

By Florence Boltz

Pioneer Essay
World History
Life of Albert Campbell.

Mr Campbell came to North Dakota in 1892 from Ontario, Canada. He then located in Cooperstown, where he lived for two or three years. During the time he spent in Cooperstown, he did Carpenter work including various other kinds of work trying to make a living. He then grew tired of city life, and wanted to work a farm of his own. He purchased a farm north of Cooperstown in 1895, the farm on which he now resides.

He batched for five long years doing his own baking, cooking and entertaining his other bachelor friends. His hardships were plentiful. The place had no

buildings of any kind. He had to ~~build~~^{construct} all necessary buildings before he made much headway at all.

He was married in 1902 which (anyway) give ^{him} a housekeeper and more courage to keep on ^{trying} to reach a success.

He has been living on this one place now for 33 years. They have had one son Cecil, who has grown up and now helps his father on the farm. The farm has been improved in every way. The old house, which used to stand, burned down, and ^{as beautiful,} a large house has been built; also a new barn and other buildings. He now enjoys himself on his farm, and expects to live there yet for many years.

Pioneer Life
of Albert Campbell

World History

7 Louisa Boltz
Cooperstown

June 3, 1928, No. Dak.

(1) ✓
Name Beatrice Edmandson
Subject Pioneer Biography
Date History
Teacher Mrs. M. Porterwill
Standing _____

Cooperstown High School

1927

Examination Booklet

NO. 8 EIGHT PAGE P. O. 63367
W. M. WELCH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 1516 ORLEANS STREET, CHICAGO

Charles F. Cooper.

Thomas Jefferson Cooper and Mary

Elizabeth Thompson were married at

Red Wing, Minnesota. They had two

children, Charles F. Cooper born in June

29, 1858, and Julia F. Cooper born in September

30, 1860. Both were born at Red Wing

in Goodhue County, Minnesota.

Mr. J. F. Cooper has a hardware

merchandise at Red Wing for many years. ^{Thomas}

Red Wing he took his family with to

St. Louis, Colorado. On this journey, J. F.

Cooper was the spokesman for the

train. Upon reaching a new valley

they planned to descend and camped

the valley bottom for the night.

However, by the intuition of Mr.

Cooper, who had talked much with

the old Indian chief who advised

them to descend, they camped on the

plain. Both the train that went

before this one, and the one following were massacred. Their train passed through safely. This incident happened when Charles was still a young boy.

From Denver, the Coopers moved to Helena, Montana where they stayed only a short time. At St. Joe, Missouri, Charles received his schooling until he entered high school. Then the family moved to Chicago in 1871 after the ^{great} fire which swept over practically the whole city. Here he attended the Bryant & Stratton business college.

About 1878 there was a mining rush to Leadville, Colorado. Charles, accompanied by his father left for the mining district, leaving his mother and sister in Chicago.

horse trade and tree claims for themselves and other. So all together they controlled about two townships of land which was at that time known as the Cooper Brothers' land.

In late winter or very early spring, J. J. Rollin and Charles Cooper went to St. Louis for five carloads of mules. Charles and some other men had charge of these mules, and when they reached Lower City they were delayed for two days by a severe blizzard. They had to board up the box cars with canvas and boards to keep the cold and wind off of the mules, unaccustomed to the severe cold. J. J. Cooper and his brother, Rollin had gone ahead of the freight on to Sanborn where they waited

for Charles. Everything had to be
hauled from Lakeland to the farm
in 1890. Things were hauled to the
half-way fork near Thelma.
Milled Shackham (brother of
Mrs. J. G. Cooper) and Bill Muckack did
the teaming from the half-way-farm
to the ranch or farmstead by ship. J.
Cooper which belonged to his son
Charles at the present writing.
During the cold winter Charles
became unwell and was forced
to stay in a dark room for many
days in order to preserve his eyesight.
When the snow melted in the
spring the snow had now arrived
perhaps the prairie. After some
time he had left work, Milled Shackham
and Mrs. Cooper located in Shackham
Lakeland 1946-58 where they arrived and
they stayed

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Charles
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to the
the river
other;
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they stayed

worked about four sections. The first year they lived in a tent until a shittable frame house had been erected.

Al. Thanderlick was their first one who proved most successful in the domestic science. However, later, D. S. and Mrs. Kerr came to live with them. She took on the household responsibilities. Their nearest neighbor was George Barnard and family.

All the wood they used was taken from the Shuyenne River, section 34.

