

A Century of Sowers . . .

A Harvest of Heritage



100 Years on the Land — 1883-1983

New Rockford, Eddy County, North Dakota

A Century of Sowers

A Harvest of Heritage

DEDICATION

To the early settlers, the true pioneers, who had the foresight and courage to claim this land under the Homestead Act of 1862 and establish industries, the schools, the churches, and human services that made living on the prairie in all seasons bearable and had the staying quality of those who could adapt to change in hard times and good times, in drought and depression; to those who could choose between horizontal expansion and vertical expansion to produce more on fewer acres; and to those who have learned the management skills to preserve the good life in this abundant land, this history is dedicated.

Preface

Abram J. Ryan says in the foreword to his "A Land Without Ruins," "A land without ruins is a land without memories — a land without memories is a land without history."

The pictures and stories depicted in this book are but a brief glance at the history of this area. Most of these places live today only in the memory of those who have explored the record and have found stories of pioneer life as it was lived.

As you study this book may you too find memories of the struggles and successes of the hard, but good, life as lived by the pioneers and for many, your forebears. While this book does not include family histories it does include personal accounts of experiences and pictures that vividly takes you back to the broad expanse of prairie, the tall grass and the prairie trails, dusty streets and muddy streets, frame buildings and later brick and cement block with stone and cement foundations. Most of the small towns that provided vital services to the pioneer families have been plowed under and surrendered back to the prairie. In some locations the stone and cement foundations where buildings once stood are still in place, and school houses long abandoned look out at the rising and setting sun from vacant windows.

And so it is ever with change and progress. The ruins from one generation becomes the stepping stone for the succeeding generations. All must contribute to the whole.

Edgar M. Arntson

Centennial Message

from

New Rockford's Mayor

May the pages of this book increase our appreciation and knowledge of the people who developed our city, and this very fine community.

These early settlers endured many hardships but they had determination and were very dedicated to this new land.

May those of us who are now privileged to live here, continue to appreciate this rich heritage which is ours.

MERV BJORNSON, Mayor
New Rockford, N. D.
1983.

Foreword

Early in 1982, this committee received its first directives from the New Rockford Centennial Steering Committee. As the year passed, we endeavored to compile a history which the people of New Rockford "wrote" in one hundred years. It is obvious that time itself limited our activities and the scope of this book, and it explains the absence of family histories and much other information.

We greatly appreciate the work done, and all the many hours spent, by those who contributed stories and searched for pictures. Thanks go to the folks connected with the Eddy County Museum for generously donating their time and for sharing some of their treasures with us. And thanks go to countless people who related information, anecdotes, and family stories which would have been worthy of attention. We discovered, as did historian Anthony Wood, in his book "Europe, 1815-1845," that the "major difficulty . . . is the quantity, rather than dearth of material."

We especially thank the staff of The New Rockford Transcript, including Kent and Bobbie Cable, Mary Trudeau, Alan Nygaard, and Vicki Ryan. We know they spent many extra hours and weekends in skillfully preparing copy and providing lay-out, as a credit to the best in journalism.

It goes without saying that history is people. Therefore, our stories—about churches, schools, hospitals, stores, theatres, farms, etc.,—are really about people. Anyone who has lived in the community, has visited it, or has, perhaps, merely passed through, is in some way a part of its history. And it is the special enthusiasm of the people who searched for and contributed stories which has made the past come alive, has made this a year of discovery of the rich history all around us, and has made easier and enjoyable our contribution to the celebration of this great year.

March, 1983

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*Freehand sketches included in this publication
were contributed by James D. Evanson.*

*New Rockford's Official Centennial Logo (reprinted
on the back page of this book) was designed by Vida
Womacks Klocke. It was chosen from a number of
entries in a contest to select the official logo.*

*New Rockford's Centennial Slogan, "A Century of
Sowers, A Harvest of Heritage," was submitted by
Joelyn Bymoan Scriba, and also was selected from a
number of contest entries searching for an adequate
Centennial slogan.*

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The Early Years

Ft. Totten Trail

The following is taken from the September 29, 1981 issue of The Jamestown Sun with permission from James Smorada, editor.

Wandering herds of buffalo cut paths between distant watering holes but the prairie grass erased their footprints.

Soft-shod Indians followed the herds but the grass bent and sprang back, leaving no trace of hunter or hunted.

It was the heavy ox carts and horse-drawn wagons — with wheels clad in iron that — left marks, deep ones, and they remain today — traces of the prairie's first highways; roads which followed the older paths drawn by herds and hunters.

Jamestown's Dana Wright left a legacy for anyone who would trace the route again. He dedicated much of his free time to finding and recording trails the prairie was working to erase.

His maps are a single authority, compiled when traces of the old roads had not been plowed under.

He sought out trails used by the military; by the free people (the Metis) and by the settlers.

"Many military parties have crossed the state from earliest times . . ." Wright notes in a story published in the July, 1961 issue of "North Dakota Outdoors."

"In 1845, Captain Summers led a small military party up to the vicinity of Devils Lake to check on the activities of the Metis buffalo hunters. Earlier, in 1839, Nicolette and Fremont had visited the lake region.

And in 1853, Governor Stevens and escort visited Lake Jessie and crossed all

the way to the Pacific Coast following the Mouse River Loop enroute."

The parties were small; they left journals but no scars on the face of the land. Sibley left scars. His Indian expedition of 1862-63 left marks of heavy wagons, cannon debris as they marched through Stutsman



County and closed with Indians south and west of where Jamestown is located today.

A loop between Fort Abercrombie, an early outpost on the Red River south of Fargo and Fort Totten on the shores of Devils Lake, took soldiers and messengers through grass as high as their horses, through swarms of flies and mosquitoes, across the Sheyenne River (near Sibley Crossing on present-day Lake Ashtabula in Barnes County) and to the fort in wooded hills on the old lake.

It was a long trip. And it was dangerous; the prairie weather was as unpredictable as the people who roamed freely across the wide open spaces.

The trails of war are a story in themselves but one trail, not of war but commerce, played a significant role in the establishment of Jamestown.

The Fort Totten trail.

When the link between civilization and the frontier was made more predictable in 1872 as the railroad had crossed the prairie all the way to Jamestown, supplies to Fort Totten could be shipped north, along a trail that would serve as a major north-south road for a decade and more.

Wright traced the Fort Totten trail with attention to detail. He had help. The town's first newspaper published departure and arrival times, cargo lists and reports of the traffic. Jim Lees, one of the city's first businessmen made a living providing teams, teamsters and wagons to haul freight between the two points.

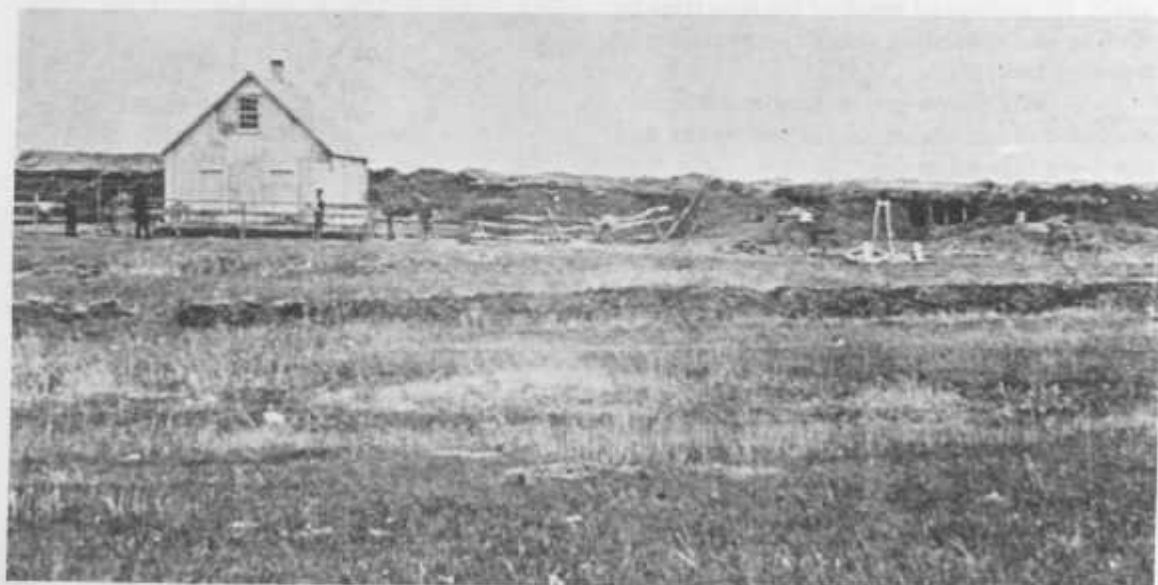
Wright describes the course of the trail:

"It paralleled the James River for many miles coming down from the north. Some of the landmarks along the trail going north from Fort Seward were the Grasshopper hills, southwest of Kensal, where mineral or iron springs were located between the hills and Mineral (Medicine) Lake.

"Over the rocky spur by the spring the old ruts may still be seen and it's one of the few places where the old trail can still be found.

"A few miles to the north was the Esler postoffice and the site of an abandoned cemetery where the first settlers reverently placed their dead. The area is now (1961) under cultivation and the exact location is lost.

"From here the trail continued



Wm. H. Larrabee Relay Station, First frame house in Foster County built in 1877. A sod barn is at the back of the house. This was located at SE ¼ of Sec. 25 147-64. The Spickler Ranch buildings are now close by.

north to Fourteen Mile Lake and Eleven Mile Lake (both named for the distance traveled) before reaching the halfway station of Larrabee on Lake Belland, now called Lake Juanita. . . .

"North from Larrabee in Eddy County the trail passed Nine Mile Lake and Medicine Lake. . . . To the east stands Cut Thumb Butte where an Indian hunter once had his hand mutilated when his buffalo gun exploded.

"From here the trail turned northwest to the Brenner Crossing on the Sheyenne River. . . . The Brenner Stage Station was on the south side of the Sheyenne and off the Indian Reservation. It sheltered travelers, military and civilian . . . and all that remains now is a grass-grown cellar hole at the edge of the timber in the river bottom.

"The 18 miles from Brenner's to Fort Totten was through rolling and rather rough territory." Wright concludes.

The old road between the new settlement at Jamestown and the older one at Devils Lake (Fort Totten was established in 1867) led travellers to one of the more popular places on the prairie.

Old trails north, east and west radiated out from Devils Lake and when the military set up operations there the paths became more fixed, cut into the ground by cart and wagon.

It was 84 miles between Jamestown's Fort Seward and Fort Totten. The people who travelled it were satisfied to get from where they were to where they were going. One man wrote about the process. He was a journalist, an editor of the Alert.

C. H. Foster writes of one journey he made in an ambulance sleigh during March, 1879:

"To say that the trip was cold and blustering would be doing the question but poor justice as four or five degrees below zero and a Dakota zepher blowing deserves a superlative degree of comparison; but as we met the storm, securely fortified in a can-

vass covered four horse sleigh, warmed by a well fed camp stove, and well bundled in furs and sitting on the lee side of our portly friend, T. B. Harris of this place, we stood the battle well. . . .

"Leaving Jamestown we passed out upon the prairie, away from signs of civilization, with the undulating, treeless plain, stretching away as far as the eye could reach and heading towards the North Star."

Foster notes that when he arrived at Jack Clayton's dirt ranch, 22 miles north of Jamestown, no one was home. Frost had claimed Clayton; he was in Fort Totten and in the hospital.

Foster complained about Clayton not being there and was not pleased with the prospect of having to travel 26 miles further to find food, warm shelter and conversation.

The party arrived before dark at the Larrabee station.

It was the best provision on the trail, midway between the two points. Foster notes:

"Mr. Larrabee and wife are comfortably located half way between here and the



Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Larrabee were the first white family to settle in Foster County. They came in 1876 and lived on the west side of Lake Juanita.

Fort, having a good farm house, well plastered, with shingle roof and all the fixings except a mortgage, as well as a comfortable log house (the old ranch) and very good stabling for stock. . . ."

Foster's account notes he reached Fort Totten, enjoyed the company of the officers and men of the 7th Cavalry stationed there (three years after others in that outfit faced defeat at Little Big Horn) and reported on his return trip.

In the summer teams — as many as 22 per haul — hauled freight from the rail town to the reservation. Farm machines, food and lumber (from the abandoned Fort Abercrombie) found it way first to Jamestown and then north to Fort Totten.

Wright was old enough to re-

member the old road, old enough to see travel between prairie points change and wise enough to judge what he saw happening.

"Old landmarks and hunting grounds, camp sites, and ceremonial areas such as . . . the stone studded earth works on Hawks Nest Hill (south of Carrington) are being mutilated and destroyed.

"The burial mounds and Indian villages have been plowed under or bulldozed away.

"The ancient paths that connected them are gone.

"A few of us oldsters look back over the years and the vanished prairie land with dimming eyes for trails we will never see again."

Letters Written by Mrs. William Larrabee

Dakota Territory
August, 1876

Dear Patty:

At last after travelling by rail, prairie schooner, and ox team we arrived at Fort Totten to find that Wm's trial was on and he was found guilty and sentenced to two years in a Federal prison.

I was simply crushed but after talking things over with our friends here and taking their advice we got his sentence changed to living ten years of life on the prairie; so my dear we will not see you for ten years for we are going to live somewhere not very far from where we are.

General L. C. Hunt is in command at Fort Totten and last winter several cavalry regiments were quartered here.

We have just received word that Custer and the L. Troops of the 7th Cavalry were all massacred June 20, 1876. This was one of the regiments quartered here last winter.

We are all feeling frightened and dismayed about it. The Indians are restless and dissatisfied and are feeling very much elated over their victory.

Story of the First Settler of Foster County

Dakota Territory
September, 1876

Dear Patty:

A beautiful September day and at last we have left the post and are settled on the Fort Totten trail about thirty miles from Fort Totten. Mr. Larrabee bought out a man by the name of Joseph Hay who owned a log house in the James River Valley.

The valley is sheltered by hills and is open to the east where the waters of Lake Belland come into the river through a little creek. It is a good place for raising stock and that is Mr. Larrabee's intention. We will also keep the Relay Station where the mail carriers and freighters can keep their relay horses.

Let me describe our surroundings. To the east lies Lake Belland, a nice little sheet of water with a few trees on the north and south shores. On the south and north the hills shut off the view. The river runs out of the valley to the west.

Mr. Larrabee is very busy making hay and getting in supplies. The relay sta-

tion will use up huge quantities of this for all the supplies freighted to Fort Totten and the Indian Agency go by our door along this trail.

Herds of antelope pass near grazing as they go, for in this valley is fine grass and running water, which is not often to be found, for you may travel miles upon the prairie without finding water.

The geese and ducks and prairie chickens are here in immense numbers and sometimes they cover vast spaces. The sand hill cranes look at a distance like huge herds of cattle. About the lake is the breeding place of the ducks and they will remain until the frosts send them Southward.

You asked me about the buffalo. There are no buffalo here now as they left the region around Devils Lake about 1868. They used to be very numerous about here as the grass is good and there is plenty of water but the Indians and Red River halfbreeds became so numerous and hunted them so persistently that they went west and south. They made pemmican of their flesh in immense quantities and sold it to the Hudson Bay and American Fur Companies.

Dakota Territory
May 24, 1877

Dear Patty:

We have no neighbors nearer than Fort Totten except the Indians who visit us frequently and so far as I know I am the only white woman in Foster County.

We have a new baby at our house, a boy, which we have named Berkley Terry Larrabee whose arrival on the 12th (May) was very much dreaded by me because we had no doctors or nurses.

This baby so far as we know is the first white child born in Foster County.

The little girls have come in with their hands full of some beautiful flowers and wanted to know what they were called. Hunting out my old Botany I found that they were the Pasque Flowers with their quaint furry hood which cover the buds. The hills

are covered with them and as they begin to bloom so early there is no grass and the leaves come after the flowers. We welcomed them eagerly as they are the first—but we will have abundance of wild flowers all summer long.

The lake is full of fish and as they go up Slummegullion Creek (so named by me because it is such a tiny stream beside our creeks at home) we get numbers which are a welcome change in our menu though they are not so fine as the salt-water fish at home.

Oh, how homesick I get for the sight of a white woman's face. I have seen none since I came here in September. The Indian women visit us frequently. Five came a few days ago. One is always the spokeswoman and introduces the other by pointing to them, "this Lizzie" this "Fanny" this "Mary." We always have to give them lunch when they come as they will remain until they are fed.

We had five or six fat little puppies and Mr. Larrabee gave each of them one which was received with broad smiles and great pleasure. I was glad he had given them something that pleased them so much.

Dakota Territory
September, 1877

Dear Patience:

Have just got settled after moving. We moved about a mile south of our last habitation.

Mr. Larrabee has built a six room frame house the first one in the county—where we will be much more comfortable than in the old log house. We will move all the buildings here and here we will keep our relay station. It is in the bottom of the valley on the banks of the river James and is much more sheltered. The round topped hills are on the north and west and cut off our view but to the south it is open with gently rolling prairie in the direction of the river. The trail travels along this rolling

land towards the river which is called the James.

Mr. Larrabee is busy getting in hay and getting in supplies and we will be very busy for we intend keeping a Relay House here and he will need a great deal of provender to supply the animals.

Herds of antelope pass by grazing as they go for in this valley is fine grass and running water which is not often to be found for you may travel miles upon the prairie without finding water.

The geese and ducks are here in immense numbers and sometimes there are so many that they cover vast spaces. About this lake is the breeding place of the ducks and they will remain until the frosts send them Southward.

Dakota Territory
June, 1879

Dear Patty:

Your letter received and was glad to get all the news from home.

There have been a few men who have come in here and stayed a few months but no one has brought their families or made any long stay and to the best of my belief I am the only white woman in Foster County.

A new baby arrived at our house on May 12th. We have named him Chas. Edward Larrabee and as his birthday is the same day as Berkley's they will both be able to celebrate their birthdays together. We are quite sure that these babies are the first white babies born in Foster County.

As there are no County organizations I have entered their births in our family Bible.

I forgot to tell you that we receive the mail three times a week. The name of our mail carrier is Edward Lohnes. He stops at our house over night and keeps his relay of horses there. Then in the morning goes on to Fort Totten returning at night when he goes to Jamestown.

Lake Belland is named after an old Frenchman who lived there at the time the

County was surveyed. He was what is known as a "sqaw-man" having purchased a sqaw from an Indian which it was easy to do for a pony or something else.

There is a little lake northeast of here which has had no name. An old blue cow of ours wandered up there and was lost for a few days; since then the lake is known as Blue Cow lake.

Have seen no white women except the ones from the post in three years.

Dakota Territory 1881

Dear Patty:

Time passes quickly even on the prairie and we have been here now five years. Two brothers named Smith, E. Dalefield and Herbert, have settled on the south side of the lake. They carry on a trade with the Indians buying furs. This is the first settler near us but neither of the brothers are married.

The country looks beautiful. I wish you could see it. There is some talk of a R. R. coming through the county but it will not be within twenty miles of us.

The R. R. is the N. Pacific and there is talk of surveyors working in that part of the county brought in by the freighters and mail carriers.

If such is the case we will not be here many years longer as we will not be so prosperous after the R. R. arrives. The travel then will leave the old trail and I scarcely know whether I am glad or sorry.

Dakota Territory 1882

Dear Patty:

At last we have a real bona-fide settler. He has taken a pre-emption on the south side of Lake Belland and is building him a "wee brown soddy." He is working for Mr. Larrabee and will move his family here. His name is Geo. Bakken. My, it seems so comfy to have some woman near even if she is a couple of miles away. These people have

some family and I am glad for the sake of our family for our children will have some other children to play with.

It was a real fact about the R. R. and it has come in as far as Jamestown. Another townsite is platted in this county and is called Carrington after Henry Carrington of Toledo, Ohio, of the Carrington Casey Land Co. This will bring in the set-

tlers and soon we will see a shack on every quarter section. You may wonder what a quarter section is. It is 160 acres of land $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile long and all the land here is surveyed in that way.

The mail now instead of coming from Jamestown comes via Carrington—and a P. O. has been established here with Mr. Larrabee as Postmaster.

History of Early Eddy County

The following is taken from the September 29, 1960 issue of the The New Rockford Transcript.

By DANA WRIGHT

"The oldest trails crossing Eddy County probably were those made by the Red River buffalo hunters who ranged the prairies with their travois and two-wheeled carts from far back in the early years of the last century.

They wandered where game was most plentiful or most easily obtained; they followed water courses where camping was more comfortable, in the vicinity of timber, better grazing for animals and where wild fruit was in season.

In Eddy County, the Sheyenne, the James and Rocky Run streams were spaced at distances within easy travel and lakes filled in between water courses. The creeks which united in central Eddy County to form Belland creek with Spring creek in the eastern section and Robinson coulee near the center watered nearly the whole of the county.

The first white explorers who crossed Eddy County in about 1853, and left a dependable record was the expedition of I. I. Stevens, newly appointed governor of the Territory of Oregon. He was instructed to go overland to his post, making a preliminary survey for a railroad.

(According to Wright's map, the Great Northern Railway's survey crew followed almost the exact plan drawn by Stevens when the Surrey Cutoff from Fargo to Minot was completed through New Rockford in 1912.)

Steven's party was small, less than 100 men, and guided by the famous Chipewa mixed-blood guide, Pierre Bottineau. Pierre knew the prairies and accompanied the Stevens party as far as Fort Union near the Montana border and from that point he let western guides take over and he returned to Minnesota.

The Stevens party stopped over at Lake Jessie, then continued west passing a little north of Lake Belland (now Juanita), then in a northwesterly direction to the Mouse River, passing near the site of New Rockford and Munster. They met no Indians until far beyond the Mouse River area. They crossed the present Eddy County area on July 12 and 13, 1853.

In 1862 and again in 1863, Capt. James L. Fisk of the army led small parties of gold seekers west to the Idaho and Montana "strikes." It is said that some of the men were moving out to escape service in the Civil War.

These expeditions were larger than the Stevens party and some women

and children went along. They traveled along much the same course taken by the Stevens party 10 years earlier and were led by the same old guide, Bottineau. They met no Indians and only a rare party of half-

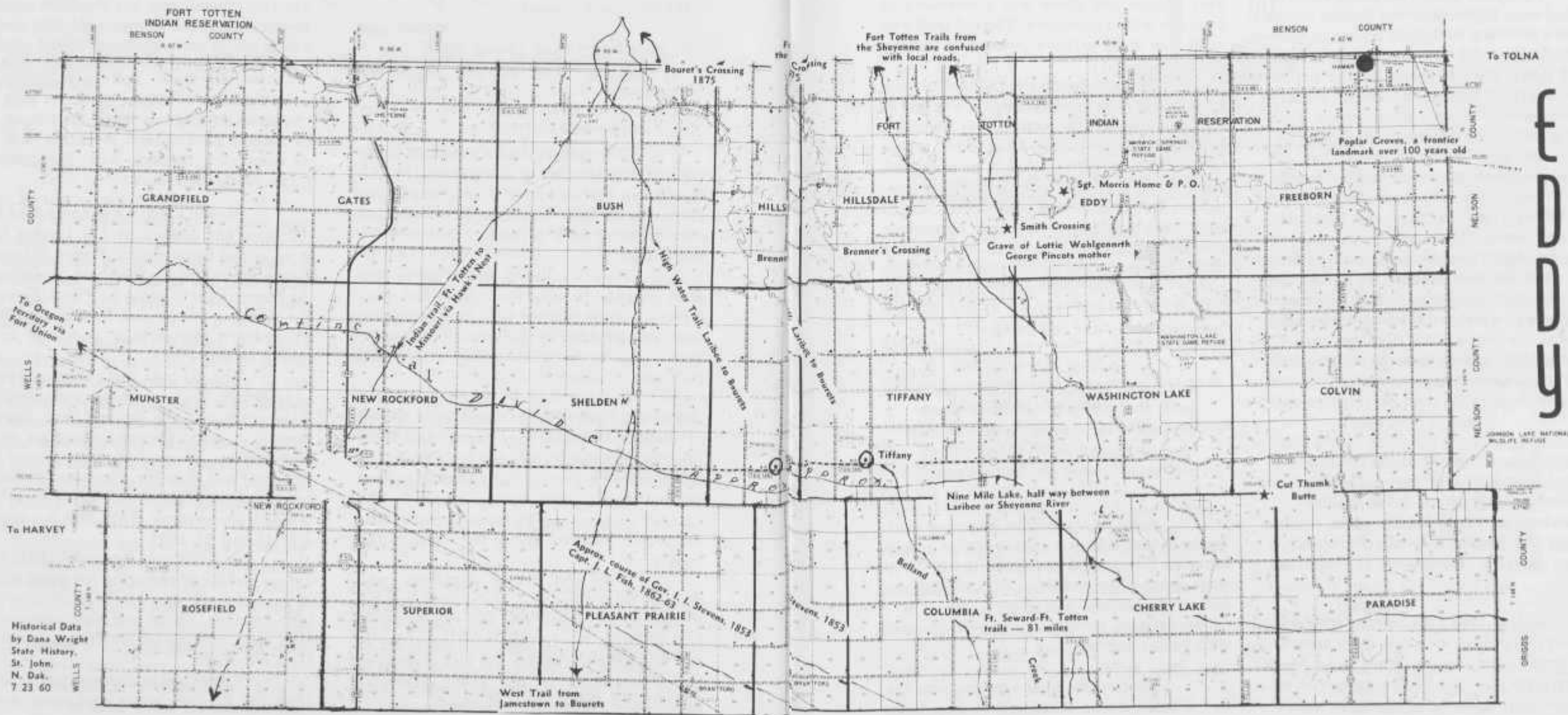
breed hunters. They definitely stopped for water at the north end of Juanita Lake.

In 1865 Gen. Alfred Sully led a party of 1,000 men across country from Fort Rice on the Missouri to the west end of

Devils Lake looking for Indian camps—which they did not find—and he had been instructed to examine the lake region and select a site for a military post which was established in 1867.

Sully did not cross any portion of Eddy County, but a supporting column under command of Col. Carnahan, who was commanding the

Early Day Map Eddy County



Historical Data
by Dana Wright
State History
St. John
N. Dak.
7.23.60

**Third Illinois Volunteer Cavalry,
cross the northeast corner.**

Carnahan was supposed to make a junction with Sully at the lake, but the Civil War was over and his men were anxious to get out of service and return home. They delayed the movement and did not arrive in time to contact the Sully column. Instead they camped on the south shore of the lake and waited; scouts finally located the Sully camps which had been in the vicinity of the present town of Minnewaukan.

Carnahan moved his party south to the Sheyenne River near the Bouret crossing and a scouting party left trying to overtake Sully, but did not succeed so he proceeded down the Sheyenne by the poplar groves south of Hamar and across country to Georgetown, Minn., returned to Fort Snelling and the regiment mustered out.

By 1867 the government had decided to establish several new forts on the plains to control the Indians and authorized Gen. Alfred Terry to make the necessary plans and carry them out. Terry started from Fort Abercrombie, on the upper Red River, made his way to Bear Den Hill on the Sheyenne and established Fort Ransom. From there he ascended the Sheyenne to the northeast corner of Eddy County, then to the Sully Hill area where he established Fort Totten. Continuing on west he caused Fort Stevenson to be built on the Missouri River.

Fort Totten received its heavy supplies from Fort Stevenson, 126 miles distance, everything being hauled overland by wagon for five years, or until the Northern Pacific Railway was built to Jamestown in 1872.

At that time Fort Seward was built and heavy supplies and mail were sent 81 miles north to the post on Devils Lake. Mail carriers made the trip in two days with an overnight stop at the halfway station at Lar-

abeees on Lake Belland. Intermediate camps for heavy freighters were at Iron Springs at Grasshopper hills in Stutsman County and at Brenners crossing of the Sheyenne in Eddy County. All these stations have been identified and eventually will be marked with appropriate signs.

The Fort Seward-Fort Totten trail was in full use in the period between 1872 and 1882 when the Great Northern Railway was building west from Grand Forks. As the railroad pushed west toward Devils Lake, supplies were unloaded and freighted to Fort Totten and there was a lessening of business with Jamestown. The old trail was made use of by settlers pouring in to take homesteads.

Many came up the railroad to New Rockford area as soon as the iron was laid in 1883 and others came on the Great Northern as far as track was laid, then toiled across the roadless prairie to their new homes. Some made it all the way from former locations with ox teams and a few horses. Roads went from settlement to school, or nearest railroad, with little regard to section lines until the newly broken sod interferred and slowly the main artery of business—the Totten Trail—was turned under by arc breaking plows and lost to view.

From the coming of white settlers until the railroads furnished transportation, the Totten Trail was the most used and most widely known course of travel in Eddy County.

Some of the nearly forgotten landmarks in the country were the poplar groves between Hamar and Sheyenne River. They were referred to in treaties with the Indians and in the earliest voting precincts. It is a sandy area of several miles well covered with poplar groves.

Another well known point was the Cut Thumb butte southeast of Coe Lake

where an Indian buffalo hunter had a gun burst, shearing off his thumb—not an unusual accident in the running of the buffalo herds. This hill is locally called Devils Thumb. Nine-Mile Lake was so-called by the mail carriers and others using the Totten Trail, located about nine miles from Lake

Juanita and from the stage stations on the Shyenenne.

Near the Clair Cudworth farm are several large earthworks from prehistoric days. There also are some stone patterns on hills near Twin Lakes on the Carl Beauclair farm west of Nine-Mile Lake."



Housekeeper's Alphabet

The following is taken from "Buckeye Cookery and Practical Housekeeping" 1880.

Apples—Keep in dry place, as cool as possible without freezing.

Brooms—Hang in cellar-way to keep soft and pliant.

Cranberries—Keep under water, in cellar; change water monthly.

Dish of hot water set in oven prevents cakes, etc., from scorching.

Economize time, health, and means, and you will never beg.

Flour—Keep cool, dry, and securely covered.

Glass—Clean with a quart of water mixed with table-spoon of ammonia.

Herbs—Gather when beginning to blossom; keep in paper sacks.

Ink Stains—Wet with spirits turpentine; after three hours, rub well.

Jars—To prevent, coax "husband" to buy "Buckeye Cookery."

Keep an account of all supplies, with cost and date when purchased.

Love lightens labor.

Money—Count carefully when you receive change.

Nutmegs—Prick with a pin, and if good, oil will run out.

Orange and lemon peel—Dry, pound, and keep in corked bottles.

Parsnips—Keep in ground until spring.
Quicksilver and white of an egg destroys bedbugs.

Rice—Select large, with a clear, fresh look; old rice may have insects.

Sugar—For general family use, the granulated is best.

Tea—Equal parts of Japan and green are as good as English breakfast.

Use a cement made of ashes, salt, and water for cracks in stove.

Variety is the best culinary spice.

Watch your back yard for dirt and bones.

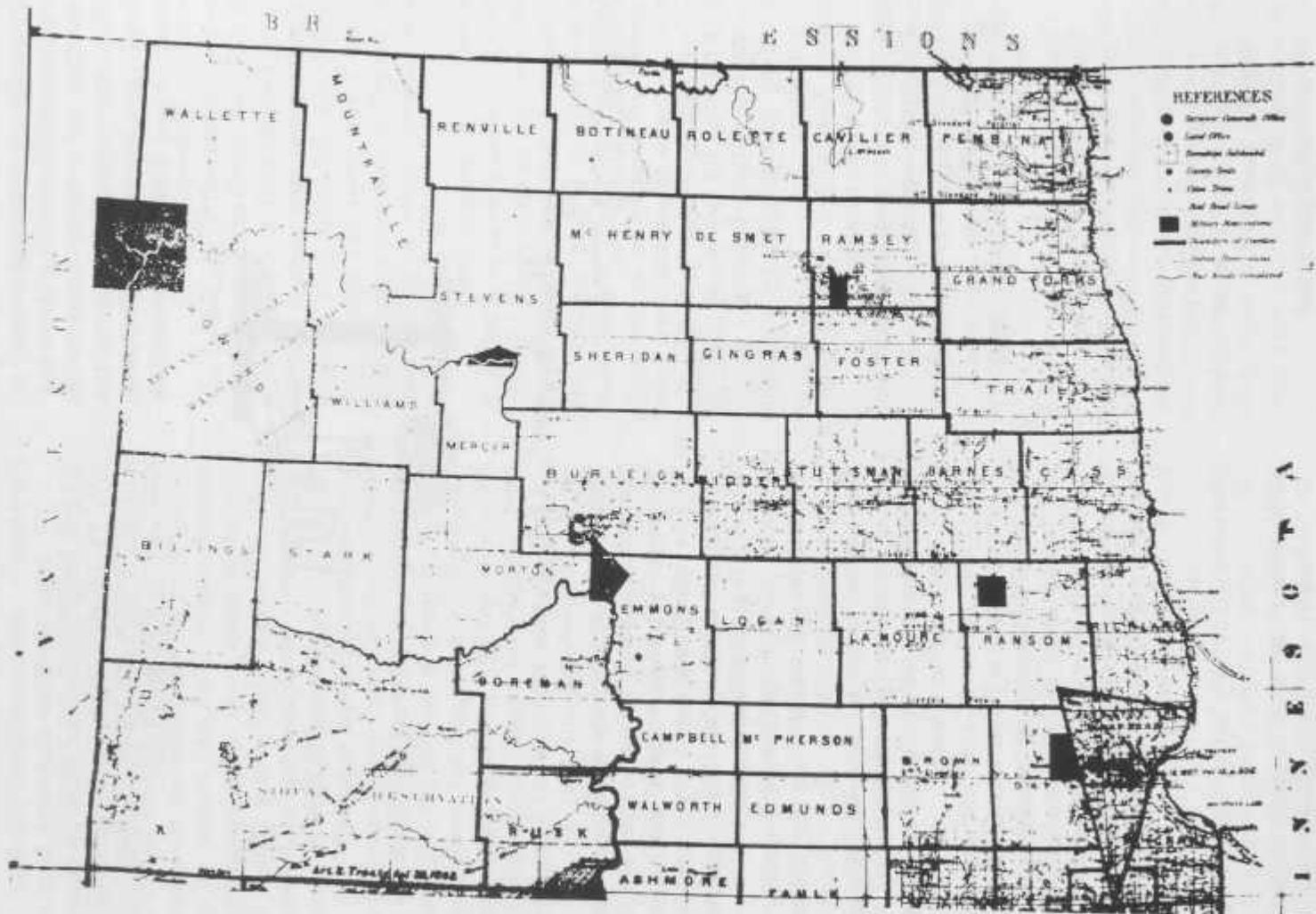
Xantippe was a scold. Don't imitate her.

Youth is best preserved by a cheerful temper.

Zinc-lined sinks are better than wooden ones.

And regulate the clock by your husband's watch, and in all apportionments of time remember the Giver.

Dakota Territory, 1879



North Dakota in 1879, from an old map of Dakota Territory

Government

County Government



FIRST COURT HOUSE IN NEW ROCKFORD, 1886. Located on lot where City Meat Market later stood. Gentleman sitting in wagon holding records is Mr. James Manny. Among others pictured are Mr. G. W. Brownell and Mr. H. M. Clark.

By ELIZABETH HEILMAN,
JANE DUNHAM, and PAUL HOGAN

Beginning in Territorial days, Eddy County's history is intertwined with that of Pembina, Foster, Nelson and Wells Counties. On January 9, 1867, Pembina County was organized, containing most of the northeast quarter of what is now the state of North Dakota, in Dakota Territory. The county seat was at Pembina. Six years later, on January 4, 1873, a new county was organized which contained the present coun-

ties of Eddy, Foster, and part of Griggs and Nelson. This area was named Foster County.

On the same day, January 4, 1873, Gingras County was formed from previously un-organized lands, later becoming Wells County. Griggs County was formed in 1881, and eight townships from Foster County were given to Griggs. On March 9, 1883, Nelson County was formed, and four more of the townships of Foster County went to Nelson. But at the same time, twelve

townships on the eastern edge of Wells (Gingras) were given to Foster County. Sometime after this, the powerful and influential Sykes Land Company was instrumental in having the twelve townships returned to Wells County.

On October 11, 1883, Carrington was chosen as county seat by the three commissioners who had been appointed by Territorial Governor Ordway. These men were: Horace Clark of New Rockford, E. W. Brenner of the Brenner Post Office, up on the Sheyenne River, and Lyman Casey of Carrington. The followinig year, an election was held to give the voters a say in the location of a permanent county seat. By throwing out the votes of just one township, the canvassing board assured the choice of Carrington. New Rockford boosters appealed to the Territorial Assembly to have the votes of that township counted. The Assembly ordered an election, and, on April 27, 1885, "Foster County," now down to thirty-six townships, was divided to form Eddy and Foster Counties, each with eighteen townships.

Gilbert A. Pierce, eighth governor of Dakota Territory, appointed as Eddy county commissioners: Frank Dunham, John Prader, and Paul Braman. These three then appointed officers to perform the county functions. W. H. Flint, Civil War veteran and owner of a 1000-acre farm east of New

Rockford, was sheriff until 1887. States Attorney was F. V. Maney, a New York lawyer who was manager of the Waters farm east of the village. Joseph Cleary, who had a loan and land office at Tiffany, was named Clerk of Court. J. W. Hays, first editor of The Transcript became the Superintendent of Schools. And Chauncey Canfield, chief clerk of the Strong and Chase Mercantile Company, was appointed County Clerk.

The first courthouse of Eddy County was located on the west side of Chicago Street, about where the Coast to Coast store or the Busy Bee store are now located. This is apparently established in the files of The New Rockford Transcript. The issue for the week of April 26, 1912, stated, "apparently starting in the rear of the Court House building" in reference to a fire which burned four adjoining buildings until stopped by the building known as the Patch Block.

The new, or present, courthouse was built in 1899, and occupied in 1900. Perhaps the building mentioned in the 1912 story in the paper was used in addition to the new one. The architect for the new building was M. E. Beebe, of Fargo. The contractor was M. J. Moran, the foreman was H. W. Clark of New Rockford. At this time, the county commission consisted of P. J. Braman, chairman, Will C. Schwoebel, and J. J. Anderson.

★ ★ ★

May 31, 1935. The New Rockford city commission approved payment to Robert Rohrer of \$17.44 for hay and corn for city teams.

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

October 16, 1936. The New Rockford city commission refused to furnish water for the skating rink unless the Junior Chamber of Commerce and the City Mother's Club cleared off the site and leveled it.

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

May, 1935. May Festival held in New Rockford.

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

August 2, 1935. The New Rockford city commission passed a resolution urging the Federal Government to support a natural gas pipeline from Montana and North Dakota, to serve the states of North Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

★ ★ ★

First Eddy County Commission Minutes

1

First meeting of County Board of Eddy County
of Eddy County about 27. 1885

Meeting called to order at 10:30 A.M.

Geo P. Binman elected as chairman of the
board for the ensuing year

An motion to H. Langford was adopted
regarding of deeds and County Clerk's motion carried
Moved to adjourn till 3 P.M. Carried

Meeting called to order at 2. P.M. P. P. Binman
in the chair. Question taken up about the
amount of bond to be given by register of deeds,
which was fixed at \$5000.

Motion made and seconded that H. Colver
be appointed assessor of Eddy County. Carried
by acclamation

An motion it was decided that the assessor
should be paid \$50 per day for actual services
Motion carried.

Moved and seconded that the County Clerk
refuse the County assessor's roll of over and
give it to County assessor

An motion County Clerk was authorized
to take correspondence in regard to the purchasing
of paper books, papers, blanks, etc. necessary
to do County business

An motion it was decided to appoint a County
treasurer by ballot. Ballot resulted in giving
Frank Hawthorn two votes. T. D. Sebring one.

Moved and seconded that the appointment
of Frank Hawthorn as treasurer of Eddy County
be declared unanimous. Carried.

An motion it was decided to appoint
County sheriff by ballot. Ballot resulted in
giving W. H. Clark two votes, C. P. Hall one vote.
Moved and seconded that the elections

of W. H. Hink as Sheriff of Eddy County be declared unanimous. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the appointment of County superintendent of schools be made by ballot as a petition was handed Commissioners for the appointment of Miss Lydia Hadley for superintendent of schools.

Res. 11 of Ballot: J. W. Hays two votes: Miss L. Hadley one.

Moved and seconded that the appointment of J. W. Hays for schools superintendent for Eddy County be made unanimous. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the salary of County superintendent of schools be \$900 a year. Carried. Carried.

Moved and seconded that J. S. Frankland, Phillip Brand, and Geo. W. Adrich be appointed justices of the peace for Eddy County. Carried.

Moved and seconded that Herman Schmidt, Robert Gunn and John Shafer be appointed constables for Eddy County. Carried.

Moved and seconded that Dr. C. S. Miller be appointed coroner for Eddy County. Carried.

Moved and seconded that Herman Hinman be appointed surveyor of Eddy County. Carried.

On motion the bond of Sheriff was fixed at one thousand dollars
 The bond for coroner two hundred dollars
 The bond for treasurer five thousand dollars
 The bond for assessor one thousand dollars
 The bond for county superintendent of schools five hundred dollars
 The bond for justices three hundred dollars

The bonds for constables two hundred dollar
 more and seconded that the bonds of the
 foregoing officers be the above amounts, carried.

On motion the license for the sale of
 liquor was placed at three hundred dollars,
 to be paid not less than quarterly.

On motion the number of rooms
 for county purposes was fixed as four and
 the clerk ordered to advertise for bids for
 such rooms.

On motion county clerk was empowered
 to purchase seals suitable for transacting
 county business.

Moved and seconded that the New
 Parkford Transcript be made the official paper
 of Eddy County. Carried.

On motion the board adjourned
 until Wednesday, the 6th day of May 1885, at
 10 o'clock A. M.

J. J. Brunner Chairman
 C. Campbell, Secy

Townships

Freeborn Township

By VIOLA HOVDENES

Freeborn Township got its name from Freeborn County, Minnesota from where some of the early pioneers came. Three of these families were the Ole Golsons, John J. Andersons and the Thor Hollum families. They came to south Freeborn Township and homesteaded in 1881, 1882, and 1883. The township was organized officially on June 8, 1909.

Freeborn Township is divided by the Sheyenne River. At first the pioneers crossed the river on rocks at a shallow place east of the present bridge. This crossing was called the Rude Crossing. Helge Rude settled the present Ludwig Bakstad farm, and was a charter member of Sigdal Lutheran Church which began in 1882.

In 1905, a tragedy took place at the Rude Crossing, when George Jacobson, a farmer living near Devils Thumb was taking his fiance, Marguirite Lapine, home from a buggy ride. It was in the spring of the year when the river was high. The current carried them downstream and the couple drowned. Miss Lapine was a relative of Mrs. Carl (Elizabeth) Ryan of Colvin Township.

The "red" bridge was built across the river in 1907. When a new one was built in 1929, the "red" wooden bridge was moved to the crossing north of the John Hovdenes farm. Gene Sloan had the job of moving this bridge with wagons. It was taken apart and then put together again.

Most of the north part of Freeborn Township is included in the Devils Lake Sioux Indian Reservation. Because of this fact, it was not opened up for settlement until 1904 or 1905. The town of Hamar was started in 1905. The land purchased for the



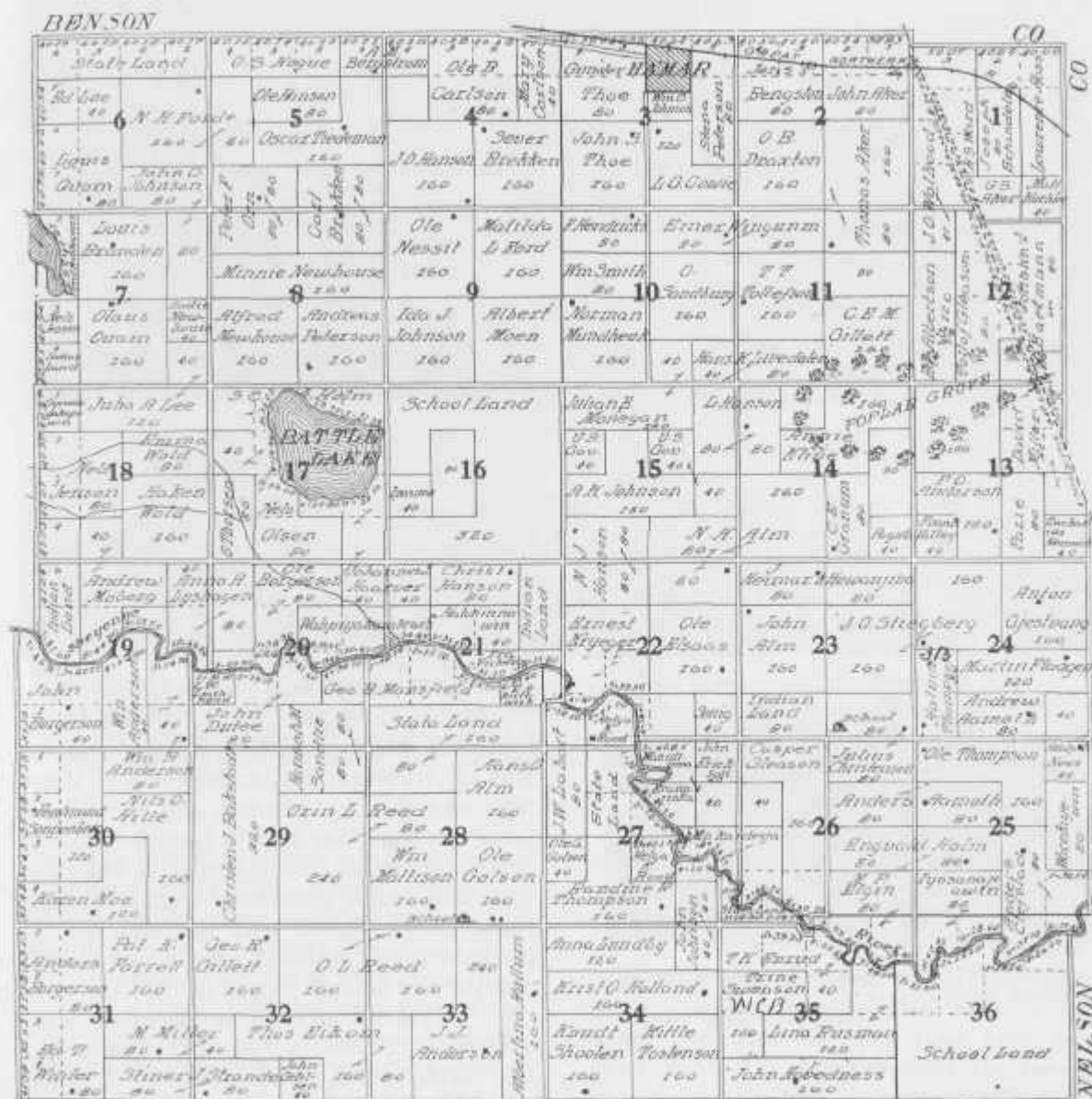
Building of the "Red" bridge across the Sheyenne River in Freeborn Township, 1907.

—Photo contributed by Mrs. Junie Melby

Hamar townsite was bought from Stena Peterson. Because of this she was known as the "Prairie Queen." The first building was a post office and grocery store built by Erland Christofferson, who was the first postmaster. Hamar was named after Hamar, Hedemark, Norway, from where Christofferson had come. The railroad came through Hamar in 1906 and several trains came each

Freeborn Township Map

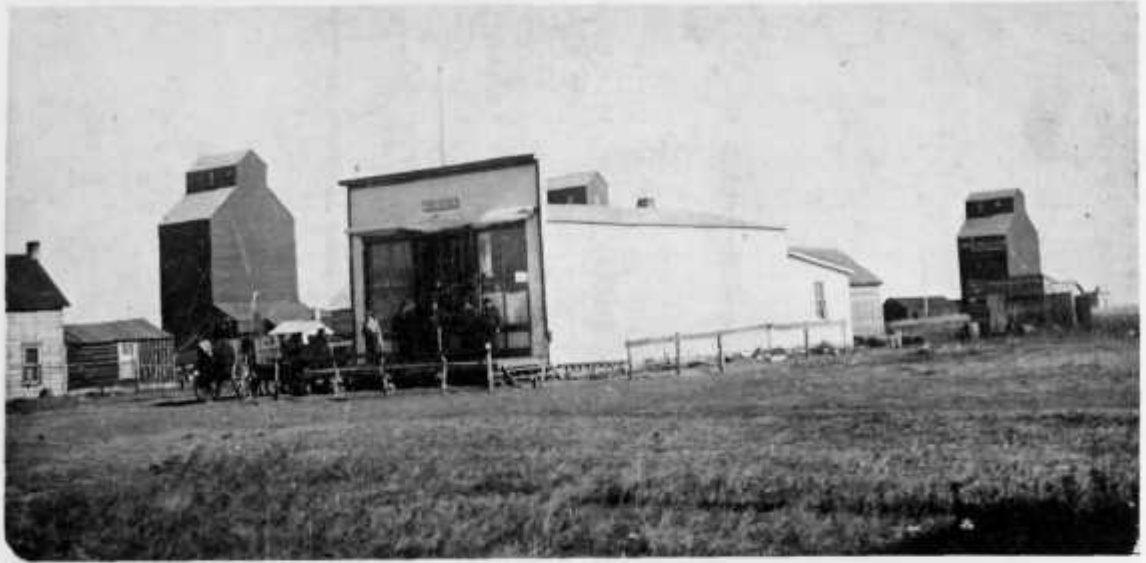
From 1910 Atlas



day, as Hamar was on the main east-west line at that time. Jess Haas, whose parents homesteaded in the northeast corner of Freeborn around 1887, remembers driving the railroad surveyors to Warwick with

horse and buggy. The crew lived in tents as this work was being done.

Clyde Gillett was Freeborn's first mailman. Before the Hamar post office came into being, mail came out from New



Christofferson Store was the first store and post office in Hamar.

—Photo contributed by Caroline Rude



Clyde Gillett, first mail carrier, Route No. 1, Hamar, North Dakota.

—Photo contributed by Caroline Rude

Rockford. Country post offices were located at Simon Andersons in 1890, John J. Andersons in 1893, and then moved to the George Gillett homestead.

At one time the town of Hamar had a bank, hardware store, implement store, lumberyard, grocery store, restaurant, pool hall, telephone office, liquor store,

blacksmith shop, hotel, cream station, depot, community hall, livery stable, dray service, mortician, butcher shop and post office. The post office was closed in 1982, and all that is left of the business district of Hamar is the grain elevator and Ernie's bar.

Hamar School was started in 1907. The Anderson School District president at that time was T. G. Eikom, clerk was E. T. Moe and treasurer J. J. Anderson. J. E. Montagu was the first teacher, and the school term was from May 20th to August 9th. The first eighth grade graduating class was Ray Haas and Jennie Anderson Brudeseth. The Hamar High School was discontinued in 1943, the grade school in 1958. An all school reunion was held at Hamar in 1977.

The school in Hamar, however, was the second school in Freeborn Township. The first school, Anderson No. 1, was located in the southwest corner of the Ole Golson farm and was established on August 17, 1892. The first school election was held September 30, 1892 with Simon and John Anderson, Ole Golson and Knut Thompson on the board.

Poplar Grove, southeast of Hamar, was noted for bootleggers—and other in-



ANDERSON SCHOOL #3 FREEBORN TOWNSHIP. Taken about 1908 or 1910. Teacher, Miss Kline. Back row: Brent Hovdenes, Anna Iverson Lundeby, Caroline Christianson Rude, Jenny Hovdenes, Tilhe Resmon. Middle row: Thomas Christianson, Carl Hovdenes, Axel Myre, Carl Gleason, Idelea Vick, Martha Elgin, Signe Elgin, Karine Hovdenes, Iver Vick, Bella Gleason, Julius Hovdenes, _____, Gudrun Gleason.

—Photo contributed by Caroline Rude

teresting things! It is now a beautiful place for snowmobiling. The earliest settlers say that the poplar trees were not there when they first came. It was just a low brush area, which was probably due to the prairie fires.

Around 1908, in the spring of the year, a terrible prairie fire swept south through the township, burning the homes of John Erickson, Ernest Krueger and T. Kvamen (grandfather of Hilda Bakstad and Caroline Rude). The fire skirted around the home of Ole Elsaas. On the Casper Gleason farm a manure pile caught fire and the Gleason family hauled manure all day Easter Sunday to put an end to the burning pile. The prairie fire was stopped on the

south by the Sheyenne River right below the M. P. Elgin farm but continued its way eastward into Nelson County.

Nels Forde, an early Freeborn resident, built four big barns on his farmstead, using exactly the same plan, even to the doors and windows. The first barn was destroyed by lightning in 1925, the second one destroyed by lightning in 1931. The third barn was begun immediately, and nearly completed when it was blown down. The fourth barn still stands.

It is interesting to note that a number of the people who owned land in the northwest corner of Freeborn Township left their farms and moved to the neighboring



Hamar Bank pictured in the foreground on the right side.

—Photo contributed by Caroline Rude

*Otto and Herbert Rude
with early tractor.*

—Photo contributed by Caroline Rude



Halvor Thomson homestead. Note wood piled like teepee.

—Photo contributed by Caroline Rude



Baseball game in Hamar, North Dakota on June 12, 1914.

—Photo contributed by Caroline Rude

town of Pekin — Ed Loe, John O. Johnson, Laurice Quam, A. M. Bergstrom, Carl Brekken, Sever Brekken, and a carpenter, O. S. Hogue.

Sever Quam had one of the first threshing machines in the community in 1906.

Battle Lake, the one lake shown on a Freeborn Township map, has also been known as Goose Lake and Sand Lake. The name Battle Lake came from Indian battles that had taken place near there. S. C. Holm who had homesteaded along the north shore of Battle Lake and Christ Hanson who lived southeast of the lake were sailboating on the lake when the boat tipped over. Christ Hanson drowned. Sometime later, S. C. Holm committed suicide and two days after his funeral his brother Otto Holm jumped into the lake and drowned.

There are still at least two original log homes in the township, which have been incorporated into other buildings. They are

on the Thor Hollum farm and the Helge Rude-Bakstad farm.

Three Freeborn homesteads will soon be, or are, centennial farms — having been in the same family for one hundred years. They are the J. J. Anderson farm on which John Andersons and Junie Anderson Melby live; the Lawrence Haas farm on which Maude Haas Mannie lives; and the John Hovdenes farm on which Vernon, Emma, and Karine Hovdenes live. Other families still living on or owning land settled by their families are the J. O. Steigberg farm owned by Mrs. Hilma Steigberg; the Casper Gleason farm on which the Gleason brothers and their sister Gina Eiene lives; the Julius Christenson farm on which Caroline Christenson Rude and Justin Rudes live; the Nels Forde farm now owned by the Jerry Fordes; and the Louis Branden property, brother of Sever Quam who settled there and on which Kenneth Quams live. Lawrence and Shirley Tweed also own the quarter of land homesteaded by her great grandfather, George Gillett.

Eddy Township

By LAURA CUDWORTH

The date of organization was the 16th day of July 1908. The only post office in Eddy township was Morris post office established on February 13, 1886 on the NW-20-150-63. The original application was signed by Thomas P. Morris and Ernest W. Brenner on November 10, 1885. The mail was delivered twice a week on the route from Carrington to Brenner post office. The Morris post office was located five miles northeast of Brenner and was to supply mail for 20 people. The building was a two story log structure with foot deep windows. There were three large rooms and a smaller room upstairs.

The postmasters were: Thomas P. Morris, February 13, 1886; Cyrus B. Jackson, October 21, 1895; Carrie Dutee, April 28, 1900; and Daniel Dailey, January 24, 1903. The post office was discontinued on October 31, 1908.

The first schools in Eddy township were located in section 27, south of the river, and one in section 3, north of the river.



George Bush's claim shanty in Eddy Township.

Later in Riverside school district School No. 1 was located in section 11, School No. 2 was located in NW section 17, and School No. 3 was located in section 27.

In the minutes of the Board of Commissioners of Eddy County on May 6, 1885, the polling place of Dutee was to include



Harvest time at the Oscar Ellingson farm in 1900. (Gloria Tossett's grandparents.)



This picture shows the wooden auger used on the John Dutee, Jr. farm in 1914. The horses went in a continuous circle to provide the power. The horses were trained to step over the rod as they made their circle.

—Photo contributed by Steve Dutee

149-62, 150-62 and 150-63 polling place at the house of John Dutee.

Judges of election were: John Dutee, Sr., John E. Morris and Geo. E. Woodward.

The Fort Totten Indian reservation was opened to white settlers because there was more land than Indians to settle all the land. So in August 1904, at Devils Lake, settlers would have their homestead numbers drawn by lottery. When their number was drawn they could look for land that had not been claimed.

Usually a two-seater horse drawn rig and guide would take three to four settlers around to the different areas to find the available land.

George Bush of Pennsylvania, William Salmonson of Minnesota and James Langley of Kansas settled joining quarters of land and became neighbors. These families have enjoyed friendship since then.

A Myrick from Fort Totten was a guide for these settlers.

Brenner, Dakota Territory

The area of Brenner's Crossing was originally in Foster County and later became Eddy County.

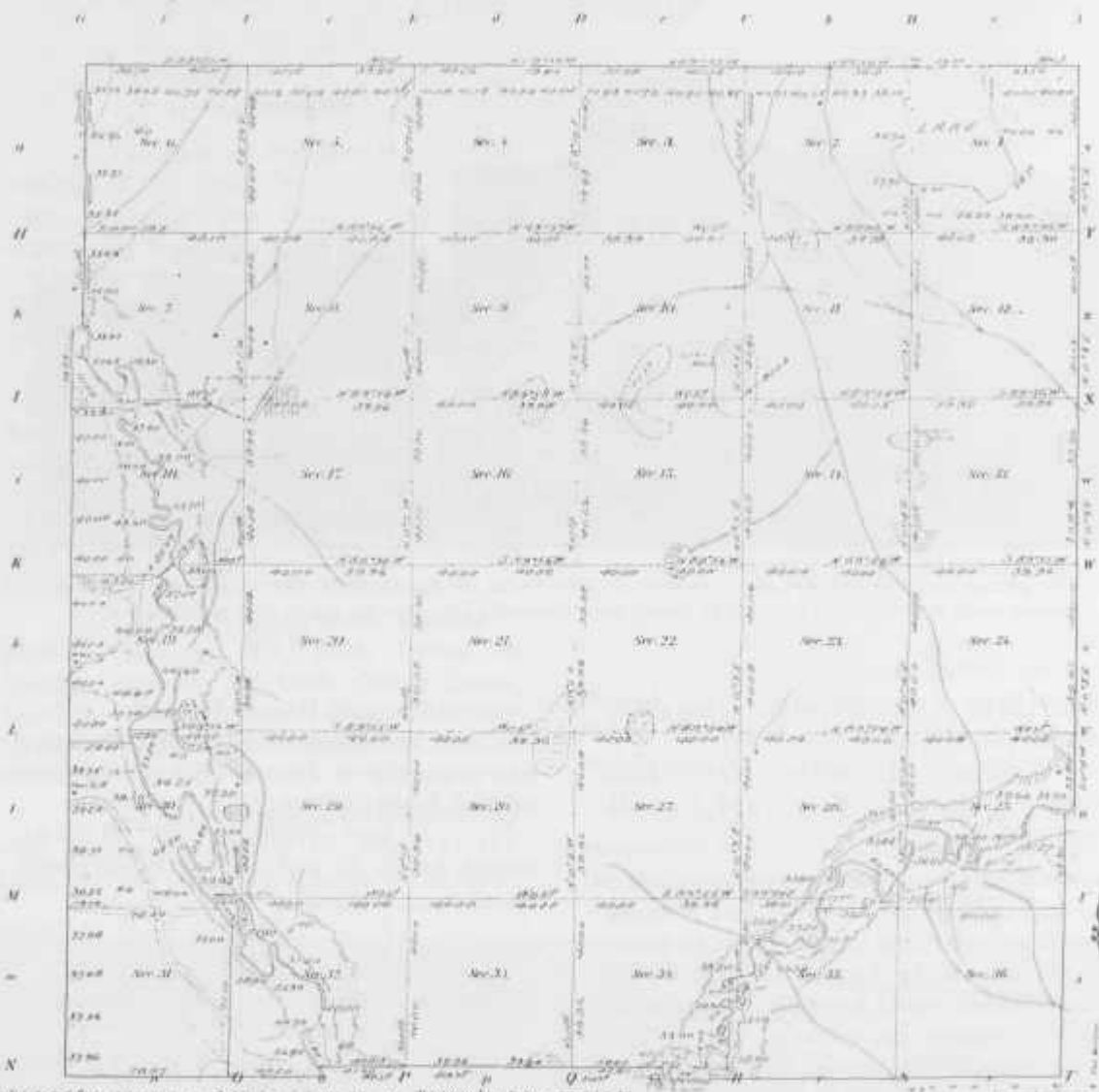
A post office in sec. 35-150-64, named for B. F. and Ernest W. Brenner,

The following three pages contain early days maps of Eddy Township, including a 1910 plat showing the names of then current landowners. The maps on Pages 26 and 27 illustrate Township 150 North, Range 64 West and Township 150 North, Range 63 West, respectively, in Eddy County as it was platted when early settlers first arrived in the county.

pioneer settlers, established October 4, 1880 with Ernest W. Brenner, postmaster. He was one of the first county commissioners, appointed September 27, 1883.

