

Name Viola Greenland
Subject History II
Date _____
Teacher _____
Standing _____

✓
*Biography of
Fritheof Greenland* 31

Examination Booklet

Cooperstown High School

Cooperstown, N. D.

The life of Fritz of Greenland.

Oliver had Christian Greenland
were the parents of Fritz Greenland
Fritz Greenland was born
near Trolsen, Norway May 14, 1850.
Mr. Greenland married Mathalia

Greenland in 1874. After their marriage
they left for America. At first
them out weeks to cross the
Atlantic. Their experience in crossing
the ocean was about the
same as that which most people
had at that time.

They came to this ^{country} because
of love of adventure. Also they
thought they could better their
financial condition.

In May 1881 they emigrated to
North Dakota.
They came to North Dakota

instead of another state because
of the great land boom that
was taking place in North
Dakota at that time. Land in
North Dakota was fertile and
crops were raised that yielded
a large amount of grain.

Wheat was the grain that
was raised most and barley
and oats came next in rank.
Grain was sold for about
thirty-six (36[¢]) cents a bushel.

If a person plowed a few
furrows or left some lumber on
a piece of land, it was an indication
that he intended to claim it. Mr
Greenland decided that he wanted
to claim Section 12 of Ball Hill
Township, Briggs County, North Dakota.
He went to Valley City for lumber

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And when he got back, he found
that someone else had placed a
couple of pictures on it. Mr. Benson
then claimed Section 34, Ball Hill
Township, Bridge County, North Dakota
Greenland's first house
was made of sod and had
a shingled roof. Only one room
had a floor in it and the other
had no floor.

Some of the first neighbors
were Mathias Johnson, Mathias J. J. J.
Christian, Dr. John Star and Edward
Star.

The first machinery consisted
of a reaper and mowing press.
The teams were sometimes only
seven or eight and a horse
and at other times two or three
a horse.

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North
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Barley
in rank.

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an indication
of the
Ball Hill
North Dakota
for London

Logs which had been gotten from the Chyenne river were used for fuel.

Once when they were coming back from Valley City the Ball Hill Creek was so swollen that they had to wait a couple of days for the water to go down before they could go across.

Frithof Greenland died at Bismarck June 1, 1932 and was buried at the Cooperstown cemetery, Cooperstown, North Dakota.

The living children of Mr. Greenland are Oscar of Bismarck, Magnus of Antas Ingvald of Cooperstown, and Nora who is at the western coast at the present time.

The children of Oscar Greenland are: Mrs. Clifford Ciers, Florence,

Biography of John Gunderson

John Gunderson was a son of Mr & Mrs Gunde Gunderson. He was born February 11, 1866. Lilanore county in Wisconsin.

His parents were poor and therefore left Wisconsin to settle a few years in Minnesota. Making no progress, they came to North Dakota in the year 1881 with horses drawing them in a Covered Wagon.

Mr. Gunderson bought land in a Commes township and settled down in a frame house. His trips to town were made by driving a team of horses pulling some kind of a wagon. His hardships were many, connected with blizzards and prairie fires. Some of his nearest neighbors were H. Rusten; Mr. Lynner; Andrew Meyer; G. Edmundson; Pete Ideson; Mr. Michaelson; and R. H. Beldan.

His farm machinery were but few; a walking plow, shoe drill, and a wooden harrow. He had a team or so of oxen and also bronchos.

The education he received was very little and he went to church in the schoolhouse with Mr. Lundberg as minister, a very tall, large man with long whiskers.

His fuel was chiefly wood, which was obtained near the river in the forest, gotten by a method of horses and a wagon.

Mr. John Gunderson was married to Clara Sletten, January 17, 1893 at the home of his wife.

He died December 23, 1929 at his home in Cooperstown, North Dakota and was buried in the Ottawa Cemetery.

Five children were born to them; four of which are living. Five of his descendants are living and they are as follows:
Thorval Gunderson Cooperstown N.D.

Pete Gunderson Anita, N. D.
Mrs. Sophie Morse Jessie N. D.
Mrs. Over Anderson Triscoll N. D.
Ed Gunderson Saskatoon
Canada.



John Gunderson
by

Miranda Gunderson.

John Gunderson was a son of Me. and Mrs. Gunder Gunderson. He was born February 11, 1866. Filmore County in Wisconsin.

His parents were poor and therefore left Wisconsin to settle a few years in Minnesota. Making no progress, they came to North Dakota in the year 1881 with horses drawing them in a covered wagon.

Mr. Gunderson bought land in Romness township and settled down in a frame house. His trips to town were made by driving a team of horses pulling some kind of a wagon. His hardships were many, connected with blizzards and prairie fires.

Some of his nearest neighbors were A. Rusten, Mr. Lynner, Andrew Idsvoog, G. Gudmundson. Pete Idsvoog, Mr. Michaelson, and R. H. Beldon.