On July 2nd 1883, Millard Gashbarn married Mary M. Fursel. Her sister Laura, who came out for the wedding, married Charles the following year in October 22, 1884. Upon taking Millard Gashbarn and his bride to catch the train from Sanborn that night, an accident befell the bridal party. The road that ran along the slough near Sanborn had been some-

what elevated and a turn had then
made in it. The night was new dark
and Charles had just gotten through
posting "I didn't know the road as
well, I'd stop right here. All of a sudden
there was a crack, bang, 'one more
was down, hat, coat, suitcase and
knives were flying everywhere. Hammer,
they finally reached Saltspring, but
during the night someone had put up
a railing to stand by further ahead.
The first night Charles and
his wife lived on the old P. C. Cooper
homestead. The following being they
lived on the Frankish Cooper farm
until the wedding was done. Then
they moved to Chestnuttown where
Mr. Cooper had charge of the old Cooper
Brew. Around elevated. Then, there were
only two elevators, the Carroll, run
by George N. Stark and the Cooper elevator.

Teams from all directions came for many miles, hauling load after load of wheat to Cooperstown. Sometimes as many as 25 teams would be waiting to be unloaded. All wheat had to be sacked at that time; so it had to be dumped by hand. It kept one busy weighing, figuring back age, (No % system then) making out checks and loading cars.

Then J. J. Cooper called his son west to Colorado to install the machinery and hoist in a mine he had bought. Charles had charge of this mine for five years, after which he moved to Victor, Colorado in the Cripple Creek district. Here he was engineer of another hoisting engine for about ten years. During the time he prospected some for himself. He lived in Victor during two strikes, known as the Cripple Creek War. The state Militia was called out to guard property.
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(2)
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Subject Pioneer Biography
Date History
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the mine, like many others, was
closed. During the first strike, Charles
Cooper, having cleared an acre of the
mine surface, was ordered to
ask by the leaders of the union
miners to leave camp, which he
did without protest. There were many
of the old Colorado Mine miners in
the camp who proved to be deep-seated
character.

Leaving it in the they went to
California for a year. From California
they returned to North Dakota
prairie lands, five years later. Cooper
gained successfully although he had
little knowledge of agriculture.
After three years away from
home Robert, which caused the break-
down of Mr. Cooper, they started their farm

and took up residence in Coopers-
town, not far from their farm,
where at the time of the writing
they are now living.

W

— J.B.E.

Name Ethel Danielson
Subject History
Date May 20.
Teacher _____
Standing B

Cooperstown High School

Examination Booklet

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

Life of a Pioneer

John Cameron was born
in Haver, Norway July 21, 1868
His parents were Daniel and
Margaret Rank. He left Norway
in April 1891. He left Norway
because there was no prospect
for the future there. He came
to North Dakota because he
had relatives living there
In reaching his destination
he traveled by ship from
Oslo to New York. Here he
boarded a train to Dakota.
He got off the train feeling
lost there was no one
there to meet him, and
he did not know where
was to sleep that night.
At last he decided to walk
down town and make the
best of the situation.

He made inquiries if there was any one there that were traveling South that afternoon, as he was anxious to get to his sister's place who lived about 35 mi South of Lakota. Yes, there was someone going, What in? Why in a large wagon with a team of oxen. They started off across the rough country. Not a very pleasant ride compared with today. He got a ride as far as the Shyenne River, by this time darkness had settled over the country. He had decided to walk the rest of the way, but looking around he saw a light in ^{a small} the window. He then made up his mind he would go by

there and next. He walked
across up to the door and
knocked. The door was opened
by a rather young man, a
woman was busy around the
fire getting supper. In a
glance he took in the contents
of the room. There was no
floor or any bed either. A
home made table, and two
chairs, and a cupboard.
Was the furniture. The
room was lighted by a
small lamp. He was asked
if, saying supper was
near ready, and that they
waited wanted him to eat
supper with them, so they
all sat down for supper.
A conversation was started
telling about the life in
Morrow, of course they had
to say

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to say

introduced each other by this time. Mr Opaion was the owner of the little log Cabin, and the newcomer we already know.

Miss Opaion now expressed herself about not having enough to eat, but that he would have to try and make the best of the meal. The supper consisted of salt pork, Potatoes and coarse bread.

During the meal Mrs Opaion asked where he planned on going. He said he was anxious to get to his sister's place, Mrs H. M. Hanson. Now what do you suppose? Mrs Opaion was his brother in-law's cousin. Mrs Opaion asked him to stay

over night. He accepted

but early the next morning
he started out to his work
place.

He needed his mother's
place about noon and
there was a great number
between twelve and noon
his sister lived in a
day unit. He made his home
there for the first two
years, then he decided to
begin farming. He bought
land in Ford Township
Section 17, Range 16.

Well, he started farming
one of the most difficult
part of the farming work
to get his grain to market.
He usually took his grain
to Dubuque, a distance of

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never,

How
was?

his father
was

to stay

about thirty miles. In
winter there would come
up the most terrible snow
storm, and they would have
to stay in town over night.
They would worry about their
wife and children at home
if they would have enough
fuel to keep them warm until
they returned. Then on their
return they would find
their houses snowed in.

The snow would be nearly
level with the house top.

Prairie fires would often
times sweep across the country
endangering fields and houses.

The farmers would plow around
the fire so it could not
break through.