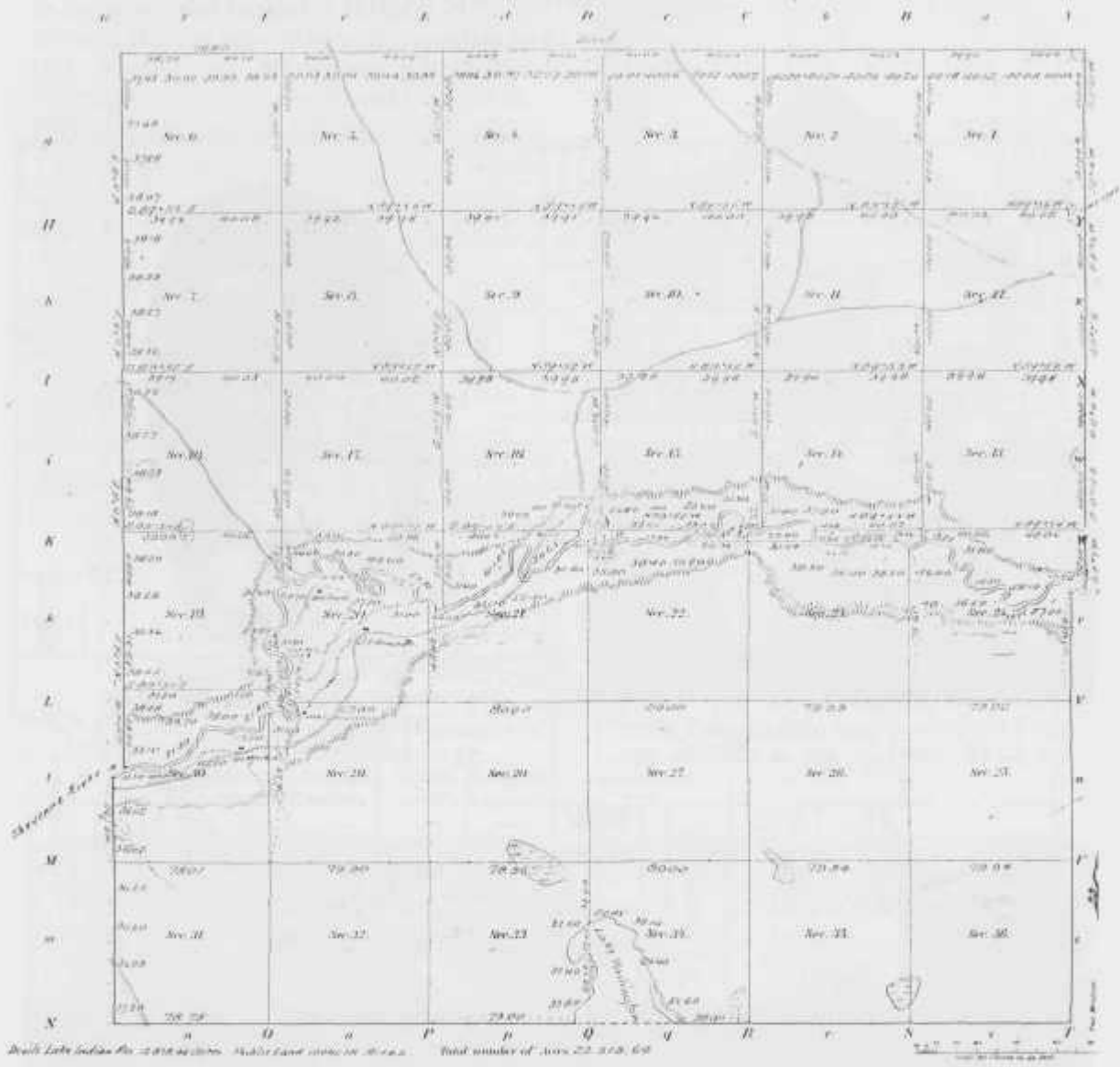
On February 6, 1880, Joseph Edsell was found frozen to death near Brenner. He

Township No 150 North, Range No 67 West of the 6th Principal Meridian



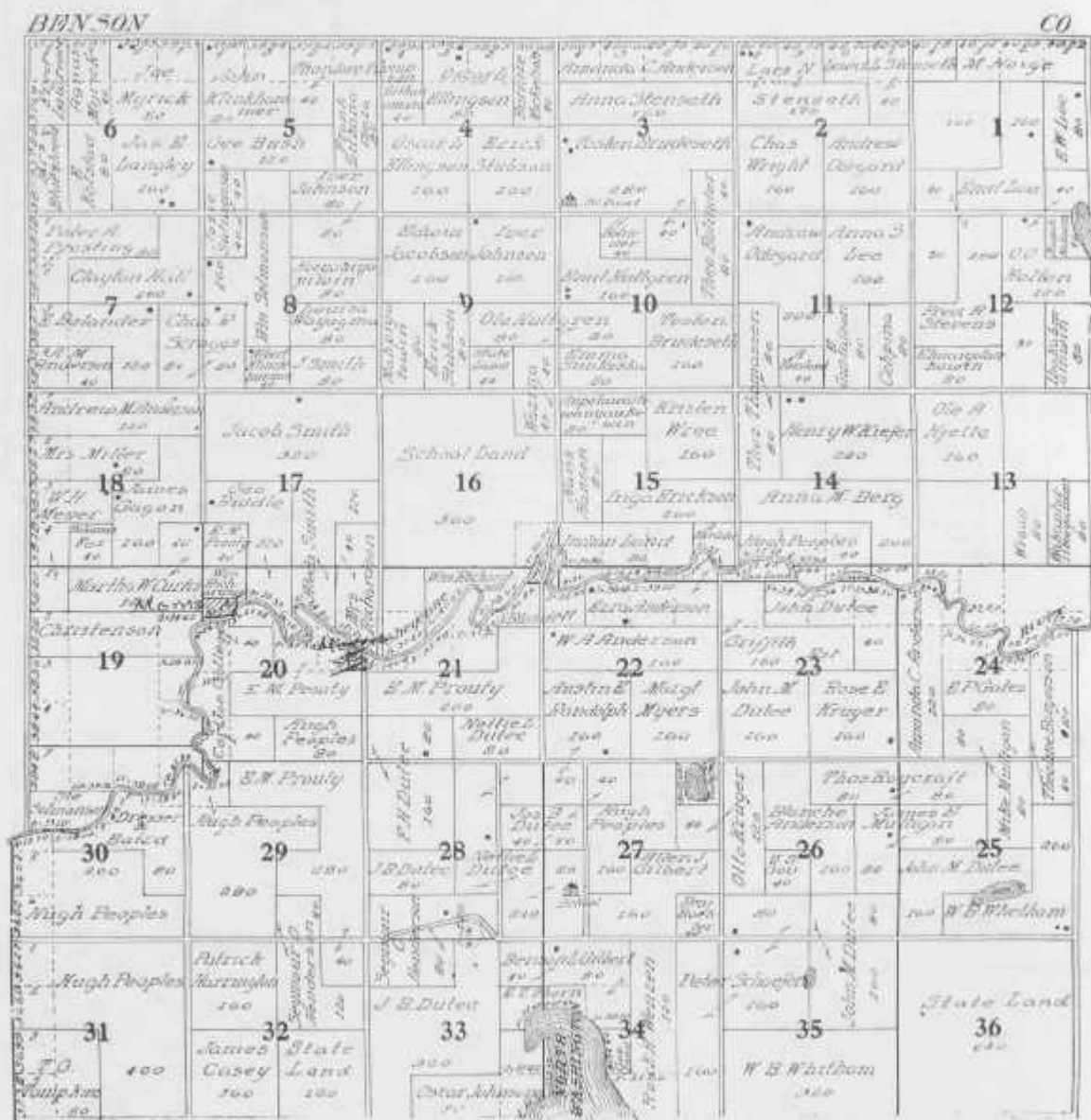
Section 1 and 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36

Township N^o 150 North Range N^o 63 West of the 5th Principal Meridian



Eddy Township Map

From 1910 Atlas



was the first private citizen buried at the Fort Totten Cemetery — NE¹/₄, section 20.

In 1891, some of the bodies from this cemetery were re-interred in the

cemetery at Custer's Battlefield National Monument, Crow Agency, Montana.

Morris: Named for Thomas P. Morris, a U. S. soldier stationed at Fort Totten,

who retired in 1885 after 32 years of service in the army and became a resident of Eddy County. He was appointed postmaster when this inland post office was established February 13, 1886; discontinued October 31, 1908 and mail sent to Tiffany.



Thea Bentley Ellingson and her daughter Bernice Ellingson Tossett. Oscar and Thea Ellingson homesteaded in Eddy County.



EDDY TOWNSHIP RIVERSIDE SCHOOL # 2. Picture was taken in 1914. Alice McCrum was the teacher.

—Photo contributed by Cora Anderson



A new 1916 Dodge touring car at new bridge three miles south of Warwick in S. 16-150-63 Eddy Township.

—Photo contributed by Olga Langley

Post Office Department,

OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT P.M. GENERAL

Washington, D. C., Sept 25, 1984

From the Postmaster General to the Postmaster of a post office... it will be necessary for you to carefully examine the information furnished... You should inform the contractor, or person performing service for him, of this application, and require him to execute the enclosed certificate to the responsibility of applying the proposed office with mail, and return the same to the Department.

To Mr. Thomas P. Morris, First Assistant Postmaster General, who will please forward to him.

STATEMENT.

The proposed office to be established

Morris.

Select a short name for the proposed office, which, when written, will not resemble the name of any other post office in the United States.

It will be situated in the County of Prince George, Territory 150 (South of the Potomac River) Range 63 (Close at West) in the State of Maryland. It will be at or near route No. 35200, on the main line Maryland. There are no other post offices in the vicinity.

The contractor's name is R. A. ...

Will it be directly on the route?—Yes

If not, how far from, and on which side of?—No

How much will it increase the travel of the mail?—No

Where will the mail leave the present route to supply the proposed office?—No

Where does the route begin?—No

What part of the route will be left out by the change?—No

If not on any route, is a "Special Office" wanted?—Yes To be supplied from Annapolis

The name of the nearest office to the proposed one, on the same route, is

its distance is 9 miles

The name of the nearest office on the same route, at the other end, is

its distance is 10 miles

The name of the nearest office to the proposed one, not on the route, is

its distance is 10 miles

The name of the nearest post office near it is

The name of the nearest creek is

The proposed office will be on the north side of the road

side of it, and will be on the north side of the road

If not on any route, is a "Special Office" wanted?—Yes To be supplied from Annapolis

What is the distance from the proposed office to the nearest town?—10 miles

What will be the distance from the proposed office to the nearest school?—10 miles

What is the name of the nearest school?—10 miles

If the proposed office is located where it is, is it necessary to change any of the routes?—No

Make regular stops, will the mail be carried to and from the proposed office without expense to the Department?—No

If it is a village, what the number of inhabitants?—No

Is the population to be augmented by the proposed office?—No

A diagram, or sketch from a map, showing the location of the proposed new office, with neighboring towns or creeks, roads, and other post offices, or villages near it, will be useful, and is therefore desired.

A correct map of the locality might be furnished by the county surveyor, but this need be without expense to the Post Office Department.

Has anyone I consider to be honest and true, according to the best of my knowledge and belief, the sum of \$10.00?

Thomas P. Morris, Proposed by

Signature of the contractor, and that he has received the foregoing statement, and that he has received the sum of \$10.00, on the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature of the contractor, and that he has received the foregoing statement, and that he has received the sum of \$10.00, on the best of my knowledge and belief.

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Signature of the contractor, and that he has received the foregoing statement, and that he has received the sum of \$10.00, on the best of my knowledge and belief.

Be careful to answer the inquiries fully and accurately, or the card will not be acted upon.

Hillsdale Township



The following is taken from "Our Heritage"

The first township meeting of Hillsdale Township was held on March 18, 1909 at school house District No. 1

The meeting was called to order by M. Birkeland.

On motion, Oscar Thorson was elected temporary chairman.

On motion, F. R. Brown was elected permanent chairman and P. N. Toews elected clerk of meeting.

Motion carried to divide township into two road districts: District No. 1 to be north half of township and District No. 2 to embrace the south half of township. The division line to be section line dividing sections 13 and 24.

Motion carried directing supervisors to purchase two road wheel scrapers, said scrapers to be No. 1 size.

On motion overseers of highway to receive \$2.00 per day for every day necessarily devoted to road work.

Motion carried that supervisors receive \$2.00 for every day necessarily given to service of township.

Motion carried that the compensa-



tion of assessor be \$24.00 for work of assessing township for year 1909.

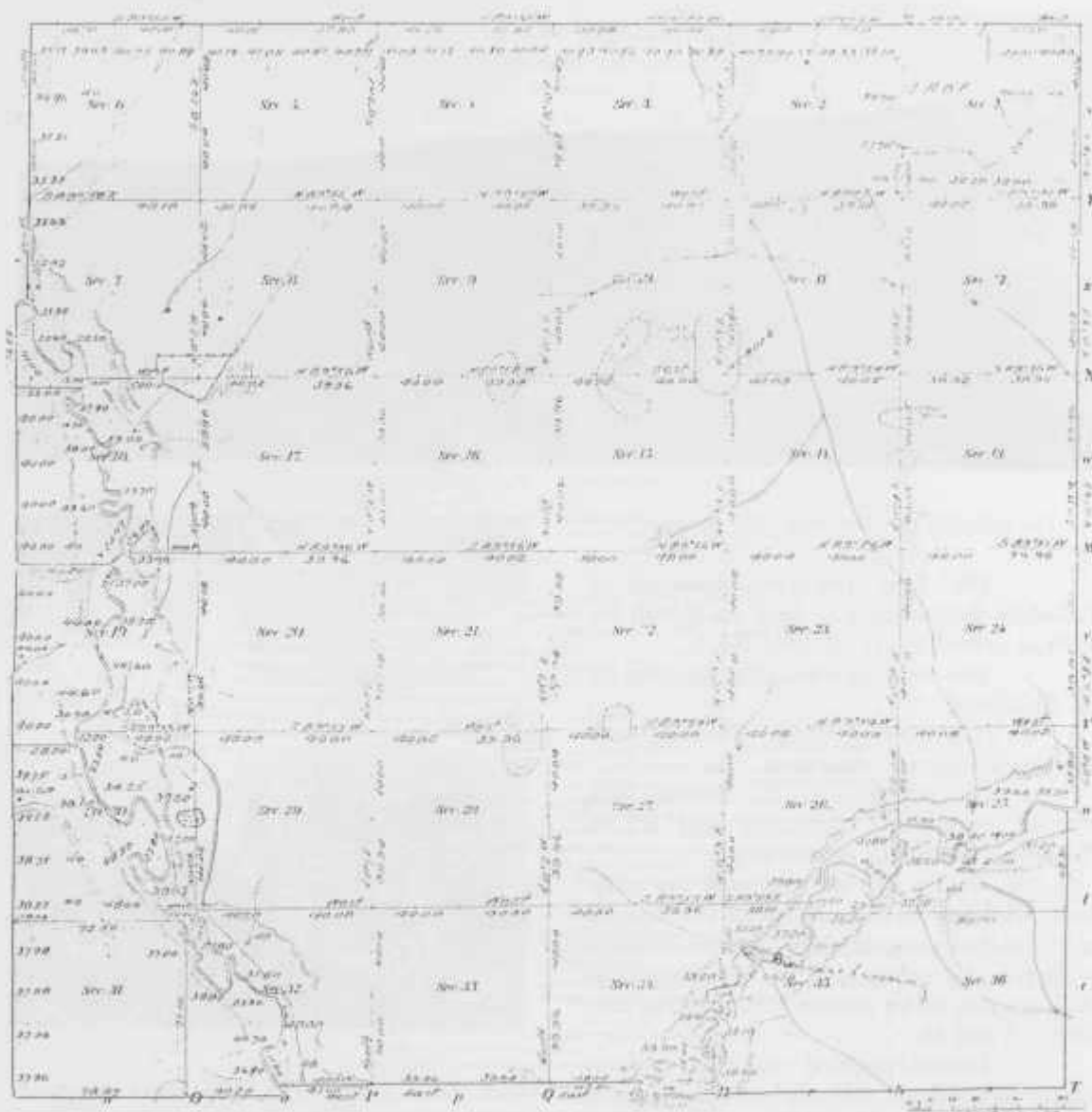
Motion carried that the remuneration of township clerk be \$20 for services to township for 1909.

On motion township treasurer to receive fees authorized by statutes.

On motion following were chosen judges of election: John Hatland, J. B.

Hillsdale Trails Map

1905

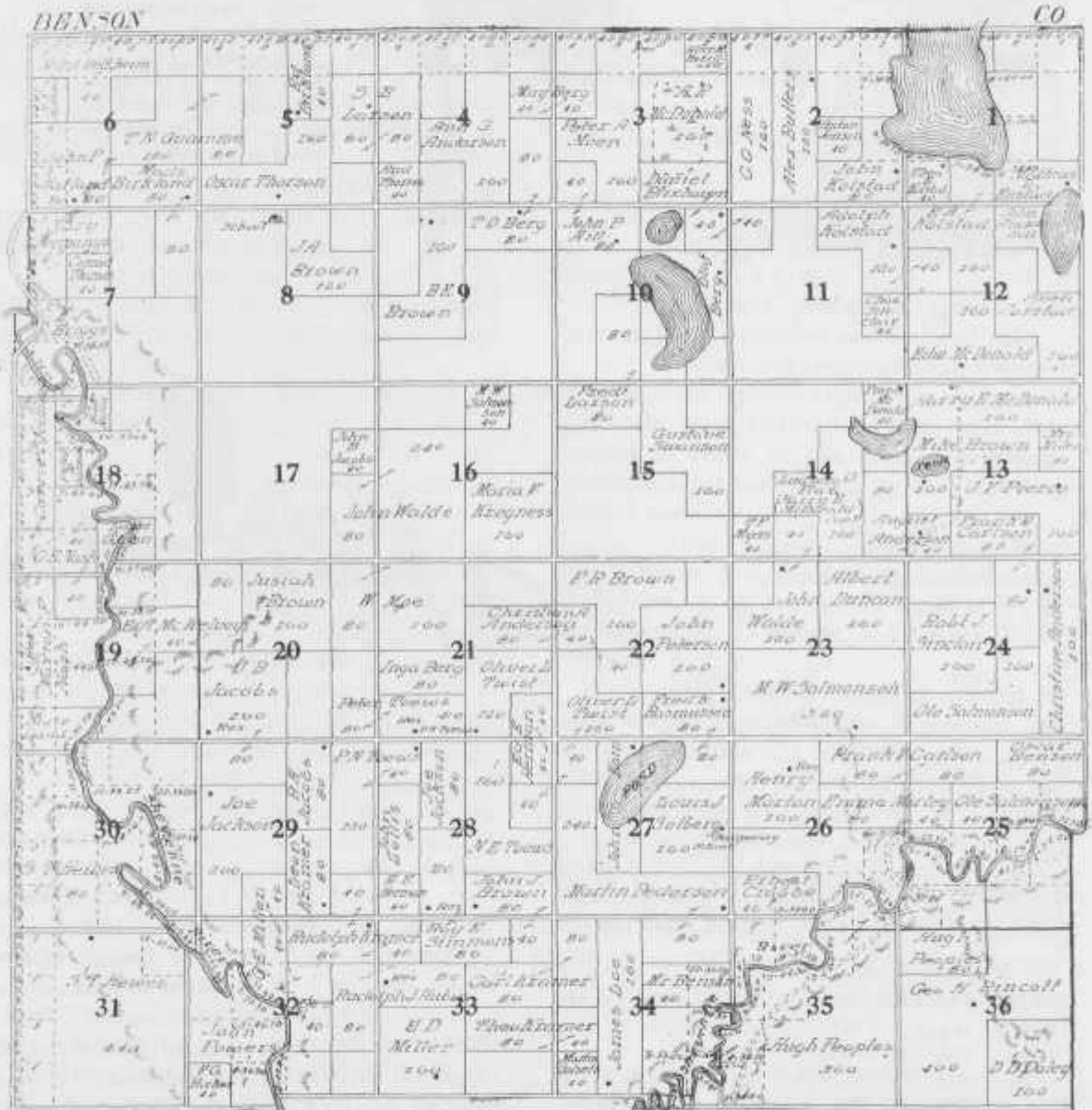


Devils Lake and Res. 18,394.36 acres Public Land 3,402.87 acres Total number of Acre 22,804.33

	Source/Original	By Whom Acquired	Date of Conveyance	Amount of Acres	When Acquired	Acres Sold
Ind. Res.	Township lines	South X North	"	"	July 1763	1471.5
Ind. Res.	Subdivisions	"	"	"	"	1471.5
Pub. Land	Township lines	G. G. Scarborough	"	"	1819	1471.5
Pub. Land	Subdivisions	J. L. Dixie	"	"	"	1471.5

Hillsdale Township Map

From 1910 Atlas





The Shyenne River meanders through Hillsdale Township and that area north of the river is on the Fort Totten Indian Reservation and that land was opened for settlement in 1904. The small areas on the other side of the river had been settled much earlier, about in the 1880's.

The old barn stood another blizzard! First barn in Hillsdale, built by Sid Hewes.



Jacobs, P. A. Moen; P. N. Toews, clerk of town meeting and F. R. Brown, moderator.

On motion the next annual township meeting to be held in school house District No. 1.

On motion the meeting then went into caucus and the following nominations were made for supervisors: Ed McDonald, 3 years; E. D. Miller, 2 years; M. Birkeland, 3 years; A. B. Larson, 2 years; John Hatland, 1 years and P. N. Toews, 1 years.

For Assessor: C. Butters and Oscar Thorson; for Treasurer: Fred Rasmusson; for Clerk: F. R. Brown; for Justice of the Peace: District 1 - T. O. Berg; District 2 - R. J. Hubin and Martin Salmonson; for Road Overseer: District 1 - Adolph Kolstad, District 2 - Martin Peterson; for Constable in District 1 - Dave Butters, District 2 - Joe Jackson. On motion meeting adjourned for election of township officers.

The first Annual Township election of Hillsdale Township, Eddy County,



North Dakota was held on March 18, 1909, in the school house District No. 1.

The following judges of said election (duly elected) were: John Hatland, J. B. Jacobs, P. A. Moen.

The duly elected clerk of said election was P. N. Toews. Polls were opened at 2:30 p. m. and balloting began.

At the closing of polls by the judges at 5 p. m. the counting of ballots determined the election of the following officers:

Supervisors: Ed McDonald, 3 years; E. D. Miller, 2 years; A. B. Larson, 1 year.

Assessor: A. Butters; Treasurer: F. K. Rasmusson; Clerk: F. R. Brown.

Justice of Peace, 1st District: T. O. Berg; Justice of Peace, 2nd District: M. W. Salmonson.

Road Overseer District No. 1: Adolph Kolstad; Road Overseer District No. 2: Martin Peterson.

Constable District No. 1: Dave Butters; Constable District No. 2: Joe Jackson.

The second Annual Township election for Hillsdale Township, Eddy County was held at school house 1 on the 15th day of March, 1910. The following were the officers elected:

Supervisors: Oscar Thorson, 3 years; Harry McDonald, 2 years; E. D. Miller, hold over.

Clerk: M. Birkeland; Treasurer: Nels Belsheim; Assessor: Martin Peterson.

Justice of the Peace: 1st District - Pete Moen; 2nd District - Martin Salmonson, hold over.

Road Overseer: 1st District - A. Kolstad, 2nd District: John Peterson.

Commissioner conciliation: John Hatland, M. Birkeland, Frank Carlson, J. B. Jacobs.

Pound master: Pete Toews.

Township Board Meeting - October 25, 1910

Board of supervisors met at the clerk's office at 1 p. m.

All bills presented against the township were allowed and ordered paid.

Moved and seconded that, whereas a petition for a public highway in township of Hillsdale (said petition having been duly posted in three of the most conspicuous public places) and signed by the following named persons:

John Peterson, Oliver Twist, Christian Johnson, Martin Peterson, R. H. Jacobs, J. O. Loe, J. B. Jacobs, C. Kramer, F. R. Rasmusson, J. J. Brown, John Kain, P. N. Toews.

Said road to begin at a point 80 rods north of intersection of section line dividing sections 22 and 23 with section line dividing sections 22 and 27 township 150 north and range 64 thence west on $\frac{1}{4}$ line to a distance of 320 rods to section line between and dividing sections 21 and 22, thence south on said section line to the Sheyenne River; thence continuing from the intersection of section lines dividing between 21 and 22 and sections 21 and 28 west on section line to the Sheyenne River.

Resolved that said petition be and is hereby granted. Clerk being instructed to get the interested parties to sign a release of damages.

Adjourned,

M. Birkeland, Township Clerk

Old Settlers Picnic

About every fourth of July in the early years, all the neighbors of the area would gather at the picnic grounds at the Sheyenne River where the Artie Allmaras family now live. The families would bring picnic lunches along for the noon dinner. It

was a carnival affair with firecracker stands, novelty stands and ice cream stands. There was a baseball game in the afternoon and dancing in the pavilion in the evening—a gala 4th of July!



Cars around the Old Settlers Picnic grounds.

Old Settlers Picnic at the Sheyenne River.



Cutting grain with binder and horses.

A new car—Saxon in front of home. Wayla Basford in a new wagon.



Farmer Fans 4-H Club

For a number of years Myron and James Cudworth, Maxine, Preston and Gene Langley and Joan, Jay and Frank Cudworth from Hillsdale township as well as children from neighboring townships were members of the Farmer Fans 4-H Club. Its purpose was to teach cooking and sewing skills for the girls and farming skills for the boys as well as beef raising, horsemanship, shop and numerous other projects.

Adolph Gross was the County Agent at the time and brought all the groups together at the judging events and at the fall round-up. These youngsters brought home a number of ribbons and trophies as their awards. They also participated at judging at the Minot State Fair and also at the Valley City Winter Show.

Some of the youngsters also received the top 4-H awards and received trips to the National 4-H Club Congress at Chicago. It was a happy life-time experience for these young people.



James Cudworth with Grand Champion heifer and Overall Champion at the county judging event.



Maxine Langley, Grand Champion. Preston Langley, Reserve Champion at the county judging event.

Lois Peterson of Tiffany Township, Joan Cudworth and Maxine Langley with their state 4-H ribbons in Home Ec.



Bush Township



August, John, and Lewis Soderstrom threshing.

By MARY EVERSVIK
From "Our Heritage"

According to township record books, Bush township was organized by holding a meeting in Sheyenne at the Security Bank on March 22, 1924, where interested citizens of this township elected three supervisors; K. J. Anderson, Ed Nystrom and C. W. Brolin with A. H. Nystrom as the clerk and an assessor, A. G. Soderstrom.

It is noted that they paid \$3 a day for a man and \$2 a day for a two horse team for road work in those days.

The school district in this township was called Rocky Mountain which had two schools. The first school was held in a lean-to on the Hallsten Cabin on what is now the Reese Cudworth farm; the next year in a granary on the Milne farm. The third year a one room school was built on section 11

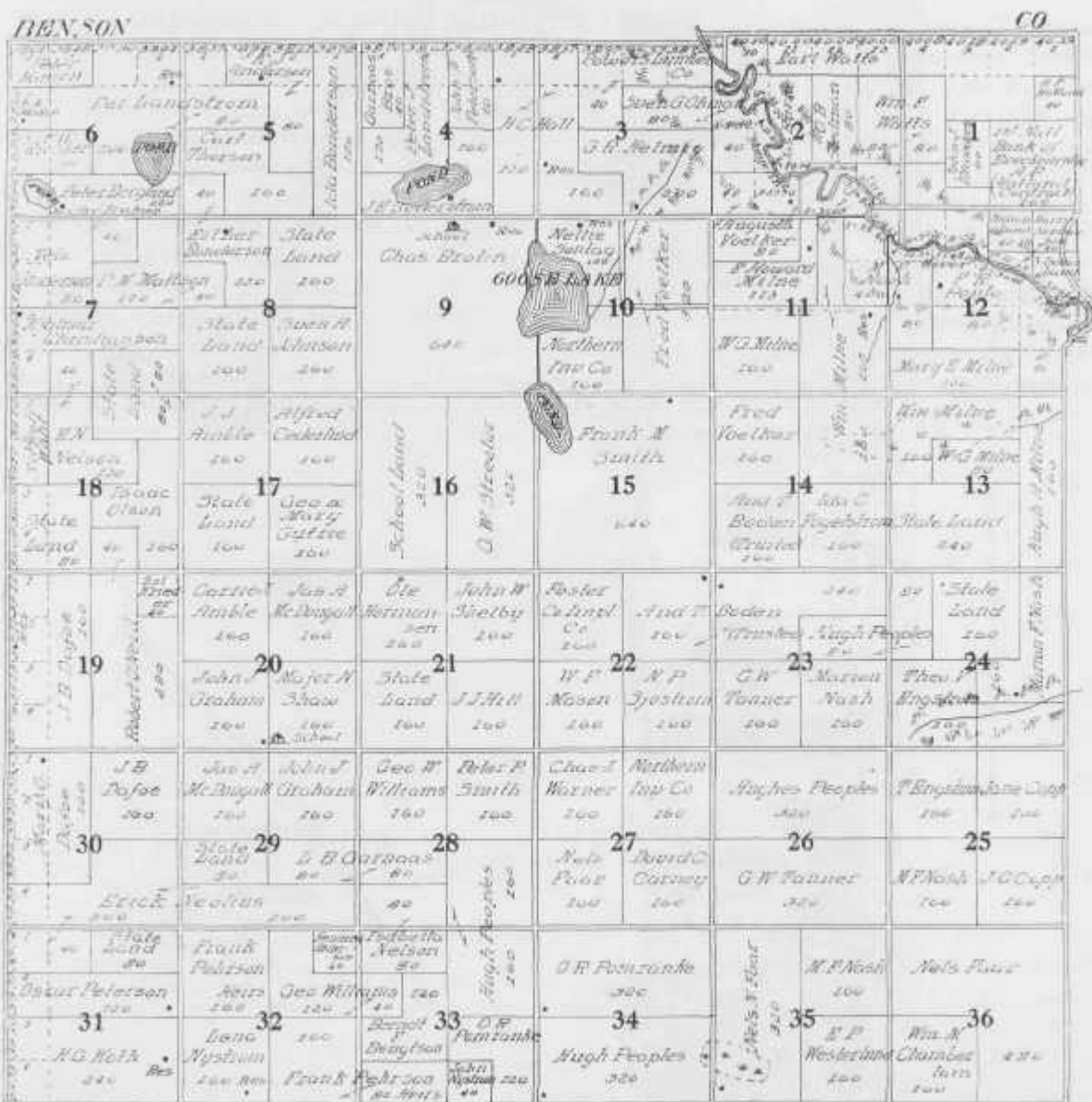
which was later moved to section 9 where it still stands and is the present township hall. The second school was built on section 20 and was moved after school reorganization to Sheldon township for a hall.

I can seem to find only about three persons who had actually lived or filed claims in Bush township by the year 1883 and they were Olaf Hallsten, who at that time worked for Jim Hill, owner and builder of the Great Northern Railroad and who helped some of the workers (Olaf among them) financially in filing on land. He and his wife Sigrid, who he married in 1863, had nine children and came from Helsingland, Sweden. Their only child that was born in Dakota was Sadie (Flaskrud).

James Briden Dafeo and his father-in-law, George Nunn, and sons John and Bob came from Grand Forks in 1882 and filed a

Bush Township Map

From 1910 Atlas





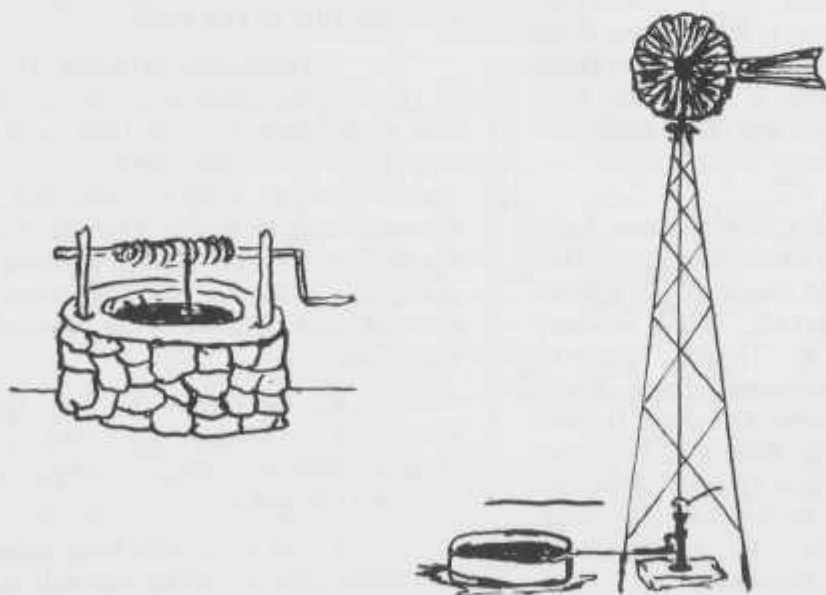
Wm. Milne farm early 1900, in Section 11 of Bush Township.

claim on section 19 in Bush. George Nunn and sons took up claims nearby. It was said that during the early years he made two trips, one to Grand Forks and one to Jamestown, on foot, for groceries. His oldest daughter, Margaret, was born in Grand Forks in 1882 while he was getting settled on his claim. Margaret married Hi Stanton in 1903, in her parents' home, which they had left for a few years, coming back in 1918 to take over the farm where they lived until 1940, and is the farm where Lester Smith now lives. Her sister Laura is said to be the first white child to be born in Eddy County.

Ed Nash and brother Marion came to Bush township in 1881. He and Marion worked for others their first year here and in 1882 rented the Brenner land which was east of the ranch where Ardie Allmaras lives. He raised his first wheat crop in 1882 and filed his claim the next year. He was

married to Catherine Melne whose father Wm. Melne owned an adjoining farm, which Mr. Melne had filed on in 1883. Wm. Melne's son, Bill, stayed on the farm, raised his family there and moved into Sheyenne in 1948.

The Bush Homemakers Club was organized in 1925 with Florence Smith (Berglund) as president, Mrs. Jule Faar as vice president, Mrs. Bob Backman as secretary-treasurer and S. V. Svoboda as county agent, with 19 members. On April 9, 1930, it was changed to a 3L Birthday Club. (Love, Labor, and Learn) with 24 members and in 1948 it was again organized into the 3L Homemakers Club, with 15 members and Laura Harrum as first president; Florence Berglund as vice president, Georgia Smith as secretary-treasurer and Adolph Gross as County Agent. Aileen Berglund is the present president.



Gates Township



Elevator and Divide No. 1 School, Sheyenne.

The following is taken from "Our Heritage"

Some of the early settlers of Gates township, according to various abstracts and other information were as follow: Ole Hendrickson, August and Julius Ponto, W. Gustafson, J. B. Dafeo, George, John, William and Robert Nunn, Iver Vick, S. A. Aslakson, Phillip Brand, S. G. Erickson, Emily Ayott, J. W. Richter, C. F. Dalthrop, Swen Brevik, Joe and Jim Walton, John Berglund, Ole Wold, O. O. Hagen, S. M. Nelson, E. B. Thompson, Johan A. and Jon Anderson, L. G. Abrahamson,

Ole Skustad, Christ Carlson, Aslak Aslakson, Ole Rue, H. O. Hallsten, John Hedman, Rev. Quam, John Nelson, C. W. Larson, B. Modin, W. Landsverk, N. P. Johnson, Isaac Olson, N. W. Nelson, Malcolm Soderholm, Ole Berglund, Hans Norin, Robert O'Neill, O. Torkelson, John Benson, Osmund Benson, S. B. Tveito, F. Forgeson, C. G. Hayes, Nels Myhre, Oscar Myhre, Emil Lindstrom, David Henry, A. E. Flink, P. M. Hjerpe, Gust E. Johnson, Ole Oeftedahl and A. E. Thompson.

There are conflicting reports on the first post office in Gates township. Various sources have reported that Ole Hen-

drickson, an early settler, would walk to New Rockford carrying a large leather pouch, and bring the mail to his sod house about one and one-half miles from what is now Sheyenne. People would go there to get their mail from Postmaster Hendrickson. The 1884 atlas shows Gates Post Office located on the land homesteaded by Ole Hendrickson. Bill and Earl Lillevig now have the title to this land.

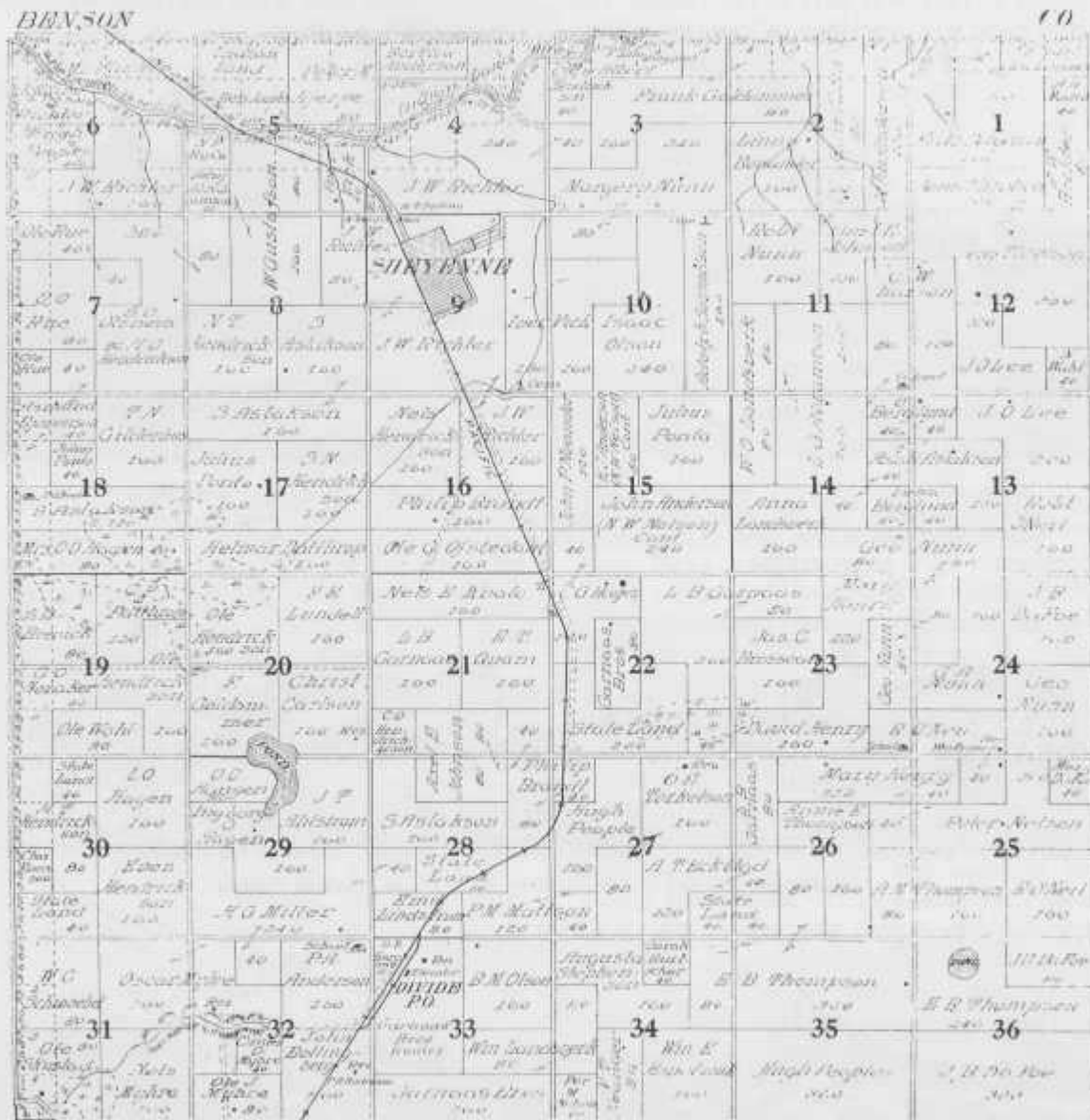
According to Williams, *Origins of N. Dakota Place Names*, the first post office was established July 20, 1883, with Phillip Brand as postmaster and it was named 'Gates' after an early homesteader and attorney, Frank M. Gates. After the Northern Pacific branch line survey was made, the post office and other buildings were moved one and one-half miles to the railroad site of Sheyenne.

An item from the New Rockford Transcript of June 13, 1884 reports, "Postmaster Gates of Gates, was a visitor to our town Thursday."

A post office was later established at 'Divide' approximately one-half way between New Rockford and Sheyenne, opposite the McLeod farm. There is a "Postmaster's Account and Record Book" for the post office at Divide, North Dakota, for the years

Gates Township Map

From 1910 Atlas



1907, 1908, 1909, and 1910 on file in the Sheyenne Post Office. John Moe was the postmaster. Mr. Moe also operated a general store there. There was also a grain elevator there.

Gates Township, up until November 2, 1889, was part of the Dakota Territory and was described as Township 150 N.

Range 66 W. After the above date, the village of Sheyenne in Gates township became one tax-paying unit governed by a three member board of supervisors which usually consisted of one member from the village and two from the township. This continued until 1928, when Sheyenne was incorporated as a village.



Divide's combination elevator, lumberyard, grocery store and post office. The elevator was built somewhere between 1900-1905. The train stopped there to pick up passengers. The house where Merle Stenberg now lives, in Sheyenne, used to be the manager's residence and teachers' boarding place.



Threshing rig owned and operated by B. M. Olson, taken at Hagena.



Richter Farm — Taken about 1897.

Grandfield Township



Ingvold Olson and his Aultman Taylor threshing machine.

The following is taken from "Our Heritage"

Grandfield township was originally called Greenfield township but when it was discovered that there was another Greenfield township in North Dakota, the name change to Grandfield was made.

Among the earliest settlers who came to Grandfield in 1883 or 1884 were the Olaf Rues, the Matt Mattson, Sr. family, Nels T. Hendrickson, Peder P. Halversons, Mekkle Tuntland, and S. G. Ericksons.

A little later, family histories show these families represented in the community: Hans Rud, Ole Mattson, Ed Seastrand, Iver Olson, S. A. Olsness, Aslak Olsness, T. N. Gilderhus, Ole Landsverk, Erick Kvale, Hendrick Tangen Hendrickson, N. Thoresen and Halvor Hendrickson.

Still later, 1890-1900, the L. D. Ostby family, Martin Johnsons, Helmer and Lars Syllings, G. O. Noraker, C. A. Berge, P. O. Landsverk, Henry Olson, M. C. Stensby, John Sween and Erik Swansons arrived.

By the 90's, the township was well settled. Establishment of schools and churches concerned these early pioneers.

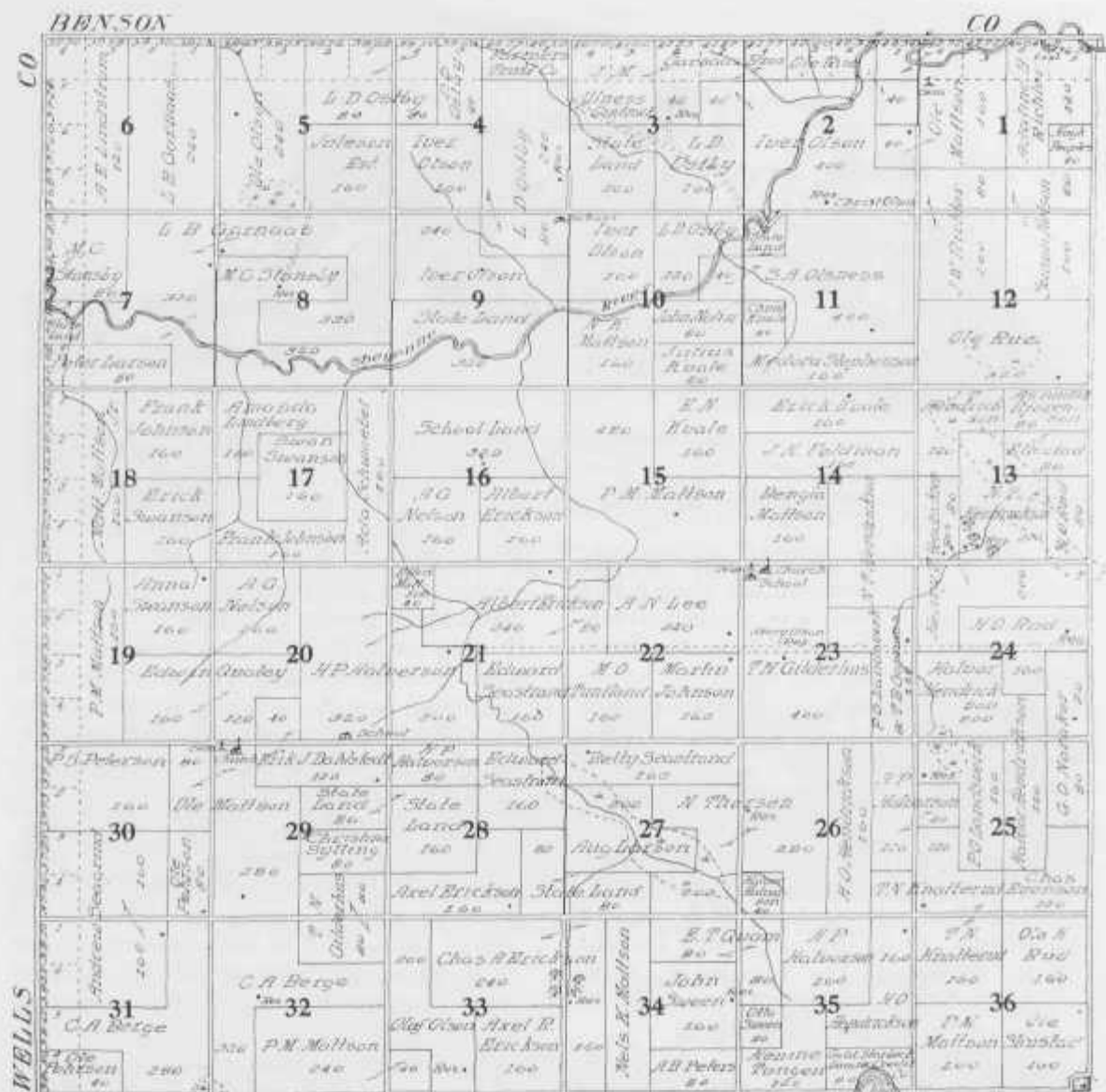
During 1892, Greenfield School Township was organized. Building of the first school took place in 1893 and later two others were built. Many teachers came from Minnesota. Quite a few of them stayed on and married pioneer bachelors and their descendants are still living here. Some family histories relate that a sod house owned and built by a Mr. Larson who filed on land near the Tuntland farm housed the very first school in what was then Greenfield.

In 1886, the church which became Grandfield Lutheran began with worship services held in homes and later in the school house west of the cemetery. Pastor O. H. Thormodsgaard served all Lutherans from Jamestown to Sheyenne. Augustana Church organized in 1896 and held services in the old school house across the tracks for the Grandfield and the Sheyenne people of Swedish descent.

Grandfield even had a debating society with Mekkle Tuntland, S. A. Olsness, Ed Seastrand, and Nels T. Hendrickson instrumental in getting it started. A small singing group was also organized. Some of the singers included: Halvor Halvorson,

Grandfield Township Map

From 1910 Atlas



Aslak Olsness, P. S. Pederson, S. A. Olsness, Mekkle Tuntland, O. G. Gronvold, and Ole Olson.

In the early 1900's, people came mainly from the east to get the "free land."

The A. G. Nilsons came from Worcester, Massachusetts, while the Frank Johnsons came from Pawtucket, Rhode Island. Seagrens came from Holdridge, Nebraska. The Sunds were an exception, coming from



Threshing on the Rue farm.

Norway about this time. Ads in church papers, the pamphlet "Where the Dollars Grow" put out by O. T. Peterson, promotor, and N. K. Mattson Land and Colonization Co. lured many to this area.

The Grandfield Township was organized and the first meeting held on April 10, 1906. Supervisors elected were: Ed Seastrand, chairman, C. E. Erickson, L. J. Sylling, S. A. Olsness, and N. T. Hendrickson.

Among the elected men and women from among Grandfield's pioneers were: S. A. Olsness, for many years State Commissioner of Insurance; Pete Mattson, States Attorney; Ellen Mattson Roach, Eddy County Superintendent of Schools; M. C. Stensby, Eddy County Sheriff; Ole Mattson,

County Treasurer; and M. Mattson, State Representative.

The Greenfield (Grandfield) Township was one of the first to organize an insurance company. That company "The Greenfield Mutual Insurance Company" exists today. The January 16, 1902, Sheyenne Star tells of its organization with the President Ed Seastrand, Vice President H. P. Halvorson, Secretary S. A. Olsness, and Treasurer N. T. Hendrickson elected.

At present, 1982, the township board consists of: Darrell Anderson, Chester Larson, Ernie Olson, supervisors; Eugene Anderson, clerk; Norris Rud, treasurer; Allyn Seastrand, assessor; Ed Noracker, justice of peace.



Adam Anderson's threshing machine.



Threshing machine owned jointly by Swan E. Swanson, A. G. Nelson and Hjelmar Johnson of Grandfield Township.

Two ways of plowing—Ingvald Olson's Fordson tractor, and Pete Helset on the gang plow with horses.



Garr Scott 40 to 80 h.p. 42 inch cylinder Aultman Taylor separator, owned by Erickson brothers.

The First and Only Oil Well in Grandfield Township

During 1953 an exciting venture to drill for oil in Grandfield Township was organized. It took about eight months of backgrounding which led to the drilling of an oil well seven miles west of Sheyenne, on state-owned land.

Most of the credit has to be given to Olaf Hendrickson, Grandfield township farmer. Olaf had faith that there was a chance to find oil in Eddy County and believed arrangements could be made so someone would drill it.

Landowners were persuaded to offer leases so that the Williston Basin Development Company of Williston could proceed in assembling a block of 3,000 acres with which to attract a drilling contractor.

Bruce Alfson, president of the Williston firm, put the deal together by obtaining Calvert Exploration Co. of Olney, Ill., as the operator with dry hole contributions from Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Carter Oil Company, Hunt Oil Co. and Shell Oil Co.

State Senator Clyde Duffy of Devils Lake and Edgar Mattson, New Rockford attorney, helped the Grandfield township farmers and Sheyenne residents with lease and legal advice.

At an Exploration Day Program, known as "Spud In Day," 300 people gathered in the Sheyenne School gymnasium on October 19, 1953, arranged by the Sheyenne Commercial Club, A. H. Berg, chairman. Duffy told the audience that in his contracts with oil men at three meetings of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission all believed the Williston Basin to be no different from any other oil area, and that oil would be found on the eastern edges. Although a number of dry holes have been drilled in the eastern North Dakota fringe of the Williston Basin, oil companies haven't given up hope that oil will be found.

Landowners in Grandfield township who helped make up the block of



First and only oil well dug in Grandfield Township.

3,000 acres with which to attract a drilling contractor included Olaf Hendrickson, Albert Erickson, Oliver Myhre, Ednar Erickson, C. P. Larson, Fred Rud, Oscar A. Anderson, Nannard Anderson, Ivan Tuntland, Lyle Erickson and Carl Rue.

Allen Farmer, drilling superintendent, told Central North Dakotans that the Calvert Exploration Co. was under contract to drill to granite. After drilling to 4234½ feet and striking granite, the excitement that had prevailed for the past several weeks came to an end. To the disappointment of many the wildcat well in Grandfield township turned out to be a dry hole. It was plugged and the crew moved on to Bottineau County to continue in their search for the black gold known as Oil.

Munster Township

By MRS. PETER LIES

The Munster School was first established on the Tim O'Connor homestead in 1883. The first school officers were: John O'Connell, director, Jeremiah Carroll, clerk, and Tim O'Connor, treasurer.

There was another school north of the Endres farm and west of the Irmen farm. This school was moved about 1920.

The third school was located on the north side of the township in Section 3. They built a new school here about 1920 and that building is still there.

In 1917, the brick school along the Munster road, just west of the elevator in Sec. 17, was built. This building is still standing.

Shortly after the north school was built, they built a school in Sec. 22. It is now used as a township hall.

The first teacher's salary for teaching 120 days of school (6 months) was \$240. The first teacher was John O'Connell. The number of children residing in the township as of June, 1886, was 16. In 1887, the teacher's salary dropped to \$20 a month and 80 days were taught. There were nine students from Munster Township and six students from other places. The township had only one school which was considered ungraded. John O'Connell was still the teacher at this time.

In September, 1894, the apportionment for the eight students amounted to \$8.16. By September, 1895, there were 21 children and the apportionment was \$22.89. By 1899 there were 45 students.

In 1972, the Munster School received its last tuition and annexed into New Rockford.

The road going south from the Ekrem farm was the principal North-South

road for a large area, as it had the only bridge over the James River between Bremen and New Rockford. It was built in the early 1900's. In the spring of the year, parts of the road were under water. The road is basically the same today as it is used very little. There was one troublesome spot just south of the bridge, it would wash out in the years the James River flooded. They finally cemented it out, which caused a dip in the road. School children had problems when there was water in the bottom of the dip and also for people who were not familiar with the road.

Just west of the Munster bridge there is what was known as a rock bridge. This was basically used by the threshing machines which used steam engines. This is covered over now.

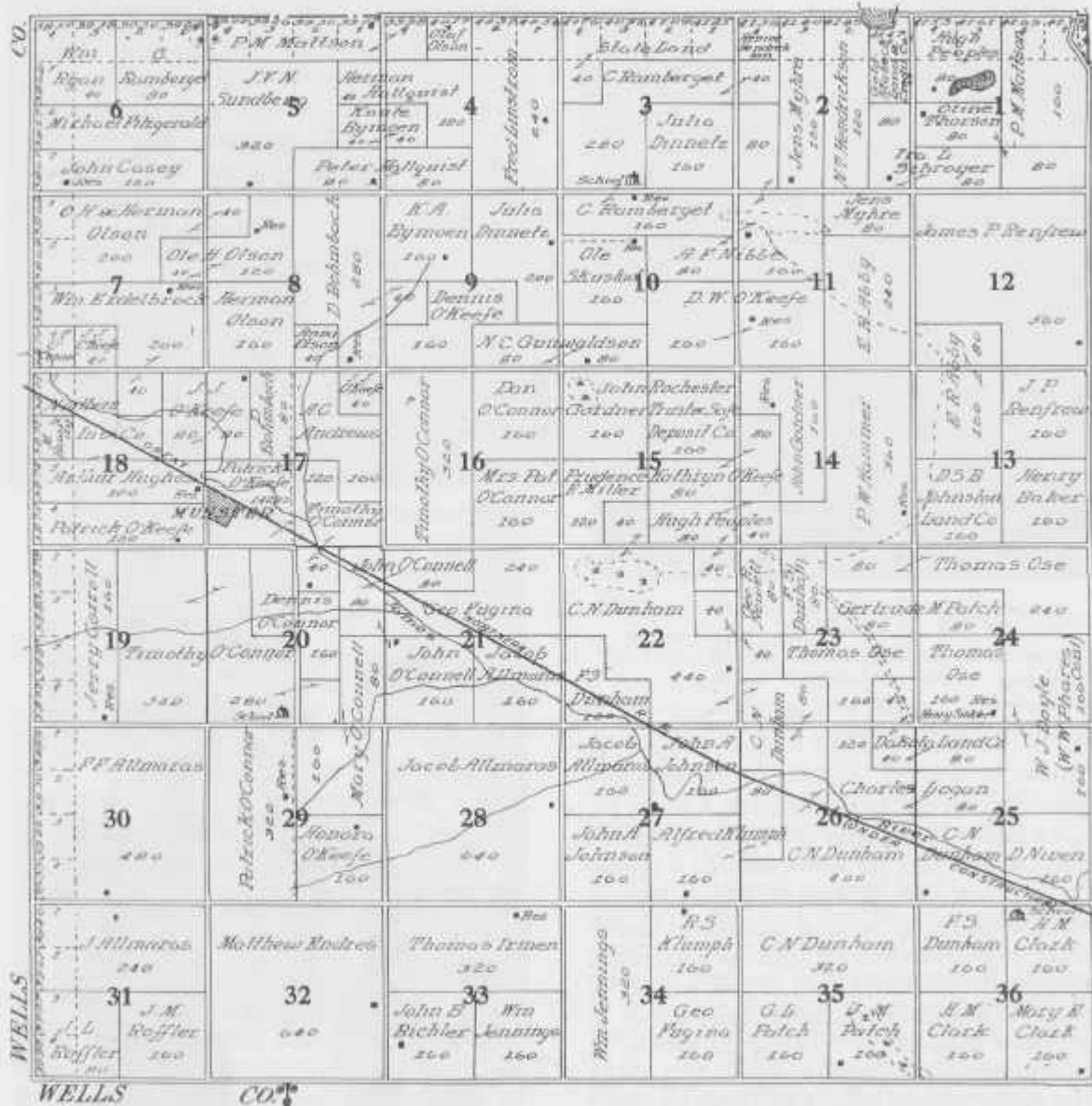
The elevator, known as the Farmer's Equity Elevator, was built around 1913 as the train started coming through in 1912. There was a house located there for the manager of the elevator. Some of the early managers were Frank McKay and Hoppie McLaughlin. The elevator burned in 1919, but was rebuilt right away. At this time, the elevator is still used for storage.

The train was the only link for many people to get to New Rockford. It would arrive in Munster around 10:30 a. m. and return at 2:30 p. m.

Some of the notable people of the township were: Ole H. Olson, who was elected to the North Dakota State House of Representatives from the 32nd Legislative District in 1916. He ran for the State Senate in 1918 and won three consecutive four-year terms, serving as president pro-tem, in 1929. He was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1932. He was Governor of North Dakota during 1934 (6 months).

Munster Township Map

From 1910 Atlas



"Johnny the Gent"



Pictured above is Johan Aasen in the circus. He traveled with the outstanding circuses and carnivals of his day and made movies with comedian Harold Lloyd in the 1920's.

Johan Aasen, also known as "Johnny the Gent" and the "New Rockford Giant," made his home with the Anders By-moen family in Munster township, due to the death of his parents when he was a tender age. At an age of approximately 10, he became afflicted with a pituitary disturbance which continued until he attained a height of some eight feet and a weight of some 400 pounds. Johnny left home to become a world-wide carnival attraction. In 1922 he entered the movie field, appearing first with Harold Lloyd in "Why Worry," which drew a capacity crowd at the New Rockford Theatre for a week's showing. In 1920, one of the great features of entertainment attraction in Minneapolis-St. Paul, was

the appearance of the eight-foot giant and Lawrence Buck, three-foot midget from New Rockford. Johan and Buck were great pals during their boyhood years, having attended school together. Johan died in California at the age of 39.

The following is taken from an early issue of The Transcript"

"One of the great features of entertainment attractions in Minneapolis and St. Paul in 1920 was the appearance of the Eddy County giant and Lawrence Buck, a three-foot New Rockford midget, the two having attended school in New Rockford together and being great pals during their boyhood years."



Lawrence Buck and John Aasen.

New Rockford Township



ROCKFORD CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL BOARD. Left to right are John Plock, Ivan Foster, William Frazer and Charles Richter.

—Photo contributed by Mabel Lies

By ANNA MARIE WEBER and LENORE NEUHARTH

The history of New Rockford township is sketchy due to the fact that the township files were lost. They had been stored in the Rockford Consolidated School and when it was no longer used it was vandalized and many things were taken or destroyed.