His farm machinery were but few, a walking plow, shoe drill, and a wooden harrow. He had a team or so of oxen and also bronchos.

The education he received was very little and he went to church in the school house with Mr. Lundebj as minister, a very tall, large man with long whiskers.

His fuel was chiefly wood, which he obtained near the river, gotten by method fo horses and wagon.

Mr. John Gunderson was married to Thea Slatten, January 17, 1893 at the home of his wife.

He died December 23, 1929 at his home in Cooperstown, N. Dak. and was buried in the Ottawa cametary.

Five children were born to them, four of whom are living. Five of his descendents are living and they are as follows; Thorval Gunderson of Cooperstown; Pete Gunderson of Aneta, N. D. ; Mrs Sophia Morse of Jessie N.D.; Mrs Iver Anderson of Driscoll N. D. ; and Ed. Gunderson of Saskatuewan Canada.

No. 1. C. H. Hamilton whose parents ^{were}
sailors & fisherman out
of Halifax Nova Scotia.
Father going aboard at the
age of 9 years & became
captain or master of the ship
at the age of 17.

My mother's name was Elizabeth
Ann Damm whose parents
were lumberman on the pen
obscott river cutting the logs
manufacturing the lumber
taking it to the ocean by rafting
it to gather & run by ship
to Bangor Maine for sail
There is at the present time a
house I think near Enfield
^{Maine} which I believe is about 120
years old made from the trees
lock lumber & brick they
burned from the clay & plaster
they made from the limestone
My Father lost his parents

when he was a^d baby & was raised
by his grand parents until he
became 9 years of age when
he took Shipboard.

My mother's parents came
to Minnesota In 58 taking
a homestead 75 miles north^{west} of
St Anthony. (Now Mpls) where
they spent the remainder of
their days Grandfather living
to be a hundred or more.

My Father & Mother were of Irish
in^{the state of} Maine where they lived for
5 or 9 years then emigrating
to Minnesota & settled near
my Grandfather where they
spent the remainder of their
lives both living to ripe old ages.

No 2 E. S. Hamletton

No 3 Cape Elizabeth Depot near
Portland Maine.

No 4 May. 31st 1861 State of Maine
U.S.A. At the age of 2 years
I was taken to what is now

Story obtained
by Carbon & Co.

My
his
was
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Taken
it

To Bar
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hours
Maine
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St Cloud Minnesota by my parents
where I was raised until of
the age of twenty one.
No 5 came to North Dakota
as I was of age & starting
out for my self

No 6, while working in the
logging woods in Northern
Minnesota was told of oportu-
nity of getting free land in
N.D.

No 7, I came from the woods
straight to Sanburn N.D. & in
crossing the Red River at
Fargo saw large buildings
with only the top or roof
out of the water & many small-
er buildings floating down
the river or lodged against
the bridge & we had a man
to walk a head of the train
with hip boots to see if the
track was in place for 6
miles in the vicinity of

of Easton
 No. 5^{and No. 9} landed in Sanburn
 March - 28th 1882, where we
 had fine weather & people hauled
 their goods as far as Bald
 Hill Creek where they left them
 on the bank
 because the creek was too deep
 to ford & later coming to find
 the water had raised & floated
 their goods away. Another
 man hauled his goods which
 were many & piled them on the
 prairie with a big tent spread
 over them, went & staked his
 claim & on his return
 found nothing but a pile of
 ashes caused by the prairie
 fires. I drove for a living the
 first year out of Sanburn
 Locating Settlers. John Fero
 Lehas Masley John Byington
 Hor Knapp & many others
 I carried robes & when

Night. Come would picket one
 horse & crawl under the buggy
 untille h. M. Eating lunch
 which I carried Antelope
 & deer were very thick at that
 time I can remember being
 a herd of 16 Antelope one
 h. M. Near where the town of
 Daigis stands ~~now~~. The Spring
 of 1852 was very cold & stormy
 we had a very bad blizzard for
 3 days beginning the 20th of May
 & another the 22. of May.
 (No.) About the 20th of June 1852
 we started out with lumber
 & provision to find some land
 or claims as we called them
 then. I believe this was 5 teams
 we got out to the 20 Mile camp
 the first day the next day
 to Lake Jessie where we found
 a little shanty with a light
 roof & we were glad for it

was raining & we all got inside
 to sleep, on a little bunk in
 the corner & 11 of us side by back
 on the floor & we covered it com-
 pletely. when we wanted to turn
 over one had to stand while
 the others turned & then lie down
 again on the other side. The
 next day however was clear
 & we got to what
 was called the big slum a-
 bout 6 miles N.W. of Jessie Lake
 called the Myre Slough &
 there seemed to be no place to
 cross we had been stuck many
 times & we got so when we came
 to a slough (there may it was
 so wet) we would fire in
 as far as possible & with one
 team then put on another
 & if they could not pull it
 put on another & so on un-
 till we got across, & so on

Each load until we were all
across, but this slough was
one of those with - no bottom
& it took us most of the next
day to get all loads across
but we did then struck camp
for dinner & started out &
No (2) struck our location on
Section 2-12-11-14-16-148-60
or willow T.P. we struck there
about 4 o'clock & had a house
up with roof on to sleep in
that night making 4 days
from Sault.

