and with some other lumber built a lean to my barn using that till the following summer when I built another.

I had horses and drove to Copperstown 15 miles or Dazey 13 miles

Some of my early neighbors were Ole L. Fogdared, Andrew Lonju, Joseph Hoggarth, John Francis and Donald Campbell.

For machinery I had a walking plough 16 in. breaking and stubbles spring tooth harrow, and broadcast seeders.

Wheat was the principle crop and yielded from 20 to 40 bushels per acre. Number 1 hard wheat. I grew my first corn in 1891.

For fuel I used wood and good it from Sheyenne Valley. It was drawn by team in winter time leaving before daylight and getting home after dark.

In the year of 1889-90 I worked hard on Sec. 2- township 144 range 60. That winter I got wood from Sheyenne river, and hay for stock from Statesman Co., and got my bread from Cooperstown - not a good combination. One stormy spell I got out of grab. having some flour, soda and milk though, I could make some biscuits in mixing I got along fine. When I started to roll it my troubles began. It would not stay rolled out till I got them cut out. When the weight was taken off, it would spring together; but finally by putting my knee on one side and holding it and pressing roller on for side, I held it till they (the biscuits) were cut out. They made very good eating and lasted well.

My next ~~was~~^{was} in 1891-2 when living on claim, it stormed for three weeks, and I never saw or talked to any person. and the last three nights I had no kerosene for lights. I tried to read from the light of the stove door but it was too hot for my face. I finished the night by whistling and talking to the dog.

I was married to Annie Campbell Nov. 14, 1894 at home of Mr. D. Sinclair, Bald Hill Township

The descendants of Pioneer are: Mervin J. Armstrong died July 29, 1918, Erma Gladys and Mary Ellen, High School Teachers, Cooperstown N.D.

Thelma Bell, Jamestown College; Donelda Ruberta at Home
Hannaford N. D.; Morris Campbell Armstrong died Nov. 27, 1920.

The present home of pioneer is on the old Homestead N¹/₂ of N¹/₂
Sec. 10 - Township 144 - range 60. Hannaford Griggs Co. N. Dak.

Hannaford N. Dak. Apr. 7, 1927.
Mr. Elwin Loberg

Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota it
was continuous mud, slush, and water. For many miles in
places the railroad was covered and the train traveled very
slow. The most interesting part of the trip was where we rode
along the Mississippi, with the river on one side and the
great sand stone cliffs on the other, towering higher than
we could see from the car windows. And more than anything
else the feeling that soon I would be in the great west
Country, the great "American Desert" of my early school boy days.

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blowing from the west. The Prairie grass, dry and brown blowing
in the wind and the Prairie Chickens booming but did not know

Name Arnold Arndt

Subject History

Date _____

Teacher _____

Standing _____

Biography of
Charles T. Arndt

History
Examination Booklet

Cooperstown High School

Cooperstown, N. D.

W. M. WELCH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 1516 ORLEANS STREET, CHICAGO

The name of the person
is Mr Charles F. Smith. He
was born January 15th
1817 in the town of
Hingham. He came with
his parents and from father
and his mother became a member
to have a greater opportunity
in the United States. They came
across in the Baltimore boat
and landed in Baltimore.
They started for North Dah-
ota because it was not
settled and could take a
homestead and they could not
do it in the eastern states.
Often the family got 25 days
He started to work out for himself.
But the family was poor and had
to give his father's money as they

could get a start first. He
work there for six dollars
a month after working for
a year. ^{Then} went to Casselton.

He kept on working all the way
up to Cooperston. When he got
here, he work for Cooper on
his ranch. This was in the

year about eighteen eighties. He
was about fifteen years old.

Then, This was the first
money he earned for himself.

He hauled grain for Cooperston

to Sanborn, which they used to
make the trip in one day with

the oxen. But had to get up

early in the morning when they

started. After he earned some

money, he started to take

a homestead 14 miles west

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of Co. Johnston. After his
first crop, he sold his wheat
for 65 cents a bushel, barley
at 92 cents a bushel and hay
at 63 cents a bushel. The
second year the crop averaged
13 bushels and more, but he
could not get it thick like the
second year many machines
around. The next spring he
harvested the crop of he saved the
first had all the grain and he
wanted to get another crop in.
The threshing machine was
horse power and they had
men to cut the bundles and
thrust the straw away. In the
summer time he earned money
by picking up the straw. The
next year he took the

half section of with Mr Berg
for section nine and 1/4 of sixteen.
His first neighbors were Gust
Rothart, Jim McCulloch and
Gust Evans. He drove to
Valley City to get his lumber
to build his new home
on section 29. It took two
days one to get it and one to
return home. The carpenters
were E. H. Doune and
McCulloch. The first team
of horses was in 1898 which he
got from Rothart. The hard-
ship were great they went
to Valley City to get groceries
and drove in the storm. The
first barn was fourteen by
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Mr