Here are some of the interesting facts we have found:

The railroads played a very important part in our history. The Northern Pacific, after building an east to west road across the state, built branch lines. The one to reach New Rockford in 1883 was the Jamestown and Northern, a subsidiary of the Northern Pacific. This crossed the entire township from south to north on its way to Minnewaukan. The Great Northern Railroad came later in 1912 when the line known

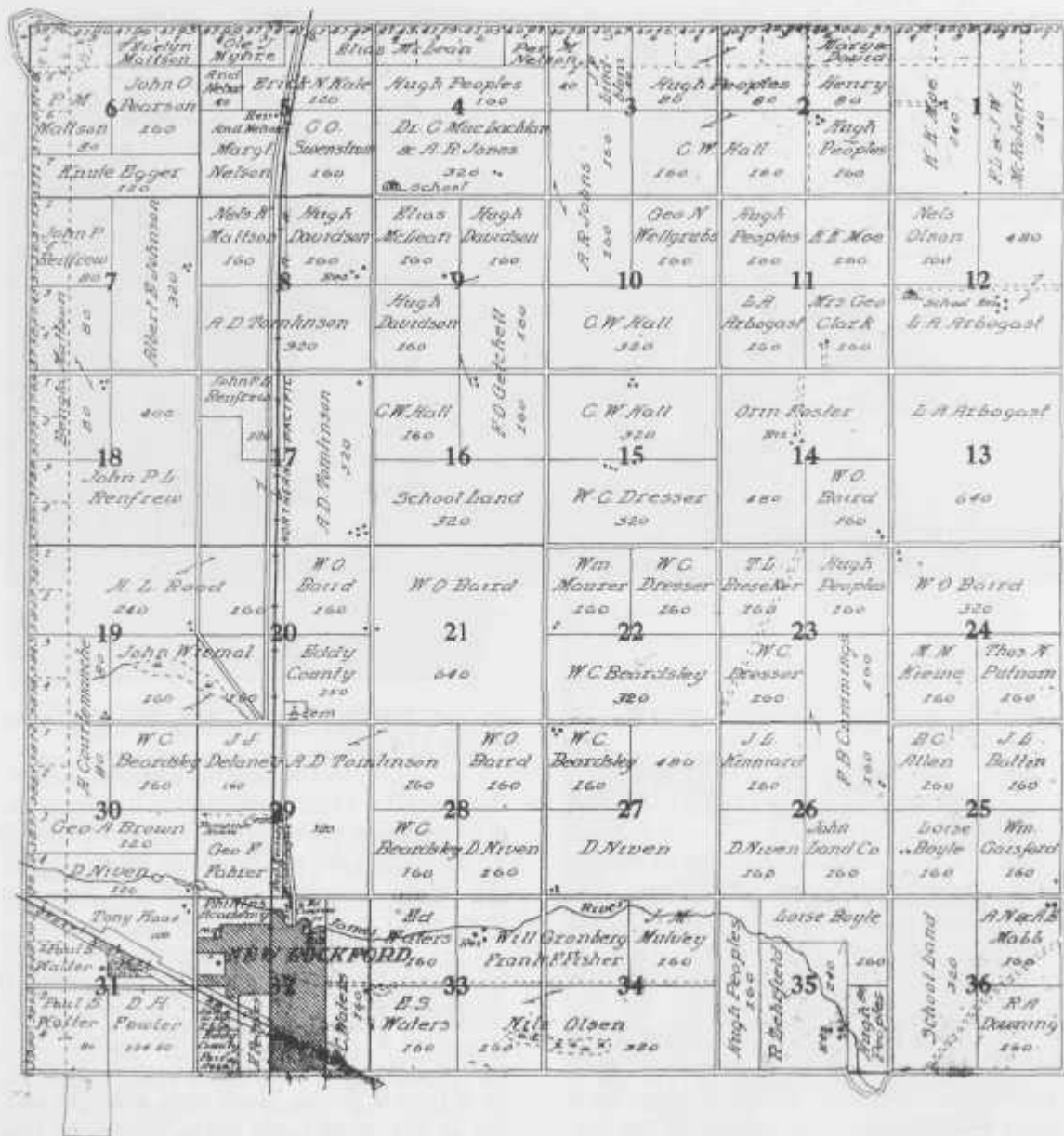
as the Surrey Cut-off was built, linking Fargo and Minot.

Due to the central location of New Rockford to Fargo and Minot, it became a division point with a roundhouse built here. This entailed the requirement for water for the steam engines as well as for the stockyards built south of the tracks.

Donald Niven and his wife, Elizabeth, sold 80 acres of land to the Great Northern Railroad for the purpose of constructing a reservoir for the use of the railroad. Because of the slowness of the traffic of freight trains, stock were watered and fed at the stockyards here. Therefore the water was piped to a pumphouse and water tower located nearby (the pumphouse is still standing on the south side of the reservoir), then on to the stockyards to supply the water for them as well as the trains. The stockyards and roundhouse were abandoned

New Rockford Township Map

From 1910 Atlas



with the coming of the modern diesel engines which had greater speed and did not use water.

The only school in the district or township originated on a portion of land two

miles north of the town of New Rockford. This was known as the Tomlinson School. It was moved to a site farther north and a new brick building was planned to be built as a Consolidated School. The old building was



ROCKFORD TOWNSHIP HOMEMAKER'S CLUB. Left to right are Josie Anderson, Mrs. Bill Picket, Florence Miller, Anna Tedrow, Myrtle Glazer, Elsie Thompson, Rose Romanoski, and Mabel (Frazer) Lies.

—Photo contributed by Mabel Lies

used only one year while construction of the new building was completed. The old building was sold to A. R. Johns for a granary and moved north to his farm at the present Robert Hoffman farm.

During an interview with William Frazer, Sr., who is now 99, a great deal of the consolidated school history was learned. Mr. Frazer served as clerk of the school board for a number of years.

Carson Construction of New Rockford built the building. Attendance at the school increased so a larger building was required and it was remodeled and doubled in size. A second story was added along with an extra room. The upper part was used as a

teacherage. The enrollment reached 65 and pupils were offered two years of high school until 1949.

They had three school buses that were drawn by horses. Some of the early drivers were Oscar Thomale, Mrs. Pearl Moe, and N. R. Strout.

The Rockford Consolidated school building was truly the social center for the community. It served as an election polling place, township and school board meetings, as well as entertainment of various kinds in the community. When the district reorganized with the New Rockford district, the building was sold to Lawrence

Anderson who has remodeled it into a modern farm home.

Among some of the early teachers was Elizabeth O'Connor Schwoebel, who taught when it was on the Tomlinson land in about 1893. Teachers at the larger building were Miss Larson, Lizzie Dickman, Mildred Eggar, Hazel Rupert, Alice McCrumb, Orville Guffy, Ferd Sundberg, Margit Myhre Sundberg and Genevieve Sauser.

In 1884, there were steps taken to plat another city on the James River which would have been called Buell. This was sponsored by a group of land investors and early day swindlers who were offering lots and building incentives for anyone interested in settling on the north side of the James River less than two miles from the then established town of New Rockford. Platters of Buell even envisioned steamboats plying their way up the James River, known as the longest non-navigable river in the world. Ironically, Prairie Home and St. Johns

cemeteries now occupy the site of the town of Buell.

West of the reservoir there was a slaughter house owned by Frank Fahrer, proprietor of the Fahrer Meat Market. The buildings were used until Arnold Fahrer, Frank's son, last owner of the Meat Market, sold the building and went out of business.

A fair for New Rockford and Eddy County was proposed in 1924. It was on the Peoples' property south of the tracks and what is presently the ball park and rodeo grounds.

The first fair was held on ground just west of Westside School, then later on the original site. But due to the lack of finances and participation it was discontinued. Some of the buildings are still being used for the 4-H Achievement Days.

New Rockford township has had an active homemakers club for many years. They are active in community affairs.

Thanks to Wm. Frazer, Sr., and his daughter, Mabel Lies, for the information on the Rockford Consolidated School.



Sheldon Township

By H. DALE NYSTROM

Sheldon township was named after an early settler Irving W. Sheldon who was a Civil War veteran and the grandfather of present day resident Gladwyn Sheldon.

Irving W. Sheldon was born in New York state in 1837 and settled in Eddy County in 1883. He was married to Ellen M. Cartwright.

Mr. Sheldon enlisted November 1, 1861, in the 64th Illinois Infantry and served with credit in the Army of Tennessee under General Sherman. Mr. Sheldon was Honorably Discharged November 1, 1864.

Mr. Sheldon migrated to North Dakota and settled in Ransom County. There he learned that there was a desire to build a town and he responded by donating the land needed. The town was subsequently named Sheldon, North Dakota.

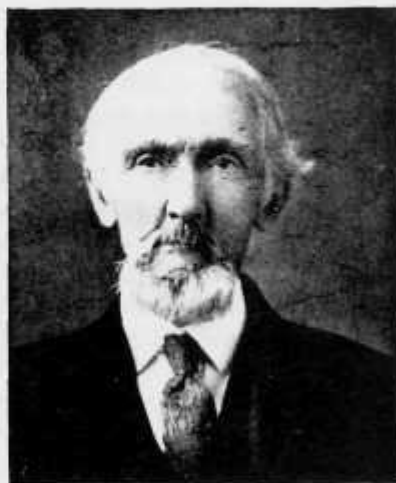
The election of 1885, in Sheldon township, was held with Mr. Sheldon's home serving as the polling place. Judges of the election were Irving W. Sheldon, Frank Davies, Jas. Smith.

In 1887, Mr. Sheldon was elected county commissioner of Eddy County and in the reorganization of the board of commissioners was elected chairman for the ensuing year.

Irving Sheldon's son, Clarence Sheldon, farmed in Sheldon township until his death and throughout his life was active in civic affairs there.

Clarence Sheldon's son, Gladwyn Sheldon, presently farms the home farm and is the oldest living person in the township who was born there.

Early family names in the township were the Craigs, Berndt Bengstons, John Nystroms, Kiehlow,



*Irving W. Sheldon
Shelton, N. D.*

Sheldons, Chamberlains, Ragers, Belgums, Wittes, John Carlsons, W. G. Carters, Chapmans, and Riggles.

Sheldon Hall was a popular place for social gatherings in the early years until it closed in the late 20's. This building was located on the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 11, and was next door to Smith No. 1 School, also the site of the present Sheldon Township Hall.

Sheldon township continued as an unorganized township known as 2nd Commissioners District until 1958 when residents petitioned to organize.

Early resident Chas. Riggle told that as an early teenager shortly after 1900, he worked for a neighbor throughout spring and summer, cutting, shocking and threshing. When all the work was finished he was given two new shirts, two new pants, two warm winter underwear and \$1. He felt very well paid.

Sheldon Township Map

From 1910 Atlas

6 Ayrleam 200	5 Ayrleam 200	4 State Land 200	3 John K. Soliman 200	2 Lillian 200	1 John 200
7 P.M. Smith 200	8 John S. Ayrleam 200	9 J.P. O'Leary 200	10 Frank C. Davies 200	11 J.R. Smith 200	12 L.H. Sheldon 200
18 Geo. Schuchert 200	17 State Land 200	16 H.D. Goodrich 200	15 John Ziska 200	14 L.L. Chapman 200	13 Chas. W. Corler 200
19 W.O. Burt 200	20 Andrew Johnson 200	21 State Land 200	22 John 200	23 L. Lee 200	24 Thos. Marshall 200
30 Willa 200	29 S.W. Prindle 200	28 Henry Bank of 200	27 O.L. Wolf 200	26 F.B. Cummings 200	25 J.R. Taylor 200
31 Margt. Malloy 200	32 State Land 200	33 State Land 200	34 State Land 200	35 Fred 200	36 School Land 200

Tiffany Township

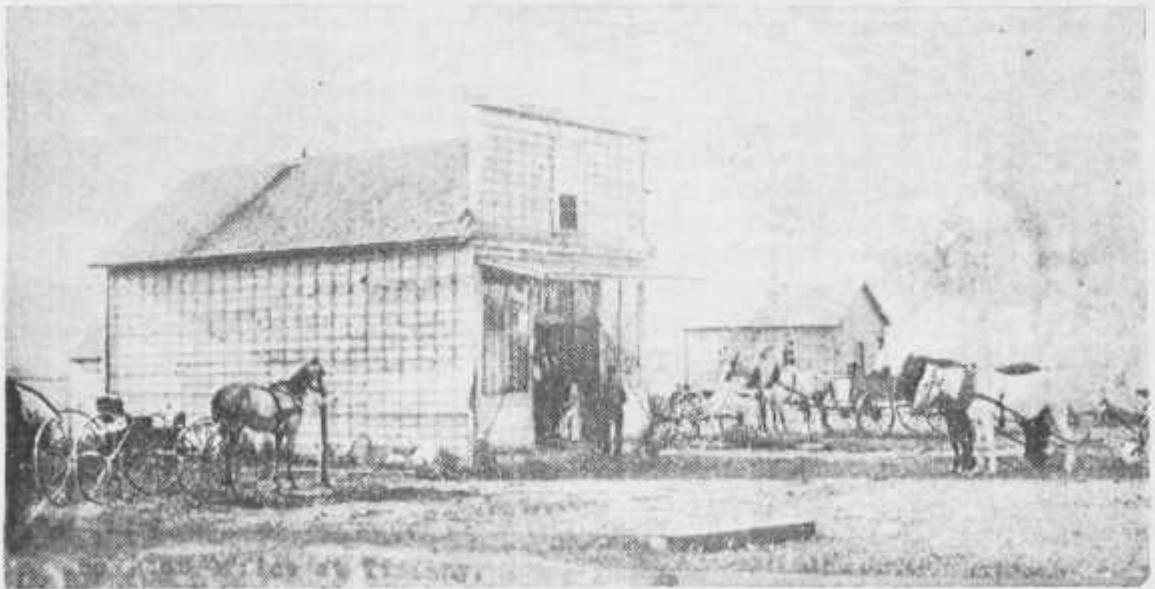
Written first by Orin Gedrose in 1973, with information received by interviews with Mr. and Mrs. Walter Aultman, Mr. and Mrs. James Casey, Mr. S. M. Hugger, Mrs. Olaf Olson, and from articles from old Transcripts, and by material given by Mrs. George Dunham from the Eddy County Courthouse. Rewritten by Viola Gisi in November, 1982, using more information given by Carl Beauclair, John and Clifford Seckinger, Mrs. Gertie Omoth, and Charlie Stedman.

The town of Tiffany, North Dakota, was started on the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 29, of what is now Tiffany Township, named for B. C. Tiffany (register of U. S. Land Office of Grand Forks), on October 23, 1882 when the area was still a part of Foster County. It was separated and made Eddy County April 27, 1885. Tiffany was once platted into town lots and blocks. A railroad was being planned from McHenry, through Tiffany, and on to

Leeds. It never came about, as the railroad instead went from Jamestown to New Rockford to Leeds.

Tiffany was the earliest colony and settlement of any size in Eddy County, consisting of sixty families, mostly from Chatauqua County, New York. The town lived until August 31, 1917. This land is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Joe Troske.

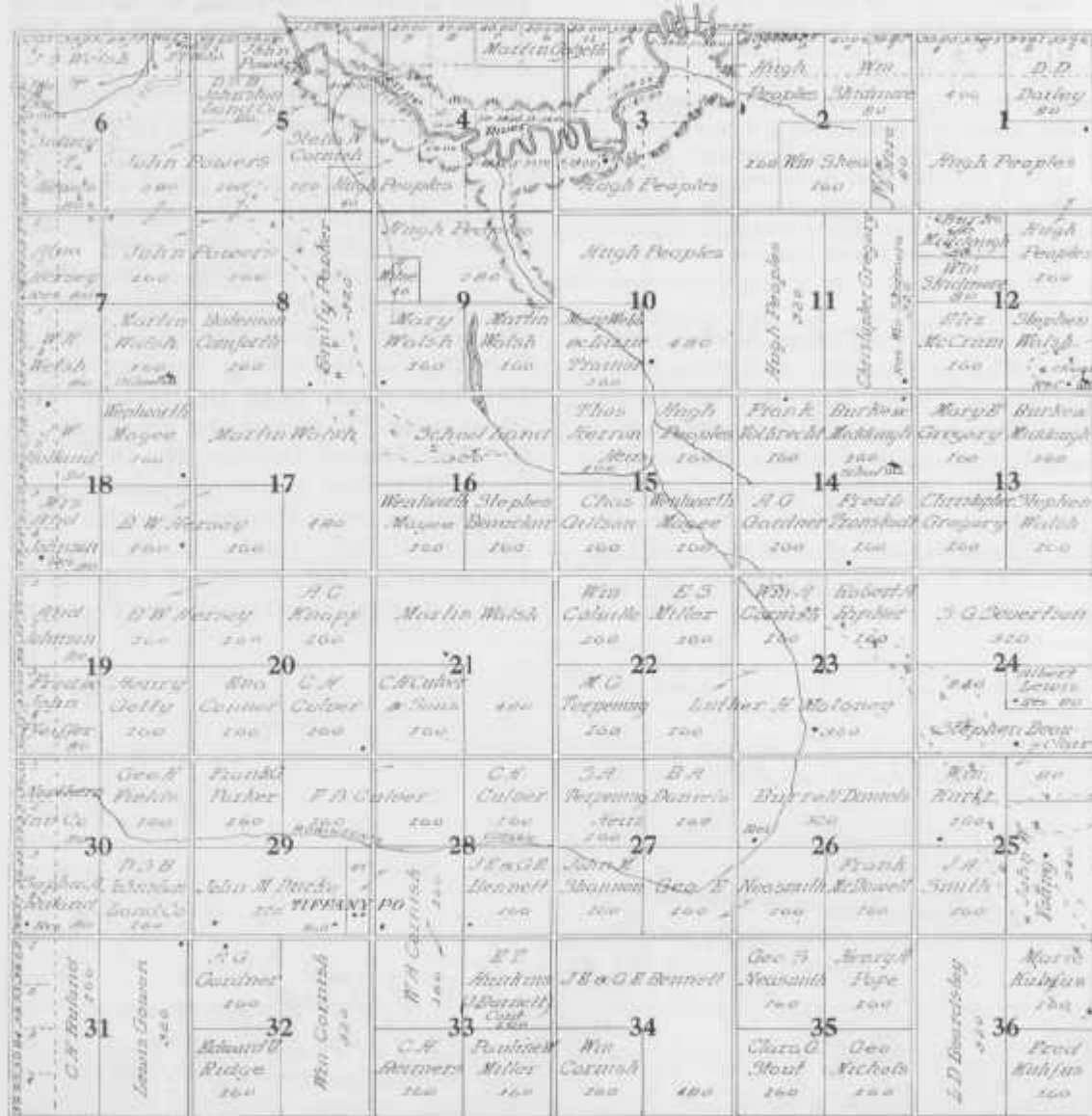
The first Post Office in Eddy County was formed at Brenner's crossing on the Old Fort Totten Trail, located in Hillsdale Township, on the George Torrison estate. Ed Nash was first postmaster and storekeeper. The second post office was Tiffany, established October 23, 1882 with Cyrus H. Culver as its postmaster; later postmasters being George Neasmith after June 20, 1883; Henry Gardner after September 25, 1885; George H. Fields after July 11, 1887; Horace Tarbell after February



The store and post office out of Tiffany in 1896 was a thriving business in the old days. Not shown on this picture is Tiffany Hall, the center of a great many community activities down through the years and still being used. Prominent residents of the community at that time were H. E. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cornish and Jack McCrum.

Tiffany Township Map

From 1910 Atlas



11, 1898; Andrew Jermo after October 23, 1903; and George Fields again after October 17, 1904. Tiffany Post Office discontinued on August 31, 1917, and the mail was then brought to the area from Brantford, and in

about the 1940's from New Rockford. In 1884 the mail came from Jamestown to New Rockford, then to Tiffany by horses. Tom G. Eikom hauled mail from New Rockford to Tiffany; and later Charlie Young and his

wife brought anything along that was needed from New Rockford. From Tiffany the mail went to the Dan Daily farm (now the Selmer Torrison farm) and on east from there.

George Neasmith and William Irving Latimer started a general store at Tiffany. In 1897 Horace Tarbell had the store and sold it in 1903 to George Fields, who had it 6-8 years. They sold buggies, wagons, plows, crockery, stoneware, paint and glass, horse collars for 10¢ each, and groceries. Carl Beauclair remembers taking his mother's homemade butter to the store at Tiffany, receiving 13¢ to 14¢ a pound in exchange for groceries.

The first hotel in Eddy County was at Tiffany. There was a blacksmith shop owned by Jack McCrum, a ground feed mill, and a school. In the mid 1910's there was an auto industry where they sold and traded cars. There was also once a land office there.

Tiffany had a stagecoach line, driven by Ike Sanderson which ran from Carrington to Tiffany to Fort Totten. A stagecoach stop was located on Section 32 (1 mile south of Tiffany Hall) and was so made that it was used as a fort against Indians. The stagecoach crossed the river at Soren's Crossing, between Sections 4 and 5—land now owned by Mr. and Mrs. William Tedrow and Herman Allmaras.

Blizzards seemed worse at that time as there were no trees as now. Much of the land had buffalo wallows, which are mostly gone now except along creeks and rivers. Much wildlife abounded, such as coyotes and rabbits.

On November 16, 1883, Tiffany started a school, believed to be the first school in Eddy County. The first school is believed to have been on the Sheyenne River. Stella Nash was the first teacher, and she later became Mrs. William Cornish.

Tiffany No. 1 was located on SE ¼ Section 7, now owned by Nellie Anderson.

Tiffany No. 2 was on NW ¼ Section 14, now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Roger Longnecker.

Tiffany No. 1 burned down, so Tiffany School No. 2 was moved to that site in 1918 and stuccoed, becoming Tiffany No. 1 that operated until 1962. Later the building was sold to Johnny Topp, who used it for a hired man's house, until it burned.

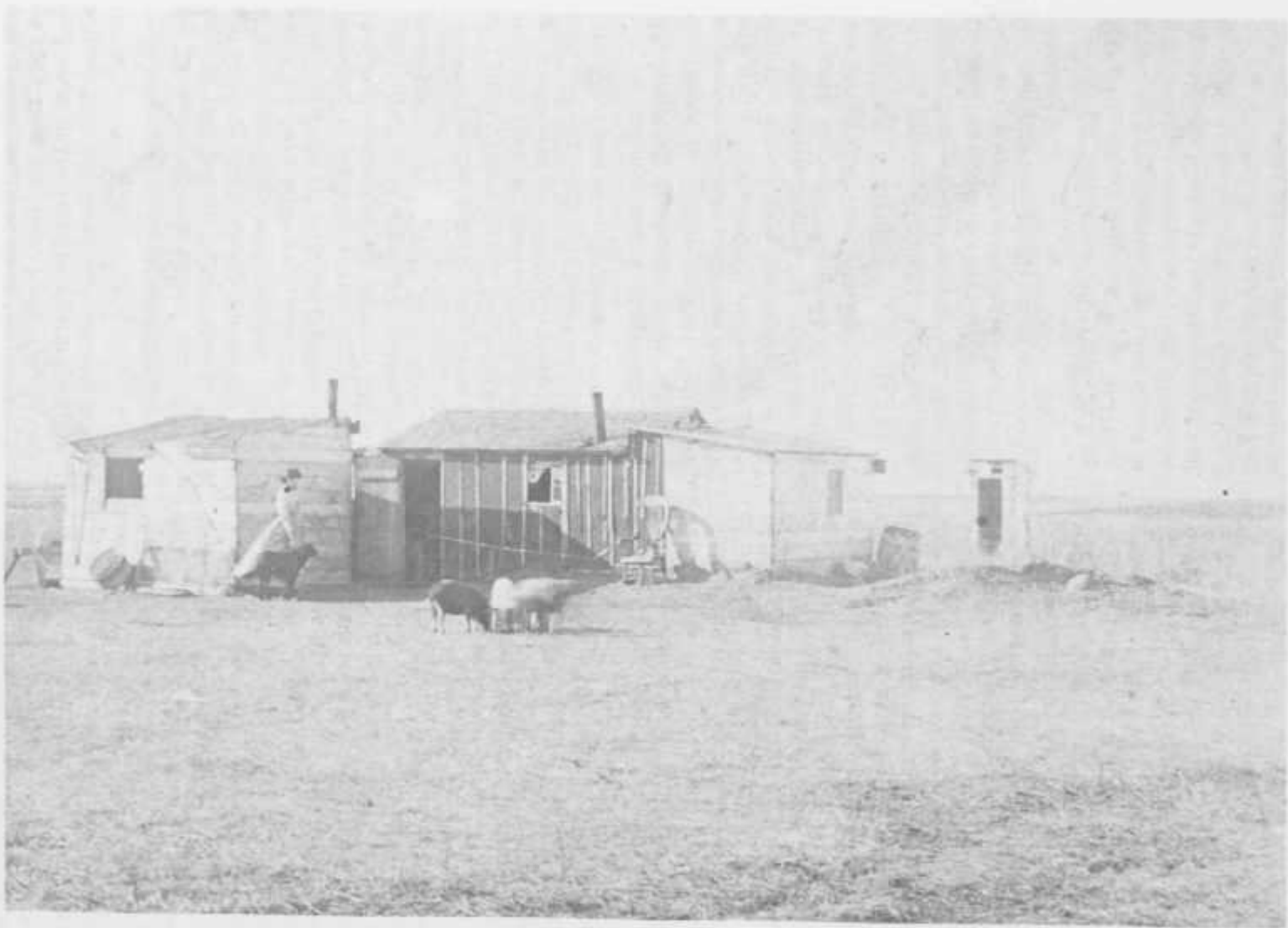
Tiffany No. 3 located on NW ¼ Section 26, now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Johnny Gisi, started in 1917, and operated until 1962. The building was bought by Johnny Gisi who sold it to Mrs. Adolf Hofer, where it is still being used as a shop. Tiffany was annexed into the New Rockford School District #1 in 1962, and the children were from then on bussed into New Rockford schools. The first Superintendent of Schools of Eddy County was Rev. Hirman Cornish; school treasurer was H. N. Clark; school clerk was S. N. Putman, who was also later Superintendent of Schools. Notary Public was Joseph Cleary; assessor was C. H. Culver, constable was John Donahue; Justice of Peace was W. C. Hayes; auditor general was William Latimer, who was also auditor general for the state of Michigan for four years.

In the early 1900's, most of the people in Tiffany worked on farms. Some would farm with oxen, some with horses. In winter they'd haul their grain to Warwick with sleighs with boxes on them. People got land by homesteading on one quarter, they'd get a second quarter of land by planting tree claims (many still in evidence in the township) and a third quarter by paying a small amount per acre called preemption.

Barns were first made of sod, and wells of stone.

In 1906, Tiffany built a town hall, which still stands and is being used as a community hall. It was used in its early days as a dance hall. Martin and Ed Walsh played for the dances.

There was a Catholic Church located on SE ¼ Section 12 (now owned by



H. C. Tarbell claim shanty, where daughter Elsie was born, taken about 1890.

-Photo contributed by Elsie Dunham

Clifford Erman). There was also a Protestant Church in Lake Washington Township.

Dr. MacLachlan, Dr. Crawford and Dr. McKenzie lived in New Rockford and came to Tiffany when needed.

Tiffany Ladies Aid was formed by the women on September 10, 1901, and still exists today. It started as a church aid, but is now a community aid. The women made a quilt in the early 1900's. It was raffled off and George Pincott won it. It was given back to Dorothy Omoth and is on display in the New Rockford Museum. Anyone who bought a raffle ticket has their name on the quilt.

Many Indian artifacts have been found in the township, especially along the river. An Indian Cemetery was found on land owned by Mr. and Mrs. Glen Cudworth on Section 6.

The old trail from Ft. Abercrombie to Fort Totten went through the Seckinger land located just east of Tiffany Township. They used dog teams in winter and crossed the river at Brenner's Crossing west of the George Torrison farm. Gus Wolgamuth, an Indian fighter and foot soldier settled in Tiffany Township just west of the Seckinger place. John Seckinger came to Tiffany in 1885 from Chatauqua County, New York. His two sons, Clifford and John still live in New Rockford. Mrs. Elsie Dunham is a daughter of Horace Tarbell.

The influenza of 1918 hit this area. Mrs. Ted Omoth (Gertie McCrank) remembers her parents getting ill with the influenza, and sending her for help during the night. Her parents, Daniel McCrank's lived on the farm now owned and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Roger Longnecker. She also remembers bob sleds going by with dead people from the flu being taken to their

graves. Five people from the Johnson family died of the flu.

Gertie Omoth also remembers Mae Pincott, riding her shetland pony to school just south of the McCrank home. Mae later became Mrs. Harvey Longnecker just lately deceased. She has a daughter, Mrs. Viola Ulness, living in New Rockford. Pincotts lived on the George Torrison farm. Two Swedish girls were massacred by Indians along the Sheyenne River near the Pincott Farm in the late 1800's. This farm is actually in Hillsdale Township.

A pavilion that was used for dances and Old Settlers Picnic was built in the early 1900's. It was built on a bend in the river, and is still located there just north of the home occupied now by Mr. and Mrs. Gerard Allmaras.

Charlie Stedman, who now resides in Sheyenne, North Dakota, was a nephew to Stella Nash Cornish, who taught at the first school in Eddy County. He was also a nephew to Ed Nash, who was a storekeeper and the first postmaster at Brenner, Dakota, which was the first post office in Eddy County and was located near Brenner's Crossing west of the George Torrison farm.

Charlie Stedman was involved in probably one of the first auto accidents in this area. In 1913, at age thirteen, he and another boy drove with a single horse and buggy to the Early Settlers Picnic where the old pavilion is located. On returning to Sheyenne, they were going up a hill, through a narrow pass. A Buick touring car, driven by Father Perry, a priest, came through the pass. His car caught the rear wheel of the buggy, upsetting it.

Electricity came to Tiffany in 1950, making life much easier for farmers and their families.



Washington Lake Township

Pioneer life as noted by
MAMIE DAILEY BIRKELAND

Father came to North Dakota in about 1883 and took a claim in Lake Washington township, section 6. The first year he built a shack, dug a well and planted some cottonwood trees which he dug up near the Sheyenne River.

He had borrowed \$700.00 from his brothers before going west. He needed a team of oxen and a working plow to break up the virgin prairie. He also needed small hand tools, an axe, a saw and hammer.

He told us how he cut down trees along the Sheyenne River and built a crude sleigh to haul home the logs. He made a bed, table, some stools and a bench. Rope was purchased to pull water from the well in a wooden bucket, also lumber to curb the well.

Staples such as flour, tea, baking powder, work clothes, seed, etc., were purchased. To get them started raising gardens, the Government sent packets of garden seed free to the settlers.

We were told many times about the slow oxen and the length of time it took to plow enough sod to plant wheat, oats and gardens. When plowing, the oxen would be picketed out near a slough for feed and water during lunch time. When starting to work after lunch, the oxen would have gotten into the deepest part of the slough, so shoes were removed, and after wading out the oxen were brought back.

When it rained the roof of the shack leaked, so the bed was always moved to a dry spot. In the fall, a straw barn was built made of poles covered with straw and hay so the oxen would have a shelter in the winter.

Money was very scarce and a trip to town (New Rockford was the Eddy County seat) was a two day ordeal. One bright spot for the pioneers in Eddy County was

the General Store and Post Office run by George H. Fields and his family at Tiffany. He carried a full line of groceries and dry goods. Butter and eggs were exchanged for calico at 5¢ per yard, overalls for 39¢ and 49¢, straw hats, work socks, shoes, lamps, lanterns and sewing needs.

When the railroad came to New Rockford, mail was delivered once a week to Tiffany. As roads improved, mail was delivered twice a week. Roads at that time were merely trails worn deep in some places as travelers became more numerous.

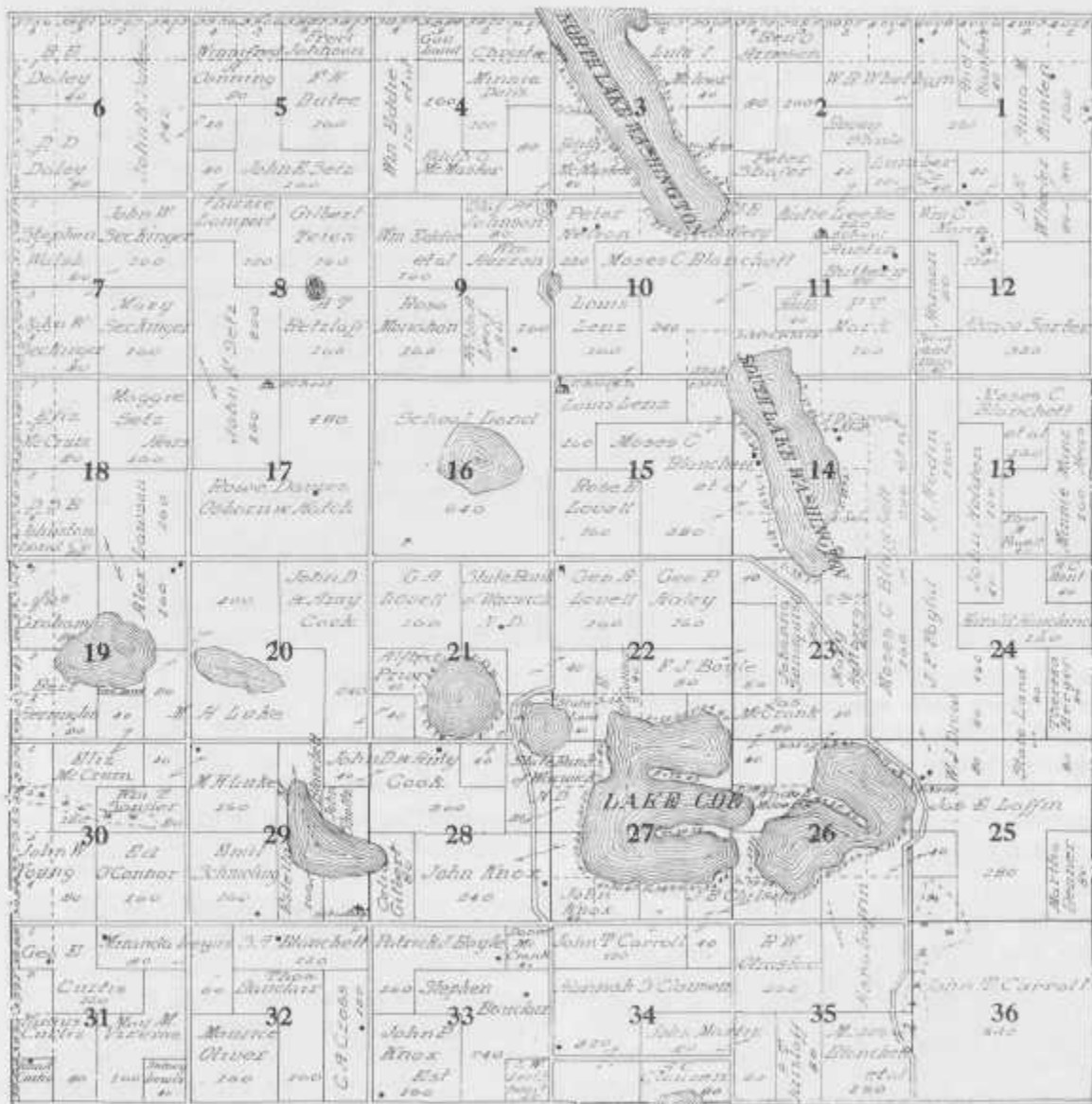
By this time, there were many more settlers on their claims and all were eager to get their mail. Postage on a letter was 2¢. Mail order catalogs were welcome in every household as shopping was done by mail to J. M. Roberts, Sears Roebuck and Montgomery Ward. All our shoes were ordered by mail as postage rates were low and women did not make the long trip to town when they could get their necessities by mail.

Our home was very small, one bedroom where we all slept, one larger room where the heating stove stood, and a very tiny kitchen. There was a loft, but too cold for use. Wood was the only source of heat until later years when lignite and other coal was available.

The highlight of the year was the Early Settlers Picnic which was usually held the last part of June after all the seeding was done. A pavilion was built in the wooded area along the Sheyenne River on what is now the Allmaras Ranch. Settlers would drive there in their wagons and buggies for miles around. They always brought their food and drink for the day and spread their food on clothes on the ground. Usually a concession was there to sell candy, lemonade, and cigars. There was a band playing and everyone was in a holiday mood. A program

Washington Lake Township Map

From 1910 Atlas



of singing and recitations was given in the afternoon and some old timers were always ready to dance a jig. Martin and Ned Walsh always had their violins along to play the music.

A ball game and dance also were held in the afternoon as daylight is long in Dakota in June. We children planned and looked forward to the big picnic from one year to the next and our mother tried to have some new homemade dresses for us girls and a ruffle-collared blouse for the boys.

Lanterns were hung up around on trees and in the pavilion when darkness came and the dance began. Alex Mathews was always on hand to call the square dances.

After settlers became more numerous school districts were organized and plans made to build a school near the center of the district. The first teacher in this new school was Viola Johnson.

Teachers in those days boarded and roomed with any family who was close to the school and had room to spare. The teacher walked to and from school and had to be there early enough in the morning to build a fire to take the chill out of the building before the pupils arrived.

Children carried their lunch and water to drink in syrup or molasses pails and empty Union Leader Tobacco pails. Teachers did all their own janitor work. The pay was \$20 to \$40 per month, and school terms were six to seven months. There was no school taught in the winter as there were no winter roads.

Our schoolhouse was two and a half miles from our home but Tom Gainey and Murvin Pincot and many others had further to go. John Seckinger was my companion when we both started to school in the spring of 1903. Johnny was five months younger

than me. Later Kate Seckinger started and my brother Will. Johnny and I were always skeptical about a vacant house owned by Joe Dutee as we imagined there were ghosts in it and we would hold each others hand and run past it. If there was another way to get around it we would have done so but there wasn't. The grass was so tall on our way to school and would be so wet with dew or after a rain that we would have wet feet when we got to school.

When the farmers heard of a railroad coming from the south, and eventually a town named McHenry, they hoped it would continue to Devils Lake and possibly there would be other small towns where they could haul their grain. But the railroad stopped at McHenry and they were disappointed.

We were often told of the hail storms that sometimes destroyed all the crops and other vegetation.

One time a sudden storm came up in the late afternoon. The windows were on the east and west side of the house. First the west windows were all broken out, then the windows on the east side, and my mother had to protect us children behind the bedroom door. My father had been in the field and he unhooked the horses and let them run home while he crawled under the wagon. The next day he had to go to New Rockford for putty and window glass.

I can remember the making of soap and heating water on the stove for the hog butchering. I can also remember carrying wood to heat up the oven to bake the delicious bread my mother used to bake.

Thus passed the pioneer days of the early settlers.

Out of such experiences, coping with adversity and neighbors helping neighbors has come the wealth of Eddy County and New Rockford.

Colvin Township



Simon Ryan working a horse-drawn drill in early 1900's. Simon Ryan is the father of Carl Ryan, now deceased, and grandfather of Gary Ryan, a farmer in Colvin Township.

—Photo contributed by Petra Braaten

By ELEANOR MESSNER

Colvin township, located at the east end of Eddy County, was settled by many early settlers, acquiring their land through the Homestead Act of 1862, tree claims, pre-emption and some buying their tracks of land through mortgage companies, banks, trust companies, loan companies and from settlers who left to move to other places.

Those who homesteaded 160 acres had to build on their land which was mainly a one room shack. Lumber for the shacks often came by rail and hauled home by horses and wagon. The first homesteaders had to go to the Lakota area for train ser-

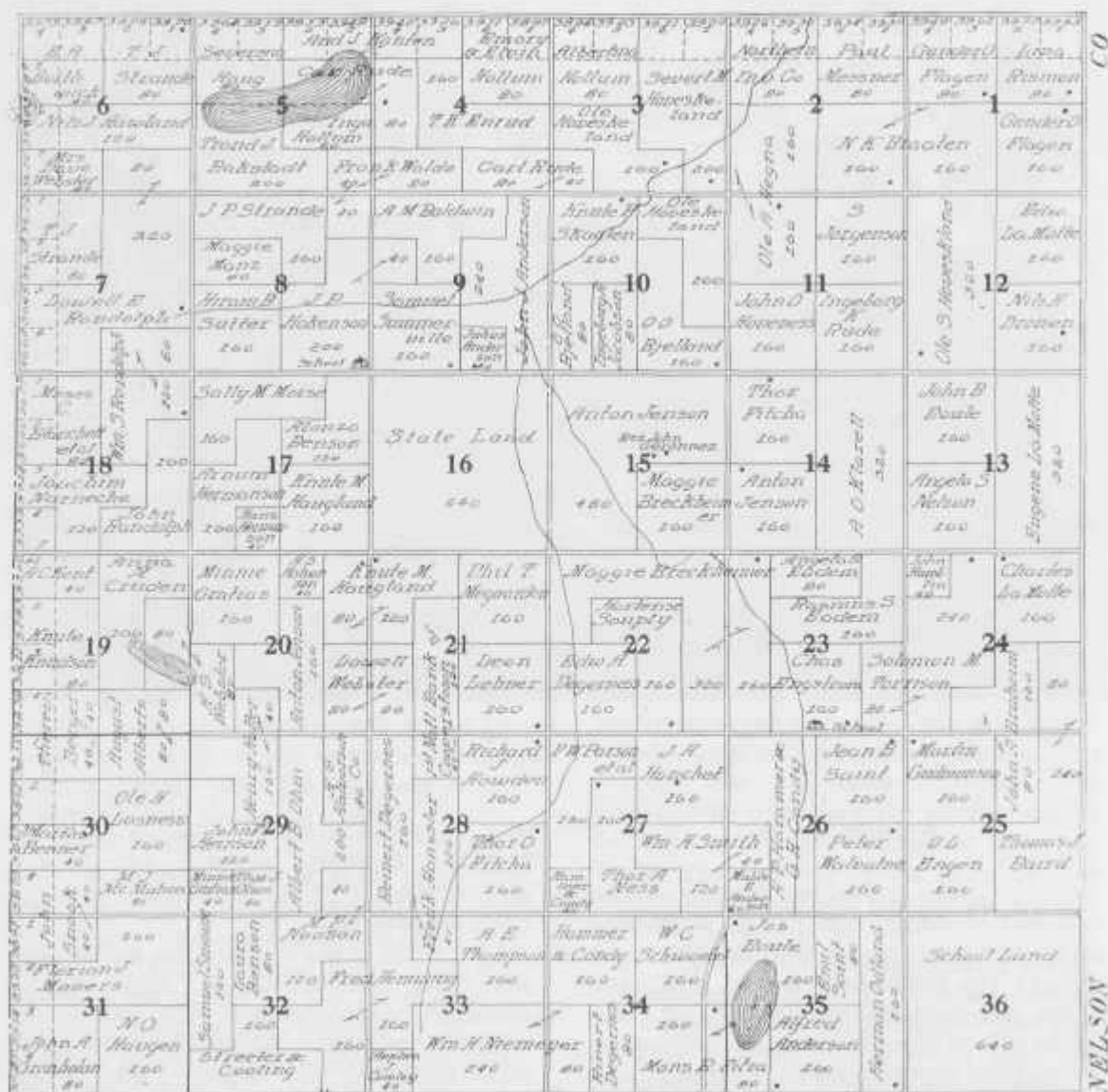
vice. In about 1899, rail service came to McHenry and later, in 1906, rail service came to Hamar. The farmers hauled grain to these same towns.

One of the very earliest known settlers was John B. Boule. John was a shoemaker by trade. John, wife and infant son, Joseph H., born August 25, 1877, traveled by train to Grand Forks from Massachusetts. They then traveled by horse and buggy to a homestead in Colvin Township. Six more children were born. The farm had been in Boule hands since 1878 until 1968 when Ed Boule, last survivor, sold the farm due to ill health in 1970.

In 1887, Nels Braaten came to Colvin and lived with his sister Kari Nerby. In

Colvin Township Map

From 1910 Atlas



1888, Nels bought a walking plow and team of oxen and worked with Ed LaMotte, a Frenchman, who had come from Massachusetts in 1882. LaMotte had a team of horses so they helped each other.

"Batching," they didn't have much time to wash dishes, so after a meal they tipped the plates upside down until the next meal.

John O. Hovdeness, born October 10, 1858 in Tysnes, Norway, came here to



Robert Odland pictured in front of the homestead house of Herman Odlands in rural McHenry about 1917. The house is still standing on the farm.

—Photo contributed by Henry Odland

settle in Colvin. From wherever John got off the train, he walked to Ottofy, near Pekin, North Dakota, on June 2, 1887. He came upon a farmer by the name of Bjorlie, who was haying, and John asked if he could get a drink of water. The farmer gave John just a

little sour milk to drink. Since he was so thirsty the farmer said he could only drink a little or he'd get sick. He had been here about two years when Signe Karine Frokedal, born in 1860 came to North Dakota, June 9, 1889, and was married the next day, June 10, 1889, at the Ole Hoveskeland home to John O. Hovdeness. Signe brought a trunk dated 1855 with her which still remains in the Hovdeness family.

In 1883 there was a receiver's receipt, and in 1886 a Patent, granted to William M. Colvin for land that later became the homestead of Ole Hegna who settled on the land which was later purchased by George Messner. Ole Hegna, then a bachelor, would visit around the neighborhood, and he'd spend much time with the John Hovdeness family. One time while hunting, Ole's gun accidentally went off, hitting one of his arms. He went from his homestead all the way to town to a doctor to have his arm taken care of and drove all the way back by himself. It was learned that Ole had lost his arm due to blood poisoning. Ole



Roy Rasmussen pictured beside plow with six horses at age seven in 1920. Roy wasn't plowing, he had just brought the hired man some lunch.

—Photo contributed by Roy Rasmussen



Soloman and Barbara Torrison pictured with three of many children, left to right, George, Ingerborg, and Toris.

—Photo contributed by Roy Rasmussen



Colvin teachers in 1921. They are Leona Pewe of McHenry, Ann Franklin, and Doris Larken of New Rockford. Note the children looking through the window.

—Photo contributed by Leona Breckheimer

was president of the Hamar Bank until his death in 1918.

Soloman Torrison came from Norway in 1892. He stayed here four years and returned to Norway. At that time he became engaged to Barbara Gunderson. Soloman returned to Colvin Township and homesteaded in 1896. Barbara came to America and they were married December 1, 1897. Torrison had built a 3-room house—ready for his bride. They lived in this homestead house until 1919 when a new 3-story home was built which is the present home of Knute Twedt. The Torrison homestead house was bought by Martin Messner, Pekin, North Dakota. Later Martin and wife, Nettie, raised their 10 children in this 3-room house. Mr. Torrison passed away in 1940 and his wife in 1954.

Ben Larson was a contractor and built many of the barns and houses in the Colvin Township for: Odlands, Gene

LaMotte, Torrison, Jensen, Wm. Breckheimer and others.

Herman Odland, one of the early settlers, worked on the McHenry railroad and then applied for a Homestead in the



Colvin No. 2 School, called Somerville School, 1926 Model T Ford car pictured in front of school belonged to Geneva Rustin Somerville who taught from 1931 to 1934.

—Photo Contributed by John Somerville



Colvin No. 3 students in the early 1920's: Adolph Ness, Julius Ness, Clara Ness, Hartvig Levan, Inga Levan, Ruth Rasmussen, Myrtle Rasmussen, Roy Rasmussen, Borghild Haven, Clarence Haven, Emma Odland, Betsy Odland, Clara Odland, Henry Odland, Omar Fitcha, Lawrence Fitcha, Herman Saint, Jeff and Mary Jelfords. Fred Henszler children. Leona Pewe Breckheimer was the teacher at the time.

—Photo contributed by Leona Breckheimer



Filo Henssler and part of his radio station in the Henssler's home in the 1930's.

—Photo contributed by Filo Henssler

southeast part of what is now Colvin and acquired his deed after five years, in 1899. His homestead house was quite well built for those days and still stands on the Odland farm where son, Henry and wife Norma, still live. The land of this settler was so rocky that Sever O. Hoveskeland said, as he was hauling grain for Ole Hoveskeland to McHenry, "The rocks were so thick he thought they were sheep."

Fred Henssler was among the early pioneers, having come from Germany in the early 1880's. He first came to Michigan state and later attended the University at Valparaiso, Indiana. He came to Northwood, North Dakota in 1903 where he worked as a boiler maker and replacing flues along with working on threshing rigs in the area. In 1906, Henssler's came to Colvin community and lived in a sod house, also having a sod barn. A son, Filo, built and operated a radio



Among entertainers on Filo's radio station at the time of operation in 1931-33 were left to right John Norfounden, Freddie Henssler, Filo Henssler, Arthur Anderson and Otto Anderson.

—Photo contributed by Filo Henssler

station from the family home about 1931. This station reached out about 50 miles. In 1933 Filo rebuilt his radio station which covered a greater distance with better reception. Many nearby people put pro-



Filo Henssler's radio station in the 1930's located in their old farm house north of McHenry. Powered by batteries, this station covered a radius of 50 miles and was in operation during the winters of 1931 and 1933. Local people took part in the programs.

—Photo contributed by Filo Henssler

grams over this radio station: like John Norfounden, Freddie Henssler, Arthur Anderson, and Otto Anderson plus a lot of others. They made quite the music on the air while Filo was chief engineer. Filo still has his radio station but is no longer in use, as these days Filo has taken to the steam engine and the furnishing of a cook car. Filo is now active in helping with the McHenry Loop.

Early settlers in Colvin often came from other areas, as did the Sam Somervilles in 1903. At age 21, Sam came to Iowa from Ireland. When Sam and his wife, Elizabeth, came to Colvin they came by railroad to McHenry with their personal belongings, their animals and machinery.

Women often homesteaded land, too, and Sally Morse was one of those early settlers in Colvin who did. On December 20, 1910, Sally married William Randolph and they moved their two shanties together which is now owned by John Somerville. The Somerville house is built around the two shanties. William and Sally had one son, Charles, who is 64 years old, and is residing in The Grafton School.

William Breckheimer came from the Rhine River country in Germany, so when he came to this country he looked for land the same as the Rhine, where they grew grapes. Wife, Maggie, and William homesteaded land and later gave their sons each a farm. In the early 1900's, the Breckheimer's farmed land and lived back and forth from Nelson County to Eddy County.

Like the Breckheimer's, others in Colvin Township have had from one to four generations living on the original tract of land. The Randy Waldo and LaVerne Hoveskeland families are fourth generations living on Homesteads.

It was interesting to find out why the early settlers came across to settle. The Scandinavian countries had some poor land and the settlers believed they could earn money easier over here, however, many came over only to return to their home country if they had the money with which to return. Some of the early settlers had families here so they could stay and work with them.

Names of early Scandinavian settlers were often from certain areas so the family used the area name. Often when they settled here they changed their names: Mons Fitzta to Mons Rassmussen, Thor Fitcha



This steam engine blew up once when the fireman was firing up the engine. Man in front with white shirt is Ed LaMotte who

threshed for many Colvin Township people in the early 1900's. Note house, team and people in far background.

—Photo contributed by Petra Braaten



*John Aarstead and Filo Henssler at New Rockford Airport with steam engine, taken in 1961 or 1962.
—Photo contributed by Filo Henssler*

to Thor Jensen, Thor Ness had brothers that took the Digerness name.

Colvin Township was organized November 14, 1908. Checking back in early township records, 1910 were the earliest found, however, there may be earlier records.

Early officers in 1910 were: Martin Gudmanson, Joseph Boule, John Lehner, Wm. Randolph, as supervisors. George Pierce was road supervisor; John Geronnez, clerk; Albert Ohm, assessor. Emil Saint was paid a fee of \$2.00 to appoint a treasurer and John P. Hakenson was listed as treasurer.

The township officers in the early years must have had quite a job starting out and deciding who gets roads and where they'd build, along with other business.

Colvin township was most likely named after a very early settler William M. Colvin, who lived on the land now owned by Harvey Messner in about 1883. The Colvin community was active in social events, which were at first held in the school houses. In the early 1930's it was talked about and

decided to build a community hall. Albin Swanson, Ray LaMotte and Ed Boule were probably the first to organize the idea of a hall along with a building committee of: K. G. Flaagan, Obert Hoveskeland, Elmer Breckheimer, Tollef Knutson and Ray LaMotte. No doubt much planning went into this project. In looking back over some of the early minutes of the community club, bills for lumber were like \$300 for some of the lumber purchased at the Alsop Lumber Co., some hardware and paint supplies were \$32.80 purchased at the Gillette store in Hamar.

The first officers of the Colvin Community Club dated back to 1923; with President Ray LaMotte, Vice President Edgar Iverson, Secretary-Treasurer Albin Swanson. There were about 102 members, growing to over 153. The club held many card parties, dances with admission of 25¢ for men and 10¢ for women. Lunches were sold, two for 25¢, with the women supplying the lunches and being paid for what they brought. Leona Breckheimer directed a play



Restored 1912 model of 20-60 Case Steamer, engine no. 28286. The engine was purchased in 1957 from John Midboe of Fosston, Minnesota. The engine has been completely rebuilt over a period of five years, putting in a new set of flues, cleaning and painting and making a set of coal bunkers.

—Photo contributed by Filo Heusler



Mr. and Mrs. Thor Jensen, Ann, Sara, and Thelma of Hamar pictured in a 1918 Model T Ford. Obert Jensen of Colvin Township is also a son of Thor Jensen.

—Photo contributed by Obert Jensen

in 1930 which was put on by many of the talented area people, the play was also given in some nearby towns as well as the Hall.

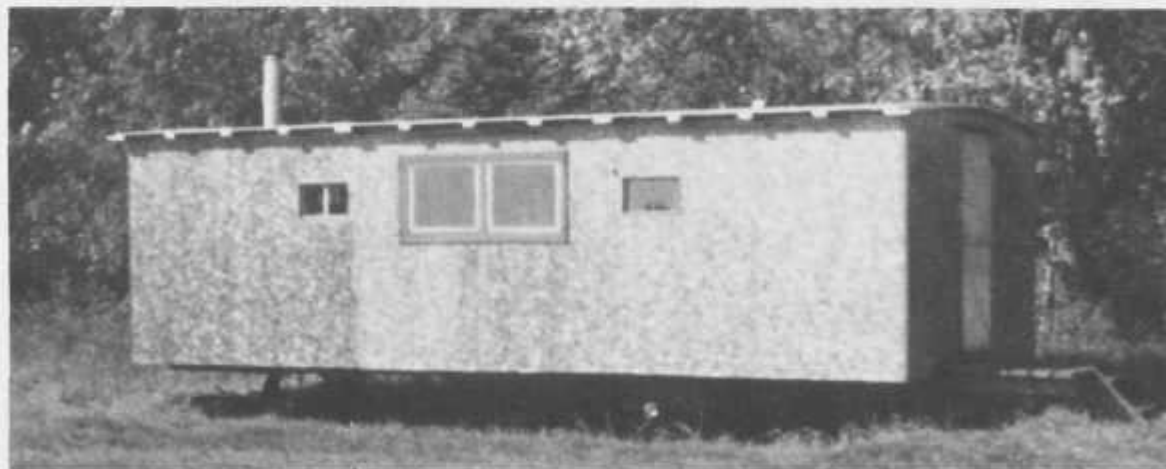
Many school programs and carnivals, anniversaries, township meetings and elections were held at the Colvin Hall. In the early 1950's an addition was added for an orchestra room, entryway and kitchen. The community club has not been active since the early 1970's. It is presently the election poll for Eddy, Freeborn and Colvin Townships. Because of lack of funds the hall has been taken over by the Colvin Township board. The present officers are: Gary Ryan, chairman; Marvin Anderson and Eugene Becker, directors; Gordon Twedt, secretary-treasurer; and Eleanor Messner, assessor.

The first known school in Colvin was in Sec. 11 on the John O. Hovdeness land. The school was later moved to Sec. 23 on the Rasmus Eidoen land to better serve more of the children. This school burned about the turn of the century. Then school was held in the Charlie LaMotte home until Ole S. Hoveskeland gave a piece of land at the end of his tree claim on Sec. 12 for Colvin No. 1. Later Colvin No. 2 was built in Sec. 8, on land given by J. P. Hakanson in 1905, the

land to be given back when there was no longer any school. Then Colvin No. 3 was built in Sec. 27 on J. H. Hancher land. Joseph Greb of McHenry was a contractor who built schools in the area.

The earliest school records found were for June 1906 when the president was David Webster, E. Randolph, treasurer, and Peter W. Hockert, clerk. In 1907, Martin Jacobson and Joseph Boule were directors. These schools often had 20 to 40 students with one teacher who received the grand salary of about \$35, more or less, per month. Living in the area are Mrs. Walter Breckheimer, former Leona Pewe, who taught Colvin No. 3 in 1919, and Mrs. John Somerville, former Geneva Rustin, who taught in the early 1930's. The last teachers who taught in Colvin were Arlyn Morris in Colvin No. 2, and Eleanor Messner in Colvin No. 3.

Others from Colvin who taught in the schools here and now married and living in the community are: Ardie Haas Jensen, Daisy Christie Flaagan, Borghild Haven, June Anderson Melby, Ruth Rasmussen and others.



A cook car built by Filo Hensler is near completion and will be able to handle sixteen hungry workers.

—Photo contributed by Filo Hensler



Ed LaMotte threshing rig. Youth standing in back holding pitchfork is Johan Braaten. Henning Halvorson is pictured on right hand side of picture with cup of coffee and doughnut in hand. Also pictured is Andrew Hamark, kneeling, with black stripe

shirt, suspenders and hat. The other members of the crew are eating lunch. Threshers worked at many farms in Colvin Township in the early 1900's.

—Photo contributed by Mrs. Johan Braaten

Paradise Township

Little early history of Paradise Township was available for use in our tour of Eddy County Townships, and their pioneer history.

However, records on file in the Eddy County Courthouse at New Rockford include the following information:

"The petition of _____ electors (no figure was filled in as to the number of electors), residing within the bounds of such proposed township having been filed on the _____ (again, the blank was not filled in) day of March 1905, the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Eddy, State of North Dakota, having on the 20th day of March 1905 considered said petition, took the following action, to wit:

"That said Township shall be known and designated by the name of Paradise and boundaries thereof are fixed and determined as follows, to wit:

"Beginning at the southeast corner of sec. 36, twp. 148, rge. 62 Eddy County, N. D., thence due west on the township line to the southwest corner of sec. 31, township and range aforesaid; thence due north on the township line to the northwest corner of sec. 6, said township and range, thence due east on the township line to the southeast corner of sec. 36, township and range aforesaid,

thence due south on the township line to point of beginning.

"Given under our hands this 20th day of March, 1905.

"(Signed) James B. Dafoe,

"J. G. Dailey

"N. C. Gunvaldsen

"County Commissioners of
Eddy County, N. D.

"W. C. Schwoebel,

"County Auditor."

Records also showed that Paradise School No. 18 was in operation in 1894 with the following officers:

Joseph G. Greb, president; Even Nelson, clerk; and Ben Nelson, treasurer.

County Superintendent of Schools records revealed, however, that School District 18 was organized April 15, 1895, (said district being Township 148, Range 62 and 63) by appointing Joseph G. Greb and Will Duck as Clerk of Election and Berry Nelson and Erick Johnson, Judges and named Saturday, the 14th day of May, 1895, as the date of said election as per order of County Commissioners of April 3, 1895.

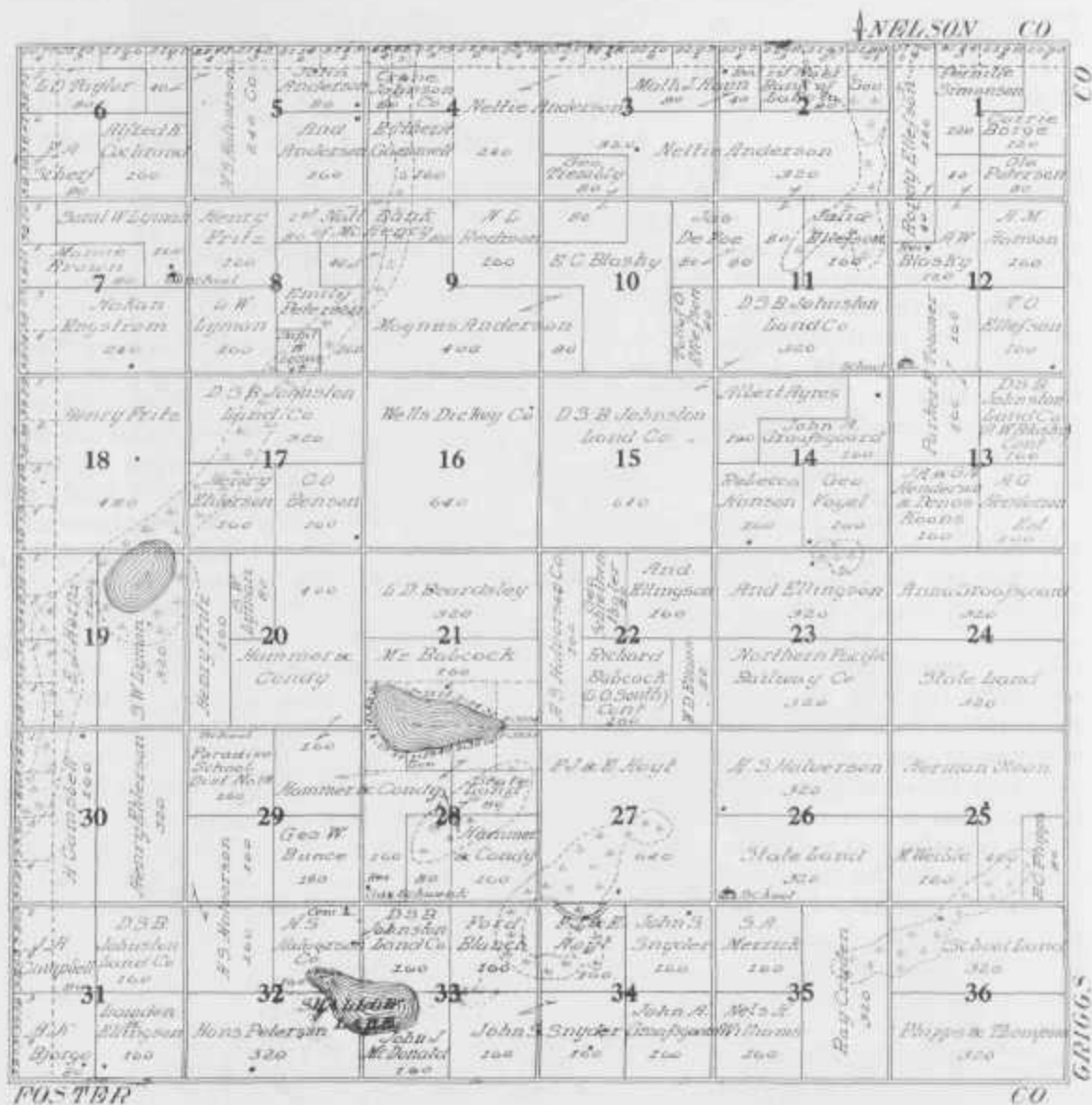
The above election order was signed by A. J. Ford, County Superintendent.