No (3) The next was plowing the load
& cutting it up in 2 foot
lengths & putting up my shanty
I had lumber to cover the roof
a bunk that covered most of
the floor & a tin camp stove
I could build my fire in the
a.m. with out getting out
of my bed. could serve my

under the wagon but the horses
 seemed to be very uneasy all night.
 When it got light enough
 enough to see we found we
 had camped on one side of the
 creek and the house or shack
 & stable was just across on
 the other side.

No(5) Joe Buckheit, Chas Johnson
 Herbert Safford Leeward Safford
 Bollis Bound Joe McCullough
 Earnest Johnson Gary Clark
 Gid Sheldon Mrs Root Mrs Ruth
 A.D. Ellis So West Fick Paul
 Thlick ~~Emit~~ Willson Knut
 Anderson Pete Listner Ole
 monson Willie Anderson
 Mr H B Serton Pete ^{Cameron} Cameron
 Ora Reed Bob Withrow
 Emit Willson, Richard
 Davis, Frank Walker, Arthur
 Knorr E.W. Bagerty were
 neighbors.

No 6 The machinery of my early N.D. life was similar to that of to day only not as large at that time. A plow, Drag, Disk, Harrow, Sleds & harvester was about all that was necessary. All things I used 2 wheels 1 horse and 4 - oxen as a team on a 2 bottom breaking gang plow.

No. 7, wheat and Oats was about all the crops raised at that time; very little barley.

No 8. The fuel for the first 2 years was from dead willows from Willow Lake. One man, Gilbertson, who lived on the South side of Willow Lake allowed us to cut the dry or dead willows. It took some time to get them and sometime to cut them ^{into} stove wood, but it did not take long to burn them. One burned his front & froze.

My father lost his paymaster

11
his back while firing with
St. Leger I bought an acre
of Elm + Oak on the river
hauling + lent it in the win-
ter for the next summer.
No. 9. I was out in a good many
storms, one of which was in
returning from ^{Coopers town} Cobpecataw
a blizzard came up which was
quite common when we got
out 6 miles. There was about
8 or 10 of us but a man by
the name of St. B. Sackett +
I were the only ones of the
party that got home some
got into haystacks some
walked around all night but
we kept on by keeping our
direction by the wind + got
in about 2.30 A.M. Some
others were frozen very
badly.

My father lost his paymen

12
#10 The Schools were mostly held
in Shacks around the
country, where the settlers
would furnish the room
and of scholars. The district
was obliged to furnish, ^{teachers}
Speaking further of blizzards
I went out with a Dr one winter
when there was a bad storm
and we traveled many miles
& a long time but it finally
cleared & I told the Dr we must
be near the place so we got out
and was kicking around to keep
warm and the Dr struck his
foot against something which
proved to be the stove pipe of the
very place we were trying to
find it was 3 o'clock 4 o'clock
in the a. m. and I should
judge about 60 or 70 below
zero & we were all standing
right on top of the man's res-
idence, which was a dugout

My father lost his pig--

13

The team & Ring Dr & Myself all
standing on the roof which
was all draped with snow
may feet but he had kept putting
on pipe to keep above the snow.
Suffice to say I staid untill
morning.

No 11- We had a church service
& Sunday School conducted
by the Rev Will Gimblett Deceased
who drove out from Cooperstown
once each month, which the
people attended very well.

10 Married Feb 27. 18th 1892. to Miss
Ella Le Hagerty, in Chatfield
Minnesota.

11- Previously answered
12 Cooperstown N. D.

You will please excuse
our writing, errors & the 2 kinds
of paper but this is the only
time I had to write could
write may I suppose but

My Father lost his parents

13

Biography of Peter J. Tang
--Oscar Tang

Peter J. Tang was born in 1875 in Sogan, Norway, not far from Bergen. He came to Minnesota with his parents when he was eleven years old, and settled at Lake Kormont. Here he stayed for twelve years. He went to school, and worked for the farmers around Kormont.

When he was twenty-three years of age, he came to North Dakota and secured a homestead. In the winter he returned to Lake Kormont and stayed there over winter. In spring of the year 1899 he started out to his homest.

Biography of C. H. Hamilton

--Larson^{2nd} Alfred Shunsberger

The name of the pioneer is

C. H. Hamilton whose parents were sailors and fishermen out of Halifax, Nova Scotia. Father ^{went} going abroad at the age of nine years and became captain or master of the ship at the age of 17. My mother's name was Elizabeth Ann Palown whose parents were lumberman on the Penobscot River cutting the logs, manufacturing the lumber, taking it to the ocean by rafting it together and running it by ship to Bangor, Maine for sale. There is at the present time a house (I think near Enfield, Maine) which I believe is about 120 years old. made from the hemlock lumber and brick they burned from the clay and plaster they made from the limestone.