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on his farm. In nineteen
hundred and twelve bought
a ford car which he thought
that he then had made a
success in farming. In
nineteen fifteen thought
that he would see the
country and bought a ticket
for \$90 which was a round trip
to Cap. Wash. Oregon & Lucas. The
next year went again and
left the children to take care
of the land at home in the
winter, which he returned in
the spring. The next year he
went again this was his last
trip and he bought land this
time at Three Rivers, Texas.
Nineteen fifteen he had a
large crop and the grain was

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Name Alfred Kuschwitz
Subject Pioneer Biography
Date June 1, 1927
Teacher Mrs. M. Porterville
Standing _____

Cooperstown High School

1927

Examination Booklet

NO. 8 EIGHT PAGE P. O. 63387
W. M. WELCH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 1516 ORLEANS STREET, CHICAGO

Shutlar M. Amerson.

M. and Mrs. O. O. Amerson
came to serve from Norway;
she from Mamedal, and he
from Volder Norway.

In 1875 M. and Mrs. O. O.

Amerson came to North Bay
bata to take up a homestead
and make their home here
On April 8, 1876 Shutlar

M. Amerson was born to M.

and Mrs. O. O. Amerson. He was
the second of seven children.

Shutlar went to school

in the little dwelling house
of Reverend Amerson, which was

used for that purpose during the

absence of Mr. Amerson. This little

house was located on what is

now section two in Amerson.

In 1882 his parents had moved from

the Goose River country into
Giggs county, which is now
Steel county. His first teacher
was Mr. Thomas.

As Gustav was a small
boy in the earliest part of
the pioneer days, he is not
able to tell everything as it
happened, but he tells of the
experiences as well as he can
although some things are om-
itted. He went through many
hardships with his parents.
His parents first house was
made of sod.

Gustav and his brother
Inwall used to ride horse-
back and herd cattle and
horses. The pastures or herding
grounds were quite extended.
They covered many sections. The

railroad lands were free but
they wanted the school lands
for a small sum of \$15.00 each
just enough so as to have possession
of them.

The first church that Mr.

Amerson attended was the free
them, the preacher was Mr.

Studeley.

When Mr. Amerson was about

twenty-two years old, he went

out to Wells County and took

up a homestead. It was upon

by the law at that time to be

then every one wanted to do

some work, also to make his home

there. As to the work, not very much

was required. Mr. Amerson did

not stay there all the time,

but made it his home. When

he was away, he was work-

ing to earn money so that
it was possible to improve
his place. He only kept his
homestead for three years,
then he came back to Griggs
county and bought a quarter
section of land in Romners
township 143, Range 58, section
28.

The teams of the early days
were oxen. The oxen could
not be worked like our
horses. The men had to get
up about four o'clock in the
morning and begin to work
quite early, then work until
about nine or ten o'clock,
just depending whether the day
was hot or cool. The oxen could
not stand much heat. When
ready to unhitch, they would

put on fasten the collar and
hammer which was fastened to
gettin and let the steam go and
eat grain until the cool of the
afternoon. When ready to go
to work they would get the
steam, but then up and work
until just about dark.

The main machinery was
a breaking floor, a drag with
broughton or horse made, a broad
cut roller on the grain was driven
by hand, they had with a wagon
or a wire binder, that is it
tied the grain with wire. There
was some binder used.

The chief grain was Scotch
Fife wheat, although some good
grain was raised. The price of
wheat was from 35¢ to 50¢ a
bushel.

The grain, which was not very much at that time, was hauled from the Goose River country to wheat land. That from Guggs or what is now

Steel county was hauled to Valley City or Hope. This grain was hauled with oxen and a four wheeled wagon. The two two-wheeled or carts were not used for this purpose very long.

Three or four of the neighbors would go together with their loads, so that they could protect themselves better. On the return trip they brought provisions.

The fuel of the pioneer days was green wood from the timber of the Shyenne River. This was the only fuel they had. Coal

was not used because it was
too far to haul it, also very little
shipped in to North Dakota.

The main occupation of the
time was breaking new land
which is done very little now.
also in the part of north Dakota
also breaking was done in.

this part of the country but
is not at the present time.