There were eight school children enrolled in classes at Paradise School as of September 28, 1894; and enrollment nearly doubled to 15 students a year later—September 23, 1895.



Paradise Township Map

From 1910 Atlas



Cherry Lake Township

By RALPH and ESTHER LEICHTMAN

In the early days the area was known as Greb, later on it was called Cherry Lake. It was called Greb as Pearl Farnsworth's father, Joseph Greb, was one of the earlier settlers.

The organization of Cherry Lake Township as can be traced back was organized in March 19. 1919.

Some of the early supervisors were O. E. Eller, Chas. Leonard, G. W. Tanner, Mrs. Eller, treasurer, Mrs. Leonard, clerk, and John Maisel, assessor.

Some of the early settlers in the area were: Jack Haley, John Shannon, Joseph Greb, Ben Nelson, Hans Peterson, Chas. Duck, Evan Horn, Chas. Taylor, Chas. Fay, and Martin O'Brine.

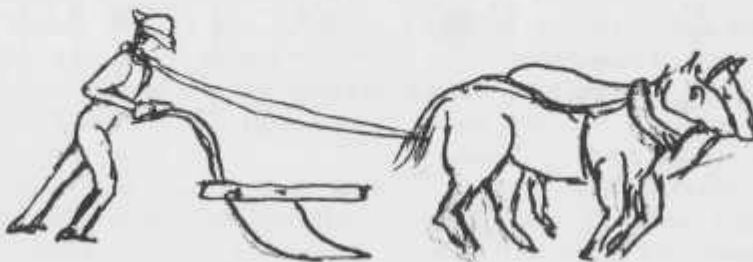
There were four schools in the township. Joseph Greb was president of the school district in 1894. There were 15 children in school. Sunday school was also held in the same school.

In the early days, around 1875, a man by the name of Benjamin Fay had set-

tled in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 8, 148-63 which is now Cherry Lake. At that time there was either a stop off or a post office at this location, which was on the Fort Totten trail. In 1922 this building was still standing on that location. The Fort Totten trail was on the west edge of what is now Cherry Lake Township. In the early 1920's the trail was still visible in the native sod.

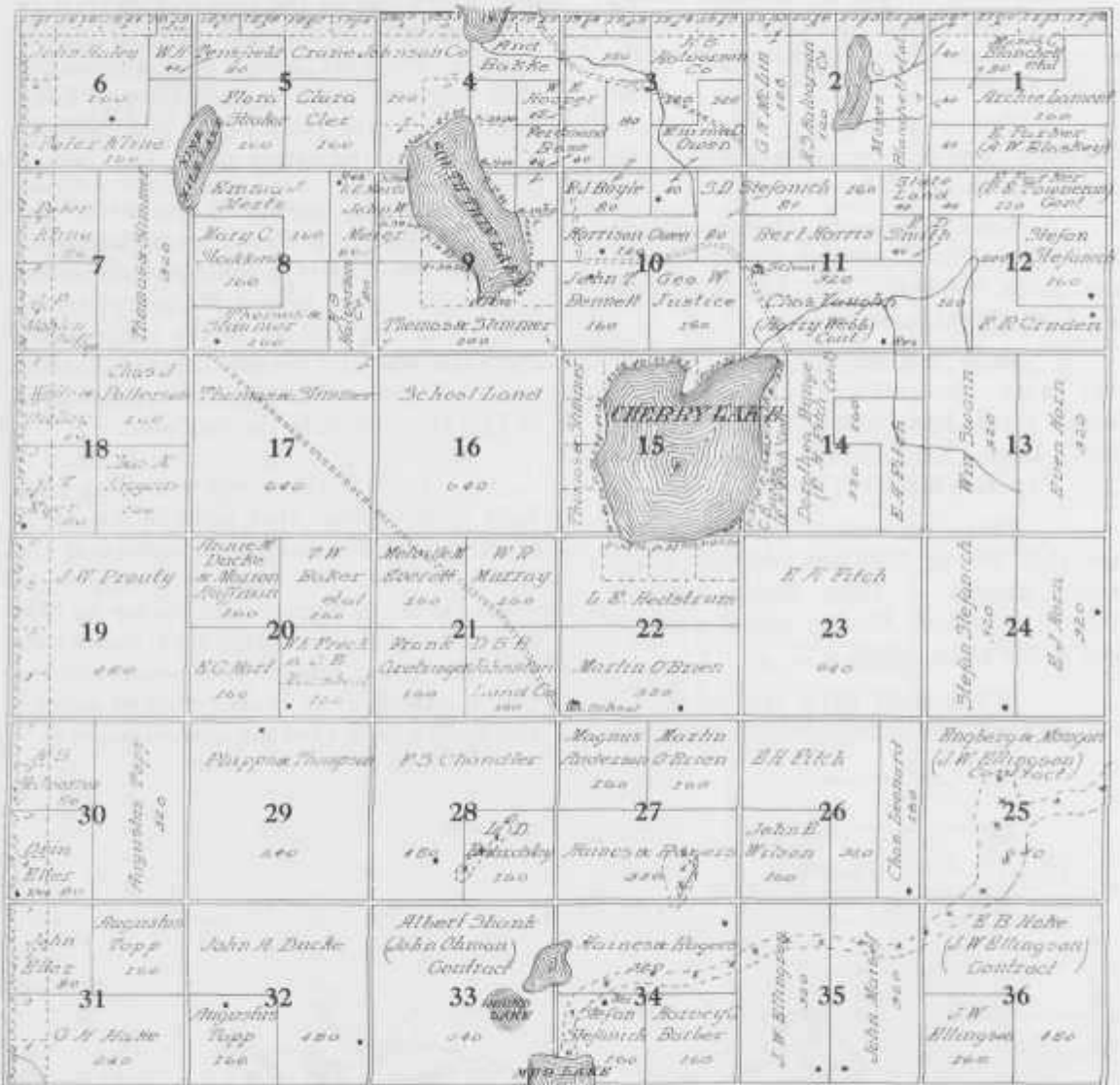
On the northwest corner of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 17 148-63 was a trail which led through the hills in a southeasterly direction toward what is now McHenry, across Sec. 16, 22, 26, and 36. In the early 1920's this trail was still visible through Sec. 16 and 17. That was the trail the settlers used to haul their grain to the rail head.

In 1920 there was a dipping tank built to dip horses that had the mange. It was built on the northwest corner of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 30, which was known to everyone as the dipping tank corner. In 1930 they added a sheep dipping tank. Both tanks were destroyed around 1966 because of the traffic hazard as it caused a blind corner, and hadn't been used for several years.



Cherry Lake Township Map

From 1910 Atlas



FOSTER

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Columbia Township



Wipperling farm in March of 1921.

By MRS. LAWRENCE DUNGAN and MRS. WILFRED WIPPERLING

Columbia was being developed in the late 1800's, with settlers coming to North Dakota to take up claims in vast area of grassland and water.

Among those that homesteaded in Township 148 N. Range 64W from Iowa were Melchoir Cler, grandfather of Mrs. Arthur Fenneman (nee Catherine Snider). Catherine mentioned her grandfather telling about the hardships and their diet being sidepork and beans and beans and sidepork. This land was handed down from one generation to another, now being resided by Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Parson and family, grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Fenneman who have retired and are now living in New Rockford. They are the fifth and sixth generation living here.

There were two small schools in District 17. May 1893 was date of first election said district being township 148 range 64. About ten children attended these

schools. One of the schools was located in section 19 and the other one in section 11. Some of the school officials at that time were T. E. Sutherland, Sever Severson, Peter Crane and James Hobbs.

Brethern church service and Sunday School was also held in the little school on section 19. Otto Richter was Sunday School superintendent. Ministers were William Durdorff and Rev. David Miller. Some of the people attended church at Tiffany Hall.

James Hobbs was the first to have a large barn and two story house. It was built by Fred Rosberg and later owned by Charlie Bohner. This farm has changed hands many times and is presently owned by Rudy Martinson. The house and barn have stood through many storms. With some remodeling, the buildings are still in use.

About 1900 several Topp brothers, Fred, John, Eli, Otto, Gus and Henry also came from Iowa. They bought land and built their farmsteads in various parts of the

Columbia Township Map

From 1910 Atlas



FOSTER

CO

township. These farms are still in the family.

As time went by, more settlers were settling in district 17, and families grew and bigger schools were needed.

About 1915 it was agreed to consolidate the schools. They built a two room school house in the center of the township section 15 adding two years of high school.

T. A. McCrum, John Topp, Cliff Larkin and Ben Larkin were some of the school officials.

On the fourth day of March, 1919, Columbia Township was officially organized with the official boundaries named. The first township board members were John Topp, C. W. Larkin and N. K. Wick as supervisors, Fred Topp, treasurer and S. O. Severson, clerk.

In 1920, Fred and August Wipperling came to Brantford from Nebraska by train, to see what North Dakota had to offer. Fred purchased a quarter of land in section 18 which had been homesteaded by a previous settler. There was a tar paper shack and small barn on the land (picture on preceding page). In 1921, he sent for his wife and 18-month old daughter (Helen Dungan). Fred is now retired and lives in New Rockford. The farm is now owned by his oldest son, Wilfred.

The Collier family still resides in Columbia, being residents since 1922. They presently live on the farm that was formerly built by Ben Larkin in the early 1900's.

In 1962, all of the schools were closed and children were bused into the larger schools. Columbia was split up. Some children were bused into New Rockford and some to Grace City.

Columbia school census is almost back to what it was in 1893, but the children are riding in big yellow buses instead of horse and buggy or horse and sleigh.

The following is an excerpt from the Fred Topp history as recounted at the Topp Reunion.

"Fred Topp was a young man of 21 when he and a friend left Hardin County, Iowa to seek work in the harvest fields of North Dakota. A train carried them to Car-

rington where they were referred to the late Ole Rustin, who was a prospective employer. Their feet carried them to the Rustin farm east of Carrington. They slept in a straw stack when they arrived after a day and a half walk.

They threshed for Rustin that fall and returned to Iowa. Fred was 'full of enthusiasm—he wanted to put roots down in North Dakota.' That was in 1899.

In February of 1900, Fred and two brothers, John and Eli, traveled the newly laid rails to McHenry. They purchased land in Columbia township of Eddy County.

In March, Fred's bride, Carrie, also made the trip from Iowa bringing with her a boxcar of possessions, furniture, farm machinery and horses and cows.

The farmstead is located just west of the old Fort Totten Trail, which was still in use around the turn of the century. Fred and Otto Topp rode horseback to the Fort for the Fourth of July in 1900.

The pioneer Topp family, Fred and Carrie, survived their first year in a shanty. The first rooms of the farmhouse went up in 1900. An addition brought the house to its present size and shape in 1906.

In the spring of 1900, flax was planted on the newly broken soil. McHenry was the flax capitol.

Eli made his home with Fred and Carrie, until he filed on his homestead in 1902.

The winter of 1900 found them with no ground feed for their stock. They had some feed shipped to them from Iowa to see them through.

When Fred left home, he was given several heifers and the agreement was, as the brothers came to North Dakota, he was to give each of them two heifers to start their own herds."

Pleasant Prairie Township



Picture taken from top of engine cab. Didn't have her "covered" up here. Notice that a 20-foot extension feeder is used.

—Photo contributed by Isabel Lindsey

By ISABEL ADAM LINDSEY

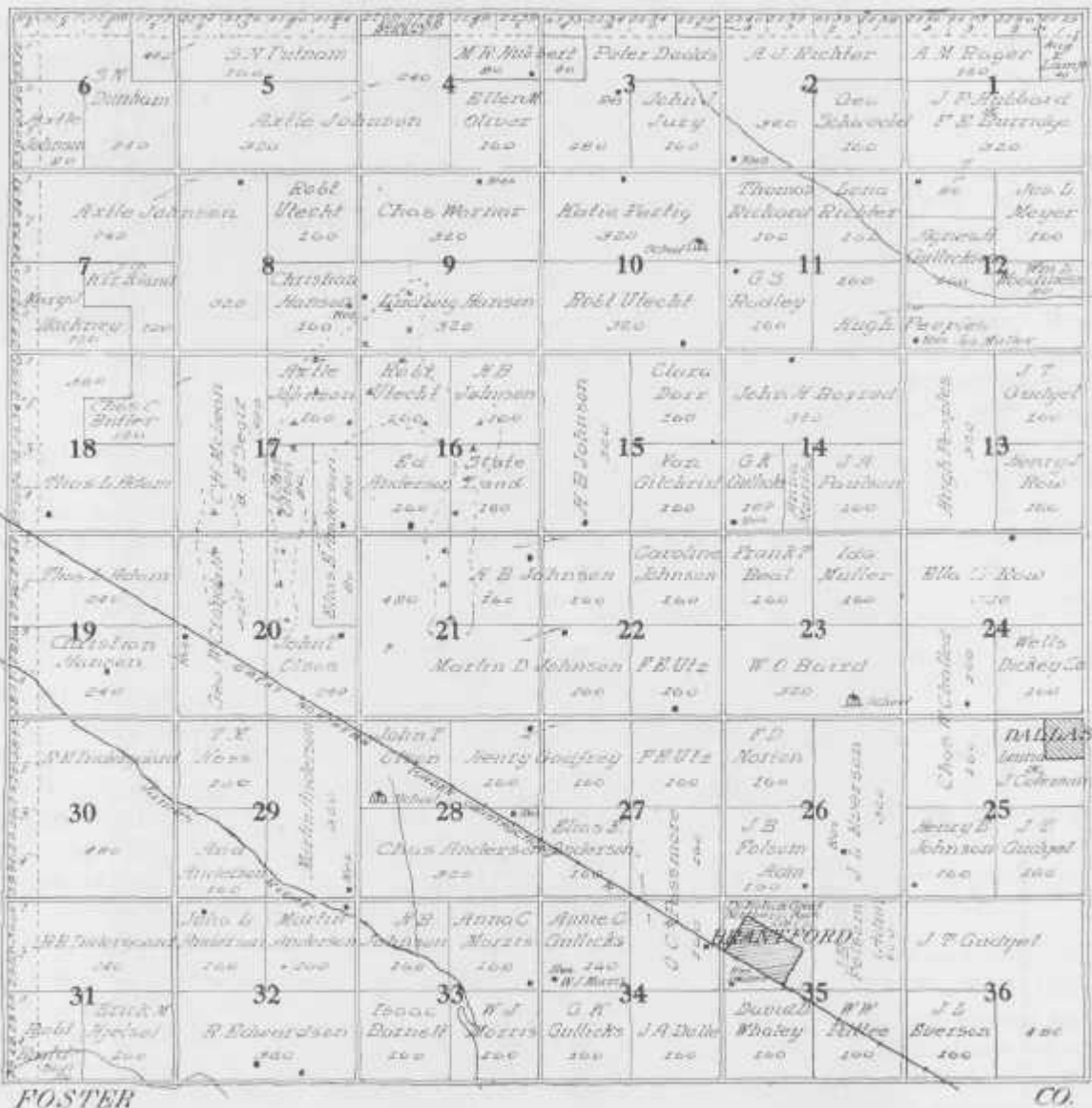
The petition of electors residing within the bounds of such proposed township to organize Township 148 North, Range 65 West, was filed with the Board of County Commissioners on March 26, 1908 and was granted the same day. Said township was to be known and designated by the name of Pleasant Prairie. County Commissioners approving the petition were

James G. Dailey, James B. Dafoe and Nels C. Gunvaldson. It was attested by W. C. Schwoebel, County Auditor, Eddy County. No record of the earliest township officers can be found.

Although the township was not organized until 1908, the pioneers had begun arriving and homesteading about 1880. To file for a homestead one had to live on the land three years and for at least six months of each year. A quarter section of land could

Pleasant Prairie Township Map

From 1910 Atlas



be claimed by planting 10 acres of trees on each quarter section. This was known as a Tree Claim. There were no towns, roads or railroads in the area. Homesteaders had to

go with oxen to Jamestown, Dakota Territory, for supplies. Travel was difficult as the river had to be crossed and the prairie was covered with sloughs. Each trip re-



Birdseye view of Brantford, North Dakota.

—Photo contributed by Anna Royer



Haying and camping out.

—Photo contributed by Isabel Lindsay

quired many days. Few pioneers had horses. Oxen drew the wagons, carts and plows. The prairie was barren of trees so the first homes were sod shanties.

Early pioneers were Thomas L. Adam (1882); Martin B., Henry B. and O. W. Johnson; Fred Utz; John Paulson; A. J. Richter; Rudolph Indergaard; Robert Utecht; Ludwig Hanson; Elias Anderson; S. O. Lee; John T. Olson; Axtle Johnson; Henry Godfrey; J. T. Gudgel; William Morris; W. W. Pattee; Christian Hanson and George W. Crandall. O. B. Johnson arrived not long after his brothers. There were others, as well.

The town of Brantford was already in existence when the Great Northern Railroad surveyed the Surrey Cut-off in 1910. This route was surveyed twice as farmers objected, not without reason. Had it not been re-routed, it would have taken the barn and other buildings on the Charley Anderson farm and the newly completed home on the Thomas Adam farm, to name a few. This shorter route from Fargo through Minot to the west coast was built in 1912 and Brantford became a bustling prairie town.

Thomas Turner was the first merchant to locate there. He had come up from

Barlow and opened a general store. A second general store was opened by Harry and Vada Row. A Mr. Rifkin was the first grocer, his grocery taken over later by E. M. Trove who also had a confectionary store in the same building. The Troves lived above the store but in following years that space was used for the social activities of the community.

John Mattson operated a general store. He was assisted by his wife, Edna, and in addition to running the store they took in roomers above the store. A hotel and cafe were run by Mrs. J. A. Dolle. They were later operated by Lizzie Dickman, Mrs. Dolle's sister. She was also a teacher there for several years, then married Herman Ludwig. At this writing her son, S. R. (Tim) Ludwig, and grandson, Robert Ludwig, own and operate the only remaining business in Brantford. They have a hardware store and plumbing and excavating business. Tim was also the last postmaster there. A few years ago the post office department closed the Brantford office and included those patrons on Route 2 out of New Rockford.

Other businesses included a butcher shop operated by G. K. (Gus) Gullicks and a blacksmith shop owned by George Everson. In the spring of 1912 John Jensen arrived and purchased the blacksmith shop from Mr. Everson.

Every town had a livery barn and Brantford was no exception. The first stable was owned by Bert Prouty. It burned and W. W. Pattee then built a new one which was eventually operated by Mervin Pincott. W. W. Pattee also operated an implement business.

Knute Slatlem had a pool hall, in later years owned by Tony Stene. The elevator was managed by C. H. Nobes; he then opened a general store. A Congregational Church was the only house of worship.



—Photo contributed by Isabel Lindsey

Water wagon for steamer.

Its pastor was Rev. R. S. Jones. He then pastored the Congregational Church in New Rockford.

Two banks served the area. They were The Farmers State Bank, Charles Carlson, president, and The Security State Bank, Walter Prall, president.

With automobiles becoming the mode of transportation, a garage business was opened by Henry Miller. A Mr. Graber and others later operated it.

C. P. Trisko was the first postmaster, followed by Arthur Milbrath and S. R. (Tim) Ludwig, as previously noted.

With the advent of the railroad, a depot was built. Agents serving there were Jack Eidem, Ray Paulson, Lester Miller, Walter Kreie and Alfred McDowell.

There was a demand for building supplies as the community continued to grow. Bovey-Shute & Jackson opened a lumberyard which was managed by L. C. Young and later by a Mr. Peterson.

Brantford was not without social activities. A Literary Society was formed and planned for special events, most of

which were held over the Trove store. Cards, skits, comedy acts, dances and box socials provided entertainment.

Two lodges were active—the Modern Woodmen and Royal Neighbors. A three-day event, known as Field Day, was sponsored each year by the Woodmen. Harness races, horse races, ball games, bowery dances, etc., drew a large crowd. "Nigger" Alex, as he was known, and W. W. Pattee drove the cart horses. Maurice Peters was a jockey then, even though a very young boy. He later became a jockey in the national derbies.

Ball games were a main attraction and Brantford had a good team. Ward Smith was the pitcher and Ralph Auringer was catcher. Other players were Ralph Terpening and his brother, Mr. Shell, Mr. Burdick, C. P. Trisko, Harry Burns, Ollie Row, Emmett Crandall and Mr. Hopper.

Long before the township was organized, the settlers provided for the education of their children. The earliest record available in the County Superintendent's office provides the following informa-

Cook car and cooks.



—Photo contributed by Isabel Lindsay

tion on rural schools in the township, designated as Plainview No. 1, 2, and 3, in addition to the Brantford School:

Plainview — December 1, 1890

Enumeration	16 pupils
School President	Henry B. Johnson
Board Member	E. Starks
Board Member	Charles Hartson
Clerk	Alice Starks
Treasurer	I. N. Hartson

Later enumeration of pupils enrolled showed the following:

1891—23; 1892—20; 1893—__;
1894—28; 1895—23; 1896—23; 1897—28;
1898—32.

Between 1893 and 1918 many others served on the School Board, among them: John Henderson, A. J. Richter, S. O. Lee, J. A. Hartson, Andrew Anderson, Gus Gullicks, Martin Larson, W. J. Morris, L. C. Hanson, Martin Anderson, F. E. Utz, John Paulson, O. W. Johnson, G. W. Crandall, M.

B. Johnson, Bert Prouty, Charles Anderson and W. L. Daniels.

Diplomas of Honor were issued as follows:

1911—Olga Olson and Ida Olson;
1912—Mary Bennett, Mattie Bennett, Ruby Richter, Pearl Richter, Milton Paulson;
1913—Clifford Crandall; 1914—Hattie Crosswait, Ida Olson, Clifford Crandall, Walter Prouty, Lester Prouty, Sarah Winge, Minnie Winge and Don Crosswait.

Three month certificates were issued as follows:

1913—Etta Anderson, Ida Olson, Elmer Anderson, Harold Crandall;
1914—Jennie Aultman, Sarah Winge, Lester Prouty, Donald Burdick, Minnie Winge, Melvin Johnson, Fred Stene, Anna Stene, Don Crosswait, Harry Johnson, Olga Olson, Emma and Theodore Utecht, Walter Prouty, Carolina Winge, Helen Converse, Marian Converse, Inez Converse, Jimmy



Stack threshing in the late fall.

Crosswait; 1915 — Don Crosswait, Walter Prouty, Hattie Crosswait, Clara Stene, Minnie Winge, Fred Stene, Anna Stene.

Six month certificates were issued as follows:

1913—Walter Prouty; 1914—Hattie Crosswait, Walter Prouty, Minnie Winge, Lester Prouty, Sarah Winge, Jennie Aultman, Harold Crandall, Ruby Richter, John Crosswait, Anna Stene, Fred Stene; 1915—Marian Converse, Helen Converse, Don Burdick, Lester Prouty, Inez Converse, Caroline Winge, Sarah Winge.

(Note: Jennie Aultman Topp, who was listed as receiving a three month certificate in 1914, does not recall why certificates were issued for such a short period of time.)

No record of names of teachers was available in the County Superintendent's office but the following teachers taught in Plainview No. 2: Delilah Whetham, 1912; Ida Olson; Katherine Adam 1916; Olga Olson; Gus Berglund and Agnes Aslakson.

Anna Paulson Burns was the first teacher in the Brantford school; Martha Sherry (later Mrs. Ray Paulson) was the second. She taught there in 1914 but may have been there earlier as she taught for several years. Lizzie Dickman (later Ludwig) also taught for several years. Later teachers were Ruth Barrie and Georgia Otto Nelson.

The Brantford school was initially a one-room school. It was followed by a two-room school which burned during the winter of 1921. A brick school was then constructed and occupied after Christmas in 1923. Rural teachers had to do their own janitor work and take care of the stoves. The schools were drafty and most pupils had to travel several miles to school, driving or riding horses unless the parents brought the younger children. Many walked to and from school in all kinds of weather and carried a lunch pail.

A road tax was assessed against each landowner. This tax could be worked off by the landowner. It was customary for

the farmers to do this. An overseer would be appointed and each farmer was to take his own team of horses and scraper to grade, fill in holes, and place culverts. Usually three or more days of work were required of each man and team. At one time a man's time was listed at 40 cents per hour and a team at 25 cents per hour.

With the advent of the automobile, the improvement of roads, and discontinuance of passenger service on the Surrey Cut-off by the railroad, Brantford succumbed to progress as people traveled farther from home and shopped in larger cities.

In addition to Brantford, an early atlas of Eddy County discloses that a village by the name of Dallas was located in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 25—or a little over one and a half miles east and one and three-quarter miles north of Brantford. Dallas was a rural post office established July 17, 1906 with William A. Coleman, postmaster. It was discontinued October 15, 1907 with the mail being sent to Tiffany. It was named for a local landowner, Dallas L. Draper, who came from Mt. Ayr, Iowa, settling here in 1902, and later became a resident of Jamestown.

Of possible interest to those in our area may be this bit of information relative to the derivation of names of the town of Brantford and the Dundas station which was located in Superior Township, only three-quarter mile west of our township line. Thomas Adam, of Pleasant Prairie Township, and John Dodds, Sr., of Superior Township, were born and raised near Seaforth, Ontario, Canada. They came here as young men, Mr. Adam first settling at Buffalo, D. T., then homesteading here in 1882. In reviewing a map of Canada one can find the towns of Brantford and Dundas located near Seaforth. Presumably these pioneers were instrumental in naming those here. Dundas had a store operated by O. B. Johnson, an elevator, a residence for the elevator man, a box-car depot and, in later years, a stockyard. No buildings exist there now. The store and elevator burned.

SIXTEEN
6

TWO



Superior Telephone Company

New Rockford, North Dakota

Capital Stock \$3,000.00

Shares \$25.00 Each

THIS IS TO CERTIFY
that

J. L. Adam

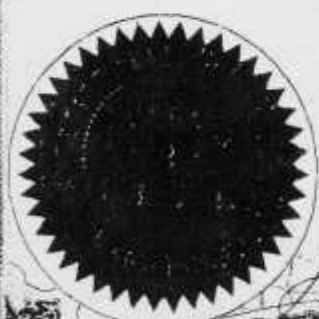
is the

owner of *Two* Shares of the Capital Stock of
Superior Telephone Company

transferable only on the Books of the Corporation in person
or by Attorney on surrender of this Certificate.

In Witness Whereof, the duly authorized officers of this Corporation have hereunto
subscribed their names and the corporate seal is hereunto affixed at New Rockford, N. D.
this *1st* day of *February* A.D. *1919*

Henry G. Gentry, President



Timber-Culture Certificate No. 2183
APPLICATION 12110

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas There has been deposited in the GENERAL LAND OFFICE of the United States a Certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Grand Forks, North Dakota whereby it appears that, pursuant to the Acts of Congress approved March 3, 1873, March 13, 1874, and June 14, 1878, "To encourage the Growth of Timber on the Western Prairies," the claim of Thomas L. Adam has been established and duly consummated, in conformity to law, for the West End, quarter of Section, eighteen in Township one hundred and forty-eight North of Range sixty-five West of the Fifth Principal Meridian in North Dakota, containing one hundred and eighty acres.

according to the Official Plat of the Survey of the said Land, returned to the GENERAL LAND OFFICE by the Surveyor General:

Now know ye, That there is, therefore, granted by the United States unto the said Thomas L. Adam the tract of Land above described: To have and to hold the said tract of Land, with the appurtenances thereto, unto the said Thomas L. Adam and to his heirs and assigns forever; subject to any vested and accrued water rights for mining, agricultural, manufacturing, or other purposes, and rights to ditches and reservoirs used in connection with such water rights, as may be recognized and acknowledged by the local customs, laws, and decisions of courts, and also subject to the right of the proprietor of a vein or lode to extract and remove his ore therefrom, should the same be found to penetrate or intersect the premises hereby granted, as provided by law.



In testimony whereof William McKeenley, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, have caused these letters to be made Patent, and the seal of the GENERAL LAND OFFICE to be hereunto affixed. GIVEN under my hand, at the City of WASHINGTON, the twentieth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-fourth

By the President:

William McKeenley
Secretary

Grand Forks North Dakota no. 120, no. 2183

W. M. Keenley
Secretary of the General Land Office.

Superior Township

By MRS. EDD JOHNSON and MRS. WILLIAM STARKE

Superior Township, Eddy County, North Dakota was organized March 20, 1906. First township meeting was March 27, 1906. The first township officers were: James Hackney, Joseph Christ and Erwin Forbes, supervisors; Anton Haas, treasurer; William Starke, clerk.

People immigrated from different countries and areas of America and Canada to Superior Township in the early 1800's, claiming land by tree claims, pre-emption and homesteads. Some of the land is still in the name of some member of the families who were original owners: Christ, Dodds, Indegaards, Johnson, Schwoebel, and Starke. Other land has had several owners.

William Christ was the first white boy born in Superior Township, March 25,

1885 on the homestead of his father, Joseph Christ.

The James River runs through a corner of the township and has always been a good place for recreation and fishing, especially by the Duda bridge.

The Northern Pacific Railroad was built on the west edge of the township, going north and south, in about 1883. The Great Northern was built in 1912 and cuts diagonally across the northern part of the township. Both railroads are with the Burlington Northern now.

An important stop on the Great Northern line was Dundas which was located about six miles east of New Rockford in Sec. 13 in Superior Township. It was named for Dundas, Ontario, Canada by local land owners from there. There was a store, the depot and an elevator. The store

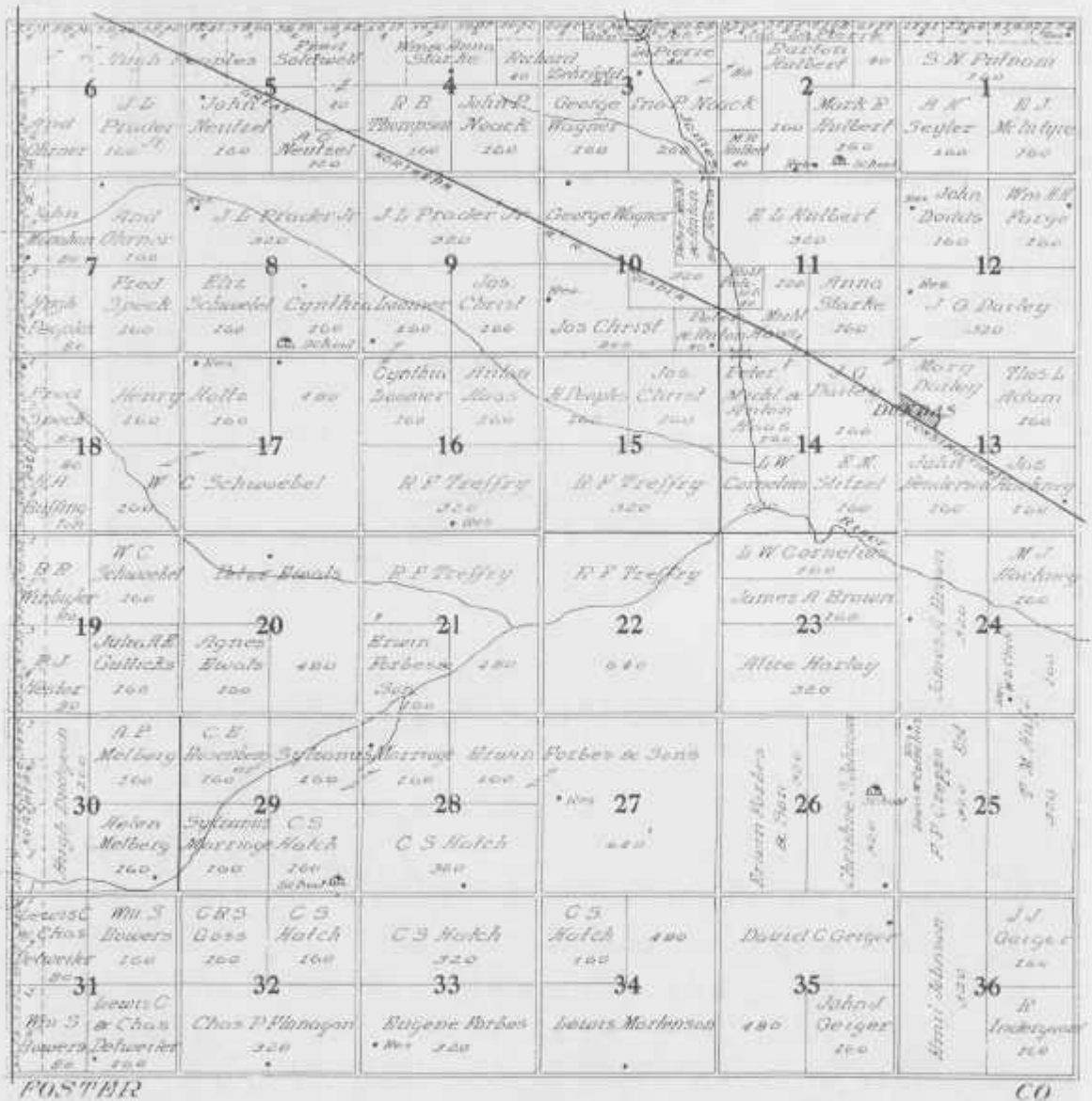


"Three Horsepower" was furnished by this trio of horses in a 1905 view of a treadpower thresher on the William Starke farm three miles southeast of New Rockford. Pictured from left to right are Mrs. William Starke, Horton Starke and Rubby Starke. The treadmill bears the inscription: 'Belle City Manufacturing Company, Racine, Wisconsin.'

— Contributed by State Historical Society of North Dakota

Superior Township Map

From 1910 Atlas



has been gone a long time, the elevator burned in 1930 and was never rebuilt, and the depot was disposed of because of the change in railroad business.

Education was important in Superior Township. There were four

schools: the Johnson, the Hulbert or Dodds, the Hatch, and the Schwobel schools were how they were identified.

The Hulbert or Dodds school house was moved to New Rockford and is one of the Eddy County Museum buildings. The

Schwoebel school is used as a township hall. With the reorganization of all school districts, all children attending school are bused to New Rockford. In the early years, a Community Sunday School was held at the Paul Marriage farm.

Three telephone lines served the township. The Airline Telephone Company was organized July 12, 1907. No more than 21 members were allowed and the members built the line and kept it in repair. This company officially disbanded in March, 1959. Superior Telephone Company and the Barlow Exchange serviced the southern part of the township.

The Superior Homemakers Club was organized in April, 1923, the first club in

Eddy County. There were 14 charter members, three of whom are still living: June Hodge, Seattle, Washington; Mrs. Bill (Laura) Gerdes and Mrs. Horton (Alpha) Starke, both of New Rockford. Mrs. Starke was active in the club until 1978. This club is still part of the township.

When the Rural Electric Association brought electricity to part of the township in 1939, it changed farm life living for which all rural people were and still are very grateful. All farms in the township had electricity by approximately 1946.

Superior Township doesn't have as great a number of farms as it did 100 years ago, but still there are many good looking farmsteads - a good area in which to live.



Proudly displaying their 1917 Model T are Henry and Edd Johnson, sister Freda Dahl and son, Le Verne, and mother, Mrs Frank Emil Johnson.

—Contributed by Mrs. Edd Johnson.



Celebrating the erection of a brand new barn the Frank Emil Johnsons gathered to mark the occasion and pose for this photo about 1900. The one-room house pictured to the right of the barn was moved on skids to this homestead site. It's still in use as the

dining room — with additions having been built around it during the intervening years. The homestead is presently occupied by the Clayton Steeles and is located south of New Rockford.

— Contributed by Mrs. Edd Johnson



In a photo dated 1887, William Starke is shown plowing with a team of oxen on his farm three miles southeast of New Rockford.

—Contributed by State Historical Society of North Dakota



This early day scene shows the George Schwoebel homestead as it appeared in 1884 — just a year after the City of New Rockford sprang up. The farm is presently occupied by the George Settlemeiers.



"Sunny Crest Farm" was the name given to this neat-as-a-pin farm home of the Frank Emil Johnsons southeast of New Rockford where the Clayton Steeles presently reside.

— Contributed by Mrs. Edd Johnson



The Eddy County Courthouse is a prominent part of this New Rockford city photograph taken at the turn of the century. Other plainly visible buildings include churches and schools, reaffirming early-day belief in God and education.

— Contributed by the Schwoebel Family



Three Dry Years was the inscription on this triple photo showing the New Rockford vicinity in (top to bottom) 1898, 1899 and 1900. The two top farms belonged to Frank Emil Johnson and were

located 10 miles southeast of New Rockford where he homesteaded in 1885. The bottom picture is of the Geiger farm 11½ miles southeast of New Rockford.

— Contributed by Mrs. Edd Johnson

Allowing himself the luxury of a single shave per year. Frank Emil Johnson, an early homesteader in the New Rockford area, lathered up and trimmed off his beard once every 12 months—in the spring. He is pictured here just prior to one of his annual appointments with a razor.



—Contributed by Mrs. Edd Johnson



Rosefield Township

By MRS. TIM SCHAEFER

The petition of electors, residing within the bounds of such proposed township having been filed on the 2nd day of April 1906, the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Eddy, State of North Dakota, having on the 2nd day of April 1906 considered said position took the following to wit:

That said Township shall be known and designated by the name of Rosefield and the boundaries thereof are fixed and determined as follows to wit:

Beginning at the southeast corner of section 36 township 148 north of range 67 west, thence due west on the township line to the southwest corner of section 31, township and range as aforesaid, thence due

north on the township line to the northwest corner of section 6, township and range aforesaid, thence due east on the township line to the northeast corner of section 1, township and range aforesaid, thence due south on the township line to the southeast corner of section 36, township and range as aforesaid, to the point of beginning.

Given under our hands this 2nd day of April, 1906.

Assigned: James B. Dafoe
J. G. Dailey
County Commissioners

W. C. Schwoebel,
County Auditor

Rosefield township got its name when the quarter of land east of the Laasch home was in bloom with wild roses on the June election day in 1905 (officially

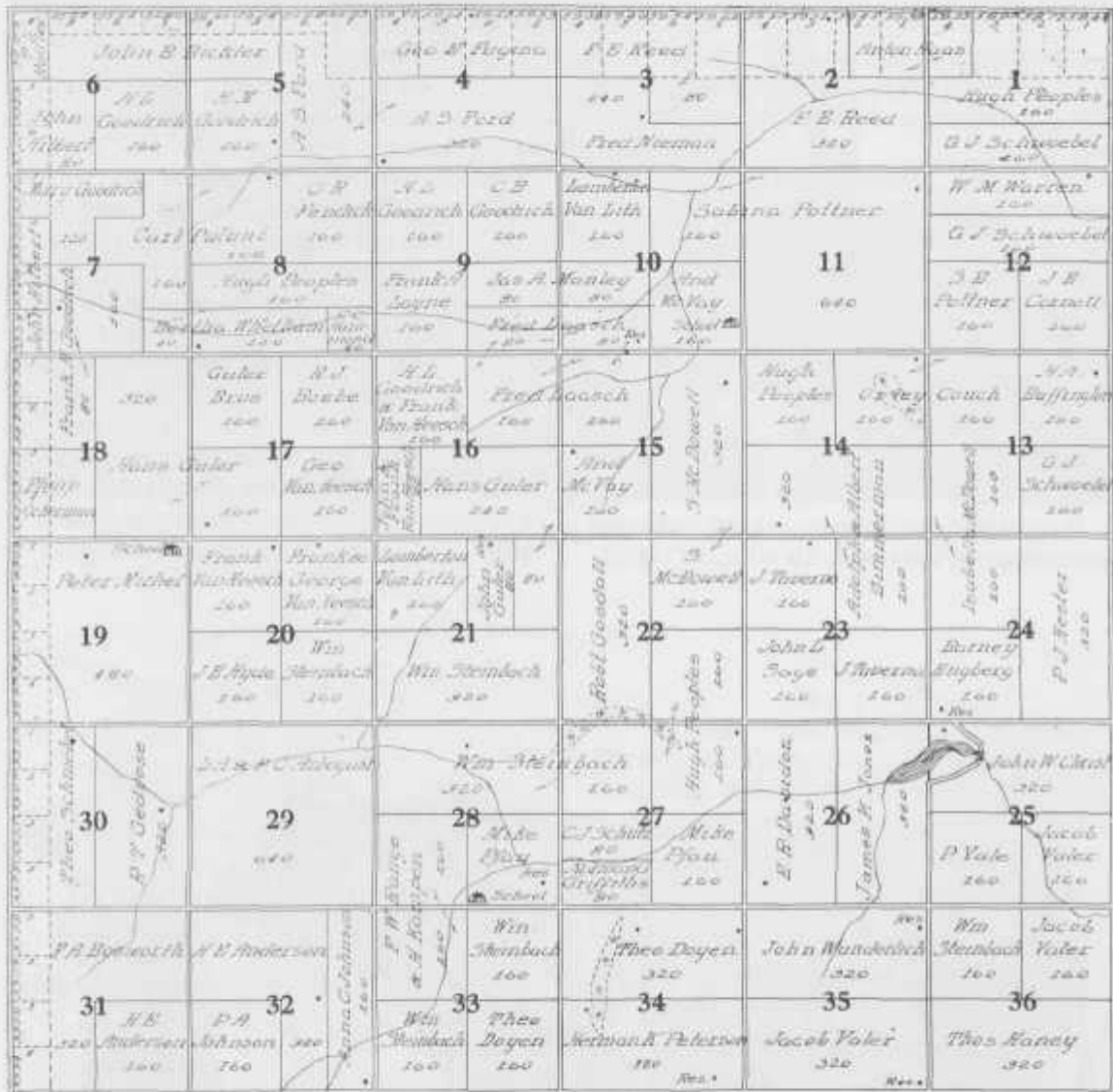


Cutting grain on the Sam McDowell farm in Rosefield Township is depicted in this 1920 picture. The binder had just dumped its load at left foreground, and is continuing around the field.

—Contributed by Jack McDowell

Rosefield Township Map

From 1910 Atlas



registered in Eddy County Auditors house April 2, 1906).

Frederick Laasch suggested it be called Rosenfeldt (in his German brogue), which means Rosefield in English. A vote was taken and the township was so named.

On July 19, 1897, School District No. 20 was organized, Theodore Doyen and

Jacob Valer were judges. A. J. Ford and Frank Goodrich were clerks of the election. The school census report for 1897 was 49 children, and in 1898 it increased to 53 children. The first school officers in 1897-1900 were A. J. Ford, president, Peter Michael, treasurer, and Frank Goodrich, clerk.

Mr. A. J. Ford was also appointed County School Superintendent from July 8, 1886 to January 1, 1887, and was reappointed from May 5, 1892 to 1896.

In 1961, Rosefield school closed and was reorganized. At that time school board members were: Mrs. John Allmaras, Mr. James Guler, Mrs. Gust Kolsrud, and Mrs. Jack McDowell.

Some homesteaders of Rosefield township were:

Sam McDowell was an early farmer, and except for a few years, the farm has been in the McDowell family. In 1941, Fred purchased the farm from his father, Sam, and in 1953 Jack McDowell and family moved into the cement block house which Sam had built in 1900. Jack McDowell continues to reside and farm the land today.

Hans Guler came from Switzerland, in 1884, with his wife and family

and homesteaded in Rosefield shortly thereafter. His sons, Peter and Christ, farmed that same homestead. Then Peter moved to town. Christ's sons, Lawrence and James, continued to farm, and Randy, son of James, is presently engaged in the farming.

Hans Anderson, from Sweden, homesteaded in Rosefield. Gus Anderson, his son, who came with his parents from Sweden at age 5, took over the farming. Today it's farmed by Kenneth and Vance Anderson, sons of Gus.

Other Rosefield highlights:

Lawrence Steinbach played with the Chicago Bears football team and the first football player from the Midwest to make All-American.

Cornelia (Van Heesch) Bergman was the first white woman born in Rosefield township in 1887. She is the mother of Mrs. Kenneth (JoAnn) Anderson, Adri Sharnhorst, Jerry Engels and Herbert Engels.



William J. Steinbach is pictured with one of his herd sires.

—Contributed by Tim Schaefer



Readying grain for the threshing machine was no easy task, as this 1920 photograph indicates. The man at right seems to have the best of the deal.

- Contributed by Jack McDowell



★ ★ ★

"New City Hall was completed in December, 1914. Cost was approximately \$18,000, location - fronting on Lamborn Avenue West, between Chicago and Dakota Streets."

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

January 18, 1965. The city commission decided to change to mercury vapor lights for street lights in New Rockford.

★ ★ ★



Sheriffs of Eddy County

The following is the list of sheriffs of Eddy County from 1885 through 1983.

W. H. Flink	04-27-1885—1886
James E. Daley	1887-1888-1889-1890 1891-1892
John C. Fay	1893-1894-1895-1896
John D. Carroll	1897-1898-1899-1900
J. E. Bennett	1901-1902-1903-1904
George Fahrer	1905-1906-1907-1908
F. C. Davies	1909-1910-1911-1912
George Fahrer	1913-1914-1915-1916
M. C. Stensby	1917-1918-1919-1920
Ole Mattson	1921-1922-1923-1924
M. C. Stensby	1925-1926-1927-1928
Carl Thompson	1929-1930-1931-1932
S. O. Hoveskeland	1933-1934-1935-1936
Christ Taverna	1937
Wilson Dafoe	Oct. 1937-March 1938
Christ Taverna	1938-1939-1940
Charles Allmaras	1941-1942 (Killed in line of duty)
S. O. Hoveskeland	1943-1944-1945-1946
Lloyd Austin	1947-1948-1949-1950
Earl Beatty	1951-1952-1953-1954 1955-1956-1957-1958 1959-1960-1961-1962
Edward J. Allmaras	1963-1964-1965-1966 1967-1968-1969-1970 1971-1972-1973-1974 1975-1976-1977-1978 1979-1980-1981-1982 1983

City Government



New Rockford's main business office—City Hall— was erected in 1914. A magnificent structure when completed, it housed the city offices as well as a two-stall fire department, the city's library and several upstairs apartments.

By WILLIAM and DONNA HOPE

One hundred ninety-nine voters cast ballots in a special election April 10, 1912 and approved incorporation of New Rockford as a city under the laws of North Dakota. The question passed by a slim eight votes. Before that time New Rockford functioned for twenty-nine years as an independent township.

The Transcript, in reporting the election, stated, "New Rockford finally

discarded the swaddling clothes of an independent township organization and now has blushing stepped forth and taken her place among the cities of the state, and as soon as possible will don the city of government garb."

The first city election followed on July 2, 1912. George M. Pike defeated Dr. Charles MacLachlan by five votes to become the first mayor. Other city officers elected were A. G. Gardner, Thomas Nesbit, Went McGee and aldermen Paul S. Baeder, W. E.

Biggs, L. L. Russell, Martin Walsh and Thomas G. Kellington. Appointive officers were: William Jackson, W. C. Schwoebel, Fred S. Davies, Walter Hart, and W. C. Dresser.

When the city observed its fiftieth birthday anniversary in 1933 Robert Harper headed the commission. John F. Goss was finance officer; J. Henry Lucht, street commissioner; Gus Iverson, sewer and water; and H. J. Olson, police. Frank S. Dunham was the city auditor; A. G. Gordon, treasurer; R. F. Rinker, attorney and Martin Haas, police chief.

In the Diamond Jubilee year of 1958, Lynn Schwoebel presided over the commission. Arnold Fahrner held the street portfolio; Douglas V. Olson, sewer and water; Herman Allmaras, police and Fred Borth, finance. Appointive officers were Ed

Bengston, auditor; Carl O. Kinneberg, treasurer; E. P. Mattson, city attorney and Paul Hogan, chief of police.

Four men have headed the city commission during the past quarter century. In 1960 E. P. Mattson was elected to succeed Lynn Schwoebel. Upon his resignation in 1962 Chester Schmid filled the position for a ten year period. Roy Brown was elected his successor in 1972 and served until his resignation in 1979. Merv Bjornson completed Brown's unexpired term, and was re-elected, and continues as commission president at this time.

Serving with him are city commissioners Dean Vorland, Maragret Duchscherer, the first woman elected to the city commission; Craig Romanoski and William Ziegler. Frank Allmaras is city auditor; Gerald Adamson, treasurer; John



Leading the parade for New Rockford's seventy-fifth anniversary in 1958 was New Rockford Mayor Lynn Schwoebel seated in the back at right. Beside him was North Dakota Governor John Davis. Driving the lead vehicle was Herman Allmaras, and seated beside him was Harve Olsen, then publisher-editor of The New Rockford Transcript.

—Contributed by Mrs. Mabelle Schwoebel

Hovey, city attorney and E. J. Allmaras, chief of police.

The geographical area of New Rockford has spread in all directions the past twenty-five years. To the north in 1973 by acquisition of property across the river from Riverside Park. This is now a free camp ground, playground and ball park area. To the west in 1958, by a gift from the Great Northern Railway of a tract of land and reservoir valued at \$128,000.00. To the south in 1978 when the city purchased fifteen acres of land designated for an industrial park area. To the east by annexation of the Hilltop addition in 1964; Watson, Sundberg and Sunrise additions in 1971 and the Morningside addition in 1976.

To keep pace with this growth the city fathers contracted for and supervised expansion of the sewer and water system. The sewer lagoon was enlarged in 1963 and another addition is planned at this time. A contract was awarded in 1967 and a higher and larger water tower was erected. An all

new building and water treatment plant was completed in 1982.

Additional services for the city residents have been a direct result of commission action. To assist in law enforcement, the first city owned police car was purchased in 1963, and the jail remodeled in 1970. Responsibility for city wide garbage collection brought about the purchase of the first garbage truck in 1965. In 1973 the city assumed ownership and operation of the ambulance service and an all volunteer crew was provided with the first ambulance. The city fire department, also manned by volunteers, has been modernized with new trucks in 1961 and 1975. A rescue van was added in 1969.

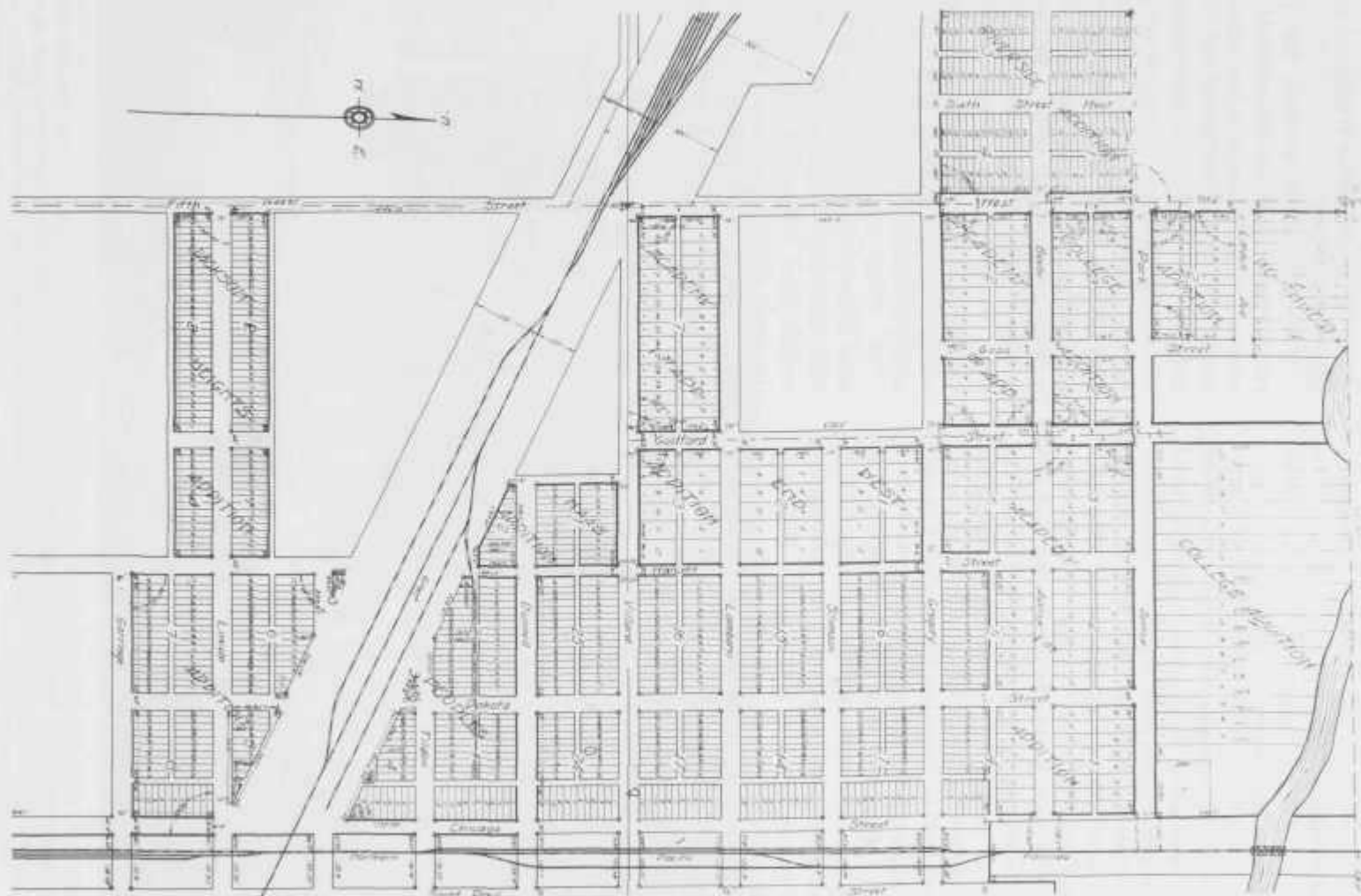
For a century, numerous people have been involved in various capacities in New Rockford's city government. These leaders have responded to and anticipated the needs of the individuals, the city and the times. They deserve credit and appreciation from today's citizens and those of the future.

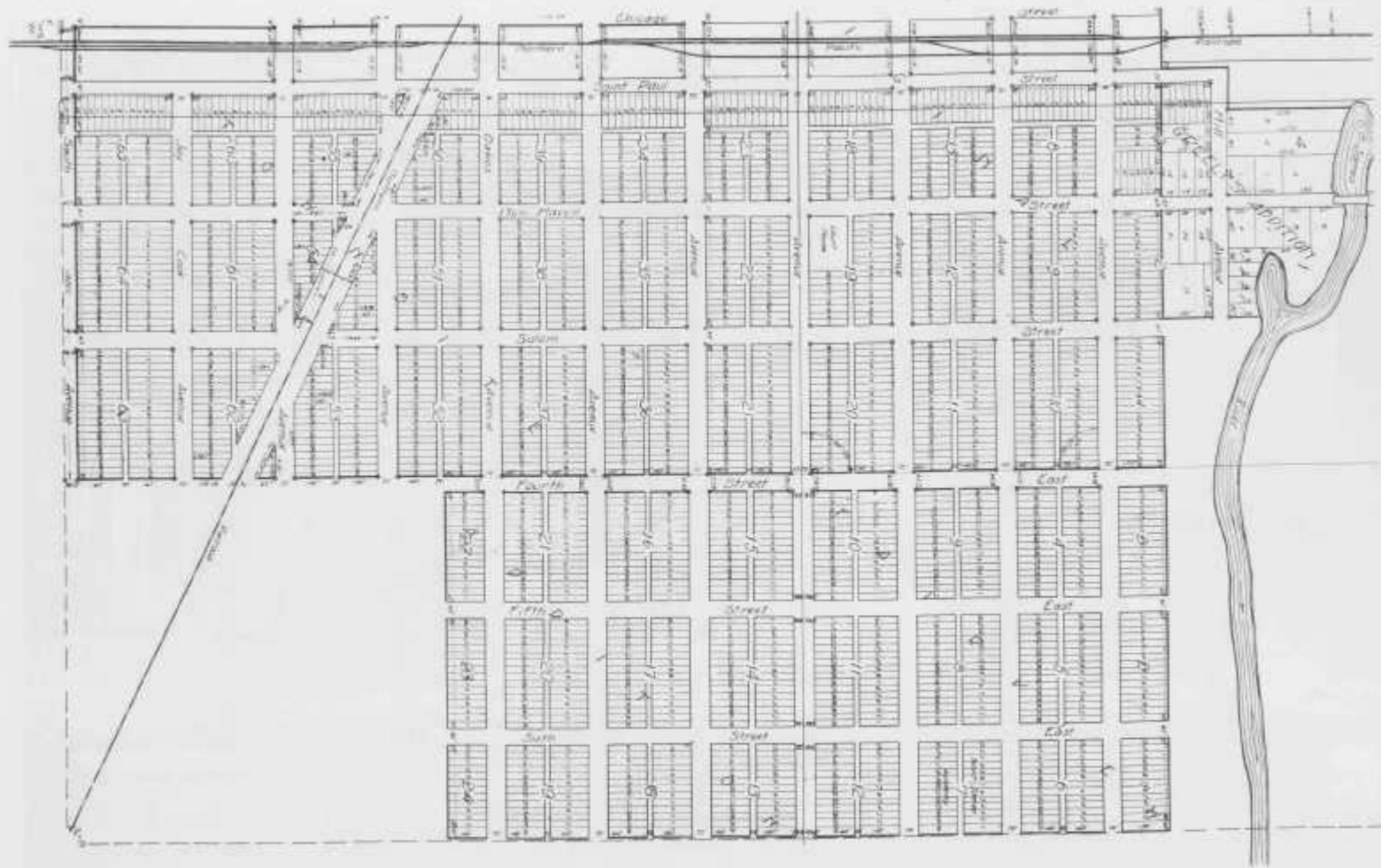


One of the first persons elected to serve in an official capacity during New Rockford's very first city election on July 2, 1912, was A. G. Gardner, seated at right in his office at the Eddy County Courthouse while he served as County Treasurer. With Gardner is Charles Maddox, also an early day New Rockford figure.

—Contributed by Mrs. Kathryn Gardner

Using the north-south Northern Pacific railroad tracks (near the center-fold as a reference point, this original part of New Rockford illustrates that portion of New Rockford city which occupied the area west of the rail road.





Again, using the Northern Pacific tracks near the center-fold, as a reference point, this map shows the area of New Rockford lying east of the tracks. As readers study the plat, North is to the right (or top of the page) and South the left.



One of New Rockford's first-elected officers was A. G. Gardner, who is pictured at far right in this view of the Register of Deeds office, Eddy County Courthouse. With Gardner are, left to right,

Mrs. A. G. (Pearl) Gardner, lady operating the machine is unknown, J. V. N. Sundberg, and Gardner.