My father lost his parents when he was a baby, and ~~he~~ was raised by his grandparents until he became nine years of age when he took to shipboard.

My father and mother were married in the state of Maine where they lived for 8 or 9 years. Then they emigrated to Minnesota and settled near my grandfather where they spent the remainder of their days, both living to ripe old ages.

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Jared Clark Hazard
Biography

Jared C. Hazard was born at Willet,
Cattaraugus County, New York, January
13, 1836.

When he was five years old the family
moved to a farm forty miles west of King-
ston, Upper Canada. Later Hazards moved
to Salmon River, Canada, where the father
operated a sawmill.

In 1846 Hazards travelled by boat
to Milton Junction, Rock County, Wis-
consin. Mr. Hazard's father purchased
a farm at Hampton, Columbia
County. Here Mr. Hazard grew to
manhood.

He married Emily Augusta Mac-
Donald November 3, 1858. They had eight
children of which all but two are living.

In 1887 Hazard came to Cooperstown.
He arrived by train, Cooperstown at that
time being the end of the route. His farm
was built three miles west of Cooperstown
at the present Lucius Hazard Home.

Mrs. Hazard died January 24, 1891. Five

^{years} Later he moved to Cosperstown and bought the home where he still resides.

He married Cora St. John at Columbia, Wisconsin in 1895.

Although Mr. Hazard is almost a century old he still enjoys good health and works in his garden.

When Mr. Hazard first came here there were only two crockers, round-shaped and white. One was owned by B. C. Cosper for whom this town was named.

He stated that several bachelors boarded and roomed at the Palace Hotel. These men evidently thought it ^{was} too far to walk to the Congregational church, so the Methodist Church was built near them.

Mr. Hazard said he would like to see more hotels here and not so many garages.

Hilda Mogard
World History

Biography Of Betuel Herigstad

Betuel Herigstad, son of Baar and Karen Herigstad, was born June 26, 1852, in the locality of Ejaderen, near the town of Sandness, Norway. He was united in marriage to Inger Thu in 1879. Two children were born to them before they left Norway.

In the spring of 1881 Mr. Herigstad together with his family, two of his brothers, some other families, and a few single men ^{emigrated} immigrated to America. He had many reasons for coming to America; It was a new country which offered better opportunities for making a living. The general financial depression, high taxes and expenses in Norway were also reasons.

This group sailed on the "King Sverre" to Hull, where their goods were examined to see if anything was being smuggled through. Then they went by train to Liverpool. From here they started their journey across the ocean April 18, on the "Palmyra". On the trip the propeller shaft broke. After two hours of signaling, a small cattle steamer came to help them. It took them to St. John, Newfoundland where they waited until the ship was repaired, when they again set sail. They reached New York May 20, From New York they took the train to Chicago, stayed there three days and went on to St. Paul. This trip had cost each person about

fifty dollars. From St. Paul they came to Granite Falls Minnesota

where they had friends. Here they bought wagons and oxen. They bought plows, but there was just one team of oxen and a plow for every two farmers. Each man broke about seven acres that summer. The men set out in covered wagons, and some walked to look for homes. After reaching Valley City they turned north, and were guided by the Sheyenne River. On June 12, 1881 they settled down, on section 22, range 58, town ^{ship} 145; which is now Sverdrup Township. The Eriggs county land had been recommended to them by some men who had come here a few years before. As the land in the county did not get into market until 1882 it could not be filed until then. So the settlers kept their land by "squatting" on them until then.

During the first summer Mr. Herigstad as well as the other settlers broke up a few acres of land apiece, and spent the rest of the time in building dwellings and stables. His first home was built of sod. He had the sod house three months, then he built a log house, and had the sod house for a stable.

Later in the summer he brought his family from Minnesota, who had been left there since spring. Their first winter was a time of hardships, their homes were cold, they did not have much money with which to buy provisions, and

their nearest market was Valley City thirty miles away. Their

provisions had to be stored in the fall as it was almost impossible to get to Valley City in winter time. They made most of the furniture for their huts. At first they had only trunks for chairs. Some made their brooms from tall grass cut in sloughs, and stuffed the pillows with down gotten from cattails, of which there was very many in early days. They cleaned their seed wheat that winter by spreading it out over the table and picked the weeds out with their fingers. A great many spinning wheels were brought over by the Immigrants and were for many years used in the settlement. During the long winter evenings the woman would be carding, spinning and knitting. The men would many times do the carding of the wool. Just about all the stockings and mittens were home-made. They made the candles. Whenever cattle were killed, all the fatty parts which could be used for the food were melted and poured into several vessels half full of hot water. A number of cotton threads from six to eight inches in length were fastened to a small stick long enough to extend across the edge of the vessel used. If a large number of candles were to be made, several such sticks would be dipped quickly into the fluid and then hung up till the tallow on the strings had hardened. Several dozen candles could be made by one person in a few hours.