The machinery was very

were: Mr J. Murby, Mr M.
Deehr, Mrs J Heronud,
and Mr. W. Breckheimer.

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

The schools were small
and poorly equipped. The
first teacher ^{were} was Maggie
Nelson, Severt from and
Mr Burreson.

At this time there were
no services. Churches services were
held in the homes. The ministers were
Lundby, and Sveningson. Rev Fjodthvedt
Organized the congregation.

John Danielson married Oline
Dahlen 1898 at Lakota. He is still living.
His address is Pekin Mo. Dak.

Name Elizabeth Peterson
Subject History Biography of Carl E. Erickson
Date June 2, 1926
Teacher Mrs. Porterville
Standing 100

Examination Booklet

Cooperstown High School
Cooperstown, N. D.

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

* Note here how the son formed his name by taking his father's given name and by adding "son" formed his surname.

Mrs. Myrtle Porter

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* Mrs.
bro

age he married Marie Johnson,
a neighbor's girl. This step
meant added money and cond-
itions were poor financially,
so they decided to go to Amer-
ica. He, too had heard of the
many people who went there and
prospered, and this served to
encourage his growing ambit-
ion.

He crossed the Atlantic
alone in 1882 as his wife could
not leave at the time with
her small child. She joined
him, however, in six months,
coming to Moorhead with her
brother.

They lived in Moor-
head for four years. Mr. Erick-
son worked in a brick yard

Johnsons
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and conf-
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Atlantic
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joined
months
with her

Mr. Eick
E yard
Post

for a large concern. His work
did not satisfy him, naturally
standing the change to city life
and he thought he would fare
better if he filed a homestead
All the land around Post
had and charge was taken up
and he was compelled to go
over a hundred miles north
westward.
I had not seen very
long ago, but there were no
cars and trains were too
expensive to travel in it
ship any equipment. Mr. Eick
son made the trip in a
covered wagon with his wife
and two daughters, his first
son having died shortly after
their arrival in Northwest.

The journey lasted two weeks. They moved some household furniture and led two cows all the way necessitating very slow progress.

Their destination was reached finally, on June 25th. There were no buildings on the land, and they camped in the open (as they had done on the trip) until a house was built. He did not build it of logs but used pine boards which were not so expensive. The house completed contained but a single room, however, and it is clear that he, like most pioneers, was of limited means.

Their nearest town was Cooperstown, a twenty five mile

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The neighbors in that immediate vicinity lived but one half a mile away. They were Charles Helling and Andrew Anderson. There were no community gatherings, however, and enjoyment was had when the neighbors visited each other.

Three girls were added to the Erickson family in successive years but trouble was not long denied them. Mrs. Erickson died April eighth, 1894 from an illness of several months duration. At the time of this catastrophe the girls were not all capable of taking care of themselves. Two neighbors, old friends of the family, then

adopted the two youngest as
they could find better, even
though it broke up the family.
Mr. Eickman lived without
a wife but two years after this
then in February he was wed
to Augusta, Nea of Iowa. He
had been working in private
homes prior to her marriage
but then she came to the farm
with him and tried to be a
mother for the girls.
Ditto in the thing of
mean luck in another. Mr.
Eickman soon prospered fin-
ancially and built a new
home a mile further west.
It turned as badly, however,
that he could not complete it
until a season later than he

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Mr.
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had planned and they lost a year on the new place.

Eleven children were born in this home but Mr. Erickson did not relapse financially nevertheless and in 1916 a still better abode went up. It was large and equipped with modern conveniences, quite a change from a one room shack which had housed them in the beginning.

But Mr. Erickson lived only a month after the house was completed. A paralytic stroke affected him, and he passed away after a few days illness.

His two oldest boys were now almost grown up so they

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continued the farmwork. Both
of them married a few years
later and then the eldest stayed
home. Mr. Eriksen had left
seven quarters and it was
quite a task.

Mr. Eriksen lived six
years after her husband's death
when she was afflicted with the
same ~~complexity~~ ^{apoplexy} and died,
leaving ten children. The
eldest, Oscar is married and
lives on a farm. He has three
children, two boys and a girl.
Hjalmar lives in Minnesota
with his wife and three children,
two, twin boys and a girl.
Harold and Elgot are working
at neighboring farms near
Blomfield. Carl owns a butcher

and

shop in Leal, North Dakota. Virgil and Axel are at home with Deloris, aged ten. They stay with Oscar and his wife. Freda, the oldest girl, has taken a course in Beauty culture but is home at present. Of the five girls from Mr. Erickson's first wife, three are living. The two youngest, Emma and Ruth died several year ago. Selma is working in Valley City and Elvira is on a farm west of Cooperstown. Mrs. L. O. Peterson is the only one of this vicinity. She has four girls.

In all Mr. and Mrs. Erickson have surviving them ten children, three step daughters of Mrs. Erickson

and ten grand children.