— Contributed by Mrs. Kathryn Gardner



Eddy County Residents 90 Years Old or Over



Emma Aasand
Marie Aspelund
A. F. Allmaras
Anna Backman
Ludvig Bakstad
Mary Bervig
John Carlson
Anna Casey
Millie Chapman
Katherine Denien
Charles Dodds
Susie Drummond
Elsie Dunham
Nellie Dykes
Clara Fagerlund
William Frazer
Tom Gedrose
Laura Gerdes
Henry G. Hendrickson
Ida Hendrickson

Georgia Hersey
Katherine Horning
Clara Hyland
Ada Johnson
Howard Klumph
Olga Langley
August Larson
Blenda Larson
Mamie Larson
Blanche McLeod
Martha Nyland
Myrtle Ostby
O. T. Olson
"Poldie" Pardau
Elizabeth Plum
Helena Rauch
Anna Rud
Petra Sund
Genevieve Thole
Anna Tveito
Jake Valer



Railroads, Post Office, Agriculture, Transcript



Northern Pacific Railroad

By M. E. LUTTEN

Rail service was initiated into our area as the Jamestown & Northern Railway Co. was extending its line from Jamestown north to the Canadian boundary. Jamestown & Northern Railway Co. was affiliated with the Oregon & Transcontinental Co. (Northern Pacific).

In 1882 Capt. Walter G. Dunn settled just to the south of the present New Rockford townsite and started a general merchandise store and established a post office in it in 1883, officially named Dunn but commonly called Dunn's Creek. This was a very temporary arrangement. As the rail line extended further toward the north, railroad townsite promoters arrived in 1883. They chose a townsite on the James river and originally called it Garrison for an eastern railroad official and stockholder

named Lloyd Garrison. Because that name was in conflict with another post office, other names considered were Rocky Forde, Rockville and Rockford; derived from the rock forde at this point. All of these were rejected by the post office department and the name New Rockford was finally chosen in 1883. Mail was then forwarded to New Rockford.

The railroad then initiated a land selling campaign under various acts passed by the Legislature to promote settlement of adjacent lands.

At this time rail freight service began under the name of the Jamestown and Northern Railway Co. which officially became a part of the Northern Pacific Railway just prior to the turn of the century. Scheduled daily passenger service started in 1901. Trains No. 157 and No. 158 operated for many years between James-

town and Leeds. At this time a round trip 1st class fare from the Twin Cities to Seattle/Portland and return was being advertised for \$45.00.

Names of some of the earliest Northern Pacific depot agents were Harry C. Hoy, M. L. Parker, W. E. Biggs, W. J. Payne, Mr. Hall, J. G. Mulvehil, George Love, O. H. Underwood and Roy C. Pravitz. The Northern Pacific depot, together with the adjacent NP park, located near the center of town, was a familiar sight to many people.

After merger in 1970 of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern rail lines into the Burlington Northern system, the Northern Pacific depot building was purchased and moved in 1972 to the Joseph Schaefer farm.



Great Northern Railroad

By MARVIN H. HEDQUIST

In June of 1912, the Great Northern Railway tracks were laid through New Rockford, completing the Surrey Cutoff between Fargo and Minot, bringing the second major railroad through this enterprising community.

Trains began to operate, work trains for the most part until September 18, 1912 when the first passenger train went through. Mail service began officially November 15, 1912 on daily passenger trains. Mail and passenger trains operated,

By E. M. ARNTSON

The following was taken from the Golden Jubilee edition of the New Rockford Transcript, September 15, 1933.

"Northern Pacific Entrance In New Rockford was 50 Years Ago"

"Coincident with the platting of New Rockford and the advent of the early settlers of Eddy County was the arrival of the foe of isolation and the agency for the opening of the era of transportation and commerce in the coming of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The tracks reached here on September 29, 1883, just three weeks after the celebration at Gold Creek, Montana, where the last spike was driven in the main line of that railroad linking the East with the West in the first northern transcontinental railroad. The first rails that came through New Rockford were part of the Jamestown and Northern, a subsidiary of the Northern Pacific. It continued on north to Minnewaukan the following year, which was, for some time, the end of the line. Later it continued north to connect with the Great Northern at Leeds."

ranging from one or two car locals, fast mail, special excursion trains to fairs and livestock expositions, to such passenger trains as the Western Star, which ran until August 14, 1968 and the Empire Builder, which ran until May 21, 1971.

Silk trains operated from about 1925 until 1933 carrying live silk worms, inside their cocoons, received from ships in Seattle from China, Japan and India, enroute to mills in Eastern United States. Silk trains were never delayed because if the silk worm was left too long in their own devices, would split open the cocoons and

the long single string of thread of silk would be turned into thousands of tiny, useless shreds.

Priority freights used this route and continue to this day.

This being a terminal and crew changing point, a brick roundhouse with 21 stalls, turntable and shops was completed in January of 1913. The shops and 15 stalls were removed in 1929 and the remaining six stalls removed in October 1947. Stockyards to accommodate over 100 carloads of livestock being unloaded enroute for feed, water and rest were located one half mile west of the city. The yards were dismantled in the late 1960's.

A Hotel and Lunchroom, known as the Beanery, was a 30 by 70 two story building located 170 feet east of the depot, and served as a 24-hour eating place on the first floor and sleeping rooms on the second floor. It burned in 30 below weather

February 26, 1925. Fifteen employees escaped via safety ropes with only one slight injury when one employee grabbed the wrong end of the safety rope and jumped from the second story.

The G. N. reservoir was built by the Great Northern in about 1914 and increased in capacity in 1917 to hold about 49,093,461 gallons. This furnished ample water for locomotives and stockyards and was piped to a treating plant and water tower near the roundhouse and another tower near the depot. The treating plant and water towers were removed after diesel power took over. Coal chutes and oil refueling facilities also were a passing era after diesel power took over in the 1950's. The reservoir, still in existence, was deeded to the city and is being used as a recreational area.

Our 33rd President of the United States, Harry S. Truman, on a whistle stop



This view of the Great Northern Beanery shows the interior sometime prior to the fire in 1925 which destroyed the structure. The man behind the counter is unidentified.

—Contributed by Mrs. Melvin Nokleby

campaign special train, stopped here, headed east on Saturday, May 13, 1950. He spoke to a crowd of about 5000 or 6000 North Dakota residents about flood control and reclamation.

Four station agents during the 59 years as Great Northern were E. Rodman 1912 to 1916, E. J. Kendrick 1916 to 1959, R. B. Paulson 1959 to 1964 and M. H. Hedquist

1964 until the merger in 1971 and until 1979 as Burlington Northern, thence D. Molgard. No doubt, Mr. Kendrick saw the greatest progress in the railroad industry at New Rockford during his 43 years of service.

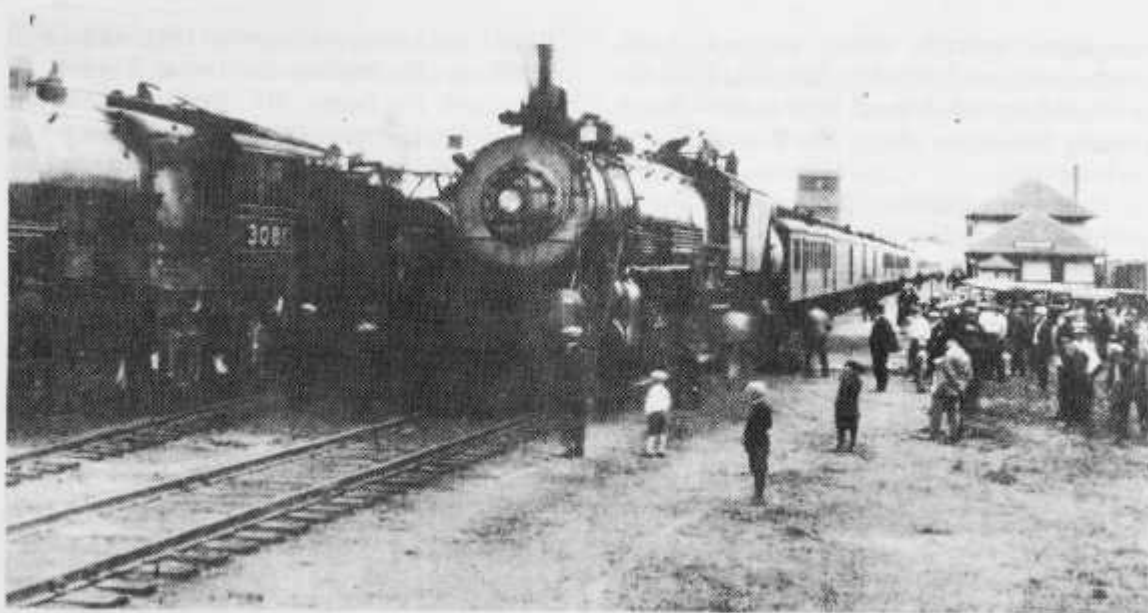
On March 4, 1971, the GN, NP, CB&Q and SP&S merged to form the now Burlington Northern which handles carload freight through and local.



A prominent eating place was the Great Northern Hotel at New Rockford. Its chef, E. Gibson, came to New Rockford from St. Louis in December 1914 and was employed by W. G. Davis, who was then manager of the hotel. Sunday dinners were listed at 35 cents in the dining room menu and described as "Excellent Cuisine." Note the Great Northern depot pictured immediately behind the hotel.



Great Northern Roundhouse at New Rockford

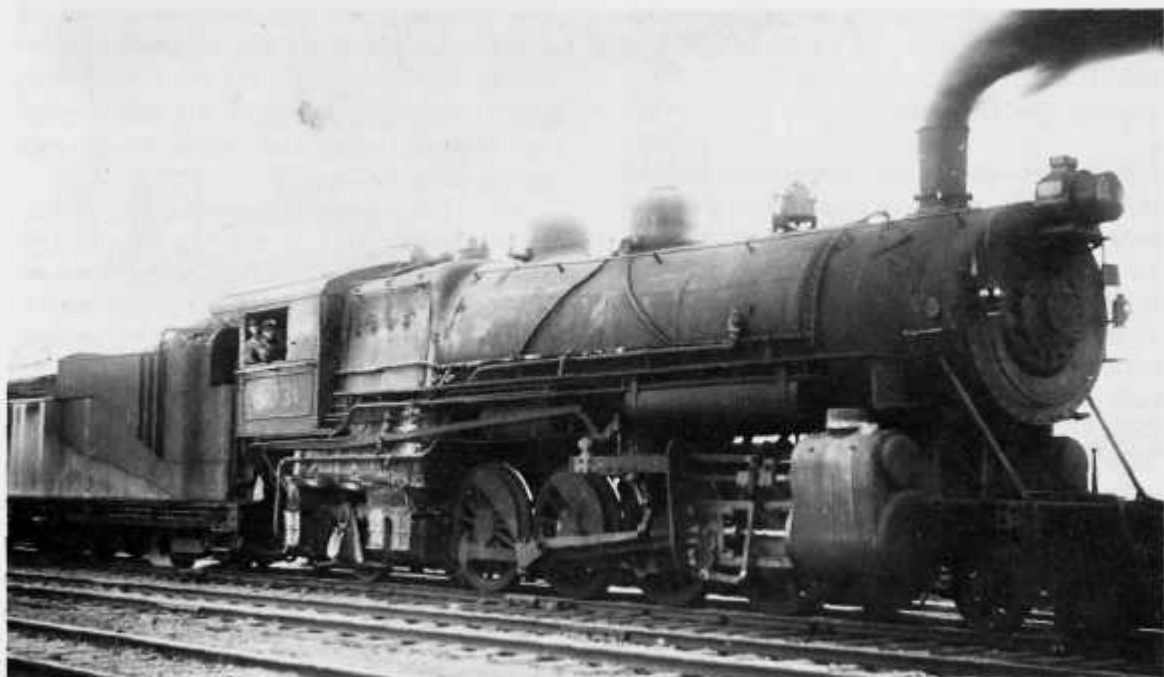


Locomotive 217 is pictured taking on fuel and water at New Rockford during one of its 3,567-mile round-trip runs carrying silk between Seattle and St. Paul, Minn., in 1925. From 1909 until 1933, the Canadian Pacific, Great Northern, Milwaukee Road, Northern Pacific, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Western Pacific as well as other railroads all helped move cargoes of live silk worms on a mad dash from the Orient to the silk mills of the United States. There never was a signal set against the trains. Nothing took priority over them. On one occasion, even the special train carrying the Duke of York (who later became England's King George VI) was shunted off on a siding while a silk train sped by. The silk trains were big money and a delay in getting the silk cocoons to the mills would result in the loss of a shipment. The silk worms, if left too long to their own devices, would split open the cocoons and the long single-thread of silk would be turned into thousands of tiny, useless shreds.



An early-day Great Northern train wreck is pictured above. Date of the mishap was unavailable. Hundreds of sightseers turned out to view the locomotive lying dead on its side, and cars scattered on the ground behind it.

—Contributed by Katharine Butterfield Nohleby



The firemen and engineer of Locomotive 3031 paused in New Rockford long enough for the above photo. At right, three men are pictured with Great Northern Locomotive 63 in New Rockford. Below, a Great Northern passenger train is shown at the New Rockford depot.

—Photos Contributed by Katharine Butterfield Nockleby



New Rockford Post Office

By KATHRYN GARDNER

The early day postoffices in the towns and villages were housed in a general store or shared quarters with another business in the same building, rent being paid for the space by the U. S. Government. In rural areas the postoffice was often housed in the living room of a farm home or a town hall.

Early records show that Hugh Peoples and Captain W. G. Dunn opened a general merchandise store July 4, 1883, in a



location just south of Dunn's Creek, a large body of water which formed a lake about a mile long. The town site was on a quarter section of land just south of the road leading west past the fair grounds. The site was called Dunn and later the U. S. Government installed a post office in the general store and named Captain Dunn the postmaster.

In a few months through a series of land purchases and exchanges the city of New Rockford was founded, north of the community of Dunn. The "first" postoffice for New Rockford was housed in a building of its own and dedicated October 11, 1883. The building was situated just south of the now existing parking lot for the Fairway grocery.

From then until 1939 the postoffice led a pillar to post existence, located in various places throughout the city, the locations being burned out twice in disastrous

fires. In 1910 it was on the north side of Central Avenue when the whole block was destroyed in February.

Research shows when Dr. Miller became postmaster in 1887 he moved the location of the postoffice to his drug store on what is now Main street, where the theatre is now located. When M. F. Kepner became postmaster the postoffice shared quarters in the Morrissey Confectionery store adjacent to the Miller Drug Store. Later Mr. Kepner moved the postoffice to Central avenue where the Beardsley Drug Store was located in later years. Here it remained for the balance of Mr. Kepner's term and for some time after William Biggs became postmaster.

Mr. Biggs moved the postoffice to where the American Legion building is now, the J. C. Marx Jewelry store being housed with it.

After the fire in 1910, reports place it back on Main Street in the area next to the location now occupied by the Super Valu, and for a time in with the James Mulvey Store. In 1919, Tom Kellington became postmaster and moved the office to the 800 block, adjacent to where the Wahlstrom Jewelry store is now, on the



south side of First Avenue North. In March, 1929, this block burned out and the postoffice was moved temporarily to the old Carson Garage on First Avenue South.

In October, 1929, the postoffice was moved back to First Avenue North to

its former location, the block having been rebuilt. It remained there for a ten year period until the construction of the postoffice building it now occupies finally gave it a



home of its own after rambling around the city for a period of 56 years.

A coincidence is that the first New Rockford postoffice was dedicated on October 11, 1883, the last one being dedicated on the same date October 11, in 1939. Louis J. Allmaras, who took office as postmaster in 1933, and was postmaster in 1939, was in-

strumental in obtaining the new building for New Rockford.

Following are a list of the postmasters and the date of their appointment to office:

Francis A. Sebring	September 13, 1883
Edwin S. Miller	March 3, 1887
Alice M. Miller	January 8, 1889
John O'Connell	May 22, 1893
John W. Perry	March 31, 1894
Millard F. Kepner	April 5, 1898
William E. Biggs	February 17, 1909
Walter Priest	March 19, 1914
William E. Biggs	May 10, 1918
Thomas G. Kellington	April 23, 1928
Louis J. Allmaras	June 1, 1933
J. Leslie Treffry (acting)	February 5, 1957
Arnold F. Fahrer	July 24, 1959
Celester H. Risovi	March 9, 1981



New Rockford's first post office was housed in this building some years before it became a harness shop. Erected by the first postmaster, the structure also housed his business and later was used by The Transcript before John W. Rager converted it into a harness shop.

—Reprinted from The Transcript



The modern, new brick building which today houses the post office in New Rockford was constructed in 1939. It was dedicated in mid-October of that year. Postmaster Louie Allmaras acted as master of ceremonies for the event and the New Rockford Concert Band, under the direction of Donald Harris, provided

several band numbers. New Rockford Mayor C. W. Schrock issued a welcome which was responded to by a representative of the United States Post Office department. N. D. Governor John Moses also participated in the ceremony here.

— Reprinted from The Transcript

Agriculture

By ADOLPH GROSS

Eddy County was settled in 1882 and became a county in the spring of 1885.

Eddy County was named for E. B. Eddy, founder of First National Bank Fargo.

The early settlers found the smallest county in the state a lush prairie and in many areas of the territory good farming land was discovered.

Different soil types are located throughout the county and it has been said that Eddy County has enough soil types to please everyone.

Early settlers used the land with knowledge of what it could produce—leaving in grass what should not be plowed.

Charles Riggle, who was an agriculture pioneer, said a blizzard hit our area in January of 1907. It kept New Rockford isolated for 21 days.

An article written up in the *Provo*, August 1, 1901, gave advice as follows: "Turkeys should not be penned up to be fattened—not natural—no wonder they are so thin when it comes time to market or eat." Producers of turkeys handle this in a different manner in the present years.

Eddy County had a Fair Association in 1904 that lasted for a few years, then started up as an annual County Fair in 1924. The fair in 1924 had many agricultural exhibits but races, especially horse races, were the main gate attraction.

Fred Wipperling, a pioneer who settled in the Brantford area in 1920, said he worked around the clock with dairy cows; this gave him a start and built his unit.

Fred stated that farmers who tried to till land that was not suitable for cultivation had many sad experiences. Soil erosion in the early days, prompted the formation of the Eddy County Soil Conservation District in the 1940's. The Eddy County Soil Conservation District's main push was to criss-cross Eddy County with tree belts and this

has done much to halt the severe winds blowing topsoil around.

The program of agriculture is now measured by the size of farms and machinery, but the F. S. Dunham farm in 1917 contained 1872 acres and had all modern conveniences such as plumbing—hot and cold running water and the works.

The price of land for example written up in *The Transcript* on September 21, 1883 was \$1.25 per acre, the year of 1982 the average per acre was \$400.

Eddy County was considered the sun county in the early days with the years of 1914 and 1915 claiming first prize at the Corn Show in Fargo, North Dakota.

Early day settlers brought sweet clover to be planted in the early 1900's, then alfalfa showed up when Dr. H. L. Walster of



N.D.S.U. became famous for his agricultural teaching and preachings. Eddy County has some of the best land for alfalfa and has continued to grow it up to the present day.

The Sheyenne Irrigation Development Farm started operation in 1956 with 110 acres irrigated with a total of 380 acres in the unit. Dick Hansen, who now farms near Valley City, was the manager and was on the farm for about six years.

Eddy County has a potential of about 66,000 acres that can be irrigated under the Garrison Diversion plan and may be in operation the last years of the 1980's or early 1990's.

Several farmers have irrigation

wells and are irrigating approximately 2,000 acres in the county in 1982.

A new crop made it's appearance in the county in the early 1970's called sunflowers. It is estimated that about 100,000 acres were planted in 1982. There are two kinds of sunflowers: Confectionary for food and Oil seed for cooking oil and other uses.

Eddy County old timers say this is a good agriculture county since we get about 12 to 16 inches of moisture per year; very few if any crop failures have been experienced.



The following is taken from "A Compendium of History & Biography of North Dakota," 1900.

A 1900 "Compendium of History and Biography of North Dakota" includes some interesting and informative data regarding farming in the county at that time, such as the dimensions of the homesteaders' shanties: Cyrus H. Ruland, on his claim near Tiffany, had a shanty 8-ft. by 12-ft.; Martin Walsh had one sized 14-ft. by 18-ft.; Christ S. Ramberget's was 12-ft. by 14-ft.; David Wellman used a tent, then built a 14-ft. by 16-ft. shanty; and Marion F. Nash had a log shanty.

The compendium gives the sizes of the holdings of most of the settlers and usually tells the kinds of crops raised. Thus, William O. Baird owned two farms, totalling 1760 acres; Donald Niven owned 960 acres; Matt Mattson owned 1000 acres nine miles northwest of New Rockford; John P. Hedman owned 1160 acres; and Timothy O'Connor owned 640 acres. Wheat, oats, flax, and barley were raised, and Cyrus Ruland's first crop was eight acres of oats and a few potatoes, but by 1900 he "has plenty of small fruits." Franklin S. Dunham had six acres of

cottonwood trees; Robert Walden had "four acres of forest trees"; and Julius Ponto had ten acres of trees, as did Joseph Walton.

The book reports that several settlers were using oxen in the late 1880's, but it shows that by 1900 almost all of the farmers owned horses. For example, J. L. Prader "keeps about 15 horses; Robert Walden has 13 horses; John A. Wren has 15 horses; and William Steinbach has 18 horses." According to the compendium, Marion F. Nash, who came to Eddy County in 1881, had the first sulky plow, fanning mill, and four-horse harrow taken into and used in the county, and he operated the second self-binder in the county. He and his brother are reported to be the first in the county to raise a crop of wheat for market. In 1899, it is reported, he raised 3,726 bushels of wheat, 1,115 of flax, 528 of rye, and 883 of barley.

A picture emerging from the data in the compendium shows a fertile area being settled by people of several different nationalities, most of them starting out with very modest homes—sod shanties, sod barns, and even sod blacksmith shops. Cash must be scarce; for example, one settler comes in 1887 with only 25 cents; another has \$3.00 in hand in 1886; one enters North Dakota with \$4.00; while one in 1893 comes with \$200.00 in savings.

Some settlers are engaged in other enterprises along with farming: buying and shipping cattle and horses; carrying mail; acting as postmasters; and one, Ole Gronvold, manufactures a hay stove or flax-straw burner. The picture shows prairie fires, frosts, drouths, and livestock disease. For example, one farmer loses his crop, ox team, 60 tons of hay, some machinery, and his sod barn in a prairie fire in 1885, and the same farmer loses seventy head of livestock by disease and blizzards in 1891-92.

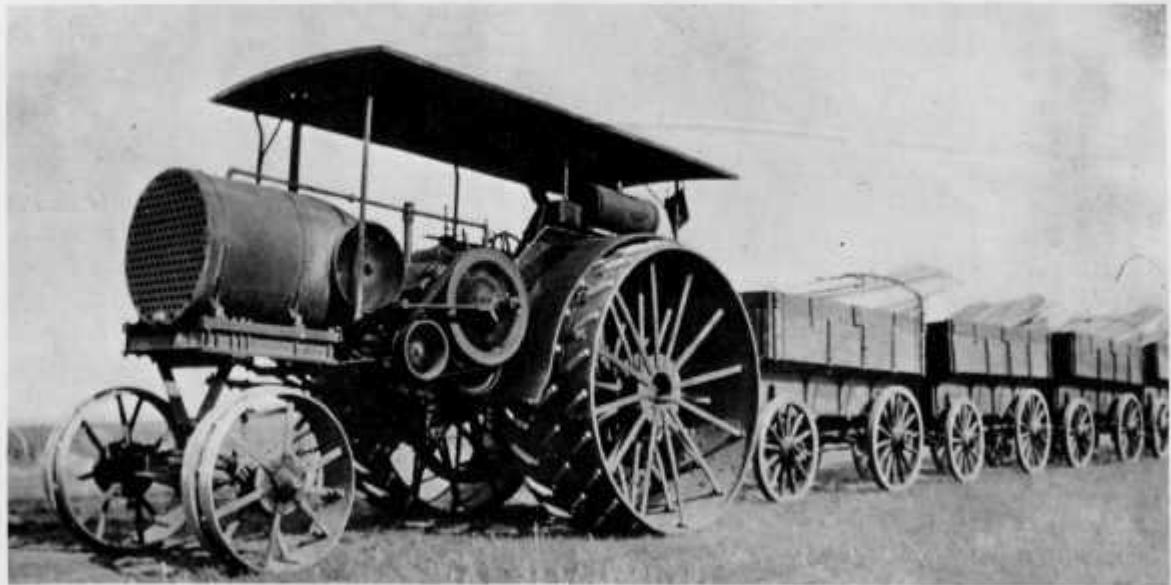
Some land is valued at around \$15.00 an acre, and the best wheat on one farm is 35 bushels per acre. This is a picture of a spot which offers great opportunity and where the settlers are adventurers, risk-takers, and true pioneers.



Pictured above is a farm sleigh used by early residents during the winter months. Sleights such as these served as transportation, as well as for hauling wood, coal and other goods to and from farmsteads.

The tractor shown below offers an example of the type of equipment used by early farmers in their quest for suitable farmland from which to earn their livelihood and rear thier families,

—Photos Contributed by L. Aslakson



GREATEST VALUES EVER KNOWN IN WASHING MACHINES.

We Ask Your Orders for These Well Known and Highest Grade Machines Made, Because We Offer the Best and Can Save You Money.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING COMBINATION WASHERS.

Fill machine from one-half to two-thirds full of hot strong soap suds, and put in six or seven sheets or the equivalent of these clothes for one washing. Work the machine from ten to twelve minutes, wring out and rinse through clear water, blue and hang on the line. Always keep nuts and bolts on machine tight. A wrench is provided with each machine for this purpose. All bearings should be kept slightly lubricated. Do not allow water to stand in machine. Dry out well after using and keep lid open.

HOW TO USE

the Fulton American, Scott's Western, Desplaines American, Chicago American or Continental Washers. Soak your clothes the evening before washday, soaping the dirty spots well with good soap. When thoroughly soaked, pass them through wringer and place them in the machine. Do not put over six to eight shirts and about half-dozen towels or handkerchiefs in the machine, then fill the machine with hot, strong soap suds until the clothes are well covered, work the lever about ten minutes, wring, rinse and blue your clothes, and they are ready for the line. If accustomed to it, boil the clothes before rinsing; it is not absolutely necessary when good soap is used.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING

the Quick and Easy and Sears Washers. Soak the clothes and soap the dirty parts well before washing. Put in the necessary amount of clothes to be washed and add a wash boiler full of hot soapy water, or enough to cover the clothes thoroughly. Operate the machine about ten minutes. Take off the dirty water and fill the machine with clear water. Operate the machine about two or three minutes and the clothes will be rinsed. When through washing, rinse the machine with cold water, hang up lower cylinder on the upper one. Allow the machine to stand open until thoroughly dry.

WE SHIP OUR No. 23R100 to No. 23R138 WASHING MACHINES

From Ft. Wayne, Ind., and St. Louis, Mo., and our Nos. 23R140 and 23R143 From Richmond, Va., where we can save our customers any freight by doing so, otherwise we ship from Chicago.

Fulton American No. 1 Washer.

\$4.44



Illustration showing inside crate removed.

No. 23R100 This machine is our old standby improved, with our patent malleable iron crumpled pipe wheel. The grate made is independent of the tub and can be removed after the washing is done. The machine is made out of white pine, painted and grained an ash color and finished in every respect first class. It will wash five shirts at a time clean, without the use of a washboard, and is fully warranted in every respect. Size, 23x11 inches. Weight, 54 pounds. Price, each.....\$4.44

warranted in every respect. Size, 23x11 inches. Weight, 54 pounds. Price, each.....\$4.44

The Chicago American Washer, No. 22.

\$2.75



Interior view of No. 22.

No. 23R102 This machine is of the same size and capacity as the No. 1 Fulton American but instead of the loose grate the staves and bottom of it are corrugated. It is made and finished the same as the No. 1 and warranted to do good work. Parties wanting a cheaper machine will do well to try this before buying any other. Inside dimensions, 23x11 inches. Weight, 47 pounds. Price, each.....\$2.75



The Desplaines American Washer No. 5.

\$2.72



No. 23R104 This machine was gotten up at the special request of some of our customers. It is of the same make and finish as our No. 22 Chicago American. Staves and bottom are corrugated; in fact it is the No. 22 Chicago American reversed. Inside dimensions, 23x11 inches. Weight, 47 pounds. Price, each.....\$2.72

The Sears Washer.

\$5.66



No. 23R110 This machine is made on the rubber principle, the same as used in the Quick and Easy but has two cylinders working in opposite directions at the same motion of the crank shaft, thus cleaning the clothes quicker and more thoroughly than the former machine. It will not tear the clothes and on account of the balance wheel, the machine will work so easy that a child can work it without being fatigued. We have found that the yellow cottonwood grown in the low lands of Arkansas and Mississippi is the best lumber for washing machines, and we have adopted the same in all the box machines. Well made, well painted and varnished, and all the iron parts coming in contact with the water are heavily tinned or galvanized. Weight, 95 pounds. Price, each, wringer not included.....\$5.66

The next six pages, from Page 138 to and including Page 139 are reprinted portions of Sears, Roebuck & Co. (Cheapest Supply House on Earth, Chicago, Catalogue No. 111. This page shows what the modern housewife was using to make the family washing chore much easier.

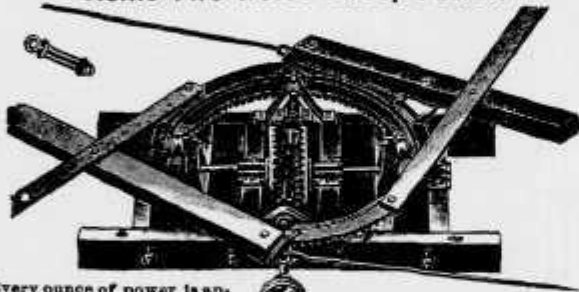
Kenwood One-Horse Sweep Power.



A good, strong external geared One-Horse Sweep Power, speeded at 25 revolutions to one round of the horse, or at about 75 revolutions per minute. Frame is made of heavy, well seasoned hardwood, firmly put together with bolts and rods, and is strongly braced. Furnished complete with one short and one long tumbling rod, (about 20 feet in all), one slip knuckle, two safety knuckles, two rod rests, one sweep and one lead pole. Shaft is squared for 1-inch coupling. Weight, 500 pounds. Shipped direct from factory in South-eastern Wisconsin.

No. 32R1810 One-Horse Sweep Power. Price.....\$17.45

Acme Two-Horse Sweep Power.



Every ounce of power is applied directly to the tumbling rod, there being absolutely no loss by crank in any direction, having no center bearings; all shafts are steel and all boxes babitted.

They are from new plans and patterns and have been fully tested in all parts of the country on all kinds of work. We offer the best powers made and will so guarantee. Each power is furnished complete with two sweeps, two sweep rods, two tumbling rods, three couplings, rod block, platform and a coil spring draft hitch for each sweep. Shafts are squared for 1-inch coupling. Weight, 700 pounds; high speed, 33 revolutions; low speed 10 revolutions to one round of the horses. Shipped direct from factory to user.

No. 32R1812 Two-Horse Sweep Power. Price.....\$19.25

Traverse rollers hold the master wheel in place of slides. Each power has a right and left motion; coupling on one side the tumbling rod turns toward the horses; and on the other side with the horses. They are from new plans and patterns and have been fully tested in all parts of the country on all kinds of work. We offer the best powers made and will so guarantee. Each power is furnished complete with two sweeps, two sweep rods, two tumbling rods, three couplings, rod block, platform and a coil spring draft hitch for each sweep. Shafts are squared for 1-inch coupling. Weight, 700 pounds; high speed, 33 revolutions; low speed 10 revolutions to one round of the horses. Shipped direct from factory to user.

Horsepower provided the power to operate many contrivances. Sears, Roebuck offered a variety of "labor-saving" devices created for increasing the usefulness of the farm horse.

Our Overhead One-Horse Power.

This style of horse power is very convenient and popular, because, owing to its construction, it has many advantages not found in down powers. It is especially adapted for use in a barn where several horses are kept, or in small livery stables. The power can be bolted to the timbers above the driveway and machines can be set on the floor either above or below the power. When not in use the center post can be lifted from its socket and put out of the way, leaving the floor clear for other purposes. Then when power is to be used again all that is necessary is to set the post in place, hitch the horse to the sweep and go ahead. The center post which we furnish is made of 6-inch by 6-inch timber and is 12 feet long. It is simply strong and can be cut to any desired length. The 1 1/2-inch driving shaft, to which the pulley is attached, is regularly made so that the measurement from center of master wheel to center of pulley face is 3 feet 3 inches, but additional shafting can be coupled to this shaft so as to change position of pulley or allow the use of other pulleys. The driving pulley is 15 inches in diameter with 3-inch face and makes 37 1/2 revolutions to one round of the horse, or about 133 revolutions per minute. Additional shafting or change in size of pulley is extra. Length of sweep from center of post to eye-bolt is 7 feet 6 inches. For driving small feed cutters, corn shellers, feed grinders, wood saws, etc., this power cannot be excelled. Weight, 450 pounds. Shipped direct from factory in South-eastern Wisconsin.

No. 32R1823 Overhead Horse Power. Price.....\$15.45
No. 32R1824 Extra Line Shaft, per foot......39

Acme Tread Horse Powers.

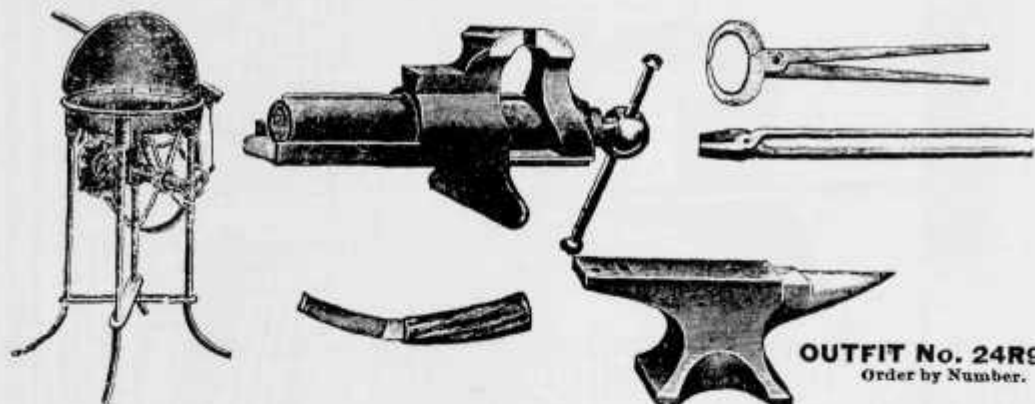


Our Acme Tread Horse Powers are especially designed for farm and shop use. They are adapted to run various farm machines, wood saws, etc., and for operating light machinery in blacksmith or jobbing shops. These powers are built in the best possible manner out of first class materials. The treads are of best seasoned maple. Power can be set at any desired pitch so as to develop more or less power as needed. We make these powers in two sizes, either of which can be

mounted on two wheel tracks so that they can be easily moved about. The speed is right for feed grinders, fodder cutters, wood saws, etc. All of these powers are furnished complete with a governor, which regulates the speed perfectly, and with brake for stopping the machine. Trucks are extra, but will be furnished at prices quoted below. Shipped direct from factory in South-eastern Wisconsin.

No. 32R1825 One-Horse Double Geared Tread Power, with speed regulator. Weight, 1600 pounds. Price.....\$62.00
No. 32R1826 Two-Horse Double Geared Tread Power, with speed regulator. Weight, 2000 pounds. Price.....\$72.50
No. 32R1827 Two-Wheel Trucks, complete with pole for above powers. Weight, 350 pounds. Price.....\$15.90

OUR \$14.25 OUTFIT OF BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS.



OUTFIT No. 24R995
Order by Number.

THIS KIT OF TOOLS IS FAR SUPERIOR TO THOSE USUALLY SOLD.

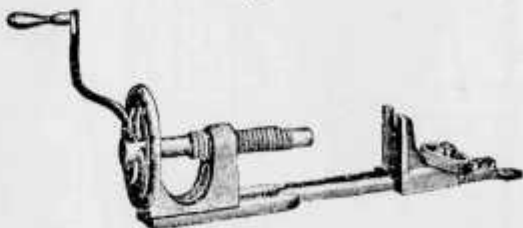
ALL TOOLS being strictly First Quality Standard Tools, such as are used by mechanics. They are not of the class that are MERELY TO SELL. **THE PRICE is \$14.25** At this price we deliver the outfit free on board cars at any freight depot in Chicago. You take no chances in sending cash in full with order, for we guarantee every article to be exactly as represented and if not found so the kit may be returned to us and

MONEY WILL BE CHEERFULLY REFUNDED WITHOUT ARGUMENT.

READ DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOLS.

THE FORGE is a lever forge, built especially for farmers' use and light repairing. **THE HEARTH** is 18 inches in diameter. **FAN**, 6 inches in diameter. **THE RATCHET** is perfect and cannot get out of order. **THE DRILL** is a Standard horizontal drill, screw feed, and is furnished with chuck to take drills having square shank. **THE ANVIL** has a cast base with steel face and horn, same as our No. 24R975 anvils, and can be used the same as a solid wrought iron anvil. We guarantee the face of this anvil not to become detached from body of anvil; weight, 30 pounds. **THE VISE** is our Parallel Bench or Farmers' Vise; has steel face and screw finely finished. A good serviceable vise. Size, jaws, 3 inches; weight, 17½ pounds. **THE STOCK AND DIES** cut 5/8 to 3-16 right hand, 14, 18 and 22 threads to the inch, with 6 taps and 3 sets of dies. **THE TONGS** are dropped forged (no welds), length 20 inches. **THE PINNERS** are solid hammered cast steel, length, 14 inches. **THE FARRIERS' KNIFE** is the celebrated Wostenholms make. **THE HAND HAMMER** weighs 2 pounds (without handle), solid cast steel. **THE FARRIERS' HAMMER** weighs 10 ounces (without handle). All tools are strictly first class in material and workmanship. **YOU WILL SAVE \$14.25**, the price of this outfit, in your own time and blacksmith bills. Shoe your horses, mend your machinery, your wagons. You can do any ordinary work. **WORTH FIVE TIMES THE PRICE** every year for keeping all your tools in perfect order.

No. 24R995 OUR PRICE OF \$14.25 IS ASTONISHINGLY LOW



This complete blacksmith tool outfit was easily available to customers for a mere \$14.25 through the Sears, Roebuck catalogue. And . . . money was to be "Cheerfully refunded without argument" if the buyer wasn't satisfied.

OUR \$36.95 EASY RIDING SIDE SPRING BUGGY.

DON'T FAIL TO
STATE WIDTH OF
TRACK



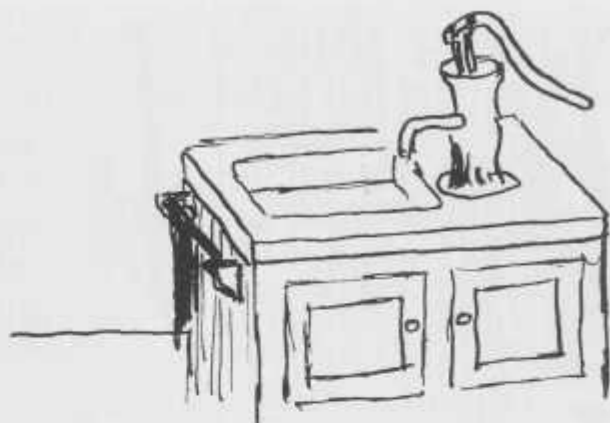
\$36.95

No. 11R221

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

BODY—22 inches wide by 54 inches long. Can furnish Corning body if ordered.
GEAR—Axles are 1½-inch, made of the best refined steel, double collar fan-tail. Gear is fitted with the long side springs, as illustrated, run from front to rear. We attach to the gear the celebrated quick shifting shaft coupler.
WHEELS—Sarven's patent, high grade. Front wheels, 38 or 40 inches high; rear wheels, 42 or 44 inches high, as desired. ½ or 1-inch tread.
TRIMMINGS—Cushion and back are upholstered with 14-ounce English wool faced cloth or Keratol leather, padded and lined seat ends, spring cushion and spring back, fancy tufted, as illustrated, worsted toe carpet, carpet lined panels.
PAINTING—Body painted black; gear, dark Brewster green, artistically striped. Red gear if ordered.
TOP—Leather quarter top, quarter cut deep, with leather back stay, padded and lined; three-bow, rubber roof and back curtain. Can furnish four bows if ordered.
TRACK—Narrow, 4 feet 8 inches, or wide, 5 feet 2 inches, as desired.
No. 11R221 Price, with steel tires..... **\$36.95**
 Price, with ¾-inch best Goodyear rubber tires..... **50.40**
 Price, with 1-inch best Goodyear rubber tires..... **52.45**
EXTRAS.
 Pole, neckyoke and whiffletree in place of shafts..... **1.35**
 Both pole and shafts..... **3.00**
 Leather roof and back curtain in place of rubber roof and back curtains..... **3.50**
 Gearing; leather upholstering..... **1.50**
 We ship from Brighton, Ohio. Weight, about 500 pounds.

This classy little number was one of the items included in Sears, Roebuck catalogue and was offered for the mere pittance of \$36.95. Even then, accessories were available... such niceties as steel tires, rubber tires, leather roof and leather upholstering all came under the heading of "Extras." Note that the ultra-modern cook stove at right sold "... for less than three cents a pound." Like the ad says: "You must see it to appreciate what it really is."



\$13.95

BUYS THIS BIG 475-POUND, HIGH SHELF, COMBINATION WOOD AND COAL, SQUARE OVEN, RESERVOIR RANGE.



— AT —
\$13.95

YOU ARE GETTING THIS STOVE AT LESS THAN 3 CENTS PER POUND, AND YET IT IS ONE OF THE STRONGEST, HANDSOMEST AND THE BEST LARGE, RESERVOIR RANGE MADE. IT IS THE EQUAL OF RANGES THAT SELL GENERALLY AT \$20.00 TO \$40.00.

From the illustration engraved from a photograph, you can form some idea of the appearance of this our big IDEAL ACME KING high shelf Range, but you must see it to appreciate what it really is.

All Steel, Wood Beam Pony Plows.

RIGHT HAND ONLY.



Extra Share furnished with each Plow. Our light wood beam and steel beam all steel plows are guaranteed to do good service in the work they are intended for. They are fitted with steel moldboard, steel landside and steel share, and are very durable and guaranteed against breakage when caused by manifest defect in workmanship or material. They have steel standard cap, sloping landside and adjustable slip head. The one-horse plows are especially adapted for cotton and corn land and for gardening purposes. The two-horse plows are suitable for stubble and light and plowing.

No. 32R155 One-Horse Steel Plow, 7-inch cut. Weight, 50 pounds. Price..... \$3.03
 No. 32R156 One-Horse Plow, 8-inch cut. Weight, 43 pounds. Price..... \$2.39
 No. 32R157 One-Horse or Light Two-Horse Plow, 9-inch cut. Weight, 47 pounds. Price..... \$3.83
 No. 32R158 Two-Horse Plow, 10-inch cut. Weight, 55 pounds. Price..... \$5.77
 No. 32R159 Two-Horse Plow, 11-inch cut. Weight, 69 pounds. Price..... \$4.36

All Steel, Steel Beam Pony Plows.

RIGHT HAND ONLY.



Extra Share furnished with each Plow.

No. 32R160 One-Horse Steel Plow, 7-inch cut. Weight, 60 pounds. Price..... \$3.93
 No. 32R161 One-Horse Plow, 8-inch cut. Weight, 55 pounds. Price..... \$3.33
 No. 32R162 One-Horse or Light Two-Horse Plow, 9-inch cut. Weight, 59 pounds. Price..... \$3.71
 No. 32R163 Two-Horse Plow, 10-inch cut. Weight, 67 pounds. Price..... \$4.88
 No. 32R164 Two-Horse Plow, 11-inch cut. Weight, 82 pounds. Price..... \$5.30

Extra Shares for Pony Plows.

No. 32R170 For 7-inch plow..... 25c
 No. 32R171 For 8-inch plow..... 29c
 No. 32R172 For 9-inch plow..... 35c
 No. 32R173 For 10-inch plow..... 43c
 No. 32R174 For 11-inch plow..... 51c

Gauge Wheels and Fin Cutters, for Pony Plows.

No. 32R166 Gauge Wheel, complete. State whether for wood or steel beam. Price..... \$3c
 No. 32R167 Fin Cutter, for 7-inch, 8-inch and 9-inch plows. Price..... \$3c
 No. 32R168 Fin Cutter, for 10-inch and 11-inch plows. Price..... \$10

Full Chilled Plows.



Sears, Roebuck & Co.'s Full Chilled Plows. Made on the same lines as the original Chilled Plows. These are general purpose plows and can be used anywhere that a chilled plow will work. As a sand soil plow they have no equal. We always ship these plows right hand, unless otherwise ordered. Extra share furnished with each plow. Shipped direct from factory in Northern Indiana.

No.	Form	Depth	Weight,	Price
	of	furrow,	lbs.	
32R175 A	Right hand only	5	50	\$3.82
32R176 B	Right hand only	10	85	4.99
32R177 B	Right hand only	11	94	5.88
32R178 B	Right or left	11	8	6.37
32R179 B	Right or left	12	94	6.76
32R180 B	Right or left	14	112	7.15
32R181 B	Right or left	14	7	7.30
32R182 B	Right or left	16	9	7.53
32R183	Price of jointer, extra.			1.50
32R184	Lead wheel, extra.			.83

NOTE—Jointer and lead wheel cannot be used on No. 32R175 or No. 32R176.

Prices of Repairs for Chilled Plows.

We care and state whether plow repairs are wanted to turn furrow to the right or to the left.

No.	Standard	Mold Land—Share	and	Slip	Plain
32R195 A	Right	\$1.01	\$1.09	\$3.00	\$3.00
32R196 B	Right	1.33	1.39	3.50	3.50
32R197 B	Right	1.50	1.57	3.90	3.16
32R198 B	Right or left	1.75	1.78	4.30	3.56
32R199 B	Right or left	1.77	1.80	4.10	3.36
32R200 B	Right or left	1.78	1.84	3.90	3.60
32R201 B	Right or left	1.90	2.22	3.80	3.70
32R202 B	Right or left	1.97	2.34	3.60	3.80
32R203	Jointer points				1.50

Hazel Brush Plows.

RIGHT HAND ONLY.



A light, strong and very serviceable all around wood beam plow. Has heavy iron scrap under beam, extra heavy landside bar and strong joint on slip shoes. Share is made of strong, tough, good wearing solid steel. Moldboard is extra hardened soft corner steel; turf and stubble shape and double shined. Easy to handle, and will stand the wear and tear of very heavy work. Price is without cutter, gauge shoes or gauge wheel. Shipped direct from factory in Northern Illinois.

No. 32R204 11-in. cut. Weight, 80 lbs. Price, \$7.90
 No. 32R205 12-in. cut. Weight, 83 lbs. Price, \$8.30
 No. 32R206 13-in. cut. Weight, 87 lbs. Price, \$8.70
 No. 32R207 14-in. cut. Weight, 90 lbs. Price, \$9.10
 No. 32R208 Reversible Cutter. Price..... \$1
 No. 32R209 Gauge Shoes for above. Price..... .35
 No. 32R210 Gauge Wheel for above. Price..... .68
 No. 32R211 Extra Share for 11-inch plow..... 1.94
 No. 32R212 Extra Share for 12-inch plow..... 1.99
 No. 32R213 Extra Share for 13-inch plow..... 2.37
 No. 32R214 Extra Share for 14-inch plow..... 2.33

Steel Beam Brush Plows.

We have here a

DOUBLE STEEL BEAM FLOW THAT IS A WORLD BEATER

when you have rough and rocky land to break up.

RIGHT HAND ONLY.



It is very strong, the beam being double, that is, made of two steel beams placed side by side. This makes a beam much more rigid than a solid piece of steel, also lighter. It has an extra high curve, which allows brush, etc., to pass through—cannot foot or choke up. It also makes an excellent plow for road work in fact, is a first class, all around plow, where strength and durability are required. The braces and handles are extra heavy. In short, we have here a plow that will outlast any wood beam plow made. It does not weigh as much as some of the clumsy plows sold by other firms, and is warranted to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. We show the plow rigged with wheel and foot coupler, but furnish the wheel and coupler only as extras. Has steel moldboards, cast points and landside, and cuts 13 inches. Price includes one extra point. Weight, without wheel or coupler, 138 pounds. Shipped direct from factory in Southwestern Wisconsin.

No. 32R215 11-inch cut, without wheel or coupler. Price..... \$8.75
 No. 32R217 Extra Gauge Wheels, Price each..... 70
 No. 32R218 Foot Couplers and Clamps, Each..... 1.40
 No. 32R219 Knife Couplers and Clamps, Each..... .62
 No. 32R220 Extra Points, Each..... .33

Acme Vineyard Plows.

RIGHT HAND ONLY.



Our Old Reliable One-Horse Combination Plow is the best plow made for nurseries, orchards, vineyards, and all one-horse work. The beam is adjustable so the horse can walk in the furrow on either land. The handles can be shifted to right or left, which enables the plowman to walk away from the row of trees or shrubs. The shape of moldboard makes the plow light draft and also cleans out the furrow in loose soil. Will turn a furrow 4 inches to 12 inches wide and 4 inches to 8 inches deep. Made with chilled landside and point, and with either steel or chilled moldboard. Furnished with one extra point. As a vineyard plow it is the finest made. Weight, 50 pounds. Shipped direct from factory in Western Michigan. Price is for plow, without wheel or coupler.

No. 32R224 Price, with steel moldboard..... \$6.45
 No. 32R225 Price, with chilled moldboard..... 5.05
 No. 32R226 Gauge Wheel, each..... .74
 No. 32R227 Couplers, each..... 1.08
 No. 32R228 Extra points, each..... .26

Acme Prairie Breaking Plows.

RIGHT HAND ONLY.



Our Prairie Breaker combines many desirable qualities. Its construction is light and strong; the beam is adjustable; the shape is as near perfection as can be made; it turns a flat furrow with great ease and without breaking the soil; it is made with solid bar share, which is far superior to those formerly used on breakers. Shares are made to duplicate on all breakers. The many desirable qualities of this plow cannot help but bring it into great favor. Shipped direct from factory in Northern Illinois.

No. 32R249 Size 12 inches; weight, 100 pounds; complete with rolling coupler, gauge wheel and extra share. Price..... \$10.75
 No. 32R250 Size 14 inches; weight, 125 pounds; complete with rolling coupler, gauge wheel and extra share. Price..... \$12.75
 No. 32R251 Size 16 inches; weight, 150 pounds; complete with rolling coupler, gauge wheel and extra share. Price..... \$14.00
 No. 32R252 Extra 16-inch share. Price..... 2.61
 No. 32R253 Extra 12-inch share. Price..... 1.95
 No. 32R254 Extra 10-inch share. Price..... 2.38

Railroad and Township Plows.

RIGHT HAND ONLY.



These plows cut narrow and deep furrows and are of light draft, strong beam handles and standards, and all well braced. Points put on with heavy bolts, and easily taken off and replaced. Moldboards, landsides and points interchangeable. Shares are heavily ironed top and bottom, and are complete with wrought iron clevis with two strong rings on end. Moldboard and shares are double shined and are made of the best quality of plow steel. The steel cutters are reversible and very strong. Handles are strapped on both sides with heavy iron. Made right hand only. Shipped direct from factory in Southwestern Ohio.

No. 32R257 Township Size. Weight, 120 pounds. Price..... \$15.30
 No. 32R258 For 2 to 4 horses. Weight, 150 pounds. Price..... \$18.95
 No. 32R259 For 4 to 6 horses. Weight, 200 pounds. Price..... \$19.80
 No. 32R260 For 6 to 8 horses. Weight, 300 pounds. Price..... \$23.50
 No. 32R261 Extra share for Township size. Weight, 25 pounds. Price..... \$2.50
 No. 32R498 Extra share for 2 to 4-horse size. Weight, 25 pounds. Price..... \$3.19
 No. 32R923 Extra share for 6-horse size. Weight, 30 pounds. Price..... \$3.83
 No. 32R264 Extra share for 6 to 8-horse size. Weight, 35 pounds. Price..... \$4.47

Star Gauge Wheels.



Our Star Gauge Wheels can be set as to always run straight with the plow, whether the plow is used with two or more horses, and so as not to run the plow in or out of land. All parts are made of malleable iron, combining lightness and strength. The post has a loose spindle and the wheel a loose bushing, both of which, when worn out, can be replaced at very small cost, saving the expense of new wheel or post. Will fit all makes of plows, either wood or steel beam. Weight, 9 pounds.

No. 32R302 Gauge Wheel complete. Price..... \$2c

Star Jointers.



Our Star Jointers are the best and most convenient jointers made. They are supplied with a perfect and genuine reversible steel point, having three distinct or separate wearing points, giving as much wear as three separate points such as are used on other style jointers. Perfect adjustable features allow of these jointers being set as may be desired. All parts interchangeable. Moldboard and point made of the best quality wrought steel forged out under a drop hammer. We carry right hand only. Will fit all makes of plows either wood or steel beam. The hanging cutter attachment, shown in connection with our King Rolling Couplers, can be used in place of the jointer, if desired, bolting direct to the jointer seat. Weight, 12 pounds.

No. 32R305 Jointer complete. Price..... \$1.45
 No. 32R307 Extra steel points. Each..... .39
 No. 32R308 Extra chilled points. Each..... 1.14

Refer to Pages 7 to 10 For Freight Rates.

KENWOOD ALL STEEL WALKING PLOWS.

OUR KENWOOD ALL-STEEL WALKING PLOWS can be made. The design, shape and general construction as is universally commended and adopted by the leading plow manufacturers; in fact these plows are made for us under special contract, by one of the very best makers in this country, and are in every way identical with their regular goods: They will scour in any soil and are especially adapted to the prairie land and black soil of the Central and Western States, and will do perfect work in trashy, loose land.

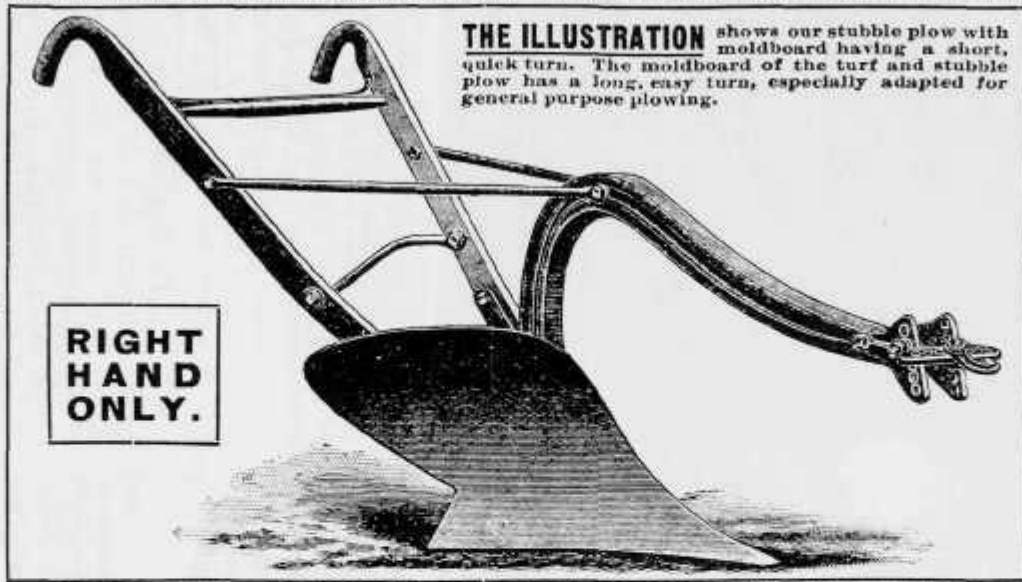
THEY ARE LIGHT, STRONG AND DURABLE, light running and easily handled, and guaranteed equal to any plow made, and better than many plows which are sold at much higher prices. The moldboards, shares and landsides are all made of the very best quality of soft center plow steel, and all are extra carefully hardened. The moldboards and shares are double shinned and the landside plates are medium high.

THEY ARE LIGHT, STRONG AND DURABLE,

light running and easily handled, and guaranteed equal to any plow made, and better than many plows which are sold at much higher prices. The moldboards, shares and landsides are all made of the very best quality of soft center plow steel, and all are extra carefully hardened. The moldboards and shares are double shinned and the landside plates are medium high.

are absolutely as perfect as plows is the same exactly

THESE PLOWS ARE STRONGLY PUT TOGETHER and firmly braced in the most approved manner. The handles are well braced, secured by iron straps at the bottom and set wide apart at the bottom, thus preventing clods from filling in between the handles. Wood beams are southern oak, well arched and made extra heavy directly over and forward of the standard. Steel beams are double flanged, thus making them light and very strong; they are highly arched so as to give ample clearance. Each plow is



RIGHT HAND ONLY.

THE ILLUSTRATION shows our stubble plow with moldboard having a short, quick turn. The moldboard of the turf and stubble plow has a long, easy turn, especially adapted for general purpose plowing.

Each plow is furnished with a broad adjustable clevis, so that plow can be set to the required depth and used with any number of horses. Any style coulters, wheel or jointer can be used, but are furnished only at extra price. Made in right hand only, either wood or steel beam, and either stubble shape or turf and stubble shape. Guaranteed to be made of first class materials and in a workmanlike manner; well painted and nicely finished, and perfectly fitted for the work they are intended to do.

FURNISHED WITH A BROAD ADJUSTABLE CLEVIS,

SHIPPED DIRECT FROM FACTORY IN NORTHERN ILLINOIS.

STUBBLE SHAPE PLOWS.

WOOD BEAM.

No. 73R69	Size, 12-inch.	Weight, 93 pounds.	Price.....	\$ 8.50
No. 73R70	Size, 14-inch.	Weight, 98 pounds.	Price.....	9.75
No. 73R71	Size, 16-inch.	Weight, 105 pounds.	Price.....	11.10

STEEL BEAM.

No. 73R73	Size, 12-inch.	Weight, 95 pounds.	Price.....	\$ 8.55
No. 73R74	Size, 14-inch.	Weight, 100 pounds.	Price.....	9.80
No. 73R75	Size, 16-inch.	Weight, 108 pounds.	Price.....	11.15

Extra Steel Shares for Above Plows.

No. 32R77	Size, 12-inch.	Weight, 11 pounds.	Price.....	\$ 1.90
No. 32R78	Size, 14-inch.	Weight, 13 pounds.	Price.....	2.25
No. 32R79	Size, 16-inch.	Weight, 15 pounds.	Price.....	2.55

TURF AND STUBBLE SHAPE OR GENERAL PURPOSE PLOWS.

WOOD BEAM.

No. 73R85	Size, 12-inch.	Weight, 97 pounds.	Price.....	\$ 8.95
No. 73R86	Size, 14-inch.	Weight, 102 pounds.	Price.....	10.25
No. 73R87	Size, 16-inch.	Weight, 109 pounds.	Price.....	11.45

STEEL BEAM.

No. 73R89	Size, 12-inch.	Weight, 99 pounds.	Price.....	\$ 9.00
No. 73R90	Size, 14-inch.	Weight, 104 pounds.	Price.....	10.30
No. 73R91	Size, 16-inch.	Weight, 111 pounds.	Price.....	11.50

Extra Steel Shares for Above Plows.

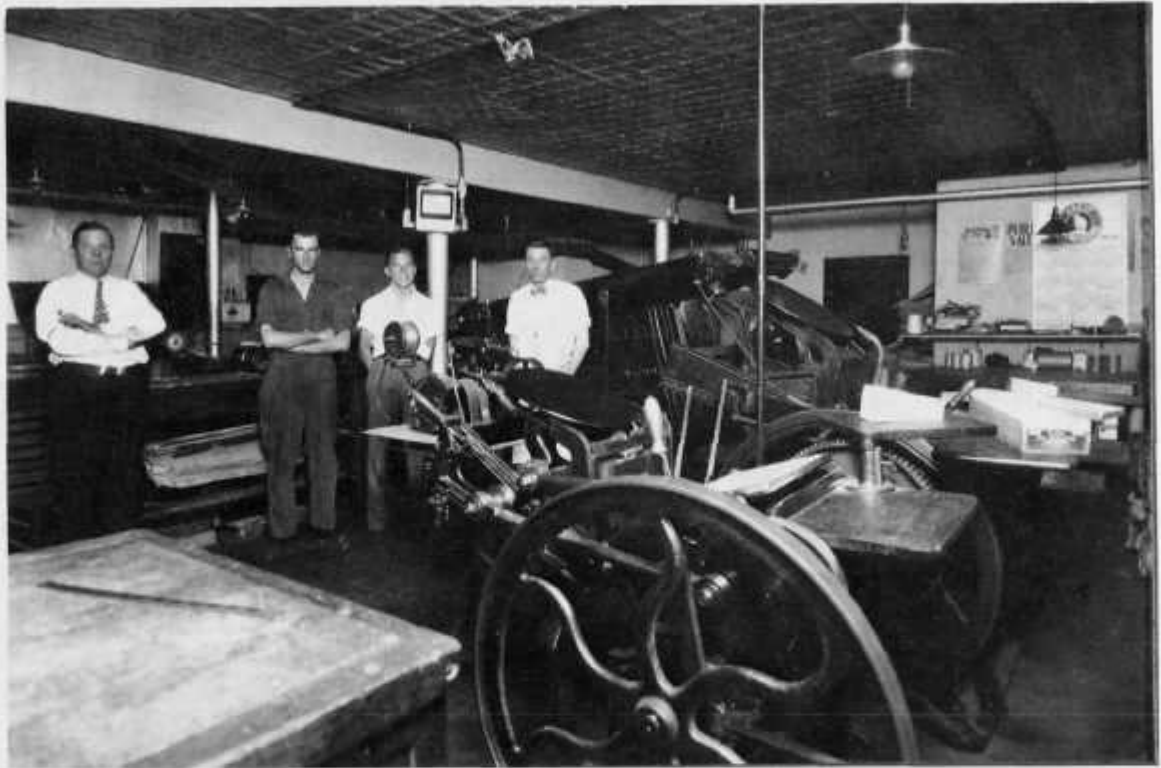
No. 32R93	Size, 12-inch.	Weight, 14 pounds.	Price.....	\$1.95
No. 32R94	Size, 14-inch.	Weight, 16 pounds.	Price.....	2.30
No. 32R95	Size, 16-inch.	Weight, 18 pounds.	Price.....	2.60

EXTRAS FOR STUBBLE, AND TURF AND STUBBLE PLOWS.