Their main crop was wheat, which was a very good

grade, but they had many periods of drouth, when they had little or no crop, at these times only their early training in being frugal and economical saved them from giving up.

In 1883 a branch of the northern Pacific railroad was built from ^{Sandborn} Sandbown to Cooperstown. This gave the settlers a much closer market, a market for buffalo bones was also opened up, the bones sold between ten to twenty dollars a ton. Mr. Herigstad as well as the other settlers gathered ^{many} many buffalo bones.

The settlers got their wood from the river; the little coal they used they got from the nearest market. On January 12, 1888 he went to the woods after wood, while ^{he was} there a snowstorm came up. He could not see his way, and he just let the oxen find his way home, they found the way but just got home in time as the storm got much worse. Prairie fires were also common, Mr. Herigstad's house was destroyed in one of these, and would have been destroyed another time but was saved by some plowed land which had been plowed up for some potatoes.

The settlers visited with each others, and had many religious services. Their first minister was sent out by the Home Missionary society, and their first meeting was held in a little sod hut which shortly afterwards was turned into a stable.

Mr. Herigstad's first neighbors were; Frithof Greenland,

Simon Owen, Henry Johnson, and Mathias Fjelstad.

Descendants of pioneer;

Haren Westley

831 College Ave.

Wheaton,

Ill.

Bard Herigstad

Pendant D. Orielle

Alberta,

Canada.

Omon Herigstad

Minot

N. Dak.

Inga Herigstad

Conrad Herigstad

Emil Herigstad

Henry Herigstad

Lydia Herigstad

Sylvia Herigstad

The six last ones have the address of Cooperstown, N. Dak.

Irene Westley

Arla Westley

Cyrus Westley

Roy Westley

John Westley

Ella Westley

Ruby Westley

Howard Westley

Ira Westley

Robert Westley

Esther Westley

The eleven last ones have the address of 831 College Ave. Wheaton Ill.

Jean Herigstad

Roger Herigstad

Elaine Herigstad

The three last ones have the address of Minot, N. Dak.

Dorothy Herigstad

Ardis Herigstad

Marion Herigstad

The three last ones have the address of Cooperstown, N. Dak.

Below is a letter.

"Dear Brother E.:

"The time has come when I can no longer refrain from greeting you with a few words. Although the hundreds and thousands of miles between us make it impossible for us to meet and talk to each other as in days gone by, yet it is well that by letters we may learn of each others doings. It appears strange when I take my pen and sit down to

greet my friends and brothers in the Fatherland in this way; strange sensations surge through my mind and my thoughts wander back among you all; it is as if I were sitting among you in your own homes surrounded by your families. Not only when I am writing do these thoughts and feelings occupy my mind, but often when performing my daily tasks, while alone in the woods, while driving my team of oxen while working in my cellar house or while wandering over the wide prairies, etc., do my thoughts wander back to you and I often feel as though it is only a bad dream that we are so far apart.

"On the whole, however, I can say that I am getting along fairly well. I hope that through other of my letters you have heard of my work here in building my cellar house, of the oxen, and the location of the settlement. And lastly let me say, God be praised, I have been feeling well up to the present. In eight days I expect my family to arrive; I have had to be without their company the whole summer and it has been lonely at times."

"I am not certain whether you are one of those who asked for advice concerning America. On the whole it seems to be a good deal easier to make a living; but there are many hardships connected with the life of a pioneer, especially at first. I should like to see you and others come over, yet consider the matter twice before you leave the Fatherland and the place where your cradle stood. It is not a small matter."

"Dear Brother E.:

"I have just received your letter, thanks. Nothing gives me greater joy

than to receive letters from friends and brothers in the dear Fatherland. It warms the heart to realize that we are remembered by you. God bless you all. We are still getting along well; we do, however, wish that the winter was past, we are a little fearful of the cold, and there is but little money among us with which to purchase the needed provisions for the winter, as during the winter months it will be rather risky to undertake with over the long journey ^{of 30 miles} over the prairies (of thirty miles) to the nearest market. We are praying for a mild winter in our log and sod cabins, where some of us will have to put up with the bare earth as walls and floors. A pioneer life has many trials and difficulties which are not so easily overcome; if these were better known in the dear old Norway it would probably act as a damper on the craze for America. We have no crop this fall, as we came here so late this spring, but must buy all our provisions until next fall, so it will rather be difficult to get through this first year."

"From a pioneer in Dakota."

... went on to St. Paul. This trip had cost each person about



and went on to St. Paul. This trip had cost each person about

V. 9
By Myrtle Stokka

their goods were examined to see if anything was being smuggled through. Then they went by train to Liverpool. From here they started their journey across the ocean April 18, on the "Palmyra". On the trip the propeller shaft broke. After two hours of signaling, a small cattle steamer came to help them. It took them to St. John, Newfoundland. Here they waited until the ship was repaired, when they again set sail. They reached New York May 20, From New York they took the train to Chicago, stayed there three days and went on to St. Paul. This trip had cost each person about

World History
Mildred Hetager

Biography of Pioneer - J.O. Hetager.