Mr. Amerson still has four
brothers and one sister living.

Mr. Carl Oscar Amerson of Benford
North Dakota, small Amerson of
Cooperstown North Dakota, Mrs.

Ed. Amerson Cooperstown North
Dakota, Clarence Amerson of Saco

Montana and Albert Amerson
of Saco Montana.

Mr. Amerson is at the present
time a member of the Ring.

saker Church in Romness.

Mr. Esten, pastor.

Mr. Ameson's present home
is in Romness Township 147,
Range 58, section 28. He gets
his mail from Cooperstown on
Rural Route #1.

World History
Marian Arneson.

Biography of Pioneer.

- I. John Arneson's father was Hans Drappen Arneson.
- II. The pioneer's full name was Johannes Arneson.
- III. He was born October 5, 1838.
- IV. John Arneson was born in Norway near the city of Bergen.
- V. He left Norway after his marriage to establish his own home.
- VI. He first went to Minnesota, then to Oregon and later back to Minnesota and there he heard about some friends in North Dakota, so he and his family moved here.
- VII. He traveled by boat across the ocean, by train as far as it went which was Iowa, and from Iowa to Minnesota he traveled by covered wagon and open part of the

time walking.

VIII John Arneson came to North Dakota in 1881.

IX. Early Experiences:

(a) His land is in section 6
Greenview Township.

(b) John Arneson's first house was
a log cabin, later he built a
frame house.

(c) The nearest towns were Valley
City and Mayville, he went to
town by open road wagon.

(d) In his pioneer life, John Arneson
experienced many hardships, for
instance; one year there was
a flood, sometimes there were
prairie fires and often during
the winter there were very
severe blizzards.

(e) His nearest neighbors were
Mansons, Grady's and Johnsons.

(f) Early farm machinery was
a walking plow and a team of oxen

(9) There was no church nor school when John settled here in North Dakota.

X. John Arneson married Christie Starbar about 1863 or 1864. They were married in Norway.

XI. John Arneson died March 13, 1925 and was buried in the Shesonne Valley Cemetery.

Biography of Minnie Arnt.

Minnie Arnt was born in Sattin, Germany Sept 9, 1848.

She lived in Sattin, Ger. until she married August Steinborn, June 3rd, 1869.

They came over to America in a may boat on May 11, 1881.

They made their home in Cleveland, Ohio for 2 yrs where she did sewing & knitting for a living. They then came on to N. Dak. by one of the early trains and they could homestead here, and there was better land in N. Dak. then.

They came to Danburn N.D. and that was as far as the train went, they came the rest of the way then in a red river cart, made of wood. They arrived in N.D. in 1883.

They homesteaded a section & later bought a couple sections. They had to live on it 5 yrs. & make improvements or it was taken away from them.

Their 1st house was a sod shanty made of sod on the outside & wood on the inside. It was about 10 x 14 ft.

They covered the roof with straw to make it warmer. They went to town with their open & covered wagon and had to go to Danburn to get flour & most of their supplies.

There were many severe blizzards, lots of snow and floods in the spring; also now and then a prairie fire.

Their nearest neighbors were, Flanders, Feske's, Gortmans & Michaelles.

The school was a long ways from where they lived and was very small made of sod & wood. The children only had school about 2 months every year.

The Church was also far away and very small, it burned down in one of the sweeping prairie fires. Their fuel was river wood, straw & cow chips as coal was too expensive for a pioneer to buy. After they got started they built up a big barn, house, granary, Chicken Coop, and later a big grain elevator which burned down from heating grain. There was 7 children in the family

Those living now are:

Mrs J. E. Wells.

Hannaford N. Dak.

R.R. 3.

Mr George Steinborn

R.R. 3. Hannaford N. D.

Mr Herb Steinborn

Cooperstown, N. D.

Mr Charley Steinborn

508 - 3rd St. Fargo N. D.

Mrs Edith Francis

City.

Mr Steinborn died in 1905.

Then Mrs Steinborn moved to
Cooperstown and built a house on
the south side of the Commercial
Hotel. She later moved to Fargo to
live with her Granddaughter. She lived
there until Feb. 28, 1928 when she
happily passed away.

Bettrice Wells
Biography

The picture taken in Sac City, Iowa
is a picture of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Asmus.
The picture of the "claim shack" was an
early pioneer neighbor of Carl Asmus. The
miniature photo is a modern farm barn
to contrast with the "claim shack". The
picture of the man taken in Coopers town
N. Dak is "Carl F. W. Asmus".