No. 32R125	Fin Cutter.	Weight, 4 pounds.	Price.....	\$0.65
No. 32R126	Reversible Coulters, for wood beam.	Weight, 6½ pounds.	Price.....	.81
No. 32R127	Reversible Coulters, for steel beam.	Weight, 6½ pounds.	Price.....	1.01
No. 32R128	Rolling Coulters, for wood beam.	Weight, 15 pounds.	Price.....	1.63
No. 32R129	Rolling Coulters, for steel beam.	Weight, 15 pounds.	Price.....	\$1.64
No. 32R132	Gauge Wheel, for wood beam.	Weight, 13 pounds.	Price.....	.67
No. 32R133	Gauge Wheel, for steel beam.	Weight, 13 pounds.	Price.....	.69

NOTE—You must specify for which plow extras are wanted.

New Rockford Transcript



The Transcript office was, for 35 years, located "under the feet of the capitalists" according to a rival editor, Pete Schley) in the former First State Bank building. This "back shop" scene includes, left to right, Publisher A. C. (Fred) Olsen; Donald Moffit, linotype operator; Fritz Olsen, a New Rockford High School student and son of the publisher; and Mr. Pryor, printer. The photograph is thought to have been taken between 1929 and 1931. The Transcript moved into its present location at the corner of Eighth Street South and Central Avenue about 1947 or 1948.

—Contributed by Harve Olsen

By HARVE E. OLSEN
Former Publisher

The only business in New Rockford—and for that matter in Eddy County—to survive 100 years of progress and still bearing its original name—The New Rockford Transcript.

The weekly newspaper was founded before the City of New Rockford was platted.

Your newspaper has published continuously for more than 5,200 consecutive weeks without a miss.

The Transcript has been published and edited by only six newspapermen since the first issue hit the streets of New Rockford on September 22, 1883.

J. W. Hays had the first edition printed in Jamestown, brought as far as Carington by train and the final 16 miles by horse and buggy.

Succeeding Mr. Hays as publisher in 1896 was Capt. W. G. Dunn, a veteran of the Civil War who was associated with Hugh Peoples in the mercantile business.

Mr. Dunn kept the paper for two



The Transcript "Force" was pictured during the winter of 1899 and shows A. C. (Fred) Olsen and George Angliss, standing left and right, respectively. Olsen was editor and Angliss, the janitor. In front, left to right, are C. J. Stickney, left; Alec Austin, "printer's devil," and C. J. Maddux, publisher-attorney. (Alec Austin may be still living at Rugby where he has literally become a legend. He is a brother to Lloyd M. Austin, now deceased, a beloved, life-long resident of the New Rockford community).

—Contributed by Harve Olsen

years, selling to Attorney Charles J. Maddux who hired A. C. (Fred) Olsen as his managing editor in 1898. Olsen had been a printer's devil at The Transcript since 1888 and purchased The Transcript in 1903.

Two of Olsen's sons, Frederick (now deceased) and Harve, were brought up in the print shop. Harve stayed with his father, becoming a full-time paid employee January 1, 1934, and became managing editor in 1954 and publisher in 1958.

After his father's death in 1958, Harve and his mother sold their interest in The Transcript to Edward and Howard Doherty of Kildeer and Ed became publisher January 1, 1961.

At the time he accepted appointment as an aide to North Dakota Senator Mark Andrews in 1980, Mr. Doherty hired Kent Cable as The Transcript's managing editor.

When the North Dakota State Capitol building became so dilapidated in Bismarck in 1916, Eddy County politicians, wholeheartedly supported by constituents throughout the state, began a move to relocate the state capitol in New Rockford.

Two things happened.

Editor Fred Olsen quickly established The Daily Capital.

The New Rockford Publishing Co. established a second daily newspaper and named it The State Center.

New Rockford was the only city of its size in the Upper Midwest to have two daily newspapers.

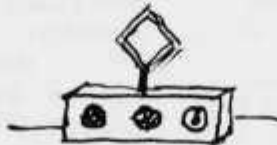
When the capitol removal project was defeated, Olsen went back to publishing the weekly Transcript in September 1916. The State Center continued publication for two or three years, finally succumbing to the fact that New Rockford could not support a daily newspaper let alone a daily and a weekly.

Some years later, the Nonpartisan League established a second weekly newspaper in New Rockford, called it The Farmers Provost and hired Peter Schley of Aneta to be its editor.

The Provost continued publication for a number of years through the Great Depression and finally closed its doors for the last time in the late 1930's, leaving The Transcript the only newspaper in Eddy County — the Sheyenne Star had also ceased publication — and the only 100-year-old business still doing business in Eddy County.



Editor-Publisher A. C. (Fred) Olsen, right, and an unidentified friend seated at the editor's desk in The Transcript, then located in the Nu Cafe building. Photo was taken about 1898. — Contributed by Harvey Olsen



★ ★ ★

The Provost of March 14, 1902 reported, in the "Local Round-up" column, that "George Ackerman holds the record for most points in any one game of ten pins, 204."

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

The March 7, 1902 issue of The Provost carried a story about a change in mail service to New Rockford. It reported that the overland stage, carrying mail, formerly arrived about 4:00 o'clock p. m. A passenger train would now carry the mail, arriving at noon.

★ ★ ★



Schools, Churches



First School in New Rockford at Elsie Kerr's home.

—Photo contributed by Alice Rindt

Public School

By ALICE RINDT and BARBARA FAHRER

An important chapter in the history of New Rockford is its progress in Education. New Rockford has contributed a great deal to the success of its citizens through an educational system which has ranked high in the state and nation for many years.

The first school house was erected in New Rockford in 1884. By a majority vote the school township was named Rockford. E. E. Hendrickson was elected director; Alben Swain, clerk; and John Prader, secretary. Miss May Crist was selected as the first teacher for the three month term, beginning June first. This building will be remembered as the former home of Elsie Kerr. In the first recorded school session in 1885, 36 pupils were enrolled. The teacher's salary

was \$33.33 a month. In 1885-1886, Lydia Haley and Vannie Hall taught a 28 week term with 34 of the 42 eligible school age children. Their salaries were \$35 a month. School officers in 1886 were Horace Mann Clark, director; H. Schmid, clerk; and J. M. Patch, treasurer. Value of the school property was \$1,260. At that time it cost \$1.66 per month to educate a child.

The first county superintendent was S. N. Putnam who took office January 1, 1887. His salary was \$100 per year. As school enrollment continued to increase, there was a need for a larger school. In 1899 a brick school was built a block south of the present Central School. The first New Rockford board of education was established that year with M. B. Hersey as president; J. H. Hall as treasurer; and P. J. Braman as



*LEFT—New Rockford
Public School, built in
1899.*

*—Photo contributed
by Alice Rindt*

*BELOW—New Rockford
Public School after an ad-
dition was made in 1911.*

*—Photo contributed
by Alice Rindt*





Phillips Academy, New Rockford, N. D.

—Photo contributed by Alice Rindl

clerk. In 1907 the first graduates of a three year high school course offered were Jennie Hersey, Merrile Pike, and Lawrence Fisher. The first four year graduates of high school in 1910 were Dr. Roger Mattson, brother of Edgar Mattson and Menga Haas. In 1911 eight more rooms were added to the brick school as enrollment increased. H. H. Maxwell was superintendent at this time. The school served the community well for 56 years, from 1899-1955.

A bid of \$17,300 for the construction of the Central high school gymnasium was awarded to Alfred Huhnke. It served the community in many capacities from 1929-1967.

The Phillips Academy, owned by Congregational Church, was a preparatory boarding school which offered two years of high school. It opened in 1904 and closed in 1912. June 23, 1920 the First State Bank of New Rockford bought the academy and then sold it to the New Rockford School District

on December 20, 1920 for \$19,100 with 12 acres of land. In the fall of 1921 grades first through eighth were taught there, using four of the rooms. The remaining rooms were made into apartments where teachers and the janitor lived. This was known as Park School. H. H. Maxwell was superintendent from 1920-1922. Park School closed in 1955. The students now attended the new Central School.

A 1908 catalog for Phillips Academy contained the following names in the class of that year:

Harry Dunham, Fred L. Anderson, Maggie L. Vanschoiack, Mildred Keime, Pearl I. Goss, Marie Roush, Charles E. Carlson, Elsie Tarbell, and Rolla Hill.

In the 1940's serious thought was given to the school housing program in New Rockford as enrollment increased. In 1947 the New Rockford School district patrons approved a 10 mill tax levy to be used



Phillips Academy basketball team of 1908. Back row left to right: Elsie Tarbell, Pearl Goss, Lena Breck, Amy Crane. Middle row: Marie Rousch. Front row left to right: Mildred Keim, Tina Burton.

—Photo contributed by Eddy County Museum and Historical Society of New Rockford, N. D.

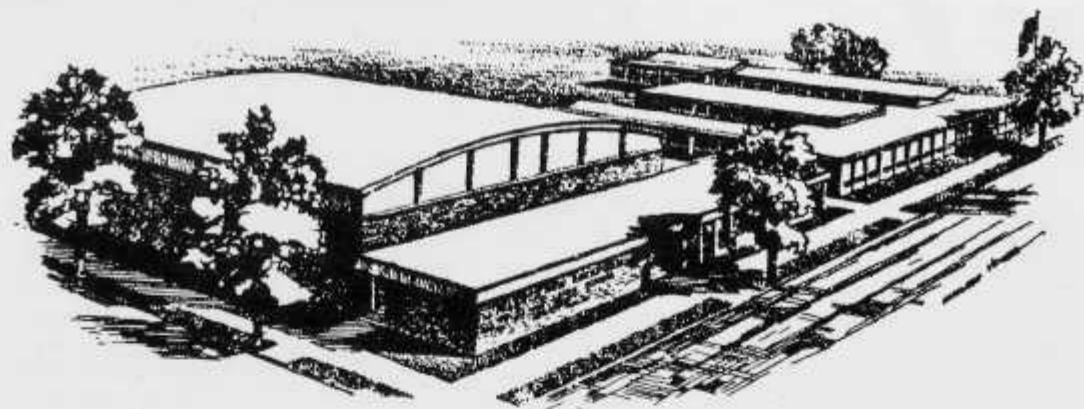
toward a building fund. In 1953 the North Dakota legislature established a state school construction fund from which school districts could borrow to construct buildings. New Rockford Special School District was one of the first organized school districts in North Dakota to have its application for building fund monies approved by the state. A total of \$140,000 was involved in the loan. The taxable valuation of property within the school district permitted the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$109,600. With \$249,000 plus the accumulation of funds in the district building fund account, "A Dream Came True" for New Rockford.

In 1955 a new school was built. The school was designed for a maximum enrollment of over 500 students. The cost was approximately \$325,000 with no equipment. Irving Iverson was superintendent for 1949-1955. The board members who

supervised and helped plan the construction of the new school were George Dunham, Keith Anderson, Carl Kinneberg, Edgar Mattson, Neil Nielsen, David Langenes and Val Rieder.

A steadily increasing enrollment in the New Rockford grades resulted in a need of a new grade school building. In 1962 there were 331 enrolled in the first six grades. That year a \$181,000 bond issue was approved and an elementary school was constructed where the Park School had stood. It had facilities for six grades in addition to a furnace room, physical education room, multi-purpose room and a speech room. Also included in the bond issue were funds for two additional high school class rooms built on to Central School.

Reorganization and annexation was discussed by superintendent Joe E.



New Rockford Public School



Members of this first grade class at Park School were not definitely identified. The following persons are thought to be among those pictured. Names are not necessarily in order of appearance in the picture. Thought to be included in this photo are: Don Rich, Earl Willey, Casper Halligan, Margaret Rinker, Paul Rowe, Olive Pickett, Bill Bass, Thelma Meade, Johnny French, Irvin Iverson, "Corky" Cornelius, Coral McKenzie, Carol McKenzie, Bud (Harold) Haas, Charlie Fuller, Alice Haas, Clifford Jeske, Helen Larkin, Jack Curfman, Lloyd Johnson, Woodrow Wilson. These names were given with the help of Princess Egbert and Don Rich.

—Photo contributed by Isabel Lindsay



Westside School

Rindt and the New Rockford school board as early as 1957. An educational plan to meet the needs of the school was submitted to the patrons of the district in February 1959. The plan was approved by the State Board of Public School Education, June 2, 1962. This involved annexing territories in Eddy, Wells and Foster Counties. Several country schools closed so again enrollment increased as the country students were bused to New Rockford schools. Because of the large enrollment, grade classes were held in the basement of the gym, Masonic Temple and the Methodist Church. In 1965 the total enrollment was over 700 students, grades one through eight enrolled 512 and nine through twelve enrolled 226.

School board members during the time of reorganization were: George Dunham, Charlie Bugbee, Robert Weber, Dorwin Aas, Richard Olson, Marvin Tollefson, Harold Hagen, Neil B. Nielsen, Ferd Sundberg.

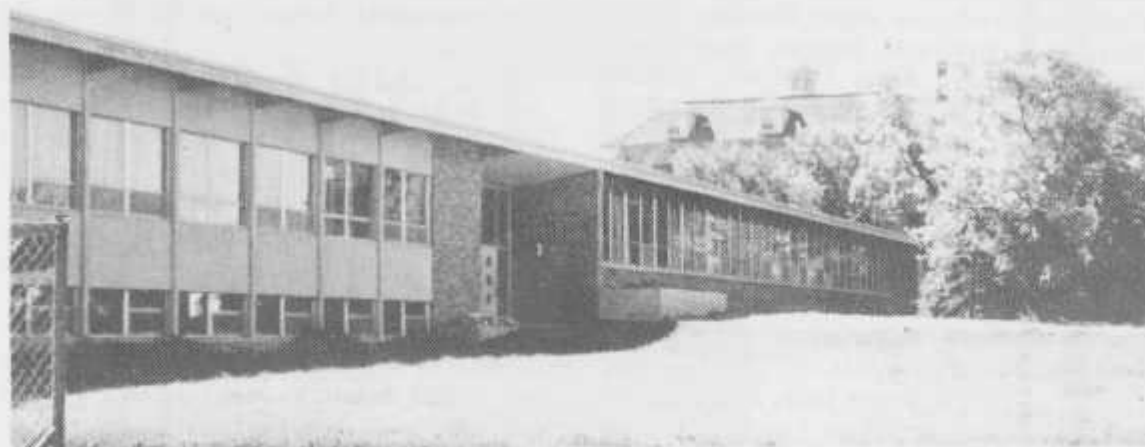
In 1966 another school bond election was held, carrying with an 82.64% margin, the highest ever approved in North

Dakota. Funds of \$530,000 from the bond issue, were used to build five additional class rooms and a physical education building to Central School. Two class rooms were also added to the north side of the West Side school. The schools were now large enough to accommodate the 738 students enrolled. The high school was an accredited member of the North Central Association. Joe Rindt was superintendent from 1955-1970.

Besides a variety of extra-curricular programs the New Rockford school has excelled in band, choir and sports for many years. From 1933-1943 the band held the title of North Dakota Governors Band.

By 1982 enrollment in the schools decreased to 408 students. Because of the small enrollment the West Side School was closed and the six grades attend Central School. The Fourth Corporation bought the school for \$290,000. It will be used as a Day Activity Center for developmentally disabled people and office space for Eddy County Social Services. Mr. Dean Vorland is the present superintendent at Central School.

St. James



St. James School

By MRS. MARIAN ROMANOSKI

After 69 years, St. James School continues to educate young people of the New Rockford area.

In 1913, the Presentation Sisters of Fargo sent a delegation of nuns to work with Father John Pare and St. John's Catholic Church in the establishment of a Catholic Academy in New Rockford.

The construction firm of Johns and Carson began the four-story building in the fall of that year at an estimated cost of \$35,000, on the east end of Lamborn Avenue, which is now First Avenue North. The school, named for the Most Rev. James O'Reilly, Bishop of Fargo from 1910-34, was built of pressed brick and was modern in every respect with steam heat, water and sewage. The Academy housed five large well lighted, well ventilated classrooms, four music rooms, an art studio, dining room, chapel and dormitories.

Eighty students, including twenty-

one boarders were pre-registered for the first school term beginning Wednesday, January 7, 1914 and by spring one hundred fifteen children had taken advantage of the educational opportunities offered by dedicated sisters. The course of study included eight grades, and one year of high school. In 1914-15 the second year of high school was added.

Curriculum in the early days of St. James Academy included elementary, high school and teacher's courses, as prescribed by the State Board of Education, with specific attention given to music and art. Students were required to pass state exams in all courses to advance their education.

According to records the original team of instructors included Sister M. Joseph, Principal from 1914-1917, Sisters M. Clare, Veronica, Bonaventure, Stanislaus, Camillus and Evangelist.

March 17, 1914 was the holiday on which the new St. James Academy students first showed their talents in a St.

Patrick's Day program termed by The Transcript as a "real Irish feast."

Commencement exercises of St. James Academy were first held in June 1914 when six students received eighth grade diplomas. Graduates were: Florence Walsh (Mrs. Matt McGrath), Matilda Hartl (Mrs. Jake Steinbach), Anna Goodrich, Amelia Allmaras, Agnes Lorig (Mrs. Jim Sullivan), and Clothilda Weimals (became a nun).

Throughout the following years the boarder and day pupil enrollment increased and the enrollment in the ten grades was as much as could be accommodated. With the passing of the years the eleventh and twelfth grades were added as teachers and finances became available.

A single young lady, Jean Dykes, had the honor of being the first graduate of St. James High School in 1940. The following years saw an increase in the size of graduating classes to a maximum of 26 seniors in 1965.

During the years, 434 young people graduated from St. James High School, having had the advantage of participating in a close knit family of energy, enthusiasm, and love shared with one another. It was a time when the school yearbook, *Memories*, was established by the class of 1945; when Dave Simon and Jim Donnelly built the Grotto on the school grounds in 1944; when the St. James News and The Ace received state-wide awards in journalism; when football went from 6-man to 11-man to 9-man and the Aces captured the CNDC football champion-

ship seven times in ten years; when the basketball and track teams showed their true colors in good sportmanship; when the school stopped taking boarders and was no longer an academy; and when everyone in the community turned out for the annual operetta.

In 1954 a separate building was built to house the high school students. The general contract for that facility was let to T. F. Powers Construction Co., Fargo, at a cost of \$145,540.00.

The original building was razed in 1974-75 to make way for the new St. John's Catholic Church complex.

St. James High School was accredited and flourished until 1971 when it was closed due to financial constraints and lack of nuns to help fill the teaching roster. The grade school students were moved into the new building, which they still occupy with 106 students enrolled. The St. James School Board has been a leader in education since early in this community's development. A preschool and kindergarten have been included in the curriculum while the older students participate in some of the athletic and band activities at New Rockford Central School. This spirit of cooperation between the two facilities is a healthy indication of the good things that can happen when a community works together.

St. James School was developed with the intention of giving young people a good, Christian basis on which to build their lives for years to come—who knows, possibly for another 100 years.

School Paper, 1901

The next 16 pages are a complete reproduction of the school newspaper, The High School Clipper, published in December, 1901. The Clipper was loaned to the Centennial History Committee by Katharine Nokleby Butterfield to be reproduced here as part of the official history being published in connection with New Rockford's Centennial celebration.


Hotel Brown



GEO. A. BROWN, Proprietor.

Traveling Men's Headquarters

Everything Strictly First-Class

Good Sample Room
in Connection 

New Rockford, - - North Dakota.

PETER PRADER.

H. L. LITCHER.

The place to go to get good
honest bargains is

PRADER & LITCHER,

—DEALERS IN—

General Merchandise and Farm Machinery

We have a complete line of Holi-
day Goods—Call and see us. . . .

Opposite Postoffice,

New Rockford, N. D.

We buy the best!

You get the best!

Our line of Meats is most whole-
some and palatable. They nour-
ish the hungry, tempt the epicure
and give universal satisfaction.
We take pleasure in selecting the
best and you take pleasure in
eating the best.

Our Home-made Sausages of

All Kinds Take the Lead.

GEO. F. FAHRER & CO.,

East Side Meat Market.

New Rockford, N. D.

D. Y. STANTON,

A new and up-to-date

TONSORIAL PARLOR

Elite workmen employed.
Best shop in the State.

Situated in Basement
of Madock Building.

New Rockford, N. D.

Newest Effects.

Some men are hard to fit—others not so hard.
We fit them all. We put quality and character
into suits we make. We are anxious that all our
suits shall represent the best of the tailor's art.
We have a complete line and are now ready for
winter clothes—are you?

MILLER, the Tailor.

I Make and Repair

Boots and Shoes

Old Location,

J. MENZ.

The High School Clipper

Vol. 1.

NEW ROCKFORD, N. DAK., DECEMBER 1901.

No. 1.

If you are looking for

Xmas Presents,

SEE

Howard's Stock.

J. L. KINNAIRD,
 **Undertaker and
Funeral Director.**

Office No. 9 Chicago Street.

*Night calls answered from City
Residence, No. 1 Chicago Street.*

New Rockford, - - - North Dakota.

J. Wiemals - Bakery.

CANDIES AND CIGARS.

Fruits in Season.

New Rockford, N. D.

ROBERT U. AUSTIN,
Practical Wood Repairer,
Painting a Specialty.

Mrs. P. W. Hammer
Meals at all Hours. **Restaurant**

Our Town.

The town of New Rockford was platted Oct. 2, 1883. Chauncey P. Smith and Hon. Chas. E. Gregory were the original owners of the land on which New Rockford is now located. This same fall of 1883 the Devils Lake branch of the N. P. was extended to the north side of the James river at which place entertainment for travelers was supplied by our townsman, John R. Winslow and his wife. In 1884 Hon. James M. Patch built and operated the first hotel on what is now New Rockford townsite. We now have three good hotels besides several restaurants and all doing well.

To Hon. H. Peoples belongs the distinction of starting the first general store. Mr. Peoples is still in the mercantile business having increased his operations till he is now the largest real estate owner and does a larger general business than any one man between Jamestown and Leeds. We have four general stores, two hardware and two drug stores, two implement houses, two banks, two butcher shops and other business enterprises too numerous to mention. C. J. Maddux the oldest New Rockford newspaper man has the finest business house in town. We have always had our share of schools and churches. At present we have four church edifices and rumors of more to follow. Our court house is a credit to Eddy County being one of the best in the state.

Our professional representation consists of two doctors and four attorneys at law.

The burning questions of the hour are ably discussed by the *TRANSCRIPT* and *PROVOST*, two papers which might reflect credit on a much larger town than ours.

Six large elevators buy the grain from the surrounding country and three lumber yards supply the building material for this locality.

Our population is about 850.

Much might be written of the prospects and advantages of New Rockford but space forbids.

S. N. PUTNAM.

R. R. WOODWARD,

—DEALER IN—

General Merchandise

I have a complete line of the new Idea 100 Patterns,
Also a full and complete line of

Xmas Goods

Also an up-to-date line of Millinery Goods
in connection. ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪

R. R. Woodward,

**New Rockford,
N. Dak.**



2659—LADIES' RAGLAN,
Semi-fitted back, notched
collar and bell sleeve,
Sizes, 32, 36, 40.

A Good Thing

**Advertising that pays
the Advortiser**

We give good bargains in trade pulling advertisements—regular bargain counter bargains. You might as well be a sharer by placing your ad in *The Eddy County Provost*—the largest and best paper in Eddy County—the one with the largest circulation. Bring us your job work—good material, good work, reasonable prices.

Eddy County Provost,

C. J. Stickney, Editor.
P. M. Mattson, Manager.

New Rockford, North Dakota.

OUR FACULTY.

E. R. THOMAS, B. SC.,
PRINCIPAL OF SCHOOLS.

Was born in Redfield, Dallas County, Iowa, Feb. 10, 1873. He received his early education in the city schools of that place and graduated from the High School with honors. Soon after graduation he entered upon his college career but at the end of the first year he was obliged to change his plans somewhat. He entered into partnership with his father for the purpose of handling meats, the firm being known as Thomas & Son. He was then the youngest business man in the town where the firm transacted business. After three years of successful business experience he again took his college work and finished the four-year Scientific Course in three and one-half years at the Iowa State College. His first work in the school room was done in '93 in a district school. With the exception of two years, his entire time since then has been spent in educational work. On several occasions he has won oratorical honors and points with pride, and justly too, to the medals and diplomas he has received. During the excepted two years his attention was turned toward journalistic fields in Des Moines, Iowa, where by faithful service he reached the first assistant city

editorship of a paper having a circulation of 35,000. His life has been pre-eminently a life of activity. Under his able direction the growth of our school has been truly wonderful. Nature has endowed him with those qualities which best fit him for his position. To the teachers of Iowa he is well and widely known and through his teaching hundreds of them have gained inspiration for their work. He is ever on the alert and ever willing to do his part in advancing the standard of knowledge of truth.

He was married on June 12, 1901, to Miss Anna Porter who was his playmate in youth.

MISS ALICE MAUDE ALEXANDER

Was born Aug. 1, 1881, at Minto, N. D. Her early days were spent at Minto where she received a part of her education. She completed her education at Grand Forks in 1901 and soon commenced teaching. She is now employed in the Intermediate Department in the New Rockford Schools and is doing excellent work although she assumed charge late in November of this year.

MISS PHOEBE DIXON

Was born Sept. 17, 1875, near Ogden, Iowa. She lived at this place with grandparents until she entered the High School. At the age of seventeen, graduated and the same year began teaching. In the following year entered the Classical Course of Western College. After attending about two years took up the work of teaching. Attending Iowa State Normal during the summer terms. She is at present employed in the capacity of Assistant Principal of the New Rockford Schools. Students who turn to her for advice are never disappointed; for with a woman's keen intuition, she sees quickly what is needed and proves a valuable counsellor.

MISS FRANCES VIOLETTE THOMSON

Was born at Painesville, Ohio, Dec. 29, 1877. Leaving her native state with parents, at the age of three, moved to Grand Forks, N. D., but soon returned. She entered the Ohio public schools and in the following year, took up the Painesville Grammar Course, then the Painesville High School. In 1901 she completed her education in the Valley City State Normal. She is at present employed in the First Primary Department in the New Rockford Schools. Thorough preparation, combined with natural talent, has made her in every way an efficient and capable instructor.

MISS HELEN SCHMID

Was born May 24, 1858, at Fountain City, Wis., and at the usual age, commenced her education in the public schools of that city. At the age of seven, moved to Minneapolis, then to St. Paul, and in 1885

to New Rockford, N. D., where she finished her education. Began teaching at the age of seventeen in the Plainview District. She is decidedly domestic and has been her father's housekeeper ever since the death of her mother—like a true and noble daughter and sister, keeping one of the most perfect homes and filling dutifully and lovingly the place of her mother, besides discharging the duties of a housekeeper she has at the same time held a position in the public schools as Second Primary teacher and at all times does her work with efficiency and dispatch.

OUR SCHOOLS.

HIGH SCHOOL.

HISTORY OF SCHOOLS.

Our schools have grown rapidly indeed in the last few years. Less than ten years ago the school house was a two-room, one-story frame building, and the pupils enrolled numbered few more than fifty at any time. During the mid-winter months two teachers were employed, but in the fall and as soon as spring opened only one teacher was required. About four years ago, on account of the increase of pupils, another room was added. In the fall of 1899 a three-story brick building was erected, and pupils and teachers moved in about Christmas time.

At that time high school studies had been taken up by the more advanced pupils, but no regular school course had been adopted.

It was last year that the school board adopted the course which is being followed at present. And it is by the persistent efforts of that estimable body of men together with those of our esteemed principal, Prof. E. R. Thomas, that our schools rank among the best in the state. We have a commodious, well located, three-storied, brick structure, heated by steam. On the third floor is found a large assembly room, High School class room, library, recitation room, and principal's office.

The space on the second floor is devoted to class rooms.

On the first floor is a recitation room, first primary department, gymnasium and furnace room. At present this commodious structure is filled with more than 200 of the brightest boys and girls to be found in the state, the grades are doing fine work. Next year we will have a larger high school attendance as there are not a few eighth grade pupils who will become freshmen. We will also, in all probability, have a senior class, composed of those who are juniors this year. Taken all in all there is a prospect of a very bright future for our New Rockford schools.

EDITH ANGELLIS,

Junior, H. S.

Don't Read This! —



But if you want to read right, and write right, get a Fountain Pen that writes all right. We have them, and one would make a very fine Christmas present for your friend. We have the finest assortment in town. Our other stock is also complete, consisting of Drugs, Patents, Combs and Brushes, School Books and Stationery, Toilet Articles, Cigars and Druggists' Sundries.

Central Drug Store,

A. C. BUCK, Proprietor. New Rockford, N. D.

C. J. MADDUX,

Law, Loans, Insurance and Collections.

All Classes of Land Business
Carefully Looked After

Collections and Commercial
Law a Specialty.

GRAMMAR.

PARODY.

The sun shines bright o'er my old Dakota home,
 'Tis summer and we are making hay;
 The people all work by the glimmer of the moon,
 And the children make music when they play.
 The little boys roll in the gravel near the door,
 They are happy little children today.
 By'mby cold winds will come rushing through the
 door.
 Then there'll be a fuel bill to pay.
 They hunt no more for deer upon the plain,
 Nor the coyotes they chase from the door.
 The Indian chief goes a stalking down the lane,
 Towards Ft. Totten, his home for-ever-more.
 The year goes by with swiftness of a dart,
 With darkness where it ought to be light.
 The hour has come when the men have to part,
 Then my old Dakota home good night.
 The moon shines bright upon Dakota ice,
 'Tis winter, we children are gay.
 The people are happy and how they shout and sing,
 Hear the bells! as they jingle from the sleigh.
 The skates they ring with such a merry cling,
 Oh! it makes the boys feel right.
 Wubly Jack Frost comes a biting at our ears,
 Then we must bid Dakota ice good night.

Yours Truly,

CLARENCE KENNEDY,
 Seventh Grade.

INTERMEDIATE
EDUCATION.

Education is the art of learning. It is the main spring of our great nation. Without it we would be plunged into nearly as low a state as the barbarians of Africa. Education is not all received in school. It is also derived from the reading of good books which cause the mind to think, thereby giving the brain more power to grasp and hold that which is learned. One man says, "The end of knowledge is the reading of good books." Many boys do not come to school to learn, but to play and not get an education. What is life without an education?

URBAN A. WILTSIE,

Intermediate Department,
 Sixth Grade.

14 years old.

SECOND PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

IDEAS ABOUT SANTA.

Santa Claus brings pretty presents to girls and boys. Santa Claus brought to me last Christmas, a pair of overboots, a box of dominoes, and some candy and nuts. Santa Claus gets through the stove pipe with his toys, and goes to fill the stockings.

EMILIE ACKERMAN.

Santa Claus is a big man, he has long whiskers and white hair. I don't see how he could get down the chimney with his load and get out of the stove door because it would be so hot. I think Santa Claus is a nice man, don't you?

EDNA STANTON.

FIRST PRIMARY.

KINDERGARTEN WORK IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS.
 FRANCES V. THOMSON.

During the last few years of progress and speculation, nothing, perhaps, has undergone a greater change than education. From the old system which says "Thou shalt, and thou must because I say so" we have entered upon a system of investigation and understanding. Nowhere is the new education more clearly defined than in the first steps of child life. Here we come in touch with the little lives that we, as teachers, are to lead up to "a purer air and a broader view" or leave groping blindly in the shadows of intellectual night. Too often is the child mind treated as though it were capable of understanding nothing but the rudiments of the "three r's", while the little mind is fairly alive with interrogation points.

Here kindergarten work steps in and translates in the language of childhood many of the old world's sterner lessons. The midget with her cubes and spheres learns intuitively the lessons of form and size. The little sticks of various lengths not only reproduce wonderful picture stories but soon aid in determining the number of inches in every small object in sight. The pencil and brush teach the hand to assist the brain in expressing its thoughts. Perhaps most of all do paper folding, cutting, weaving and clay modeling train the hand and brain to work in unison. The little boy whose clumsy fingers are little used to articles dainty or fragile will oftentimes produce the neatest work, and learn a lesson of cleanliness and care worth more to him than we know. The exactness and method of the measuring, matching of color and material, and the uniformity of the completed object are a boon to the careless and feeble minded. Of unbounded value are the lessons of thoughtfulness, kindness and politeness that may be brought out by this work. True these productions are not all perfect, some are not even good, but the motto of the primary teacher must ever be:

"The things a child can make
 May crude and worthless be,
 It is the impulse to create,
 Should gladden thee."

The man who wants to marry happily should pick out a good mother and marry one of her daughters: anyone will do.

The High School Clipper

NEW ROCKFORD, NORTH DAKOTA.

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Editorial.

VERTICAL WRITING CONDEMNED.

Being called upon on several different occasions to express my opinion regarding the vertical system of penmanship, I will, at this time, present a few facts as I see them. In doing so I am not attempting to be sensational for the cause of practical writing is far too important to admit of such.

Readers, no matter what your personal prejudices or your personal preferences may be, I appeal to you to study with me for a few moments, this simple and yet practical subject of writing from a purely practical standpoint. In our view of this subject let us not be sentimental nor aesthetic but rather receive the direct rays from the broad glare of business activity.

Progressive and earnest public school teachers are awakening, by degrees, to a full realization of the fact that something is radically wrong with the generally accepted plan of penmanship instruction in the public schools of today. You say that this statement is radical, extreme and even *iconoclastic* in its trend. I am well aware of it but gradually the white light of truth is appearing, and at once from out the shadows of misconception and misrepresentation we see something emerging which is tangible, something to which we have clung in times past and may yet cling as a chirographic anchor. Any system of writing to fully meet the demands of American commercial activity, must of necessity embody three elements, viz.: First, legibility; second, speed; and third, endurance. Father Spencer, that grand man to whose memory we all pay a high tribute, and whose goose quill penmanship was the very embodiment of freedom and grace, welded these three together and gave to America the chirographic anchor which is an American system of penmanship, free, graceful and characteristic. He never wrote a line

that resembled the so-called "up-to-date" vertical writing.

Through the use of mechanical contrivances in drawing and in engraving, the original Spencerian system has been so changed that we see few, if any, of its former landmarks. In its stead we have slow, cramped and crippled writing which, to my mind, is far worse than no writing at all for the bad effects of it are everlasting upon the writer. I ask the question, can the vertical system be used with the full, free arm movement, which brings about smooth lines and is the mark of perfect ease? You are obliged to answer "No." I have yet to see the first class or pupil writing by the vertical system without a constrained, unnatural action of the hand and without holding the body in a cramped position.

The acceptance of the vertical fallacy a few years ago was thought to be a great step in the right direction. Had this been true and the system been productive of good results, all would have been smooth sailing on the chirographic seas. That system has not made good business penman of the masses, in fact it has made no good business writers; they have not stood the test of speed and endurance and not only that but they have not met the demands of the business world.

In all modes of expression there should be no restriction, cramping of nerves, nor over-tension of muscle. In acquiring skill in any mode of expression, there should be no crippling or distortion of the physical agents. Whether writing vertically or obliquely—whatever stiffens the fingers causes an undue tension of muscle, restricts the outgoing nervous energy, that must be utterly wrong, no matter what the external product may be. The hand is one of the most important agents of sense-perception, as well as of expression. Over-tension of muscle produces unnatural habits and must react for evil upon the entire sensorium; it means the crippling of brain power.

The vertical writing comes to us on the same old horse as did the oblique, but astride a new saddle.

To write either vertically or obliquely with the fingers is, to my mind, utterly wrong. The entire body should be used in all modes of expression. The full arm is the immediate agent of writing, with perfect freedom of movement at the shoulder, the fore-arm resting lightly upon the desk, with plenty of room for the required movements. I have never seen any class or pupil writing by the vertical system which wrote without a constrained, unnatural action of the hand. I can readily understand that the vertical lines may be easily acquired by turning the bottom of the paper slightly to the left.

Rapid writing is the only kind that can be called educational. Writing should be at all times the expression of thought, the expression of images, which

move, through consciousness with considerable rapidity. The hand should keep pace with the movement of the thought; otherwise the writing is mere copying, copying from mere recollection, or copying from a book—one and the same thing, mentally.

If the system of vertical writing is worthy of support, I have failed to find the reason, but I am open to conviction, and am ready to take under fair and impartial consideration any arguments that may be offered in its favor.

E. R. THOMAS.

BEHAVIOR.

Behavior is a mirror in which everyone shows his image. The visible carriage or action of the individual as resulting from his organization and his will combined, we call manners. Good behavior is attained by keeping in good society and reading good books. Give a boy address and accomplishments and you give him mastery of palaces and fortunes where he goes. By having good behavior, a person is highly esteemed.

Manners make the fortune of the ambitious youths. Bad behavior comes from reading cheap novels and associating with bad company. Manners are very communicable; men catch them from each other. Therefore a person associating with another who knows nothing of behavior soon becomes like his companions—without manners. In school, the person who acts like a gentleman or a lady is the one who receives the highest grade, as the deportment raises it. Therefore all should try to behave at school if no place else. If a boy or girl has the proper training when young, it will follow through life but if they do not have the proper training, they will not meet with much success.

HATTIE DAVIDSON,
Soph., H. S.

CARNEGIE'S BEQUEST

President Washington was desirous of founding a national university, to be supported by the government, at the city of Washington. To this end he bequeathed a site which is still unimproved. Congress has never made an appropriation nor taken any interest in the university project. Private institutions supported by endowments have always opposed such a university, fearing the competition of an institution supported by the government.

Recently Mr. Carnegie offered \$10,000,000 to be used in founding a national university such as Washington planned. The university presidents have organized an association and are opposing the measure vigorously. They recommend an institution for original research work along lines not pursued by the endowed institutions. Which suggestion will doubtless be adopted?

OUR GYMNASIUM.

Our gymnasium which was established in 1900 is a credit to our school. It is fitted with swings, bars, ladders, rings and many other useful appliances for the amusement of the smaller boys and the physical development of the larger ones. After a hard study of an hour and a half for a boy or girl, a fifteen minutes turn in the gymnasium is good recreation. It is the custom to let the boys and girls intermingle in the gymnasium during the morning and noon intermissions; the boys alone during the morning recess, and the girls during the afternoon recess. It is open only during inclement weather. During the Christmas holidays some repairing will be done and several new appliances added, among which will probably be a revolving ladder, turning pole, and punching bag.

During the last few years physical education has been growing in interest till now but few schools in the state can be found that have not a gymnasium and a physical culture teacher. Physical culture should be taught the pupil from the day he enters school. In some schools the work is so crowded that physical culture has been thrown aside. This is foolishness. Better by far take a few moments from each study.

GEORGE H. DUNHAM,
Junior, H. S.

WHAT KILLED THE EAGLE?

Little did the proud eagle, soaring skyward, think that, while resting for a brief space on a crag, he had harbored an enemy who was to drag him to death. But so it was. As he flew higher and higher, he began to waver in his flight, and to become unsteady. First one wing and then the other, hung motionless, and the monarch of the air fell, helpless, to the ground. Some shepherds, who had watched his upward flight, astounded to the spot where he had fallen, and, searching for the cause of his death, found, thrust deep into his flesh, the fangs of a snake which had crawled from its shelter on the crag to the warmer shelter of the eagle's breast.

„So many a youth, full of life and promise, proud of his strength, and, like the eagle, soaring upward, is dragged to earth, maimed and broken from the effects of some secret sin, some vice which insidiously fastens its fangs upon him even in the hour he fancies himself most secure.

Wanted and Found Wanted—Time for George Dunham to get his Latin lesson.

Wanted—“A Key to Prof. Thomas' Geometrical Figures.”

Found—A Quadrilateral with three sides.

CLASS POEM.

The Freshman Class of '01 and '02,
At Rockford on the Jim,
Though wearied out with hardest toil
Are going through with vim.

Our trouble first was botany,
Some plants we must obtain,
We scurried out, regarding not
The weather, wind or rain.

Upon the icy, frozen earth,
We made some sharp attacks,
But broke so many butcher knives
We dug them with an axe.

Zoology brought trials too;
We had to dissect a frog
The janitor the day before
Caught sleeping on a log.

Another task awaited us,
And one by no means light;
To fill some empty vials up
From sugars, brown and white.

We boiled by day, we steeped by night,
And filled those vials, small,
Our syrups, sodas, acids now
Are ranged along the wall.

The next was architecture,
We had to draw a plan
Of all the school departments,
Which Prof. would have to scan.

Though now we have rough sailing
Still we're a jolly crew;
And we shall all be Sophomores
In nineteen hundred two.

RALPH BEERE.

Andrew Carnegie, it is reported, has agreed to endow a polytechnic institute in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, with \$55,000,000. The new institution will be devoted to the training and education of apprentices and students in all trades. It is quite probable that the city of Pittsburg will furnish the necessary ground. The plans provide for a college, a school, and day and night schools for apprentices.—Success.

"Personality," as it is called, is a thing apart; a light, that cannot be hidden. It is difficult to describe, being in its nature variable. Often it is composed of one part latent and two parts character, and he who has it may, in spite of other deficiencies, command success.—Success.

We can't help the past, but we can look out for the future.

POKE BONNETS.

A long time ago there was a little lady. She went tripping through her garden. It was nearly April and she went out to find some violets.

She wandered down in one corner where she found hundreds of violets in bloom together.

She thought they were so pretty that she stopped to look at them, as she said, "Oh! how pretty you look, you look SO pretty, that I do not wish to pick you." She stood looking at the violets. "Oh, you sweet poke bonnets. I see where we get our bonnets, we got our patterns from you. Yes, our bonnets are all alike."

CHARLES MADDOX.

Age 11. Third Grade.

New Rockford, N. D., Nov. 12, 1901.

Dear Miss Schmid, I think I will write you a letter. We draw many different things every day. Our music is pretty and our writing is good. Santa Claus has not come yet. We have lots of pets. O, I must tell you what I can do. I can skate and I can ride a horse. I can play with my dog, Grover. There are just eleven days until Christmas and we are glad. We are going to have a little operetta on Christmas eve and I think that is all I will say now. So long.

GEORGE WINSTLOW.

P. S.—I will add to this the program for our operetta for you may want to come to hear us.

OPERETTA.

Characters:

North Wind, in gray suit and cap; trumpet in hand
Edna Wiltsie
Winter, in white dress with silver wand.....
Hazel Kepner.
Santa Claus
Chas. Maddox.
Chorus—Baby Chorus in white night gowns and
night caps
Lilwina Wiemals, Veronica Wiemals, Helen Kepner,
Sallie Holland, Alberta Gardner.
Chorus—Six Little Girls to represent snowflakes.
Olive Bennett, Mamie Stanton, Marguerite Hersey,
Florence Clure, Olive Kennedy, Lulu
Thompson
Chorus—Mistletoe and Holly Girls, dressed to represent holly
Lizzie Wentz, Edna Stanton, Emilie Ackerman, Irene
Brownell.
Boy Chorus
Alphonse Wiemals, Charlie Wentz, Lloyd Austin,
Lynn Radtke, Willie Dresser, Emil
Sylvestad, George Winslow.

P. S. No. 2.—You notice I am in it and I would like to have you come. Ta. Ca. Gemaat.



Powers Elevator Co.,

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M. B. HERSEY, Agent.

Sole Agents for

Wilton Lignite.

New Rockford, N. Dakota.



LOCALS.

Entomology will be taken up by the Juniors after Christmas.

The Eighth Grade will soon finish the study of the Civil War.

In education we profit by looking backward as well as forward.

Sara West of the Eighth Grade was absent several days last week.

Oysters will be served in the High School class room Xmas eve after the entertainment.

Lizzie Monahan has been absent from the Sophomore class several days on account of sickness.

There are 62 pupils enrolled in the Intermediate Department with Miss Maude Alexander as teacher.

Prof. Thomas announces that new schedules will be given all departments after the holiday vacation.

Those who will probably attend the North Dakota Educational Association from New Rockford are: Mrs. S. N. Putnam, Prof. and Mrs. E. R. Thomas, Miss Phoebe Dixon.

Those who recently completed advanced Physiology are: Perry Stanton, Addie Haugh, Ida Clure,

Hattie Davidson, Vada Aultman, Blanche Brownell, Stella Pike, Monte Biggs, Lizzie Monahan, Ralph Beebe, John Schmid.

The kindergarteners tell us there have been but two days thus far in December during which no snow has fallen.

The primary class are keen observers. At present they are making a study of the color of eyes. Excuse them if they seem to stare.

The average age of the pupils in the Third Grade is 10 years, 6 months, while in the Fourth Grade they average 10 years, 2 months. Peculiar.

The morning of Dec. 13 the teacher would not permit the stove in the Grammar room to chew so it began smoking. At this the pupils became disgusted and all went home.

Christmas Program.

On Christmas eve the following program will be given in the Assembly Hall:

Music—

Recitation

Mabel Kennedy.

Action Song—"White Caps"

Twelve Primary Pupils.

Recitation

Blanche Butler.

Solo—"Samone Comes"

Fema Carlson

Operetta

Second Primary.

Recitation

Harta Dinnetz.

Song—"My Kitty"

Paul Sewrey, Katie Wentz, Lawrence Cahill,

Edna Kennedy.

Pantomime

Grammar Room.

Concert Recitation—"Turkey's Wishbone"

Ralph Dinnetz, Violet Campbell, Mabel

Van Tassel.

Solo—"Santa Never Comes"

Hilda Dinnetz.

Tableau

Ione Beardsley, Mabel Van Tassel, Gertrude

Kunkel.

Music

This promises to surpass anything yet given by the school. You are invited—come.

A man should always have the courage and conviction to do what is right, and what is for the interest of his principles, no matter whether he represents a corporation or an individual.

Good Sample Room
in Connection.

Hotel Davis

F. C. DAVIS, Proprietor.
C. A. LATHROP, Manager.

Traveling Men's Headquarters.
Everything Strictly First-Class.

Livery in Connection.

NEW ROCKFORD, - - N. DAK.

BREAKS.

Ask Lizzie Monahan what kind of a bird a wasp is.

Teacher—"What is digestion?"

Pupil—"A bone in the thigh."

Prof—"Monte, how many ears have you?"

Monte—"Three."

Teacher—"How many bones are there in the human body?"

Pupil—"882."

Teacher—"Did you run down my stairs?"

Small Boy—"Please, I fell down."

A wagon tongue says never a word but it gets there ahead of the rest of the outfit. It might be well for some people to make note of this.

Addie Haugh was not long ago looking into the neck of a bottle when the cork, accompanied with some song, flew out with great violence.

Will anybody for the sake of the peace of mind of the H. S. pupils invent some strong kind of glue, strong enough, to hold any animal smaller than an elephant, in order to keep George Dunham in his seat when he gets restless, as at such times there

seems to be a strong spring in his seat, capable of lifting 300 pounds, pushing upward at regular intervals of one minute, the only medicine that will stop him for a while is to place a bent pin in his seat, as he then expends all his nervous energy in one tremendous effort.

The pupils in the laboratory were thrown into confusion by the ejaculation of, "Jimmy Frost! Look at this." They soon cooled down, a few scalded fingers being the result.

Some of the boys of the Juniors got shaved, thinking to make their mustaches grow faster, but by some error in the shaving, probably by using a magnetized kind of soap, they are now raising pimples instead of mustaches.

CLIPPINGS.

Good men are not cheap.

The crown of life is character.

Educate men by example.—Theodore Roosevelt.

Make the most and the best of yourself. There is no other tragedy like a wasted life.

Success is costly, if we pay for it in lowered standards and degraded manhood and womanhood.

It is almost as presumptuous to think you can do nothing as to think you can do everything.—Phillips Brooks.

Experiments are now being made in Germany with electric trains having a speed of one hundred and twenty-five miles an hour. The main object of these experiments is to secure wheels of the necessary strength and solidity to withstand the increased friction.

Maximite, the new high explosive, invented by Hudson Maxim, has received its final test. It appears to be the most remarkable explosive ever known; not only in rendering power, but also in stability, *effectiveness after penetrating the heaviest armor plate, and safety to those who handle it.* Maximite is a government secret.

EDDY COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff, J. E. Bennett.

Attorney, P. M. Mattson.

Register of Deeds, A. G. Gardner.

Treasurer, Ole Hendrickson.

And/or, James Hackney.

Clerk of Court, E. R. Davidson.

County Judge, W. C. Beardsley.

Coroner, Dr. J. Crawford.

Surveyor, E. T. Quam.

Superintendent of Schools, Grace B. Putnam.

County Commissioner, P. J. Braman, H. P. Halverson, W. C. Schwoebel.

"CHILD STUDY."

How it came there we know not, nor do we know how long it had been there; but we do know that it was found. There midst the stones and bricks north of the school house—a little handbook with the above given title, written on the outside in Prof. Thomas' own chirography.

"Knowing that all children have more strength

of don't mind than they have strength of mind, I shall always keep in the right hand pocket of the vest (that I have on) this valuable book of Physiognomy."—E. R. T.

We think he has a series of these little booklets and regret that he did not lose more than this one volume.—Editor.

NAME	Temperam't and Age	How Best to Govern	Subject of Deepest Interest.	Characteristics	Self Estimate	Professor's Estimate
HATTIE DAVIDSON	Nervous 14 yrs.	Just a look	Her work Home	Frank and Quick	A nice girl	She'll make a woman
GEORGE DUNHAM	Nervous 16 yrs.	Tie him to a table leg	None	Talkative	I've got good Sense	He still has logic to learn
JOHN SCHMID	Curious 15 yrs.	By jokes	Mathematics	Very Witty	Witty A Free Thinker	No trouble from him
JOHN D. KENNEDY	Sanguine 17 yrs.	Encouragem't	Mathematics	Strong Willed	See last of Isaiah 14:24	Keep in with him
ADDIE HAUGH	Nervous 17 yrs.	Never pull her ear	Music Home	Friendly Talkative	Nice	Grand-motherly
GUY THOMPSON	Lymphatic 16 yrs.	Give him his recess	His School Work	A clear Reasoner	I'm as good as the next	Reminds me of Napoleon
VADA AULTMAN	Nervous 16 yrs.	Keep her busy	Home Books	Modest Friendly	I'll make my mark	She has high Ideals
EDITH ANGLISS	Sanguine 17 yrs.	Romans XII: 21	Home Algebra	Kind Studious	I'm not conceited	A nice young lady
IDA CLURE	Sanguine 19 yrs.	Leave her to herself	Home The Clipper	Lovable Yet a will of her own	Apt Mind	Give her time
RALPH BEEBE	Sanguine 12 yrs.	Building blocks and tin horn	Music Fun	Mannerly Kind	1 Corinthians 13:11	He's a boy yet, but watch him
BLANCHE BROWNELL	Nervous 13 yrs.	Spare the rod, etc.	Music Books	Accommodating	I am young yet	Old maidish but good
MONTY BIGGS	Lymphatic 13 yrs.	Keep him laughing	Monte Arithmetic	Lover of Ease Band boys	I'll be all right when I'm ripe	He doesn't mean any harm
RAY HESTER	Bilious 16 yrs.	Fence him in	Four O'clock Bell	Smooth Cerebrum	Proverbs 23:7	Time will tell, for I can't
STELLA M. PIKE	Nervous 13 yrs.	Sense of right	Home Written Work	Quiet Clear Thinker	Mother's Joy	She'll do much good
LIZZIE MONOHAN	Lymphatic	Be good to her	How best to succeed	Big Talker	Not much time for fun	Let her think it over
PERRY STANTON	Nervous	He asks for no more than justice	Perry School Work	Free to express himself.	Nice Boy	You must show him

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Congregational Church—Services every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock; Sabbath school at 12 m.; Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m.; preaching service at 7:30 p. m.; and prayer meeting Wednesday evenings at 7:30.

Rev. J. R. Beebe, Pastor.

Methodist Church—Service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 12 m., and prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 8 p. m.

Chas. F. Sewrey, Pastor.

Baptist Church—Services every Sunday at 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 3 p. m., and prayer meeting Tuesday evenings at 8 o'clock.

Rev. S. Van Tassel, Pastor.

Episcopal—Services the first Wednesday evening of each month in the Baptist Church at 9 o'clock.

Rev. Clarkson, Missionary.

Catholic—Services the second Sunday of each month at 11 a. m.

Rev. Fr. McDonald.

An American boy counts one long before he is able to vote.

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Peter Prader, Clerk.

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W. C. Hayes, Master Workman.

P. J. Braman, Recorder.

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PHOTOGRAPHS

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Jacob Syftestad,

Rear of Manly's Office.



Thomas Olson in furnace room at old Central school.

—Photo contributed by Eddy County Museum and Historical Society, New Rockford, N. D.

“Tom on the Job”

The following is taken from the October 17, 1917 issue of the New Rockford State Center.

“It would be far from just to close the introduction of this school and not acknowledge the careful and efficient work of Tom Olson, janitor and friend of teachers and pupils alike through the school.

Whether it be a difficult problem of steam or electrical engineering, carpentry construction, concrete or what not, Tom can be depended upon to be on the job and every occupant of the school will bear testimony to his painstaking work to make sure that our complete system of heat and ventilation is up to full standard.”



Churches



Emmanuel Lutheran Church

Emmanuel Lutheran Church

By MARTHA GROSS

In the year 1887, the people of New Rockford were served by a traveling pastor by the name of Frederick Wenger. Pastor Wenger served in a triple parish consisting of New Rockford, Courtenay, and Cooperstown. He served in this capacity for 14 years. Following Pastor Wenger was Pastor Lueker who came in the year 1901.

The first service held here in New Rockford was on January 27, 1901 and on July 28, 1901 the congregation known as Emmanuel Evangelical Lutheran was organized. Actual construction on the church building began in June of 1902 and on

January 1, 1903 the building was dedicated.

Due to lack of clear records, it is difficult to tell the exact years that the first eight men served here. But somewhere in the late "teens" of the 1900's the congregation was under the leadership of Rev. Otto Lottes. Rev. Patrick O'Brien was the most recent pastor that served our congregation from June, 1976 to August of 1982 when he accepted a call of Oakes, North Dakota.

A few of the early charter members of Emmanuel congregation were: Richard Zehrfield, Robert Utecht, Frederick Nieman, Johann Wunderlich, Paul Duda, and John Nuetzel. Undoubtedly there were others, but those are the only names on record.

First Congregational Church



First Congregational Church

Information Submitted By
MRS. JOHN K. WILLIAMS and OTHERS

The First Congregational Church is the oldest existing church in New Rockford. The Society of Home Missions from Albany, New York, sent missionary ministers to Dakota in 1881. The Reverend H. C. Simmons was the first superintendent of Congregational work in Dakota. He was ably assisted by Dr. James Wirt, who has been called "the Johnny Appleseed of the North."

George H. Cummings was the first pastor of the Congregational Church in New Rockford, from May 19, 1884 until September 6, 1884.

August 4, 1884, was the official date of the organization of the church in New Rockford. Charter members are

recorded as: Jacob Chamberlain, Helen M. Chamberlain, Frank S. Dunham, Clara M. Dunham, Cecelia Randall, Marion L. Tripp, Margaret Craig, W. H. Flint, and Mrs. Cynthia Patch.

Sunday School was established at once. The first piano was paid for by contributions from the Sunday School classes and teachers, with records showing the nickels and dimes of the donors. Josepha Rodenberg played the pedal organ which was in the choir room, and it is interesting to note that Elsie Dunham (then Elsie Tarbell) was Josepha's Sunday School teacher at one time.

The first series of systematized record books were kept by A. R. Hawkinson, then Superintendent of Sunday School. He not only recorded attendance, but birthdays,



Sunday School class of First Congregational Church about 1911. Included on the picture are: Forrest Newbre, Howard Klumph, Bob Tarbell, Lloyd Beardsley, Reverend Kirker, Lynn Schwoebel, Kellogg Bascom, Harlan Mitchell, Andy Guxvaldson, and William Dresser.

—Photo contributed by Mrs. Lynn Schwoebel

prayers, weather, and special performances. There are many interesting comments on weather and on the good performance of a Sunday School orchestra, composed of H. Tarbell, Monte Biggs, Ted Byfield, Andrew Johnson, and H. W. Wilson, with Mrs. McGuire as pianist.

Other items in the records include the following:

The church was completed on November 5, 1885, for the amount of \$1,300.00, on the site where it still stands, Block 22 of the Original Townsite.

The Ladies' Aid of the church was active, but did not officially organize until 1894, when they drew up a constitution and were known as The Ladies' Social Union.

The young people's organization was the Christian Endeavor Society.

Tiffany Township was an active

place of worship, and Lake Washington was a recreation area with boating, picnics, and socials.

For many years, Mrs. Lloyd Beardsley (Dorothy Payne) was organist for the church, and Mrs. David Langenes (Frances Hawkinson) was an outstanding and faithful choir director. In the early years, the Congregational Church was the center of musical programs and song services, and it continues to be involved in musical affairs. Mrs. William Starke is the present organist.

The list of men serving the church as pastor includes the following:

Rev. Toby, Rev. Simmons	
and Rev. Wm. Ewing	1885-1888
Rev. R. J. Stilwell	1886-1887
Rev. D. G. DuBois	1888-1889
Rev. J. K. Thompson	1889-1890
Rev. Henry A. Brown	1890-1892

Rev. T. J. Kiernan	1892	Rev. John Langenes	1934-1937
Rev. A. A. Doyle	1893-1894	Rev. George B. Caley	1937-1941
Rev. N. W. Hankmeyer	1894-1896	Rev. Rowland S. Jones	1942-1956
Rev. O. W. Roberts	1897-1898	Rev. Arthur A. Anderson	1956-1958
Rev. J. R. Beebe	1899-1910	Rev. Emil A. Ahokas	1958-1967
Rev. James J. Kirker	1910-1915	Rev. Henry Vieth	1967-1973
Rev. Samuel Hitchcock	1915-1918	Rev. Doug Jones	1973-1975
Rev. W. R. Besseleivre	1918-1921	Rev. Dallas Clausen	1976-1978
Rev. Walter Shelly	1921-1923	Rev. Robert Lane	1978-1980
Rev. Harry Harris	1923-1934	Rev. Jack Schroeder	1980-

First funeral held in Congregational Church, New Rockford, for sister of Georgia Hersey in 1885.

-Photo contributed by Betty Watts



First Lutheran Church



First Lutheran Church

—Photo contributed by Thordis K. Danielson

By THORDIS K. DANIELSON

Bethlehem Lutheran was the selected name for First Lutheran Church at its organizational meeting October 14, 1920 which was held at the Martin Dorr home. (Mr. Dorr, the last surviving charter member, passed away March 26, 1970 at Wahpeton, N. D.)

Charter members were: Mr. and Mrs. Peter Skarpness (parents of Bertha Dodds), Mr. Hans Olson, Miss Anna Olson, Mrs. Martin Haas, Mr. and Mrs. Nels Gundvaldson, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gutterud,

Mr. and Mrs. M. O. Brenny and Mr. and Mrs. Martin Dorr. Worship services were held at the courthouse.

In 1923 a small church was purchased at Sheyenne and moved to the present site of the church. Dedication was held in 1925. The name was changed to First Lutheran in 1932.

After the last worship service on Palm Sunday, April 2, 1950, the small wood structure was moved and became the Assembly of God Church.

The present brick structure was completed and dedicated in 1951. During the

interim, worship services were held at the Brown Memorial.

Growth in church membership was evident in the early 1940's; therefore, a building fund was established. By 1949 membership had increased by 282, by 1956 548 members, and 732 members in 1961. Presently, active baptized membership stands at 779.