Ole and Sarah Olson were the parents of Thor Olson Hetager born on September 1, 1867, in the country of Norway in the county of Hallingdal, and near the city of Drammen.

He left his former home, because he thought it would be a better future for him in the United States. He came to North Dakota instead of any other state, because he had relatives living there. Landing in New York by Steamboat he came to North Dakota by means of a train on September 21, 1887.

He took up his land in the township of Rosendal, Section 5. The first house on his land was a frame shack. On trips to town he either walked or with a team.

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of horses. He experienced many blizzards but no floods or prairie fires. His nearest neighbors were John Peterson and Ben Cornet. He never had any machinery or teams, because he rented out his homestead as soon as he had pruned it up, and worked elsewhere.

Among the early schools was the Gallatine, Laura Amalie being the teacher. The Ness church was one of the early churches having Rev. Guamme as the minister.

He got his fuel from the river, hauling it from there with oxen.

He was married to Rachel Skars at Cooperstown, North Dakota in 1910.

His present residence is in Cooperstown, North Dakota.

Mildred Hetager
World History Report.

Name *By Salvig Carlson*
Subject *History II*
Date *Biography*
Teacher *Mrs. J. J. J. J. J.*
Standing _____

S. O. Homme ✓

Cooperstown High School

1927

Examination Booklet

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

Swain O. Hornum.

Swain O. Hornum was born

March 6th, 1856 in Setredalen,

Norway near Christianstad. His

parents were Ole O. Hornum and

Olave Dale.

Mr. Hornum came to this

country with his parents when

he was fourteen years of age, and

they made Granite Falls, Minn.

their home. In 1882 Swain

Hornum came to North Dakota

because there was a great boom

for going there at that time. He

made ^{the} Steyrene river his destina-

tion as some of his relatives

had gone there the previous fall

and came to what is now called

Steele county. Marquette was the

nearest place he could get by train

and he had then thirty-two miles to travel across the ^{prairie} prairie. It was in the month of March and the ground was covered with snow so he made himself a pair of ^{skis} skis when in Mayville. He started out in the direction pointed out to him, and the only guide he had was the general direction and the section stakes. He stayed at a farm about ten miles out of Mayville over night and then he had twenty-two miles left to travel across the wild ^{prairie} prairie which took him nearly all the next day. When he, at dusk reached his destination, he stayed with his relations who lived east of the river. Mr. Hommie's claim was the north-east $\frac{1}{4}$ section 22, Range 58, town-

ship 196. After he had stayed with
his relatives a while he was led
back to Mayville. He was walking
was very hard because there was lots
of water in creeks and low places.
He got too red & faint, he put be-
ing so swollen that he could not
remove his boots. He got to May-
ville the next day and that same
evening he left for Fargo. The train
he left on was the last one that
went down for three weeks on
account of the high water.
The latter part of May in that
same spring Mr. Horns and
another man, hired an immigrant
car from Bureau, Minnesota to
Portland, North Dakota. They took
their farm machinery and came
out to their homesteads arriving
there June, 1st, 1882. Then had

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just been a heavy frost so every-
thing was black. Mr. Hornme
hauled lumber from Portland
with oxen and built a house
16 X 14, the walls being 8 feet high.
An inland town by the name
of Mardell was started that spring
about one and a half miles from
his claim where he then got his
provisions. His neighbors there
were, Syvert Skogen, Eli Horgard
and Armand Fluto. Mr. Ho

Mr. Hornme used oxen the first
five years he farmed and his mach-
inery consisted of a walking plow,
a drill, drag, self binder, mow
and hayrake. He raised wheat
and oats at first and later some
barley, and he received 40¢^{75¢} per
bushel for wheat.

Mr. Hornme had married Belle

Norward Septimber 11, 1881 in Yellow
Medicine Co., Minnesota. They had
two children, Willie Elai, and Agnes.
In the year 1905 he sold his
homestead to Carter B. Carlson
and moved to Granite Falls,
Minnesota where he is now living

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By Blanchard Houghton
Name Carl F. Anderson
Subject History II
Date June 1 1926
Teacher Mrs M Portwell
Standing _____

D. J. Houghton

Examination Booklet

The History of My Father

On March 2. 1892 my
father Douglas J. Houghton
son of Jacob and Minnie
Houghton, came to North

Dakota from St Clair County
Battle Creek, Michigan landing
at Coopersburg which was

at that time merely a railroad
station and a ^{few} scattered
shacks. He left Battle Creek

Michigan with the intention
of landing in ^{either} either North
Dakota or Montana which

offered ^{possibly} a ^{better} prospect for home-
siding and family decided.

Upon Coopersburg, North Dakota
as his brother, Charles had.

The first crop that my father put in of his own in North Dakota was the total of thirty acres of oats and wheat and the total no of bushels received was 1482 of wheat and Oats. The price at that time was wheat from 52 cent to 73 for the best and Oats the best ^{oats} were 23 and the average that was grown was 12 cents, But even when the ^{prices} were so low he made a little money and had some feed for the next year.

The second year of his farming for himself in North Dakota was not so

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Preparation the broke up some
 more land and put in more.
 wheat, but this year was the
 year of the great drought and it
 left only just about enough
 for the stock and the crop of
 all to speak of that winter it was
 very hard - lot of snow and hard
 to get to town for provisions, but
 the next year was the bumper
 crop and he fared out very
 well.

On
 My Father
 was married to Mrs
 Kather on Olive Blount and of
 St Clair County, Battle Creek
 Michigan. He used to live with
 his Brother Sam close to his
 own which had only two

of my
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claim
Clare Chanty or it and two
years later built the house
that he occupies at the present
time.

The Plomer is now ^{located} situated
on his farm south west of
Coopersburg on the south west
quarter of section thirty.

His present address is
Douglas J. Houghlin
Coopersburg
R.F.D. #3 North Dakota.

Children?

Booklet By
Name

Subject

Date

Teacher

Standing

Houghton Family

Examination Booklet

Cooperstown High School

Cooperstown, N. D.

Geography

In 1856 Nevada and
Joshua Knighton with

their family of four children
(Rebecca, Maria, John and

George moved from Coleridge
Canada, in the Province of

Ontario and took up their

new home seven miles

west of St. Clair in the county

and township of St. Clair.

There they worked a

small farm carrying on

diversified farming.

During the time of

their stay on the farm

there came Benjamin Hulse
in 1858, William Ostrum 1861

and Charles Walter, September
15, 1863.

A few years later they
moved to the township of
Columbus in the county
of St. Clair and here worked
another farm.

On this farm three
sons and one daughter
were born to the family of
seven.

The children were
employed in taking care
of cattle, gathering the
ripened fruits, for there
were large orchards of peaches,
apples and apples.

The children played on
the rivers and creeks

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near by. catching fish in
evening. As the family
was large a few of the
boys helped the mother
in spinning and weaving.
At the age of fourteen
Charles (Walter) went into a
lumber camp in Northern
Michigan. As they
prepared to go to the
camp down the river in
the spring.
He spent four years
here. During letters
came from the brother in
West Lake telling of the
opportunities ^{praise} there and of
the beautiful landscape.
Thus in 1886 he set out.

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Taking the train from St.
Clair he came to Cooperstown,
North Dakota March 18, 1886.

He was met at the
station by his brother. They
were drawn by a team of
mules, the usual means
of transportation, to the
brother's home a few miles
west of Cooperstown.

Staying a short time
with his brother, Charles
decided to take work on
Cooper's ranch. He ^{herded} herded
cattle in the hills north
of Cooperstown, Rode a bronco
all day and slept in a
shanty at night.

After a year of ^{herding} herding

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1886.

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standing

Charles took the position

of foreman in company

rank.

He had the opportunity

of twenty-two thousand

acres of land. He managed

to be caught the out of

siding and during many

funny incidents to both

place at the time a

new hand came to the

rank. As the mules were

the chief animal of

burden he was usually

riders but frequently the

mules refused to move

even moved to quickly

and dislodged their

riders.

In the spring a crew
of nearly one hundred
men was taken on. Wood
was brought from the river
and sawed for winter use.

Around the early
part of April the men were
set to work preparing the
fields for ^{sowing} sowing. When
this started the men had
to rise earlier as each had
his team to feed, water,
and harness.

First twenty-four
plows were taken out.
Then the harrows and
later the drills. If at
any time the men needed
help that was the super-

was fit to help him.
during the summer.
they put up hay for feed
and summer feed
large tracts of land.
to have the crops
expended the business
taken out. The golden
grains were cut and
shock by an army of
men. A man stopped
working for a few hours
and took a nap behind
a shock of wheat and
got his time and pay.
and was downwood.
The shocking with
sacks was done by
large machines. The

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several on the Cooper ranch alone. The supervisors had to be on duty during threshing time to see about the grain. As there was such a large amount of grain to be marketed, they drew it to town and loaded it in cars instead of taking it to the elevator.

Once when the mule of a supervisor refused to move the engineer hit it with a hot poker. The mule didn't seem to enjoy the contact and immediately dislodged his rider.

One spring the Houghton

Book II
Name

Subject

Date

Teacher

Standing

Examination Booklet

Cooperstown High School

Cooperstown, N. D.

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

and Rivermen long looked
to take an Antelope hunt
up near the Gamblers.
They gathered for some
and blankets and set
out. The first night was
spent in a rather the
accident in a school house,
and the children in an

old log barn. On the fourth
night they had reached
the Gamblers. That night
they camped beneath
the trees.