Pastors who have served First Lutheran are:

Rev. John S. Sunde	1920-21
Rev. Theodore Lund	1923-28
Rev. E. C. Tollefson	1928-29
Rev. G. H. Halmrast	1929-31
Rev. H. A. Lunde	1931-41
Rev. L. M. Strand	1941-42
Rev. E. L. Benston	1943-44
Rev. E. M. Sletten	1945-49
Rev. K. S. Michelson	1949-57
Rev. Arland Fiske	1957-61
Rev. Allan Turmo	1963-69
Rev. Robert J. Nilson	1970-81
Rev. Douglas G. Larson	1981-

Two Sunday worship services began in 1962.

Rev. L. M. Strand was the first resident pastor. The first parsonage is now occupied by Eldon Nelsons, second parsonage is the present home of Albert Hohensteins, and the third parsonage, former home of Rev. Theodore Lund, is now occupied by Theresa Knott. During the winter of 1981-82, a new structure was built

on the west edge of the city where the present pastor and family resides.

The church women were the mainstay in the encouragement of early Christian growth of the church with the numerous involvement of improvement of church facilities. This is also evident today.

Other areas of strength of Christian endeavor is it's Sunday School, youth programs, brotherhood, choirs, Bible studies, stewardship, etc.

Winn Mott served as intern in 1961-62. Mrs. Mott organized the first kindergarten which continued a number of years.

In 1961, the 11:00 a. m. worship service was broadcast through KDAK radio, Carrington. Presently, this service continues to reach a wide range radio audience.

Marvin Tollefson, Jr., son of Marvin and Lyla Tollefson, was ordained into the ministry in 1969. He now serves a parish near Boston, Massachusetts.

A Rodgers electronic pipe organ was installed in 1978.

Tomi Folk served as parish worker between 1980-82. At present she attends a seminary in St. Paul, Minnesota.

A strong characteristic of the pioneers was their concern for spiritual welfare. As soon as homes were established, the spirit manifested itself to quickly organize and build churches. First Lutheran also established the fellowship of peoples who desired to be a witness to the Glory and Honor of God.

Evangelical Free Church

By REV. ROBERT R. ELLIS

The Evangelical Free Church began with meetings in a school north of McHenry in 1945. Rev. David Pritchard, a

missionary with the American Sunday School Union, was the first pastor.

In 1974-75 the church was moved to New Rockford. Rev. Robert R. Ellis is pastor at the present time.

Nazarene Church



Nazarene Church

By LUELLA DYRNES

March 1922, W. L. Brewer, District Superintendent of the Church of the Nazarene, organized the New Rockford church with 26 charter members.

For a while services were held in the courthouse. Later they rented the German Reform Church building which was located on the same site where the present Nazarene Church now stands.

In 1940, when Rev. George L. Mowry was pastor, this building was purchased and soon after was remodeled and enlarged. Alfred Huhnke and Charles Culp directed the project. Many volunteers helped with the work and it was soon completed.

On June 27, Dr. H. V. Miller, General Superintendent, dedicated the church which was entirely free of debt.

In 1947 the church celebrated their Silver Anniversary. Rev. Harry Taplin was the pastor at that time. During his ministry they also sold the old parsonage and bought the present parsonage from Mrs. Babcock.

When Rev. Garnett Teakell was pastor, in 1972, they celebrated the 50th An-

niversary. The District Superintendent, Rev. Lambert, held the service.

During the years a number of young people were called into Christian service. Among these were:

John Pattee—missionary to China and the Philippines.

Rosalind Rinker—missionary to China and later the author of numerous internationally known books on prayer.

Denise Rinker Adler—author of Bible study books used by many Bible study groups.

Ronald Lush—once a Sunday School boy, now a well known song evangelist active at conventions and camp meetings over the nation.

At present one of the members, Lawrence Faul, is a missionary at Antigua, W. I. and Rev. Garnett Teakell, a former pastor, teaches at a Bible school in Costa Rica.

During the years numbers of other young people have served as Christian teachers, nurses and pastors. Two young people are now in school preparing for active Christian work.

Rev. Daniel Buster, graduate of Nampa College, Nampa, Idaho is now pastor.

St. Johns Catholic Church



St. Johns Catholic Church

By NORMA McQUILLAN

In 1882, New Rockford was a small village, and to the people, mostly Irish and German, an important fact was that there was no Catholic Church. So they met in homes to pray, as probably did persons of other faiths. In 1884, they attended the first Mass to be celebrated in New Rockford. It was held in the Northern Pacific Depot, by Father Cassidy from Jamestown, N. Dak.

Then in 1893, it became a Station, with Mass celebrated a few times a year, in Ohrner's Hall, over what was later Hugh People's machinery depot, by the following pastors: Father Cassidy, Jamestown; Father Powers, Carrington; Father Murphy, Carrington; and Father McDonald, Carrington.

In 1896, with approximately 158 members, it became a Mission and was at-

tended by Father Murphy. That same year, the first church was built. The contractors were F. Clark and John Kinard, and the cost was \$2,000.00. In 1903, it was extended by contractors Peter and Henry Lorig, at a cost of \$2,500.00. In 1904 it was established as a parish with approximately 320 members and Father Gallahue as resident priest.

The first rectory was built in 1905, costing \$1,500.00. It was replaced by a new structure on the same site, in 1912, when Father Pare was resident pastor. The contractor was W. H. Carson, New Rockford, and the cost \$8,000.00. That year the church was extended by contractor Carson; cost, \$3,061.00.

Stations attached to this church during these years were: Flora and Barlow Stations. Missions also attached to this church were: St. Stephen's Church, Tiffany



*St. Johns
Catholic Church*



The present St. Johns Catholic Church built on the site of the old St. James Academy. Ground was broken May 13, 1977, and the complex was dedicated June 18, 1978.

(later moved to Granville); St. Joseph's Church, Bremen; St. James Church, Minnewaukan. The two latter churches became parishes, some time later.

As time went by, the church and rectory needed extensive repairs, and there was need for a hall. Committees were formed to find a solution, and finally it was decided to build a church, rectory, and hall complex. Ground was broken May 13, 1977, and the complex was dedicated June 18, 1978. It was built on the site of the old St. James Academy. The beautiful buildings will serve the parish for many years. There is a surfaced parking lot with 70 stalls. General contractor was Curtis Construction, Fargo, N. Dak. The cost, \$430,000.00.

Resident pastors, 1904 to 1978

Fr. Wm. A. Gallahue	to 1906
Fr. Leonard J. Vanden Berge	to 1908
Fr. John Pare	to 1917
Fr. Edward McArdle	to 1918
Fr. Wm. C. Schimmel	to 1924
Fr. Charles W. Fay	to 1927
Fr. Sylvester Cullen	to 1929
Fr. John J. O'Donovan	to 1963
Fr. Paul Koehler	to 1967
Fr. Andrew Roehrich	to 1973
Fr. Robert Schuster	1973 to present

Priests from St. John's Parish

Fr. James Joyce, Mitchell, South Dakota
Fr. Alfred Allmaras, Peru, South America
Fr. Stephen Beauclair, O.S.B., St. Augustine Monastery, Nassau, Bahamas.
Fr. David Schwinghamer, M.M., Tanzania, Africa.

Religious Brothers from the parish

Brother John Seiler, O.S.B., Assumption Abbey, Richardton, North Dakota

Priests who served as assistant at St. John's Fathers:

Joseph Fleck	Paul Mulcahy
Dominic Ronayne	R. H. Verhelst
F. J. Quinn	James Dawson
Martin MacHale	F. X. Miller
Wm. Corcoran	Wm. McGuire
T. J. McParland	Wilford Shannon
Michael O'Brien	Julius Binder
Charles Eck	Roman Ludwig
John Carroll	Edward Arth
Lucien Burke	John Sullivan
Thomas Farry	John Mullen
John Cullen	Frank Sterusky
T. L. Reddin	Robert Wanzek
Felix Scullen	Lawrence Haas
Bernard Lee	Longinus (Al) Bitz

Religious Sisters from the parish:

Sisters: Maura De Crans, Sisters of the Presentation, Fargo, North Dakota; Bernice Ewals, Sisters of the Presentation, Fargo; Agnes Hartl, Sisters of the Presentation, Fargo; Marcelline Sookov, Sisters of the Presentation, Fargo; Geraldine Steinbach, Sisters of the Presentation, Fargo;

Anna Mary Allmaras, Sisters of St. Joseph, St. Paul, Minnesota (deceased); Anita O'Connor, Sisters of St. Joseph, St. Paul (deceased); Nazarius Steinbach, Order of St. Dominic, Forest River, Illinois (deceased); Vianney Wiemals, Order of St. Francis, Milwaukee, Wisconsin (deceased); Elsie Allmaras, Our Lady of Victory Missionary, Tucson, Arizona; Regina Allmaras, Monastery of Visitation, De Sales Heights, Parkersburg, West Virginia; Eleanor Joyce, Sisters of the Presentation, Aberdeen, South Dakota; Sabina Joyce, Sisters of the Presentation, Aberdeen, South Dakota.

Member of the parish who has lived all the years of his life in the parish is A. F. Allmaras, who will be 96 in June, 1983.



United Methodist Church



United Methodist Church

By ELMER WEST
From data compiled by Rev. Baumann

According to available historical records, the first services were held in a Baptist church located where the Gamble store operated before moving to its new location—this would be the building by the Penney store. It is quite possible preaching services and Sunday Schools were held in homes during early pioneer days. Later services were held in Saad's Hall, located where the Eckert Grocery was located. This building was destroyed by fire in 1900.

The first Methodist Church was built in 1899, under the pastorate of Rev. J. N. Loach. This building was erected by Mr. Chas. Culp, and dedicated during January of 1900, by Dr. E. P. Robertson, one-time president of Wesley College, Grand Forks.

The Board of Missions & Church Extension donated \$500.00 toward this

building, with the request that it be named in honor and memory of William King. Thus the church received the name of the "William King Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church," and this name is on the corporate seal of the institution.

In the year 1912 the local Church Board decided a new building was needed to care for the enlarged congregation. A building committee composed of R. F. Rinkler, D. H. Fowler and L. L. Russell was named. The old building was sold to the German Reformed congregation, which later sold it to the Nazarene people, and is the present Nazarene church.

Contract for the new building, our present structure, was let to W. H. Carson and Chas. F. Culp for an estimated cost of \$15,000.00. This building is a credit to the city of New Rockford and North Dakota Methodism. The material is a fine quality

brick of beautiful tint. In general appearance the building shows vision and thoughtfulness. The interior is conducive to Christian worship. Two large art glass windows represent "Christ in Gethsemane" and "Christ the Good Shepherd." Beautiful oak wood in pews, choir loft, altar rails and chancel add to the attractiveness and atmosphere of worship. The interior was redecorated and choir loft redone in 1956.

The church was dedicated on November 30, 1913, by Dr. E. P. Robertson, assisted by the Rev. Frank Rines.

Several houses have served as parsonages; some pastors living in rented homes. During the early history of the congregation, one parsonage was burned. A parsonage was built near the old church and was sold to the German Reformed congregation.

During the pastorate of Rev. Wm. Crossely a new parsonage was built in the

same block as the church, but financial difficulties caused the property to be traded to Edgar Mattson for the house now serving as a parsonage, he assumed the balance of the obligation on the former parsonage.

The fall of 1958 a new parsonage was built two blocks north of the Central High School, and was ready for occupancy about January 1, 1959.

Twenty-four pastors have served the New Rockford congregation since services began in the pre-1890 days. So far as we know, only one young man has gone into full-time Christian work from the congregation, Donald Brown, now associate pastor at Melbourne, Florida. But Milton Haedt is contemplating full time work, and it is hoped others, both men and women, will feel and respond to the call of the Lord for full-time service in some field of Christian work.



Assembly of God Church

New Rockford Churches in 1917

The following is taken from the October 17, issue of the New Rockford State Center.

Congregational Church, building erected in 1884.

German Evangelical Reformed Church, 1892.

Roman Catholic Church, parish formed in 1888, church built in 1896.

German Lutheran Church, 1898.

Wm. King Episcopal Church, 1899, and later became Wm. King Memorial Methodist Church, erected in 1913.

RIGHT—Church of God Campground taken from Ole Aslakson's Piper Cub in summer of 1968.



LEFT—Church of God Campground looking east-southeast. Photo taken summer of 1968.

Medical

Hospital History

By MARGE ARNTSON

Although there is evidence of a hospital in New Rockford prior to the Donahue hospital, the exact location is not known. The hospital was referred to as "the

City Hospital" in various articles in the Transcripts of the early 1900's. Surgery, such as appendectomies, was performed there.



—Photo contributed by City Hospital

City Hospital, New Rockford

Donahue Hospital

Erecting Private Hospital
September 8, 1916 issue of The Transcript

"J. E. Donahue's new private hospital building at the corner of Tilden Avenue and Fifth Street is being rapidly

pushed toward completion. The building, when completed, will be three stories high with full basement and is 38 x 34 feet. It will be equipped with all the modern conveniences of a city hospital. The first floor will have six private rooms with lavatories and all other modern conveniences. The second floor will have an operating and sterilizing



—Photo contributed by City Hospital

City Hospital after being added to and remodeled. Picture was taken in 1980.

department, one private room and two wards. The basement will contain kitchen, laundry, dining room and preserve cellar, while the third floor will be used for the attaches of the hospital.

A hospital is something this city has felt the need of for the past ten years, and several efforts have been made to secure one but have never succeeded. The overcrowding of the present hospital made necessary the building of this new one, and a vote of thanks should be awarded Mr. Donahue for his enterprise, in giving this city something which it has needed so long. The new hospital will be under the management of Mrs. Gertrude Donahue, who is a graduate trained nurse, and she will be supported by an efficient corps of assistants."

The Donahue hospital was opened in March, 1917.

The Donahue hospital was closed by Mrs. Donahue in May, 1938.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Donahue, and family, came to New Rockford from Glasgow, Montana, in April, 1914.

City Hospital

In the summer of 1938 the city sent a delegation to the Sisters of the Presentation of Fargo to ask them to staff and reopen the hospital. The Sisters were advised by Bishop Muench to reopen the hospital.

A fund drive was organized and money raised for the purchase and remodeling of the Donahue hospital. In January, 1939, the Donahue hospital was renovated and remodeled under the supervision of L. L. Devereaux with most of the labor donated by men in the community.

The Donahue hospital, now called City Hospital, was reopened February 15, 1939, by the Presentation Sisters of Fargo. The hospital had fourteen beds.

Even before the old hospital was remodeled plans were underway for a new hospital to be built next to the old Donahue hospital. A mass meeting of the citizens was called August 28, 1938, and they unanimously agreed to try to get funds for a new

hospital. Gilbert Horton, an architect at Jamestown, A. W. Dahlquist, Lynn Schwoebel, Herman Allmaras and Edgar Mattson went to Omaha, Nebraska to apply for PWA funds.

In November, 1938, New Rockford was given a grant for a PWA project for a new hospital to be built by the Presentation Sisters of Fargo. The PWA project would provide a good percentage of the cost of the building and the Presentation Sisters agreed to furnish the balance. The basement for the new hospital was excavated by Archie Campbell in December, 1938 for a cost of \$400.00.

The new City Hospital was dedicated January 23, 1940, costing \$65,000.00 to build. Some facilities had to be omitted because of the shortage of money.

In 1946, a two-story building, which housed laundry, a heating plant and custodian's workshop, was completed. The old Donahue hospital was then used to house the Sisters.

By 1956 the hospital size was again found to be inadequate. The State Planning Board accepted an application for Hill-Burton funds, which covered 46 percent of the construction and equipment for a new wing. The people of New Rockford and surrounding areas contributed generously. The new addition was dedicated in July,

1958. The original brick building was also remodeled in the 1960's.

In the following years, City Hospital has changed and improved to meet the needs of the community and has progressed with the continuing changes in medicine.

Administrators of City Hospital have been: Sister Austin, Sister Monica, Sister Leila, Sister Marcelline, Sister Mary Margaret Mooney, Sister Charitas, Sister Agatha, Sister Francine Janousek, and Thomas J. O'Halloran.

New Rockford Clinic

In 1959, the New Rockford Clinic at 203 First Avenue South, and located in the same block as the hospital, was built and operated by Dr. E. J. Schwingamer, Dr. C. G. Owens and Dr. G. W. Seibel, and a dental clinic by Dr. F. C. Braxmeier.

The clinic was sold to the Eddy County Clinic and Health Association, a non-profit association, in 1977. The clinic continues in operation with two physicians, Dr. E. J. Schwingamer and Dr. Patrick Moore, assisted by Nurse/Practitioner, Tom Jurek, who joined the clinic in October, 1982.

The New Rockford Clinic was completely remodeled during the summer of 1982.



New Rockford Clinic taken in 1980.

-Photo contributed by City Hospital

Physicians / Surgeons

Dr. E. S. Miller, born in Sherman, New York, in 1858, came to Dakota in 1883 and settled on a farm near Tiffany. He was the only practicing physician in the county. In July, 1884, he effected a partnership with Dr. W. B. Warren of Carrington and opened a drug store in New Rockford. A. C. Buck came to New Rockford from New York in 1885 and entered the employ of Miller and Warren. When the partnership dissolved in 1886, Mr. Buck entered partnership with Dr. Miller. Dr. Miller was appointed postmaster of New Rockford April 1, 1887. He moved to Salem, Oregon, in January, 1889.

It was noted in the March, 1889, Transcript that "Dr. Richmond was in the city with view of opening an office. Eddy and Wells County are both without medical advisors and the chance for a physician to step into a lucrative practice is excellent." A later news item stated Dr. Richmond returned to Iowa to bring his family back to New Rockford, however, he apparently did not return and the area was without a physician until June, 1889, when Dr. Charles MacLachlan came to New Rockford.

Dr. Charles MacLachlan, born in Ontario, Canada, in 1861, came to Central North Dakota (now Brinsmade) in 1883 and homesteaded. In 1884, he returned to the University of Toronto to complete his medical education. He came to New Rockford in June, 1889. In 1895, Dr. MacLachlan was in the State House of Representatives. Apart from the period when he was superintendent of the hospital at San Haven, Dr. MacLachlan remained in New Rockford until his death October 14, 1944. Dr. Charles MacLachlan and Auditor James MacLachlan were brothers.

Dr. John Crawford came to North Dakota from Ontario, Canada, in 1895. After



DR. CHARLES MacLACHLAN

one and a half years at Fessenden, Dr. Crawford came to New Rockford and entered partnership with his uncle, Dr. Charles MacLachlan. He moved to Esmond, North Dakota, in November, 1901, but returned to New Rockford in 1911 and continued his medical practice in New Rockford until his death in June, 1938.

The May 29th, 1913, Eddy County Provost reported "Dr. John Crawford has purchased a new Metz runabout and during the past week has thoroughly acquainted himself with the control of the 'critter.' Henceforth, the doctor will make his calls



DR. JOHN CRAWFORD

with all the quickness supplied by the energy of that very hearty machine."

Dr. Crawford was a past president of the North Dakota Medical Association and was very active in North Dakota politics.

Dr. C. J. MacNamara came to New Rockford in 1901. According to the Eddy County Provost there were two physicians in New Rockford in 1902 — Dr. Charles MacLachlan and Dr. MacNamara.

Dr. C. D. Murphy came to New Rockford in 1906 and moved to Minneapolis, Minnesota in May, 1907.

Dr. J. A. Carter came from Knox, North Dakota, in March, 1906, to take over Dr. Murphy's practice but moved to Warwick, North Dakota in December, 1906.

Dr. F. A. Douglas was here briefly in 1906 to assist Dr. MacLachlan.

Dr. John G. Johns came from Bowdon, North Dakota, in April, 1907, and after a few months he moved to Hettinger, North Dakota, where he practiced until his death in 1937.

Dr. J. J. Donovan came in May, 1907, from Eden Valley, Minnesota, to take over Dr. Murphy's practice.

Dr. J. R. MacKenzie came to New Rockford in 1908 and practiced with Dr.

Charles MacLachlan. Their offices were first door west of the Farmers and Merchants Bank. Dr. MacKenzie was a physician in New Rockford for thirty years. He expired in April, 1938.

Dr. W. W. McEssy came from Anamoose, North Dakota, in August, 1912. His office was in the Patch Block.

Dr. J. H. Vallancy came to New Rockford in 1912 with offices in the Maddux Block. Dr. Vallancy left in April, 1915, to locate in Fessenden, North Dakota.

Dr. Earl M. Watson came in 1912.

In 1913 there were five physicians/surgeons in New Rockford: Dr. Charles MacLachlan, Dr. J. R. MacKenzie



DR. JOHN ROY MacKENZIE



DR. C. G. OWENS

and Dr. Earl M. Watson in medical practice together, Dr. J. H. Vallancy and Dr. John Crawford.

Three osteopaths practiced in New Rockford: R. A. Bolten in 1909, F. L. Sheaver in 1910 and Rose Hudson in 1912.

Dr. Fred Ellis came in 1937 to practice with Dr. John Crawford. In January, 1938 he severed his connections with Dr. Crawford to take over Dr. MacKenzie's practice.

Dr. Robert T. St. Clair came in November, 1938, and was associated with Dr. Fred Ellis. Dr. St. Clair and Dr. Ellis discontinued their medical practice in New Rockford in March, 1939, going to Northwood, North Dakota.

Dr. C. G. Owens came to New Rockford from Devils Lake in January, 1938, going into medical practice with Dr. John Crawford. He had a medical practice in

Sheyenne in 1931 and from there he went to Cook County Hospital in Chicago for a year of post graduate work in surgery. After completing his post graduate work, he went to Devils Lake. During World War II, Dr. Owens was in the military service for three and a half years after which he practiced with his brother in Bismarck. Dr. Owens returned to New Rockford in June, 1947, and continued his medical practice in New Rockford until his retirement in 1969. Dr. and Mrs. Owens continue to live in New Rockford. In 1938, Dr. Owens was appointed Director of the State Health Department by Governor Langer but declined the appointment so he could remain in New Rockford.

Dr. Merle J. Moore came in October, 1938, and took over Dr. MacKenzie's practice. He moved to Naperville, Illinois, in February, 1947.

Dr. E. J. Schwinghamer came to New Rockford from Grenora, North Dakota



DR. E. J. SCHWINGHAMER

in April, 1939, with offices in the Patch Block. In 1979, Dr. Schwingamer was honored by the community for his forty years of dedicated service and health care to the area. Dr. Schwingamer continues an active medical practice.

Dr. F. W. Ford came to New Rockford in May, 1941. He left New Rockford for Cook County Hospital in Chicago in April, 1948.

Dr. G. W. Siebel came to New Rockford in October, 1948. Following his discharge from the military service in March, 1948, he practiced in Harvey, North Dakota for several months while his father, a physician, took a vacation. Dr. Seibel left New Rockford for the Fargo Clinic, Fargo, North Dakota, in March, 1975.

Dr. S. Misra came to New Rockford from Winnipeg in February, 1975. Dr. Misra

moved to Milwaukee, Wisconsin in January, 1978.

Dr. S. E. Azab came to New Rockford from Minot, North Dakota in April, 1978, and went to Northwood, North Dakota in May, 1979.

Dr. Patricia Mullins came to New Rockford from Beach, North Dakota in June, 1979, and moved to Macomb, Illinois in July, 1982.

Dr. Patrick Moore, a native of Dickinson, North Dakota, came to New Rockford in September, 1982, following his discharge from the military service at the Grand Forks Air Base and has established a medical practice at the New Rockford Clinic.

Other physicians who have served the area as locum tenens are:

Dr. R. W. Bos - July/August 1979
and July/August 1981.

Dr. M. C. Stafford in September, 1979.

Dr. R. Maxwell - September/October
1980 and August, 1982.

Dr. Leo Burkett in October, 1980.

Dentists

Dr. F. D. Norton had a dental practice in New Rockford in 1899 - time of arrival is unknown. He sold his practice to Dr. E. L. Hughes and moved to Seattle, Washington in June, 1913.

Dr. A. E. Floto came in August, 1912, and moved to Grenora, North Dakota, in May, 1917.

Dr. E. L. Hughes came to New Rockford in 1913 taking over Dr. Norton's dental practice.

Dr. N. B. Benson took over the dental practice of Dr. E. L. Hughes in February, 1916.

Dr. T. D. Traveller bought an interest in the dental business of Dr. A. E.

Floto in July, 1916. He had previously been in Grafton, North Dakota, for twelve years. Dr. Traveller discontinued his dental practice in 1940 and moved to Santa Ana, California in November, 1941. Dr. Traveller expired in December, 1942.

Dr. T. E. Burrington came to New Rockford in August, 1916, from Meadow, Minnesota - offices were above the Artic Ice Cream parlor.

Dr. J. H. Coe, and his son, Dr. W. W. Coe, opened dental parlors on the second floor of the Patch Block in July, 1916.

Dr. Frank Gibbens opened his dental office in 1919 on the second floor of the



DR. F. C. BRAXMEIER

Patch Block where he practiced until he moved to Jamestown in 1935.

Dr. J. L. Ambrose came to New Rockford about 1920 with dental parlors in the Farmers and Merchants Bank Building. Dr. Ambrose discontinued his dental practice in 1942 and moved to the state of Washington.

Dr. J. J. Faber came to New Rockford in 1935 and occupied the offices formerly occupied by Dr. Gibbens.

Dr. F. C. Braxmeier came in 1940 and was associated with Dr. Traveller. In 1942, Dr. Braxmeier was inducted into the military service and following his discharge he returned to New Rockford in December, 1945. Dr. Braxmeier continues an active dental practice.

Dr. J. P. Schwinghamer came to New Rockford in 1942. Dr. Schwinghamer expired in December, 1944.

Dr. V. A. Bousquet opened dental offices in January, 1944, in the First State Bank building. Dr. Bousquet retired in 1961 and moved to Sun City, Arizona.

Dr. Robert Belquist, a native of New Rockford, returned in March, 1979, after completing his education. He started his dental practice in September, 1979, in his new dental clinic at 120 First Avenue South.



Dr. T. D. Traveler bought an interest in the dental business in New Rockford in July of 1916. In 1940 he discontinued his practice here and moved to Santa Ana, California where this picture is taken. Pictured here from left to right are Teel Traveler and his wife Leota, Dr. and Mrs. T. D. Traveler, and Louis Traveler.

—Photo contributed by Marilyn Bass



Lutheran Home of the Good Shepherd showing the entrance area and an alcove where residents can sit just off the dining area.

—Photo contributed by Vernon Danielson

Lutheran Home of the Good Shepherd

By VERNON L. DANIELSON

The idea of providing nursing home care for Central North Dakota residents developed in the mid-1950's. There were very few facilities in North Dakota that provided for this need.

People of the area that needed nursing home care had to leave to reside in facilities sometimes hundreds of miles away.

A committee was named at First Lutheran Church to study the need and determine the feasibility of providing this service, build a facility, staff it properly and

to develop high standards of quality Christian care.

It was soon apparent that one congregation could not do it alone. Information and invitations were sent to other area Lutheran churches to join this endeavor; visits were made with church councils and within a short period of time fifteen Lutheran congregations united and organized a non-profit corporation which was later named the Lutheran Home of the Good Shepherd. All of these were Evangelical Lutheran congregations (now American Lutheran Church congregations). The



Lutheran Home of the Good Shepherd from a distant view showing the east wing where the residents rooms are.

—Photo contributed by Vernon Danielson



Lutheran Home of the Good Shepherd pictured after remodeling had taken place, finishing in 1981. The addition provided for twenty-six additional residents and expanded the activity room, among other improvements.

general area represented by these congregations encompassed an area from Oberon to Fessenden, to Hurdsfield, east to Glenfield, north to Warwick, Sheyenne and Oberon.

The Lutheran Home of the Good Shepherd was incorporated in 1959; the first board of directors were as follows:

Lars Moe, Hurdsfield; Vernon L. Danielson, New Rockford; Nordahl O. Fortney, Heaton; Hans Wollbeck, New Rockford; Stephan Aslakson, Sheyenne; Milo Throlson, Sheyenne; J. C. Juel, New Rockford; Arland O. Fiske, New Rockford;

William Black, Grace City; Keith Anderson, New Rockford; Stanley Skadberg, Cathay; Glenn Collier, New Rockford; Lawrence Hanson, Warwick; F. W. Paulsberg, New Rockford; and J. L. Treffrey, New Rockford.

Pastor John Mason, Evangelical Lutheran Church, an outstanding authority on the development of facilities for the aged assisted as an advisor to the new corporation.

Fund drives through the area resulted in about \$90,000 in donations; other funds through loans and mortgages plus a federal grant and a site donated by the city of New Rockford made construction possible. The original building and equipment to

provide complete nursing home care for 61 residents cost \$660,000.00.

F. W. Paulsberg, New Rockford was named administrator in 1961. The Lutheran Home of the Good Shepherd was completed, equipped and staffed in 1962. Mrs. Emma Klindworth, New Rockford, was admitted as the first resident.

High standards of quality Christian care were developed with board policies and strictly adhered to in the operation of the home; within a year it was filled to capacity and waiting lists started to develop.

Two voluntary groups were organized. They continue to be active in their support and service to the residents. They are the Lutheran Home of the Good Shepherd Auxiliary and the Homettes. Their enthusiastic dedication has brightened the lives of many residents through the years and they have done much to develop community support and activities for the residents.

Other volunteers, youth groups and the general public have also supported the Lutheran Home of the Good Shepherd and continue to provide service and entertainment for the residents.

In the early 1970's it was apparent to the directors and member congregations

that there were many in need of nursing home service that had to endure long waiting periods to enter. Waiting lists were getting too long and people had to leave the area to find the care that they needed.

A decision was made at an annual meeting of the corporation to expand the facilities. Feasibility studies were made, financing arranged and necessary permits from the area Health Planning Council were applied for. After a number of hearings, these were denied, supposedly because there were sufficient nursing home beds available in North Dakota.

The waiting list continued to grow. In 1978, another application was made to provide care for twenty-six additional residents. After many studies and hearings,

the Health Planning Council permits were granted.

Plans were drawn for remodeling and expansion. Financing was arranged through Municipal Industrial Development bonds. Construction started in late 1979 and lasted into the spring of 1981.

Additional residents have entered the home; it is again at full capacity with 86 residents.

The Lutheran Home of the Good Shepherd has provided service to approximately 450 residents in it's first twenty years of operation.

Corporate congregations, organizations and the general public continue to support the Lutheran Home of the Good Shepherd with many activities and services; their financial support and their concern for others have truly made this house a home.



Artist's sketch of the Lutheran Home of the Good Shepherd in 1963.



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The February 7, 1902 edition of The Provost carried an ad for the New Rockford Bowling Alley, with J. F. Dembiczki as proprietor.

The same edition had a local news story in which Mr. Dembiczki reported that if ladies would form a club, he would give them free use of the bowling alley from 2 to 5, one afternoon, provided they notified him before hand as to the day.

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The March 21, 1902 issue of The Provost reported that three large windows in the Rodenberg-Schwoebel store were broken by snow thrown by the rotary snowplow on the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The same edition carried a story about one Albert Hendrickson of Sheyenne who was almost lost in a blizzard there. The story stated his face and hands were badly frozen.

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Finance



The Bank of New Rockford was organized in 1881, two years before New Rockford was established as a city. It was located in a building near the spot now occupied by Joe's Knotty Pine. It later moved to the building now occupied by the American Legion. Pictured on the steps of the bank are Mr. Severson and W. C. Dresser.

— Photo contributed by Eddy County Museum and Historical Society, New Rockford

Banks of New Rockford

By MICHAEL R. WATSON

Financial institutions have always been important to the growth of a community and New Rockford is no exception. In fact, the first bank was located here two years before the city of New Rockford was established.

The Bank of New Rockford was organized in 1881 and was originally located in a building near the spot now occupied by

Joe's Knotty Pine. It later moved to the building now occupied by the American Legion.

In 1917, the president was John Carleton of Iowa Falls, Iowa, vice-president was B. Simonitch, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Harry Sexton of New Rockford was also vice-president. The cashier was E. W. Beardsley, assistant cashier was E. E. Dafoe, and the teller was C. G. Cockburn, all from New Rockford. In 1917 capital and surplus



The First State Bank at one time was located in the building known as Maddux Block. The Transcript was located in the basement, and Maddux & Hambrecht law offices were on the second floor.

—Photo taken from "A Compendium of History & Biography of North Dakota," 1900.

amounted to \$35,000 while resources of the bank were \$400,000. This bank closed in 1921.

Another early financial institution to locate in New Rockford was the Farmers and Merchants Bank which was organized in 1906. It was located in the building now occupied by Rolfson Insurance. Some of the early officers of this bank were: Charles MacLachlan, president; J. Allmaras, first vice-president; Anton Haas, second vice-president; E. R. Davidson, cashier; W. L. Bennett and George B. Ouren, assistant cashiers; and W. H. Goodrich, teller. This bank went into receivership in 1923 and was closed.

The institution with the longest continuing history is the First State Bank. It was organized and opened for business on October 17, 1898 as Eddy County State Bank. It was located in a building on the Maddux Block with P. J. Hester as president, Joseph Maxwell, vice-president, and E. R. Davidson, cashier. The shareholders at its organization were Joseph Maxwell, John

Mulvey, C. D. Dunham, E. R. Davidson, L. M. Hester and P. J. Hester. It was originally capitalized at \$6,000.

On August 5, 1902, the institution opened as the First National Bank of New Rockford. The interest of Hester and other local shareholders having been purchased by T. L. Blesiker of Fessenden and his associates. Mr. Blesiker was president with F. A. Rising, vice president and James Hyde, cashier.

These interests directed the business until September 14, 1918 when their interests were transferred to Lewis Mortenson and Martin Aas, formerly of the State Bank of Barlow. The bank was then officered by Mortenson as president, Aas as vice-president and J. F. Swenson, cashier.

One of the most exciting events the city has seen, and without question, the most exciting event the First National Bank experienced, occurred September 30, 1926 when it was robbed in broad daylight. Three masked men entered the bank at 12:25 P. M. and forced cashier Lynn Schwoebel, assis-

tant cashier, Mabelle Mortenson (Mrs. Lynn Schwoebel) and four male customers, who were in the lobby at the time, onto the floor; then commanded Mr. Schwoebel at the point of a revolver to open the safe in the vault. From this they took all the currency, gold, cash and bonds and departed.

Monte Biggs, in charge of the insurance department, came in the back door while the robbery was progressing and was also instructed to lie on the floor. Just as the robbers were leaving, Miss Leona Walsh, another employee of the bank, entered the bank and was also ordered to lie down on the floor and not stir for five minutes "under the penalty of death."

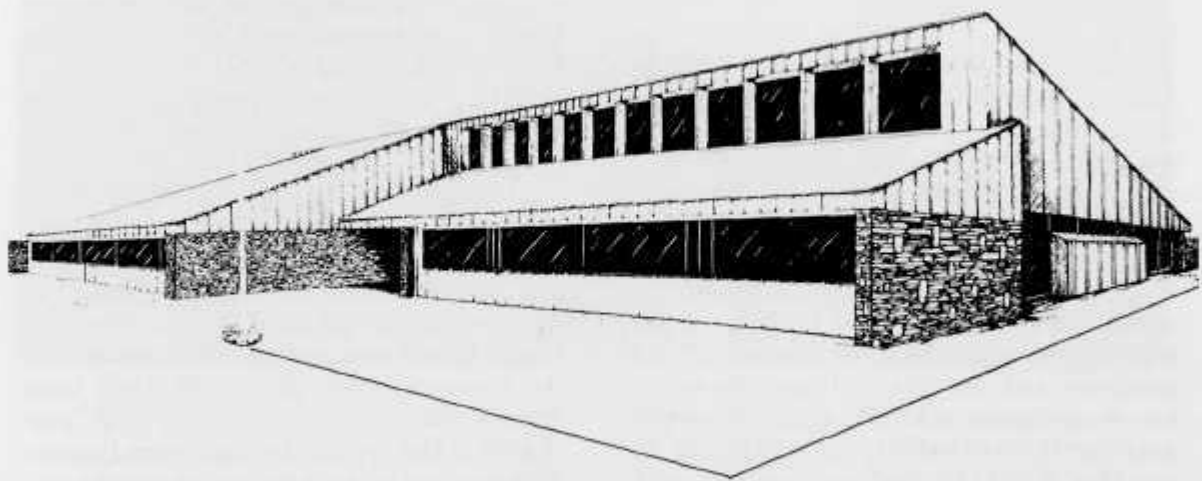
After the robbers left, Miss Walsh turned on the alarm; a chase ensued, only to end in frustration for peace officers. The robbers had taken approximately \$130,000.00, most of which was in non-negotiable bonds.

Mrs. Lynn Schwoebel was one of those involved in the holdup, which she described as "terrifying." She stated that



Lynn W. Schwoebel, lawyer, banker, mayor, and leader in many civic projects and activities.

—Photo contributed by Mrs. Mabelle Schwoebel



Artist's sketch of the present First State Bank of New Rockford building.

early reports of how much was taken were understated because of fears of a run on the bank. "We were loaded with money due to the fact there were so many threshing crews in the area," said Mrs. Schwoebel. "In fact," she noted, "the robbers took so much that they had to drag the sacks across the floor because they were so heavy." The bandits were never brought to justice and none of the loot was ever recovered.

On January 2, 1936, the First National Bank became the First State Bank of New Rockford under authority of articles of incorporation issued by the State Banking Department, and with approval of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, which at that time insured deposits to \$5,000. The change came through the purchase of the First State Bank Stock Corporation by local people. Officers at this time

were: Lewis Mortenson, president; Martin Aas, vice-president; Lynn Schwoebel, cashier; and Carl Kinneberg, assistant cashier.

The majority bank stock was purchased by Ross Watson from Elizabeth Wilson in 1964. The bank continued to do business from its building on Central Avenue until January 1975 when it moved into its new quarters at 6 South 8th Street. Present officers of the bank are Ross Watson, president; John Ferguson, vice-president-cashier; Michael R. Watson, assistant vice-president; Margaret Allmaras, assistant cashier; and Thomas Watson, internal auditor. Eugene Brown is insurance manager. Directors are: Ross J. Watson, John Ferguson, Michael Watson, Daniel Rimmeried and Theodore Allmaras.

Community Credit Union

By MARVEL CHRIST EBENHAIN

On June 8, 1942 at 10:30 A. M., a meeting was held to organize the Eddy County Federal Credit Union. Twelve people were present at this meeting which was held in the Eddy County Courthouse. The first Board of Directors were listed as H. R. Aslakson, Horton Starke, Hugh O'Connor, Emil J. Christ, and Martin Valer.

The Credit Union remained small in size for several years. At the first annual meeting, membership consisted of 33 members and the Credit Union showed a loss in operations of \$32.57. A discussion was held on the advisability of continuing in business. All of the nineteen people present voted to continue, and they pledged to

deposit six or seven hundred dollars into savings. J. H. Moe was elected secretary-treasurer and took care of the bookkeeping. In 1946, Ferd Sundberg took over as secretary-treasurer and held that position until 1952 when Marvel Christ Ebenhain was elected as secretary-treasurer. Mrs. Ebenhain still is an official with the Credit Union and now holds the title of President.

By 1961, the assets had grown to \$250,000.00 and officials started dreaming of their own office building. At that time, the Credit Union was renting office space from the Farmers Union Oil Co. By 1965, their dreams came true. Three lots were purchased at the present location from Herman Allmaras and a new building was under construction. This seemed to be the turning

point of the Credit Union because it established a separate identity and from this time on, the growth has been fantastic.

In 1972, the charter was changed from a Federal Charter to a State Charter and the Credit Union was renamed *Community Credit Union*. It could accept anyone in the trade area of New Rockford and Sheyenne, North Dakota as members.

On December 27, 1974, the Department of Banking and Financial Institutions approved a merger between the Fessenden Credit Union and the Community Credit Union of New Rockford. Since that time, members in the Fessenden area have been asking for a branch office in Fessenden. On February 1, 1983, this request was fulfilled and we now have an office there to give them service. In March of 1976, more room was needed in the New Rockford office so an addition was built and it is now being used as a teller area.

The Credit Union is a true example of what people can do for themselves and a community. The credit for the success of this Credit Union can be given to several people who served as directors, as committee people and on educational committees without pay.

The Credit Union now has assets of 22 million dollars and serves over 3,700 members. People now serving as Directors are: Osborne Myhre, James Ludwig, Alfred Klumph, Daniel Shroyer, and Lynn Erickson. The Credit Committee Members are: Francis O'Connor, Charles Richter, and Elder Daugherty. Eugene Anderson, Lowell Larson, and Jack McDowell make up the Supervisory Committee.

Although the Credit Union is regulated and supervised by the North Dakota Department of Banking and Financial Institutions, it has been governed by local people and has used local savings to provide local people with loans.



Community Credit Union organized on June 8, 1942 under the name of Eddy County Federal Credit Union. In 1972, the charter was changed from a Federal Charter to a State Charter and the credit union was renamed Community Credit Union. It now serves over 3,700 members. In March of 1976 it was decided more room was needed, so an addition was built and is now being used as a teller area. The picture above shows the present building.



Metropolitan Federal Savings & Loan Association building located at First Avenue South & Ninth.

Metropolitan Federal Savings & Loan Association

By MICHAEL R. WATSON

In the spring of 1976 Metropolitan Federal Savings and Loan Association's request to establish a branch office in New Rockford was approved. Construction was immediately started on a new building and doors were opened for business in December 1976. At that time, the office was manned by two individuals, Carol Gackle, teller and Bruce Byrum, branch manager.

In 1980 the firm grew and the need for additional space was evident. The north unit of the building, which was previously occupied by an insurance agency, was remodeled and absorbed by Metropolitan.

Today Metropolitan, whose main offices are located in Fargo, is staffed by three employees: Kathy Modin, head clerk-teller, Debbie Kaul, teller and Bruce Byrum, branch manager.

Abstracting in New Rockford

By BILL LIES

The following is a brief history of the Surety Title Co., New Rockford, N. Dak. Abstracts were originally prepared by the Register of Deeds. S. N. Putnam was Register of Deeds from 1895 to 1901 and during that period he commenced preparing abstracts of title under the name "S. N. Putnam, Abstractor." During that period A. G. Gardner was Deputy Register of Deeds and was Register of Deeds from 1901 to 1911. When A. G. Gardner retired from Register

of Deeds, or shortly before, he and Mr. Putnam formed Putnam-Gardner Abstracting Co.

In 1900, George W. Streeter came to Eddy County to enter the real estate business. In 1901, O. G. Cooling came to enter into business with Mr. Streeter which business also included abstracting and was known as Streeter & Cooling. In 1908, W. E. Hart, County Surveyor, and J. Harvey Johnson organized the Hart-Johnson Co. and purchased Streeter & Cooling and operated an insurance, real estate and



Picture taken in 1975 during the 50th Anniversary of Surety Title Co. From left to right are Rodney Lindstrom, Edgar Mattson, Wm. J. Lies, and Peggy Gudmunson.

—Photo contributed by Wm. J. Lies



J. Harvey Johnson in abstracting office which was located in the First National Bank building.

—Photo contributed by Eddy County Museum and Historical Society, New Rockford

abstract business. This company continued in business until 1925 when J. Harvey Johnson organized the Surety Title Co.

In 1927, he sold the stock of the company to E. W. Beardsley, George W. Streeter, Edgar P. Mattson, A. L. Shellenberger and Frank Sorenson. As the Surety Title Co. continued in business, Edgar Mattson and his family purchased the stock of the above mentioned stockholders and continued with the operation of the abstracting business, insurance and real estate. In 1941 they also purchased the Putnam-Gardner Abstract Co.

In 1933, Wm. J. Lies started working for Surety Title Co. and subsequently he

and his family purchased, from time to time, the stock of Surety Title Co. until 1968 when he and his family had secured all of the stock. In 1972 Rodney Lindstrom became an employee of Surety Title Co. and in 1975 he purchased an interest in the company. In 1982, he and his family purchased all of the stock of the company and they now own and operate the same.

In addition to preparation of abstracts, the Surety Title Co. is engaged in the insurance business, and real estate sales and management. Mr. Lies continues to maintain an office in the Surety Title building where his services are available if needed and where he attends to personal business matters.



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The January 23, 1914 issue of The Transcript reported "A. B. Cary & Son, of Kenmare, will begin erection of a Pop Factory early in the spring."

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The March 28, 1902 issue of The Provost reported that the tennis court in New Rockford would be put in shape as soon as weather permits.

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The front page of The Provost of October 24, 1901 carried a letter dated October 16, 1901 from the President of the United States to L. J. Brown of New Rockford:

"My Dear Sir:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of recent date, and to thank you cordially in the President's behalf for your courtesy.

Yours very truly,

Geo. B. Corteloyue

Secretary to President"

A group of citizens had made up a purse of \$100.00 and had turned it over to L. J. Brown to purchase a bridle to give to President Theodore Roosevelt. According to the story, the bridle was made by a convict in the Montana penitentiary and was described as being magnificent, of braided horse hair, and with a bit of solid silver.

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The Eddy County Provost of October 3, 1901, carried an ad for a restaurant operated by Logan and Farley, in the old Court House building, the first door north of the Davies Hotel.

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Entertainment

Theatres and Opera Houses

By RICHARD and KAREN DUNGAN

The population of New Rockford grew steadily from its beginning. By the year 1899, the city had over 800 people within its boundaries. People were no different then than now; they liked to be entertained. There were no radios, no TV sets or movie houses to go to, so they entertained each other. A city band was formed, small in number to begin with, but enthusiastic in performance.

Saad Hall, located on First Street North, in the block where Rolfson Insurance building is, was the gathering place for most events. School commencements, dancing lessons, church programs, etc., all took place in Saad Hall. The first moving picture show ever shown in New Rockford was on November 10, 1899, in Saad Hall. It lasted two hours. It was shown by a traveling moving picture company.

On July 4, 1900, Saad Hall burned down, along with all the other buildings on that block, so New Rockford was left without a hall of any size for its various activities. The dining room of the Davies Hotel, located where the Busy Bee is now, was used for many events, one of the most memorable being a masquerade ball, held in March, 1901 to a capacity crowd. Many similar events were held in the dining room of the Mattson Hotel. The courthouse also had a small hall that was put into use for various events. In February of 1902, the Philharmonic Ladies Quartet of Chicago performed here for the people of New Rockford.

In the spring of 1902, George A. Brown, proprietor of the Brown Hotel,

located where the Brown Memorial Hall now stands, decided to build an opera house as an addition to the south side of his hotel. The opera house was completed during the summer months of 1902, and in October a public dance was held as sort of a grand opening.

During this same time, moving picture companies would come to town and have showings in the dining room of the Davies Hotel. One of the most talked about at that time was the moving picture of the eruption of Mt. Pele.

On New Year's Eve a masquerade ball was held in the Brown Opera House, to start the year off with a bang. From then on, the Brown Opera House was the place to attend. Mr. Brown brought in traveling shows of the highest quality to perform in his opera house. In addition, school plays, dances, and commencement exercises, along with church plays and events were held there.

In February, 1910, fire wiped out all buildings from the old First State Bank west to the end of the block. The buildings that burned were all of wood construction, and they were replaced with all brick buildings that still stand today. The hall that is above Adams Furniture Store was, in the beginning, called the Niven Opera House. It was managed by Wm. Bucklin. It had its "Grand Opening" in October of 1910 by way of a big dance, with Johnson Orchestra furnishing the music.

As the popularity of the Niven Opera House grew, it decreased at the Brown Opera House. They competed with each other in trying to get the best shows possible so as to draw the best attendance.

The Niven Opera House won out, as it was larger and more modern. The Brown Opera House was then converted to more rooms for the hotel.

The Niven Opera House hosted all types of events, from "Hard Time" dances to Shakespeare plays, operas, church bazaars, Easter Balls, and Easter Union Services. Yodelers from the Swiss Alps, to a cockatoo circus and local plays were all some of the events that took place here.

In May of 1912 fire burned down all the buildings from what is now Kretchman Drug north to the end of the block. This included the Davies Hotel and Adams Hardware Store. Mr. F. C. Davies rebuilt the building now occupied by Dick Turcotte and his variety store and women's apparel store. It was at this time that L. L. Devereaux came upon the scene.

He leased the new building from Mr. Davies. The north half he made into a movie house, and the south half, now occupied by the Busy Bee, into a pool hall. The movie house was called the Lyric Theatre.

In 1913, Walter Stitzel managed the Rex Theatre on Villard Avenue. This theatre was short-lived.

In 1915 L. L. Devereaux built his own building for a theatre which is now the building occupied by Marty Boyle's bar. Mr. Devereaux renamed his theatre the Blackstone Theatre, which he operated for

several years. In 1916 another theatre was started up in the Niven Opera House, called The Strand. It was short-lived; it lacked the atmosphere and comfort that made the Blackstone so popular.

Desiring an even more elaborate theatre, Mr. Devereaux built an even larger building which, to this day, houses the Rockford Theatre. In 1925, he sold his theatre to a Minneapolis firm called the McCarthy Enterprise Company, who, in turn, sold it to Bob Harper. It was in his ownership when sound movies came to New Rockford. Since then, ownership has changed hands several times. The present owners are Pat Caulfield and Richard Johnson.

During the years that movies were becoming popular in New Rockford, there were still community events going on in the opera house. Traveling shows were less frequent, but nevertheless attended. Mrs. Richard Bass of New Rockford remembers them well because her father, Jack Johnson, not only performed in them, but directed them. There are many people who can remember the Niven Opera House the way it used to be, and the many different events held there, including the miniature golf course that was set up there. It, too, was short-lived. The boxing matches, the dances, and the plays are all a part of New Rockford's history.





An opera house was added to the Hotel Brown, and was completed in the summer of 1902. Masquerade balls, traveling shows, school plays,

dances, commencements exercises, along with church plays and events were held here.



Here's a photo of a play entitled "Womenless Wedding" performed in the spring of the year at the K. C. Hall in New Rockford. The cast included New Rockford men. Helen Price's father, Tinner Olson, is the second man right of the "bride," and Howard Stone is seated at the top of

the ramp. Mary Ann Johnson's father, Carl Thompson, is in the top left corner. No one else has been identified. The year the skit was performed is also unknown.

—Photo contributed by Bud Haas

"Womenless Wedding"

By Simpson Levie Co., Bardstown, Ky.

Auspices of American Legion

Thursday and Friday, March 22 & 23
K. C. Hall, New Rockford, N. D.

Cast of Characters

Butler	Martin Aas	General Pershing	W. C. Watt
Punch Girls	Howard Stone and F. J. Shea.	Marshal Foch	P. A. LaFleur
Present Takers	Carl Kinneberg and Duane Suydam	Babe Ruth	H. B. Cook
Comforting Father	O. H. Underwood	Annie Laurie	George Mainz
Weeping Mother	A. B. Ouren	Henpecked Husband	John Seckinger
Bad Boys	L. L. Russell and Lynn W. Schwoebel	Devoted Wife	Tom Kellington
Key Rosentein	Edgar P. Mattson	Flapper of 1928	Edmund Jahnke
Old Maid Aunt	Hugo Kahn	Thomas A. Edison	Jacob Haas
Bride's Grandfather	Rev. Harry R. Harris	Gov. Sorlie	Rev. Albert E. Hooke
Bride's Grandmother	W. J. Payne	Negro Mammy	Wm. Steinbach, Jr.
Charlie Chaplin	Norman Fertig	Bride's Baby Sister	V. L. Wagner
Uncle from Barlow	Tom Olson	Rastus	W. A. N. Laing
Aunt from Barlow	John Jensen	Sambo	Martin Walsh
Twin Sisters	Iver Roaldson and Tom Kjos	Village School Mar'm	M. E. Biggs
Fritz Kreitzler	A. W. Johnson, jr.	Galli Curci	A. L. Shellenberger
Groom's Haughty Father	Nels Alm	Prime Minister	Lewis Mortensen
Groom's Haughty Mother	Ed. Hodan	Lord Chesterton	J. E. Forstein
Mary Pickford	John Reitan	Anna Case	Oswold Eugh
Country Cousin	Ray Fertig	Pages	Bernie Dickinson and William Smith
Fashion Plate	A. O. Aune	Groomsmen	Olaf Lundquist, J. L. Tref- fry, Sam Lyman, A. W. Flick, Ed. Bengtson, Ole Matson and Jim Dally.
President Coolidge	Carl Thompson	Ushers	Harold Pike and Elmer Wilson
Mrs. Coolidge	Joe Haley	Bridesmaids	Milo Schwarz, Herman Allmaras, Gilbert Timm, Dr. Gibbs.
Sis Hopkins	Claude Hoagland	Maid of Honor	M. C. Pomeroy
Henry Ford	Henry Wilson	Matron of Honor	Steve Collins
Mrs. Ford	J. P. Jacobsen	Ring Bearer	C. H. Ihlen
Harry Lauder	Dr. MacLachlan	Best Man	H. J. Olson
Pat O'Grady	John J. Jahnke	Bishop	N. J. Bothne
Rosie O'Grady	Lutzie Haas	Flower Girls	Art Aursland, W. C. Francis.
Kentucky Colonel	George W. Streete	Bride	Dr. T. D. Traveller
His Lady	J. Olton Hewitt	Train Bearer	Lawrence Hanson
Thea Bara	Vernie Haley	GROOM	GUESS WHO
Pianist	Mrs. A. L. Shellenberger		

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Parks and Recreation

By WARREN and SHARON DUVAL

Parks and recreation have been an important part of both New Rockford's history and heritage. Beginning in the 1930's when New Rockford became the first and, for a long time, only community in this area to have its own swimming pool, we have been proud of and involved in the recreational opportunities provided by our town.

The first pool was built during the 1930's with W. P. A. funds. The Works Progress Administration was created to provide jobs, and it spent millions of dollars on public projects in communities throughout the United States. Because of the many projects undertaken, construction of the pool took place over a long period of time and the exact dates of beginning and completion are not known. However, the pool was eventually completed and a dedication ceremony was held on July 2, 1937 as part of a three-day 4th of July celebration.

This pool served New Rockford and the surrounding area for 43 years until our new pool was built with a combination of a Federal Outdoor Recreation Grant and private donations and was opened during the summer of 1980.

The new pool, located in the River Park, is much larger than our old W. P. A. pool was. It includes a separate diving area, swimming space in both deep and shallow water and a heating facility allowing the water temperature to be maintained at a constant level so the pool may be used on many days when in the past the water would have been too cold.

The swimming pool is not the only feature of New Rockford's recreation pro-

gram. New Rockford lays claims to another first in this area and that is our beautiful flood lighted athletic field. The athletic field located south of town, surrounded by a beautiful wooded park, serves many functions, and has been an extra plus for New Rockford ever since the lights were installed and dedicated on July 27, 1950. This flood light system was the result of the hard work of a group of local residents who got together and organized the Baseball Lighting Association and raised the funds for their installation from local donations.

The third feature of the athletic part of New Rockford's recreation programs is the running track which is located north of the Lutheran Home of the Good Shepherd.

Both the athletic field and the track area have been put to good use throughout the years as different types of summer programs for the youth of our area as well as winter skating rinks which have been run by the park board.

As well as baseball diamonds, football field, running track and play areas, the New Rockford park grounds provide excellent picnic and camping areas. The free camping sites located on the north side of the James River Park are not only in a beautiful wooded area but they have separate sites and facilities that were laid out with the help of the New Rockford Jaycees. These areas draw many visitors each year including an annual meeting of the Good Sam's Camping Club.

We residents of New Rockford have much to be proud of in both the recreation facilities available and the excellent way they are maintained in our community.



New Rockford High School State Champion Baseball Team. To win the title they defeated Hope, North Dakota high school team in July, 1910. Team members are, back row, left to right: Donald Payne, Roger Mattson, H. W. Maxwell, superintendent and coach,

Clifford Gardner and Frank Riggle. Middle row, left to right: Lynn Radtke, George Winslow, Art Syftestad, Lloyd Beardsley and Vance Beer. Front row, left to right: Emil Syftestad and Robert Tarbell.

—Photo contributed by Kathryn Gardner

Midway City Band

By E. M. ARNTSON

Many will recall the North Dakota Agricultural College Music Department and the Gold Star Band under the direction of Dr. C. S. Putnam, Fargo, N. Dak. Under the leadership of this bandmaster, the Gold Star Band gained national fame.

Before joining the faculty at the A.C., his earlier band years were spent in organizing and directing both bands and orchestras in New Rockford and surrounding communities. He had earned a doctors degree in medicine, but for a lifetime career he preferred music. Early in his career he directed the Putnam Band in Fargo.

He agreed to locate in New Rockford in February 1915. "Much credit for this decision goes to George F. Fahrner and H. W. Wilson" according to the New Rockford Transcript. He moved his family into the New Fairview Apartments. His studio was under the Brunswick Pool Hall. He came with the solid reputation of being the "best Band Director in the Northwest." Dr. Putnam found a "host of musical talent in New Rockford," and with adequate financing will have the "finest band in the state."

The Midway City First Band, Second Band and Orchestra played many con-

certs and for many dances at the Niven Opera House.

Dr. Putnam's favorite instrument was the cornet. At a choir concert in the Methodist church he played his own arrangement based on "American Airs" as a cornet solo. He was a teacher of all wind instruments and also of voice culture. He organized bands in many communities in the area, including Munster, Brantford and Barlow.

The Midway City Band contracted to play at the Fargo Fair July 27 through the 31st in 1915. The band travelled by car through Carrington, Jamestown, Valley City and Casselton on the way to Fargo and played a concert at each town. After playing for the fair they motored back through Wimbledon, Courtenay, Kensal and Bordulac and played concerts in each of those towns.

In this manner, the band boosted New Rockford as the Central City of North Dakota, because it was centrally located between Jamestown and Leeds on the Northern Pacific Railroad and centrally located between Fargo and Minot on the Great Northern Railroad.



—Contributed by *The Transcript*



NEW ROCKFORD BAND, 1908. Members of the band are, front row left to right: Clifford Carroll, H. J. Mitchell, Alex Austin, and N. Arveskoogh. Middle row, left to right: Andrew Johnson, Claude Comer, Grenville Egbert, Moses Goden, Mont E. Biggs. The last two

rows are not identified, but they include: Henry Wilson, M. Culley, George Fahrer, Mr. McCauley, H. J. Mitchell, Ralph Beebe, and Gus Ericson. Three men are unidentified.

—Photo contributed by Eddy County Museum and Historical Society, New Rockford



- Contributed by The Transcript

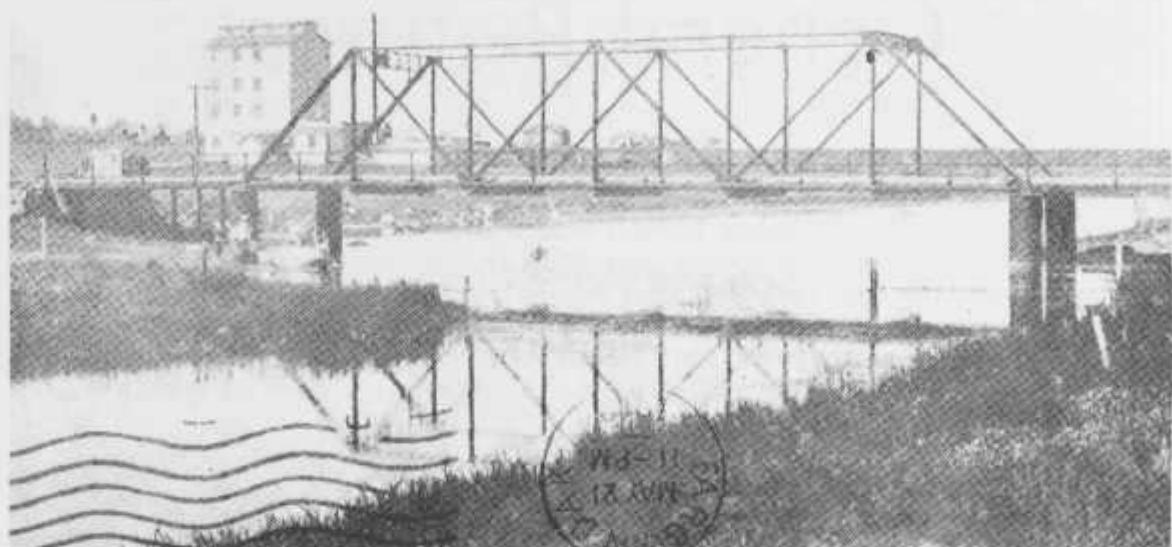
General Pictures

The "General Pictures" section is intended to be just that – a general review of New Rockford during its early and formative years. The compilation of pictures presented here is not meant to be complete, but only to serve as reminders to readers of some of the trials and struggles of bygone days undergone by those hardy pioneers who preceded us in this area. The photos show some of the elaborate early homes, portions of New Rockford's business district, some groups and some disasters – such as fire and flood. Some of the photos included little or no description or identification. Their use is not merely to point out some particular incident, but rather to trace the growth of a fledgling city in mid-North Dakota.