The following
morning they were up
early, preparing for the
hunt.

They set out on their

Broncos and about
 nine o'clock they spied
 the Antelope in a little
 Coulee. They crept around
 the hill and just as
 they came out on the
 plain the animals spied
 them and were soon out
 of sight.

In the afternoon
 they saw the Antelope
 again. They came up to
 some old buildings and
 dismounted. Just then
 a dog bounded out of a
 remote corner and with
 his shrill barking and
 fierce growls frightened
 the Antelope away.

at that time they all
voted for Cooperstown.
Some of the men changed
suits and voted twice.
The conditions were the
same in Hope only their
railroad crew wasn't
as large as ours and
their population a little
less so Cooperstown won by
a large majority.

However Hope was
not satisfied so four
armed men, Allen Pinkerton,
Eck Glass, William Glass,
and John Houghton were
stationed to guard the
records.

They slept by the

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records with their guns
 at their sides. However
 in the middle of the
 night the representatives
 of the came in and
 held the men at the
 point of the gun while
 others took the records.
 After this there
 great disappointment to
 the inhabitants of
 Copacabana but they
 were undaunted. So a
 few days later they
 went after a new vessel.
 The previous records.
 This was great
 referring in Copacabana
 and great among the

Thus it was decided
best to extend Steele
county to take in Hope
and take a few trir off
of Trail to extend Gigg.

In 1887 Charles Haughton
filed on a homestead,
Four miles east and
one mile south of Cooper-
stown. In Cooperstown
township he took up a fourth
of section thirty-two and
range 156. 49 and in
Bald Hill township he
took up a fourth of section
five. He had to swear in
an affidavit before the
Notary of Republic. They were
allowed three quarters

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of land.

At the time you

claimd up your

land you had to have

kind on it a few months

a year for five years

and have a plenty a

man and a woman

the land.

On March 3, 1892

Charles was married to

Alberta Langford at his

home. Lisa, Milton, Lemuel

and Arthur were present to

them. Lemuel dying at

the age of two years.

In 1907 Charles

Married with his

family moved to Copartown

where he has served on
the Board of Education and
Alderman.

Cora Haughton - Mrs James Hazard
Cooperstown
No. 1104.

Milton J. Haughton
San Francisco
Ruth A. Haughton
Cooperstown
No. 1104.

Name Leland Howden
Subject Old Pioneers
Date May 27, 1926
Teacher Mrs. Porterville
Standing _____

*Biography of
William Howden*

Examination Booklet

Cooperstown High School
Cooperstown, N. D.

William Thuden was the
son of Mr. and Mrs. John
Thuden, they came from
Irishman, Ireland about the
year 1847, and settled in
Hampton county, Ontario,
Canada. There son, William
Thuden, was born in May,
1851. About 1875 he married
Sarah A. Rutledge, she
was from the same place in
Canada.
In 1883 William Thuden
left for Canada and arrived
there March 24, 1883. He hom-
esteaded on section 32, town
146, range 60. Three years later
he went back to Ontario to get
his wife and family.

He left Ontario because
the times were poor. it was
hard to get work, also he
didn't like the woods, or that
part of the country. He came
to North Dakota because N.D.
had just been opened up
and it was advertised a lot.
also because he thought it
was a good country and it
seemed the best place to go.

On coming here with
his family, they left Ontario
by train and went over the
St. Clair River on a ferry.
they then took a train west to
Landbom. from Landbom
they went 36 miles by team
to their new home.

Their first house was

a bad horse it was built
by the neighbors then John
Nichols and Robert Bailey
they hired the closest one
four miles and the other $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
The farm machinery consisted
of a walking plow, a wagon
and two horses.
The first year William
Harden farmed, he got his seed
cats from Sandborn, the nearest
town, at cost him 80¢ a bushel.
Most of the crops raised were
cats and wheat. The wheat
sold between 30¢ and \$1.00 per
bushel. The fuel was hauled
from The Wyome River.
Some of the hardships were
getting fuel in the winter, one
winter there was over 3 feet of

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snow on the level, Also one summer about 1885, there was a large prairie fire that did considerable harm.

William Howden lived on that homestead until the later part of 1918 when he moved to Lutton^{N.D.} He died April 28, 1919 at Lutton^{N.D.} His wife died in 1904.

A list of the direct descendants are as follows
Edith + M. W. A. Ormstead there children are Cecil, Violet, Richard, William and Catholine
Richard Howden + M. Agnes Everson. Their children are Zupper, and Jean Howden.
Frank Howden + M. Mary Thornton Their child is William

Margaret Thuden + m. 19.20.

Rather these children are Edith,
Blanch, Charles, Patricia, Florence

and Lawrence.

George Thuden + m. 1 Sarah Foster

These children are Ethel, Edward,

Island, Ralph, George, Jean,

Philis and James.

This is the History of

William Thuden and the

names of his descendants till

May 27, 1926.

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