The above early picture of New Rockford is thought to have been taken in the late 1800's in the north end of New Rockford. Reason for the gathering is unknown, but there apparently was some sort of music. (Note man in right foreground carrying horn.) Residents seemed to be all dressed up for the occasion and arrived by carriage, horseback and that new contraption—the automobile.

—Photo contributed by Aileen Georgeson



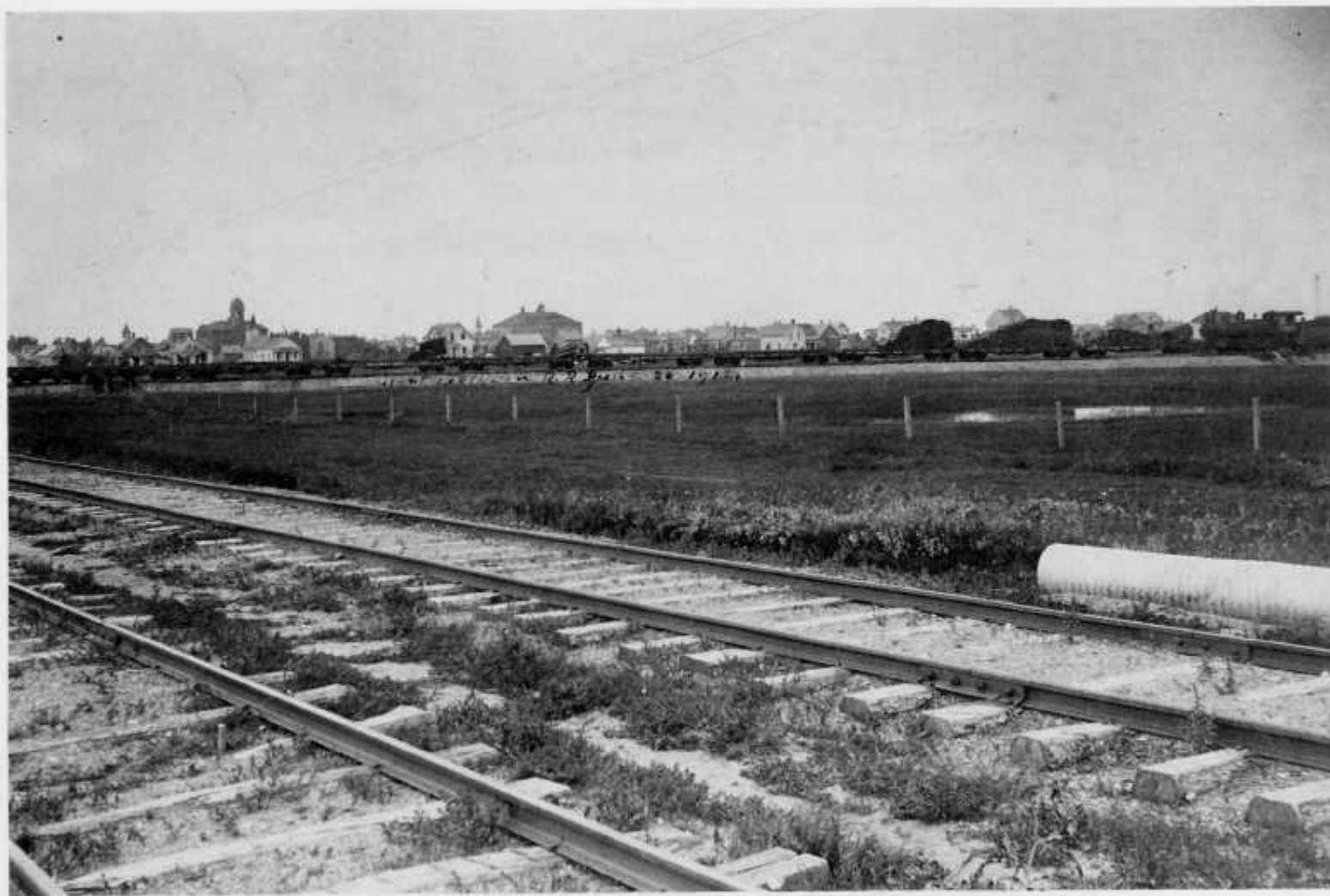
This picture postcard, mailed (or at least written) on May 20, 1912, shows a bridge over the James River with New Rockford's skyline featured in the background. Note the city's flour mill towering behind the framework of the bridge's overhead. Only a small number of other structures are visible in this early photo of a growing New Rockford.

—Contributed by Eddy County Museum



Looking toward New Rockford from the northeast, the date of this photo is not known. The flour mill is barely visible at right, and a smokestack issuing a plume of smoke in the center is thought to be New Rockford's Municipal Power Plant.

—Contributed by Ed and Florence Bouscher



Looking northeasterly from a point along the Northern Pacific tracks south of New Rockford, a string of cars is barely visible on the Great Northern tracks which intersect the NP at left

center, and New Rockford's skyline shows that considerable construction had been undertaken during the first few years of the city's existence. The photo is dated 1912.

— Contributed by Kathryn Gardner



Sixty thousand bushels of durum wheat were piled on the ground in this 1906 photo of New Rockford. Now about 13

years old, a large number of buildings had sprung up. Note Eddy County Courthouse at upper right. — Contributed by Kathryn Gardner

Villard Avenue (now Central Avenue) in New Rockford looked like this in 1913. The view is from Central Avenue, looking west. Rodenberg's store is at right foreground and the building at left foreground is on the site now occupied by The First State Bank of New Rockford.

— Contributed by Eddy County Museum





Celebrations in New Rockford drew a lot of attention, even in the city's infancy, as attested to by this group of folks gathered on a street corner. Note men standing on overhang at upper center. The view is taken from the present site of

The Transcript and shows the corner of Central Avenue and Eighth Street. Nearly all of the structures were later gutted by fire and the block has since been reconstructed.

—Contributed by Kathryn Gardner



Chicago Street (now Eighth Street), looking south. The sign halfway down the block proclaims a big minstrel show on July 18 and, just above the minstrel sign is another indicating location of the Farmers and Merchants Bank.

—Contributed by Eddy County Museum



This view of Chicago Street (Eighth Avenue) is taken from the opposite view and shows the street, looking north. Rodenberg's Store is at left foreground and the Davies Hotel is the building with the awning. The entire block of buildings was leveled by fire, with the exception of the second building from left—the old Masonic Hall, which was constructed of brick.

—Contributed by Eddy County Museum



ABOVE—Looking east on Villard Avenue (now Central Avenue) from the present Wonder Lanes and Nerland Oil intersection. Ray's Barber Shop and Penney's Clip & Curl are also located at the intersection today. The picture shows both Mattson and Brown Hotels. —Contributed by Katharine Nulleby

AT RIGHT—The Maddux Block which housed The Transcript in the basement as well as a bank and commission firm and the Maddux and Hambrecht law firm.

BELOW—C. J. Maddux, a New Rockford attorney and one-time publisher of The Transcript.





ABOVE — Early view of New Rockford taken about 1911.



— Contributed by Eddy County Museum

Looking south along Northern Pacific tracks in 1915.



—Contributed by Eddy County Museum and Historical Society, New Rockford

BELOW — Similar view of city taken in early 1900.



—Contributed by Eddy County Museum and Historical Society, New Rockford



—Contributed by Eddy County Museum

Looking north in 1915 along present Eighth Street.



ABOVE—This group was pictured during a 1954 party for Elsie Biggs at Sycamore Grove, Calif. Included in the photo (all New Rockford folks) are: Mrs. Kinnard, Mrs. Dresser, Gertrude McKenzie, Forest Newbre, Carla Newbre, Charlie Michels, Anna Michels, Tom Gaingy, Ella Gaingy, Mrs. Hitchcock, Jean Dresser, Hazel Roush, Leona Walsh, Lynn Radke, Marie Roush, Earl Adams, Alice Adams, Mrs. Hebert,

Catherine Welsh, Mrs. Jessie Woodward, Mrs. Skidmore, Ruth Dresser, Mary Kinnard, Evelyn Mattson, Mrs. Radtke, Irma Roush.

BELOW—This group gathered and posed for the photographer during an "Old Timer's" session held in conjunction with New Rockford's Fiftieth Anniversary celebration in 1933.

—Photos contributed by Myrtle Dyreess





LEFT — A quiet evening at home seems to be pictured here as two unidentified ladies take time out from their reading to pose for an unknown photographer. Note the ornate dining table cloth and pillow cases, probably all homemade; and the volumes of books placed on the shelves at right. Long wires held pictures from a fastener near the ceiling.

RIGHT — Busily engaged in reading and rocking, the same two pioneer ladies are pictured against a background of pictures and what appears to be Christmas greeting cards. — Pictures Contributed by Isabel Lindsey





Some of the early New Rockford residents pictured above were Harlan Mitchell, W. Payne, Cliff Gardner, Tarbell, E. Syftestad, L. Beardsley, Berta Gardner, Flo Schwoebel, Maggie Wren and Art Syftestad.

—Photo contributed by Kathryn Gardner



Standing in back, the second gentleman from the left is L. Beardsley and to his left is Cliff Gardner. The others in the picture are unidentified.

—Contributed by Kathryn Gardner



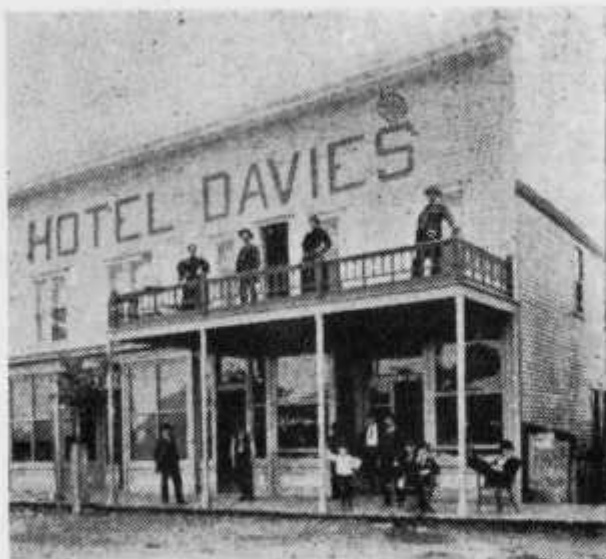
Members of the city's Coffee Club in 1951 were pictured at the Rockford Cafe taking part in their favorite pastime—drinking coffee. From left, they are Henry Wilson, Truman Knott, Ralph Knott, Yogi Yorgesson (who had entertained at the Brown Memorial the previous evening), Cecil Thompson, Goodrich (former Penney manager), and Albert Haas.

Contributed by Theresu Knott



This group of young ladies was pictured in 1911 outside the Congregational Church in New Rockford. From left to right they are Fina Carlson, unidentified, Josepha Rodenberg, Birdie Campbell, Elsie Tarbell (teacher), Ethelyn Davidson, Grace Dresser, Violet Campbell, and the last is unidentified.

—Contributed by Julietta Rodenberg



LEFT—Hotel Davies in New Rockford was one of several hotels available to travelers here in early days. Located on Chicago Street (now Eighth Street), the structure sported a large second-story veranda.

*—Reprinted from
Compendium of North Dakota*

BELOW—The New Rockford Flour Mill was located on the north edge of town, between the city and the rambling James River.

—Contributed by Eddy County Museum



VITAPHONE
PRODUCTIONS
THE BLACKSTONE THEATRE
R. C. HARDER

"The Shop That Appreciates Your Patronage"

JESKE'S TINSHOP

GENERAL TINNING—HOT AIR HEATING
RADIATORS REPAIRED—VENTILATING PLANTS
LIGHTNING RODS

PHONE 169

"Service With a Smile"

NEW ROCKFORD, N. D.

LET'S GO

Rockford's New Bowling Alleys

BLACKSTONE BILLIARDS

Snooker—Billiards—Confectionery

NEXT DOOR TO THEATRE

EFFICIENCY — QUALITY — PRICE

INDEPENDENT LUMBER YARD

IVER ROALDSON, Sec. Mgr.

SERVICEABLE BUILDING MATERIAL
PAINTS — OILS
WOVEN WIRE STEEL POSTS

PHONE 177

NEW ROCKFORD, N. D.

EXPERT ELECTRICAL AND RADIO REPAIR SERVICE

JOHNSON ELECTRIC CO.

QUENTIN M. JOHNSON, Prop.

ELECTRICAL WIRING

WESTINGHOUSE LAMPS

TEMPLE RADIO — RADIO SUPPLIES

Office:—Otter Tail Power Co.

MADE IN U. S. A.

Inside front cover of the Rockford Cafe menu which included a fine listing of oriental dishes.

FOR
FRESH AND CURED MEATS, FISH AND POULTRY
JUST TRY

SCHWARZ'S MARKET

MEATS

The Quality House

GROCERIES

WE SPECIALIZE IN A FULL LINE OF
HOME MADE SAUSAGES

PHONE 7 AND 70

WE DELIVER ALL OVER TOWN

"Don't Kill Your Wife—Let Us Do Your Dirty Work"

ROCKFORD HAND LAUNDRY

SEND US YOUR WET WASH — 20 LBS. OR OVER
YOU WILL BE SURPRISED WHAT A SAVING

We Return Everything But the Dirt

PHONE 125

OPPOSITE ROCKFORD OIL STATION

"We Are in the Black Business, but Treat You White"

C. H. IHLEN FUEL YARDS **WOOD — Hot Stuff — COAL**

QUICK SERVICE AND PROMPT DELIVERY ALWAYS

PHONE 2

NEW ROCKFORD, N. DAK.

THIS CAFE TAKES PRIDE
IN SERVING

 **BLUE RIBBON**
Butter and Ice Cream

MIDWAY CITY CREAMERY

J. C. JUEL, Prop.

Ask Your Grocer for —

REGAN'S **HOLSUM and FARMOR** **BREADS**

MADE IN U.S.A.

Inside back cover of the Rockford Cafe menu shows some of the advertisers who sponsored the menu.

SOFT DRINKS, ICE CREAM, CANDY

ROCKFORD CAFE

"GOOD MORNING"

FRUITS IN SEASON

Grapefruit, half ; whole		Sauce, Green Apple	10
Sliced Orange	15	Rhubarb Sauce	
Baked Apple and Cream	20	Cranberry Sauce	10
Apple Dumpling and Cream	25	Cantaloupe, half, ; whole	
Stewed Prunes, 10; with Cream	15	Glass of Orange Juice (2)	25
Sliced Hawaiian Pineapple	20	Strawberries with Cream	
Peaches with Cream	25	Raspberries with Cream	
Sliced Banana and Cream	20	Blackberries with Cream	

OATMEAL AND DRY CEREALS

Oatmeal with Cream	15	Puffed Wheat or Rice with Cream	15
Cream of Wheat with Cream	15	Shredded Wheat with Cream	15
Corn Meal Mush with Cream	15	Shredded Krumbles with Cream	15
Corn Flakes with Cream	15	Post Bran with Cream	15
Grape Nuts with Cream	15	All Bean Corn Flakes	15
Bowl Rice with Cream	25	Half and Half with Bread	20
Second Pitcher of Cream	05	Extra Heavy Cream	10

Beverages Charged Extra

GRIDDLE CAKES AND TOAST

Hot Waffle	20	Dry or Butter Toast	10
Wheat Cakes	15	French Toast with Jelly	30
Corn Cakes	15	Boston Cream Toast	35
Buckwheat Cakes	15	Milk Toast, 20c; half and half	25
French Pancakes	35	Doughnuts, (2 or 3)	10
American Pancakes	40	Butter Rolls	10
Potato Pancakes	20	Dip Toast	15

Beverages Charged Extra

PRESERVES

Individual Strawberry	15	Individual Raspberry	15
Individual Strained Honey	15	Orange Marmalade	15
Honey Comb	10	Preserved Figs	15
Individual Black Currant	15	Individual Peach	15

RELISHES

Sliced Tomatoes	25	Stuffed Olives	25
Radishes	15	Sliced Cucumber	25
Sweet Relish	15	Dill Pickles	10
Chow Chow	15	Queen Olives	15
Sweet Pickles	15	Indian Relish	15
Green Onions	15	Sliced Spanish Onions	15

SOUP

Campbell Chicken Soup	25	Consomme in Bowl	25
Vegetables	25	Clam Broth in Bowl	25
Ox Tail	25	Clam Chowder	25
Mock Turtle	25	Campbell Beef Soup	25
Bouillon in Bowl	25	Cream of Tomato in Bowl	25
Mincod Sea Clams	35	Puree of Tomato	25

OYSTERS IN SEASON

Half Doz. Raw on Ice, 35c; Doz.	65	Half Doz. Fry, 60c; Doz.	1.00
Half Doz. Milk Stew, 40c; Doz.	70	Half Doz. in Loaf	90
Half Doz. Cream Stew, 50c; Doz.	90	Half Doz. Pan Roast, 60c; Doz.	1.00
Cove Oyster Stew	40	Half Doz. Pepper Roast	60
Oyster Cocktail	35	Half Doz. Fancy Pan Roast, 60c; Doz.	1.00
Lobster Cocktail	60	Half Doz. Scalloped, 60c; Doz.	1.00
Crab Meat Cocktail	40	Half Doz. Broiled with Bacon	60

Beverages Charged Extra

Not Responsible for Personal Property

(OVER)

MADE IN U. S. A.

The above "Good Morning Breakfast" was but one of a variety of menus offered by the Rockford Cafe.



The posh tonsorial emporium known as Granville Egbert's Barber Shop was located under the present site of Kretchman's Drug on Eighth Street (then Chicago Street). Egbert was Princess' father.

—Contributed by Eddy County Museum



Another early-day New Rockford barber shop is shown here. Note that both shops employed two barbers.

—Contributed by Eddy County Museum



Warren D. Day is pictured in his barber shop in New Rockford. This shop also included two chairs. W. D. Day and Jake Bossart formed a

partnership in July, 1912. The new barber shop was located in the A. B. Barry Insurance office just west of the Hotel Mattson.

—Contributed by Marge Arntson



*Texaco Bulk Station located on the Northern Pacific right-of-way, looking north, at New Rockford.
—Contributed by Eddy County Museum*



*Foster's Garage and Auto Supplies (now Foster's GTC Auto Parts) is shown in this photo believed to have been taken in the 1930s. The building is thought to have been constructed with Culp's handmade cement blocks.
—Photo contributed by Ivon Foster*



New Rockford Central High School won its third straight Central North Dakota Conference football championship in 1962, with the Rockets winning 21 of their last 22 games as of November 6 that year, scoring 288 points against their opponents' 72. Team members are, front, left to right, Lawrence Schagunn, Steve Anderson, Neil Trudeau, Lowell Mickelson, Lowell Linderman, Archie Gilliss, Ron Beuslinch, Tom Anderson, Delano Stein, Jerry Bass, student manager; second row, Larry Jensen, student manager, Erling Rolfson, Leland Jen-

sen, Bob Bass, Paul Sundberg, Glenn Seibel, John Thompson, Darrel Aardahl, Mike Burton, Kenny Rose, Duane Overbeck. Third row, assistant coaches Norlin Nelson and Brian Larson, Ron Schmid, Rusty Olson, Marvin Haug, Railton Anderson, Harry Ambers, Bob Varty, Carter Hope, Eugene Frazer, Coach Bob King. Back row, Darrel Trudeau, Gary Hegeland, Keith Horning, David Valer, David Bymoer, Bruce Tollefson, Bruce Anderson, Dennis Meier, Larry Norton, Larry Rosenberg; and Bruce Bass, student manager.



The New Rockford Rockets basketball team earned a berth in the state Class B basketball tournament at Minot in 1963, having won the Region title two successive years—in 1962 and 1963. The Rockets were District champs for three years and took a 25-2 record into the state classic at Minot in 1963. Pictured are, front, left to right Lowell Mickelson,

Lowell Linderman, Archie Gilliss, Tommy Anderson, Delano Stein; center, Coach Norlia Nelson, Ron Beuslinek, John Thompson, Marv Haag, Railton Anderson, Bobby Bass; back, David Bymoer, Erling Rolfson, Duane Overbeck, Rusty Olson and Darrel Aardahl.



One of the bowling teams that regularly put in an appearance at the Blackstone Lanes was this group. From left to right they are: "Rib" Bass, Guy Seymour, "Si" Seymour, Joe Murray, Steve Collis and D. M. "Kep" Kepner.

(Contributed by Bud Haas)



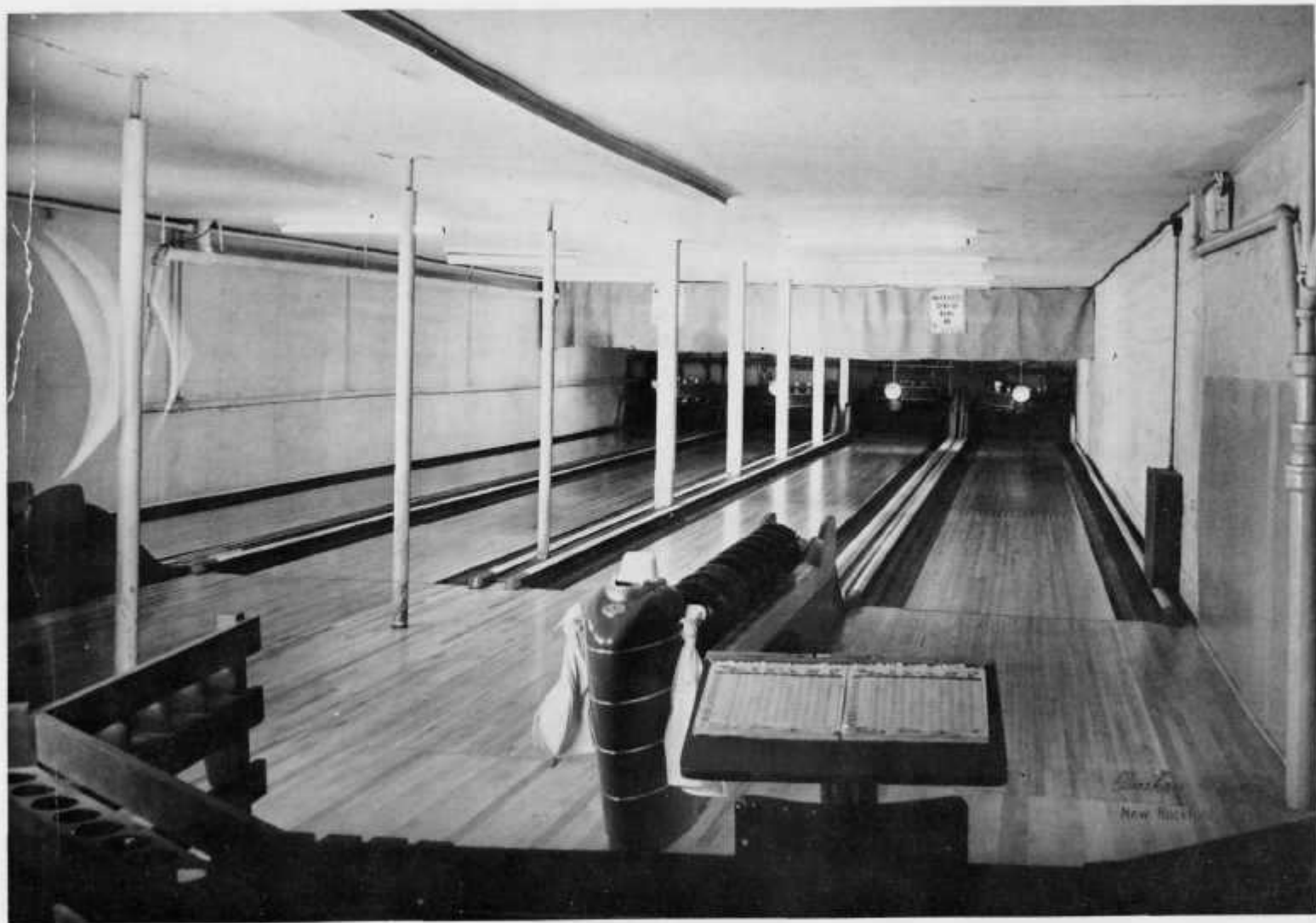
Another outstanding pair of bowlers at the Blackstone about the same time was Ted Van Lith, left, and Bill Engels.

(Contributed by Bud Haas)



Two good bowlers at the Blackstone Lanes around 1950 were James, left, and Kenny Anderson.

— Contributed by Bud Haas



Blackstone Bowling Lanes in New Rockford, about 1950.

— Contributed by Bud Haas



A New Rockford high school juggling team. Participants are unknown, except that Cliff Gardner is probably the youth at the right end of the center row.

(Contributed by Kathryn Gardner)



Three early New Rockford homes are shown in this view. From left to right they are the residences of John F. Goss, Dr. Charles MacLachlan and A. D. Tomlinson.

(Contributed by Eddy County Museum)



(Contributed by Mrs. Melvin Nohleby)

The Fertig home, located next door east to the N. J. Tillapaugh residence in New Rockford.



This neat residence, framed by fence and vine, was the A. G. Gardner residence. Pictured are, left to right, Kenny Gardner, Pearl Gardner,

Asenath Gardner, Ads Gardner, A. G. Gardner, Alberta Gardner and Cliff Gardner.

—Contributed by Kathryn Gardner



This house was once the Foose residence, according to Mrs. Nokleby. The child on the picture is Katharine Butterfield, who later became Mrs. Melvin Nokleby. The structure is located on Second Avenue North.

—(Contributed by Katharine Nokleby)



LEFT — Presently occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Marty Boyle, this home is located at Sixth St. North in New Rockford. Folks standing on the porch are identified only as: Syftstads, Wolffs, Greenheck, H. Henning and E. Boyle.

—Contributed by Mrs. Melvin Nokleby



This Franklin automobile was owned by Thomas Adam and was one of the first two in the county. The vehicles were sold by L. L. Russell.

—(Contributed by Isabel Lindsey)



Swirling across the countryside, 1948 floodwaters threatened the embankment of the Northern Pacific railroad north of New Rockford as the water poured across, and through, everything in its path.

—(Contributed by the Schwoebel Family)



Inundating U. S. Highway 281 north of New Rockford, flooding waters forced motorists to drive through the swirling run-off as they traveled in the New Rockford area in mid-April, 1948.

(Contributed by the Schwoebel Family)



ABOVE—Much of the city was inundated by the overflowing James River in April, 1948.

LEFT—Overflowing waters spread over the countryside as the James River went on a rampage in 1948.

BOTTOM—Spilling across roads and fields, the flooding waters invaded a wide area before retreating into its regular channel.

*—Photos Contributed
By I. Asklakson*

Business, Service, Progress



Farmers Union Elevator in New Rockford was leveled by flames in July, 1960.

(Contributed by I. Ashkoon)

Merry Christmas to You All



Hotel Mattson

CHRISTINE MATTSON, Prop.

December 25th, 1904

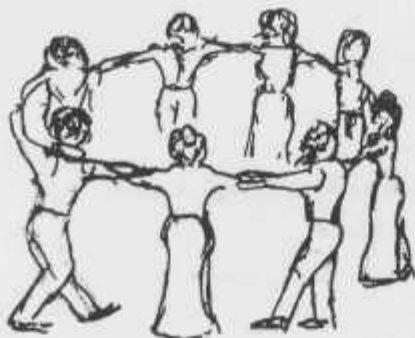
The menu cover above is reprinted from the Hotel Mattson December 25, 1904, listing of Holiday fare for its customers. Please turn the page to review similar reprints of the menu interior, as well as the Christmas menu offered by the Mattson several years later—in 1908.

Business, Service, Progress

Hotel Mattson

Information Supplied By
JAMES H. AND LOIS JOHNSON

Christine Mattson, owner of the Mattson Hotel from 1894 to 1908, was born September 21, 1848, in Sweden. On April 6, 1880, she came to the northern part of the United States. She traveled from the Grand Forks, North Dakota - Minnesota area to New Rockford by foot.



In September, 1894, she purchased lot 26 from Hugh Peoples. County records show that she purchased lot 25 from the Hamiltons, on September 25, 1896; and on November 1st, that year, she purchased lot 27 from the Jamestown and Northern Railroad. Miss Mattson never married, and, on December 30, 1908, she transferred the hotel to her nephew, Andrew Johnson.



Born in Sweden on October 11, 1881, Andrew came with his parents to the

East Grand Forks area April 26, 1884. His wife was the former Clara Nibbe; and there were three children: Wesley, Harold, and Shirley.

A wood-frame building on the south side of Villard (Central) Avenue, this hotel became a landmark in the city. It was "home away from home" for railroad men over the years, and they probably were



thankful it was close to the two depots in town, especially on rough winter nights. The hotel registers (now in Eddy County Museum) contain Andrew Johnson's weather observations for each day, as well as names of guests from many parts of the state.



Mattson Hotel had a reputation for serving excellent meals, and many special dinners were served there, as well as refreshments for meetings of groups and organizations such as Kiwanis, Ladies' Aid, Royal Neighbors, and others. Andrew Johnson was a genial host, who, incidentally, played the fiddle. Besides, he had a good supply of anecdotes with which to entertain guests.

The Mattson Hotel was closed and torn down in 1970.

HOTEL MATTSON

1904 -- Christmas Dinner -- 1904



Menu

Olives

Young Celery

SOUP

Clam Chowder



BOILED

Sugar Cured Ham, with Jelly



ROAST

Prime Roast of Beef, au jus Domestic Duck, with Baked Apples

Turkey Stuffed, Cranberry Sauce



ENTREE

Pine Apple Salad, Whipped Cream



VEGETABLES

Boiled Potatoes

Mashed Potatoes

Early June Peas

Sugar Corn



Apple Pie

Cherry Pie

Lemon Pie

Old English Plum Pudding, Brandy Sauce

Vanilla Ice Cream



Tea

Coffee

HOTEL MATTSON

1908 = Christmas Dinner = 1908

MENU

Green Olives

Young Celery

SOUP

Bisque of Oyster

BOILED

Sugar Cured Ham, with Sliced Lemons

ROAST

Prime Roast of Beef, au jus

Domestic Goose with Baked Apples

Spring Turkey, Stuffed, Cranberry Sauce

ENTREES

Fruit Salad, Whipped Cream

VEGETABLES

Mashed Potatoes

Bolled Potatoes

Sugar Corn Early June Peas

DESSERT

Apple Pie

Lemon Pie

Mince Pie

Old English Plum Pudding, Brandy Sauce

Vanilla Ice Cream

Assorted Cakes

Tea

Coffee

Milk



The Hotel Mattson dining room is pictured here in all its finery—glistening table cloths and napkins, immaculate waitresses and finely dressed clientele. Andrew Johnson is pictured at the head

of the table at left and, next to him, is Christine Mattson who owned the Hotel Mattson.

—Contributed by Eddy County Museum



Andrew Johnson, who owned the Hotel Mattson after Christine Mattson, is pictured standing under the clock on the wall. Others on the picture are not identified.

— Contributed by Eddy County Museum

Brown Hotel

The Brown Hotel was built in 1894 by George A. Brown and Son. The pictures show the exterior of the hotel (courtesy of Ed and Florence Beauclair), the lobby (courtesy of Ed and Florence Beauclair) and

one of the cooks, Miss Prudence Miller, in the kitchen of the hotel, about 1899 (courtesy of Clyde and Bertha Culp).



—Contributed by Ed Beauclair

Interior view of the Brown Hotel.



Exterior view of Brown Hotel.

—Contributed by Ed Brauchair



Miss Prudence Miller, a cook at Brown Hotel, was pictured about 1899. Sadie Pottenger was a waitress, and a cousin of Miss Miller, Charles Culp, was a boarder at the hotel.

—Contributed by Clyde Culp

Rockford Hotel

By MRS. THERESA KNOTT

I can think of no better way to begin the History of the Rockford Hotel than using this excerpt and photo from the "New Rockford State Center" of October 15, 1917.

"New Rockford is just building a hotel, the picture of which appears in the lower corner of this page. That is an ex-

cellent example of the way men do things here. New Rockford needed a large hotel. It has two well patronized and perfectly good hotels now but they are not large enough to take care of the thousands who pass through every year and, perhaps, they may not be quite as modern as hotels in the larger cities. So it was decided to build a new one—one that would come up to any hotel in



The Rockford Hotel, located for many years on First Avenue North in New Rockford, between Eighth and Ninth Streets.

—Contributed by Theresa Knott

the country in everything but size. A building under course of construction was immediately made available—it was shot up to three stories in height and extended over the top of adjoining building, a new front to harmonize put in place—and there you are. The plan to have a new hotel was decided upon about a month ago. The hotel will be open November 1. That's the way they do things here when they want to do them bad enough. A three story, modern hotel, complete to the smallest detail in less than three months. Can you beat it?"

W. H. Carson Construction Company built many structures in New Rockford including the Rockford Hotel.

It was financed by Central Realty Co., a corporation headed by B. W. Hersey, president, and Henry Wilson, secretary. The hotel opened for business late in 1917. Many mortgages were involved through the years—some locally, and some out of Fargo.

Mr. F. A. Blixt and B. W. Hersey were the first managers. Mr. Blixt did not remain long in New Rockford and Mr. Hersey (known to all as Barney) was the active manager until about 1930 when Henry Wilson (having sold the local telephone exchange to what is now the Continental Telephone Co.) bought Hersey's interest and took over active management.

On November 1st, 1945, he sold the furnishings and fixtures to Ralph Knott who had just been discharged from the army after serving through World War II in the Pacific theatre of war. February 1, 1947 Knott also bought the building which then contained 80 rooms, J. C. Penney Co., a cafe, barber and beauty shop.

The original building contained 50 rooms, a cafe and barber shop.

In 1928 a fire in a nearby garage left standing only the building which is now occupied by Rockford Plumbing and Heating, owned and operated by Mr. and Mrs. Ray Lommen. It was decided then that more rooms were needed. So using a common wall, an addition was added to connect it

to the original structure. The lower floor became J. C. Penney Co. and the top two floors added 30 rooms. A feature which proved very valuable in a later fire was an automatic fire door, and a court between the two sections.

The Hotel had some very lean years after the addition was built and the depression hit. There were back taxes plus penalty and interest in arrears from 1931 through 1939.

The Great Northern Railroad played a large part in the Hotel's history. Being a division point, crews from both Minot and Breckenridge were changed here. With the onset of World War II, trains ran constantly carrying goods and troops. Many beds were slept in up to four times in 24 hours. This continued through the 50's. It also enjoyed a very good commercial trade. Salesmen came regularly and kept standing reservations.

When the J. C. Penney Co. left New Rockford it became a Skogmo store. Gary Schmid (nephew of Chester Schmid) became the first manager.

A major fire broke out in the basement of that store early Sunday, February 19, 1961. The interior of the store was gutted and the 30 rooms above badly damaged. The loss was estimated at \$90,000. Fortunately no lives were lost, thanks to the efficiency of the employees and our Fire Department. Celester Risovi and a Minot railroad man were hospitalized after being overcome by smoke. The Sheyenne Fire Department brought extra equipment and hoses and helped immeasurably in keeping the fire in check. Carrington members stood by for emergency service, and when the fire was under control 14 hours later, brought desmoking equipment. The fire door and court saved the original building from all but smoke damage. Business went on as usual in the cafe and hotel.

After much deliberation the addition was sold to Risovi and Kurtz of Devils

Lake who restored the store and made three apartments on the second floor. The third floor was not rebuilt.

By April 1, 1961, all 50 rooms, cafe, lobby and barbershop had been redecorated and the Hotel was sold to Jerry Larson. This transaction included rooms, cafe, and barber and beauty shop.

In July of 1961, William and Adeline Koenig moved to New Rockford from Dickinson and reopened the Skogmo store. They own and operate it today.

Williams and Hovey bought the business from Jerry Larson in September of 1966. They sold it to H. M. Rohde in April of 1968.

Roy Sunne purchased the property from Rohde in November 1973. Sunne was the first owner who also operated the cafe.

In November of 1980, the Walt Prices bought the Hotel and became the present owners. They also operate the cafe.

Culp Brick Company

The following is taken from the October 15, 1917 issue of the New Rockford State Center.

"Charles F. Culp, contractor and concrete manufacturer, and proprietor of the Culp Concrete Factory, came to New Rockford in 1898 from Missouri.

Mr. Culp has been engaged in the concrete business off and on close to 30 years and is so well qualified to give satisfactory service. In addition to the concrete business he is also connected with several other enterprises within the city."



This cement brick machine was constructed and used by Charles F. Culp in 1906-07. A patent was allowed for the machine following application by Culp.

— Photo contributed by Clyde & Bertha Culp



This is the way Culp's cement block factory looked about 1908.

—Photo contributed by Clyde & Bertha Caip.

Carson Construction Company

William Henry Carson, one of the leading contractors of his time, came to New Rockford from Madison, Wisconsin in 1912.

Prior to this time, he had built the addition to the public school, and apparently recognized the building and construction needs of a developing community.

Mr. Carson became a big asset to the area; although at times, he met severe opposition. Nonetheless, he moved ahead, and under his own initiative, completed some large construction projects in the city.

Mr. Carson recognized the need of an apartment dwelling; and in spite of opposing factors, built it at his own expense. He sold the building, known as "*The Flats*," to J. Harvey Johnson at a profit.

He also met resistance when forming the corporation to build the Hotel Rockford.

W. H. Carson, Contractors building slogan indicated quality construction of

"reinforced concrete and fireproof construction, a specialty."

Some of the buildings he built in New Rockford which are occupied presently are City Hall, Hotel Rockford, Fairview Apartments (*The Flats*) and the Methodist Church. Residences are the Lynn Schwoebel, Dr. C. G. Owens and Dr. Robert Belquist (formerly Carson and Stone) homes. He also built St. James Academy, now demolished.

Mr. Carson devoted considerable time and effort to school construction in the area following his arrival in New Rockford. Among the schools erected were those at Edmunds, Mercer, Sykeston, Goodrich, Warwick, Heimdal and Esmond, all in North Dakota.

He also specialized in larger buildings such as the Carrington hospital, Alfred Dickey library, Jamestown and Stan-

dard Oil plants in Carrington and Crookston, Minnesota.

In later years, Mr. Carson expanded his business interests. He rebuilt and operated a garage, bulk oil and filling station enterprise at the site known as the Archie Campbell building. He also engaged in land and building properties outside the state as far as Pensacola, Florida. He served as director of the First National Bank, New Rockford.

Local residents vividly recall William and Margaret Carson wearing beautiful beaver fur coats during the cold North Dakota winter months.

Mr. and Mrs. Carson were parents

of two daughters, Mrs. Howard (Margaret) Stone and Mrs. Lillian Melberg, and a son, Harold. Mr. Carson passed away in 1933 at the age of 57; his wife's death came in 1930. The three children, too, are deceased.

The concluding paragraph of Mr. Carson's obituary reads, "During the more than twenty years the deceased was a resident of our city, he has been credited with many good deeds — quietly and unostentatiously contributing to the needy and to all worthy causes which came to his notice; giving liberally to all whom he thought worthy and has thus built a monument in the hearts of many who will sincerely regret hearing of his demise."



—Contributed by G. K. Stone

W. C. Carson and Mary Bervig in building next to the bakery.



(Contributed by G. K. Stone)

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Carson



The Carson Garage in what was recently the Archie Campbell building and today is occupied by Topp's Feed & Seed.

—Photo contributed by G. K. Stone

Draying Service in New Rockford

By DAVID SIMON

It was the spring of 1884. You could buy land in this virgin area for \$4 to \$7 an acre. You needed \$78 per quarter as down payment and your interest would be seven percent. New Rockford, Foster County, North Dakota was booming. In the fall of 1883, there had only been one building here. Now there were twenty. One of these twenty was a livery stable run by one M. N. Sanborn. Mr. Sanborn furnished teams and drivers to take parties to Devils Lake and the surrounding area. This soon branched out to include the hauling of merchandise, and so was born the dray business in this new town on the banks of the James River, but more importantly, on the branch of the Northern Pacific Railway.

Draying is defined as the transporting of goods on a cart. As this new town was born and started to grow, there was much goods to be carted. Mr. Sanborn was soon joined by P. Kennedy, who in June of 1886, became the first drayman to take advertising space in *The Transcript*. He advertised his livery and "general draying

business." There was plenty of work and soon others followed.

As the town grew, so grew the need for more draymen to move the merchandise for the numerous new businesses that were springing up. One general store alone in 1884 boasted of a stock of \$10,000 in merchandise. Within two years there were at least four such stores here. There was lumber to haul for the three lumber yards, as well as all the other things needed for the building boom that was going on. There was also food stuffs, medicines, clothing, machinery and all the other needs of this new settlement.

There was coal and wood to deliver, ice to cut in the winter and deliver the next summer. There were basements to excavate, gardens to plow. When there was a fire, a drayman was always on hand to haul the extra hose that may be needed. Baggage that accompanied the new residents, visitors, and land speculators must be drayed from the depot. The dray wagon was even used as an ambulance or at times as a hearse. In later years, after New Rockford got a hospital, it was the drayman who was

called to take the remains of those who had died to the undertaker.

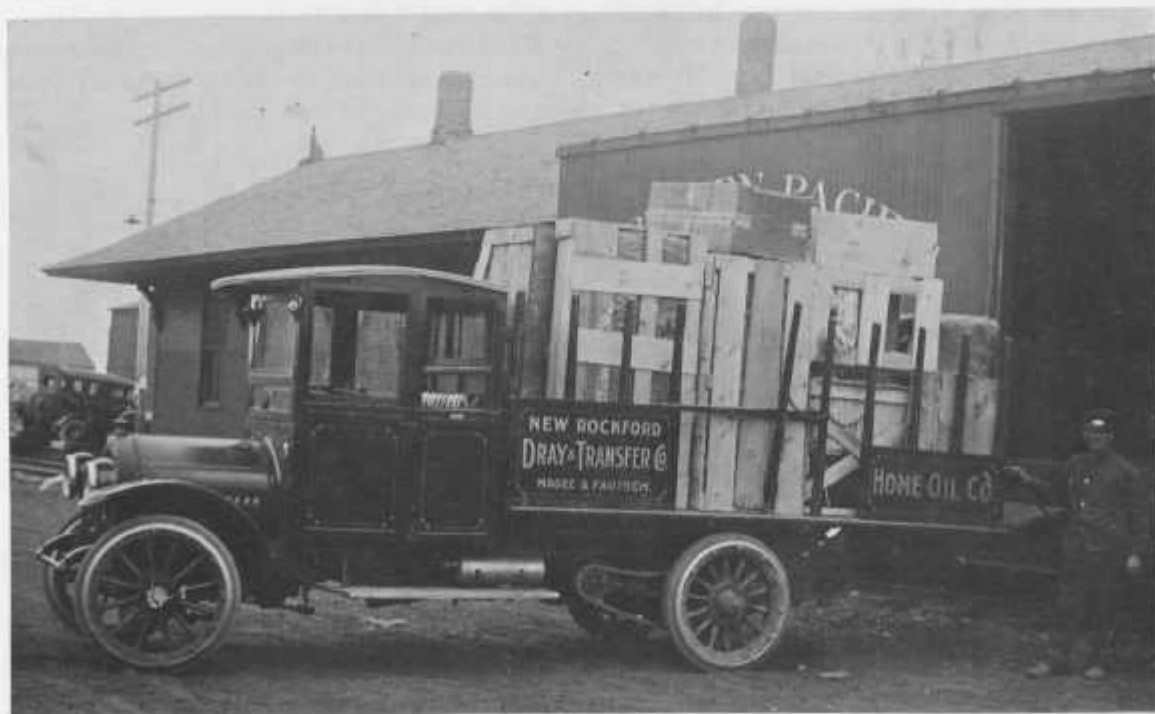
If there was a grand piano on the third floor of the Fairview Apartments to be moved, a drayman was called. If there was a steam boiler to be put in the basement of the Patch Building, a drayman would be called. It is safe to say that all the materials that went into the building of all the major structures in town were hauled by a drayman. In a word, if there was something that needed to be moved from one location to another, be it freight, express, mail, farm machinery, lumber, coal, ashes, gravel, sod or a thousand other things, a drayman was needed to move it.

Most of the drayage we are talking of in this article were of a local nature, but there was also some long distance hauling. And it is to be remembered that all of this work was done in the early days by men who were equipped with a team and a wagon.

The days of the hydraulic hoists and the many other labor saving devices of today were not yet a reality. E. E. Rapp was believed to have been the first "trucker" in New Rockford, but most of this work continued to be done with horses and mules for a good number of years after that.

It is interesting to remember that the speed limit in Mr. Rapp's time was ten miles per hour on the straight of way and only six miles an hour around corners. This also applied to motorcycles.

By the end of the nineteenth century there was a long list of men who had been draymen in New Rockford. It would be impossible to name them or the ones who were to follow. Some of the more recent ones who come to mind are: Chris Buchli, Eldon Clelland, Hi Stanton, Vic Risovi, Charles Heilman, Ted Stenseth. Some names



Wentworth Magee, pictured at the rear of his truck, purchased the Jeffrey truck from Russel and Hayes for \$1800 in 1918.

go back farther than others. One such name is Wentworth Magee.

The Independent Dray Line was started by E. H. Martin in 1902. Martin sold out to A. J. Larkin in 1905. George Johnston acquired it shortly after that and in 1907 took on a partner by the name of Went Magee. Magee had farmed in Tiffany Township since 1886. He came to town to start a new vocation. They worked together until 1909. After that Went worked alone, until in January 1913 three local dray lines merged under the name of New Rockford Dray and Transfer Line. Magee's new partners were B. F. Roush and Matt Fautsch. Magee and Fautsch would then work together for some thirty years. Went was later assisted by two sons, Allen and Robert. Two Fautsch sons also followed the trucking tradition. Joe turned to cattle hauling, and Marcus was a freight handler until into the 1950's.

Another name long associated with draying in New Rockford was Dave Simon. Dave got into the dray business in about 1922 when he bought the teams and wagons of the Connelly Brothers Dray Line. He was active in that work until his death, on the

job, in 1945. William Miller took over Simon Dray and worked it until Dave Junior, following in his father's footsteps, returned in 1947 and continued in the trade until 1972, bringing to an end almost fifty years of draying for the Simon family.

The Railway Express Agency discontinued service to New Rockford in 1971. Then in 1972 the Burlington Northern discontinued handling less than carload freight shipments. This put the handling of merchandise in the hands of truckers who came right to the merchants place of business. About that same time, many wholesalers put their own trucks and drivers on the road.

Time has changed many things. Improvement in our lifestyle has removed many of the jobs we were once faced with. More is done for us. Then too, our people are better able to do for themselves. When they need something moved, they often have a truck or pickup available to do the job.

Many factors have led us to the point where we no longer need draymen. Theirs was a proud profession. One which contributed much to the birth, growth, life and wellbeing of New Rockford.



Tom Connelly is pictured with his dray system in early New Rockford.



E. E. Rapp exhibited one of the first trucks to operate on New Rockford streets. He purchased the above vehicle for \$800, according to a note on the photo.



—Photo contributed by Mary Arntson
Matt Fautsch of the Magee-Fautsch Dray Line in New Rockford.



—Contributed by Mr. and Mrs. Joe Fautsch

Matt Fautsch is pictured on a load of lumber purchased from the Gull River Lumber company.



Dave Simon with his son, David, Jr., pictured during a freight run in 1928.



Grandpa (Dave) Simon pictured along side of his dray truck.

New Rockford Milling Company



The following is taken from the October 17, 1917, issue of the New Rockford State Center.

"The New Rockford Milling Company was organized in 1907 by farmers and merchants of Eddy County for the purpose of building a mill in place of one owned by Thomas G. Kellington, which was struck by lightning and burned to the ground that year. The New Rockford Mill is one of the cleanest and most up to date mills in the northwest and enjoys a large local trade.

The New Rockford Mill is capitalized at \$30,000. It has the capacity of 15 barrels a day.

The officers of the company are: Thomas G. Kellington, president; Peter Michall, vice-president; Elmer R. Davidson, secretary and treasurer; H. Peoples, Clayton Hall and P. M. Mattson, directors.

Mr. Kellington has been in the milling business since his early youth, and has been a resident of this state since 1884. He came to New Rockford in 1903 and built his mill in that year. It was struck by lightning

June 29, 1907 and burned to the ground. The new mill started operations about the first of June, 1908.

Mr. Hall, one of the early settlers, is one of the largest farmers in this section of the country. He is located about four miles north of New Rockford.

Mr. Mattson, another early settler, owns and operates one of the largest farms in Wells County. He also has other interests in New Rockford.

Large milling companies have sufficient capital to enable them to hold their output for a sufficient time to properly age. By laying in the winter supply (of flour) ear-

ly the consumer can age the flour for himself and patronize the home mill without inconveniences."

New Rockford Milling Co. Advertisement taken from the October 17, 1917, issue of the New Rockford State Center.

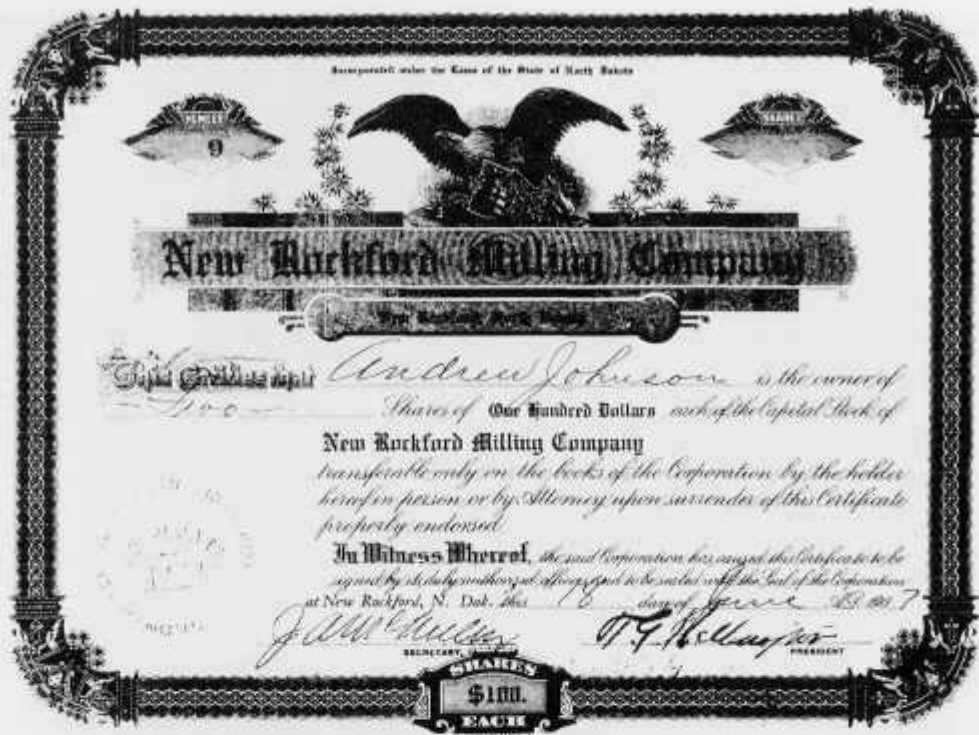
Cooked Cereal Recipe

"Put a small basin of water on the stove, boil it hard but don't burn it. When boiling good, put in a little salt and a handful of our breakfast food. Give it to the kids in a bowl with milk or cream; let them help themselves to sugar. They will go to school happy."

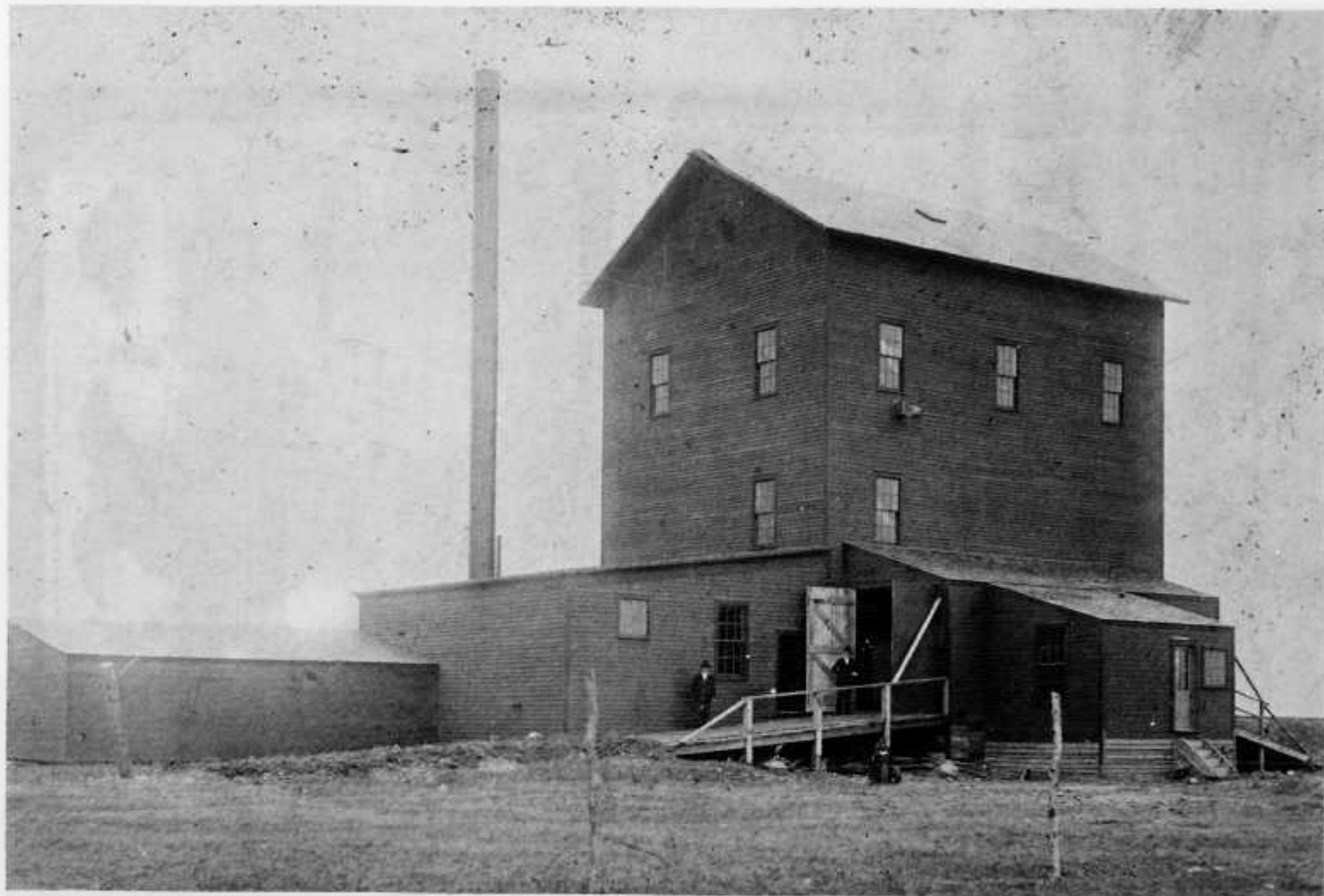


—Photo contributed by Eddy County Museum

New Rockford Mill Company in June, 1912.



Pictured above are the front and back sides of the stock certificates issued by New Rockford Milling Co.



—Photo contributed by Eddy County Museum

View of New Rockford's flour mill thought to have been taken about 1903.



—Contributed by Eddy County Museum

Dakota Elevator near the Northern Pacific railroad tracks a New Rockford in October of 1899.

Grain Elevators

By Val Rieder, a veteran of 43 years in the grain business, 34 of which were in New Rockford.

Grain marketing from the latter part of the 1800's until the present played a significant role in development of the City of New Rockford, and its surrounding area.

As the sod was broken in those early years, and the townsites came into being along the Northern Pacific Railroad, it was inevitable that a larger number of grain elevators sprang into being along the path of the railroad tracks.

Minneapolis, Minn. May. 24 1929
 PK. NOR. SIFING NOR. SIFING
 Pro. otherwise Fed. Stand. Grd.

60# test	80	1 58# test	78
55# "	79	2 55# "	76
50# "	78	3 50# "	73
45# "	67	4 45# "	66
40# "	58	5 40# "	57
Dr. #1 Feed	55	Dr. #2 Feed	45

Protein Premiums

55# 6¢	: 13.5¢	6¢	: 13.5¢	14¢
40# 6¢	: 13.0¢	5¢	: 14.0¢	20¢

BUY 11.0¢ Pro. AP. WE MIL. RED

50# test	71	67	64
45# "	69	65	62
40# "	65	62	58
35# "	61	57	55
30# "	54	50	47

excess good color Mlg. Dur. only

60# 7¢	: 12.5¢	6¢	: 13.0¢	12¢
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Premiums Mgd. Dur. over 15¢ Wht
 Premiums or Red or Acne Turum
 Durum 2¢ more than Mixed.

WINTER: WHITE OATS

50#	70	76	No. 2 "	88#	30
55#	74	74	No. 4 "	82#	28
50#	71	70	Sample	85#	27
55#	67	65	No. 2 7¢	over	43

.7 HAY: 20	No. 2 RFP	54#	63
.8 " 215	No. 3 "	52#	61

FLL CORN YEL. HARLEY

.3 - -	61	No. 2	46#	38
.4 - -	58	No. 3	42#	36
.5 - -	55	No. 4	40#	34
.6 - -	52	1 Feed	35#	31

red-Corn 3¢ less than Yellow.

ckwheat Cwt. 115: Speltz Cwt. 50

84 Nor 7 THE GRAIN BULLETIN

Grain bulletin card showing local prices on May 24, 1929.

Researchers were unable to determine who built the first grain elevator in New Rockford, but available records do indicate that the first Farmers Elevator Company was organized in 1905 with 25 stockholders. It also was the first Farmers Elevator in this part of the country.

Other elevator companies building on the right-of-way sites leased from the Northern Pacific Railroad included:

The Powers Elevator Co., Monarch Elevator Co., Duluth and Dakota Elevator Co., Great Western Grain Co., Independent Grain Co., and the Ely Salyards & Co., Inc. Elevator.

First elevator erected on Great Northern right-of-way was built in 1913. Destroyed by fire, it was rebuilt in 1917. All seven of the above-named elevators were in operation in New Rockford at the same time during part of this area's growth. New Rockford also boasted a flour mill.

All of the line elevators were financed by, or affiliated with, some of the 40 or more Grain Commission Companies, members of the Minneapolis or Duluth Board of Trade.

Farms in those days were rather small, and harvesting was achieved in a slow, leisurely manner with a lot of manual labor and horse-drawn machinery. The grain was cut with binders and shocked or headed, and stacked to be threshed later in the fall—usually by neighbors helping neighbors.

In addition to their primary business of handling grain, some of the old line elevator companies also handled coal and lumber.

Most of the elevators were in the 25 to 35-thousand bushel capacity range with elevating legs capable of handling some 400 to 700 bushels per hour.

The first elevators handled mostly stacked grain. Wagon dumps were installed later, with dump-type scales which were

operated by hand. Later, when trucks came on the scene, larger dump scales were changed again and air lifts were installed.

The rope and chain-driven legs were still being used when I came to New Rockford in 1935. The 100-bushel capacity hopper shipping scales used then have now been replaced with high-speed head drives, and automatic shipping scales.

Most of the older elevators burned, although some of them were rebuilt. Many of the elevator fires were caused by the old type babbit bearings running hot and igniting dust accumulations.

One modern-equipped elevator today will handle more grain than all seven elevators and the flour mill were capable of handling in a day back then. Two men today handle more than probably 16 men did then.

One interesting article which appeared in a March, 1915, edition of *The Transcript* was the operation of a "Bucket Shop" in New Rockford—the Hart-Johnson Co., handling grain trades with Grain Commission companies in the Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago Boards of Trade.

Their office was located in the basement of the Coach Building and records indicate trading in grain futures was part of the action back in those early days.

I came to New Rockford in 1935, became manager of the National Atlas Elevator (former James Valley Grain Co.). F. H. Peavey Company was the Commission Company. Later, the elevator was owned and operated by Peavey Elevator Company.

Two other elevators were located on the Northern Pacific right-of-way. The Great Western Elevator was managed by Bob Rohrer, and the Smith Grain Company was managed by Frank McGraw.

Both the Great Western and the Smith Elevator were purchased by Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association and, in 1945, I accepted the position as manager of the local GTA line elevators.

In 1950, I became Division Superintendent of the St. Paul GTA Line Elevator Division, a position I held until retiring in 1969.

When the GTA No. 2 house was destroyed by fire, they moved to the Great Northern Railroad site, building new facilities which are presently owned by the Munster Farmers Elevator Company with Dennis Haugen, manager.

The other elevator is now owned by G & R Grain and Feed, Inc., with Ted Gathman and Gary Risovi as managers. That elevator is the former Peavey Elevator.



Typical New Rockford Elevator Scene

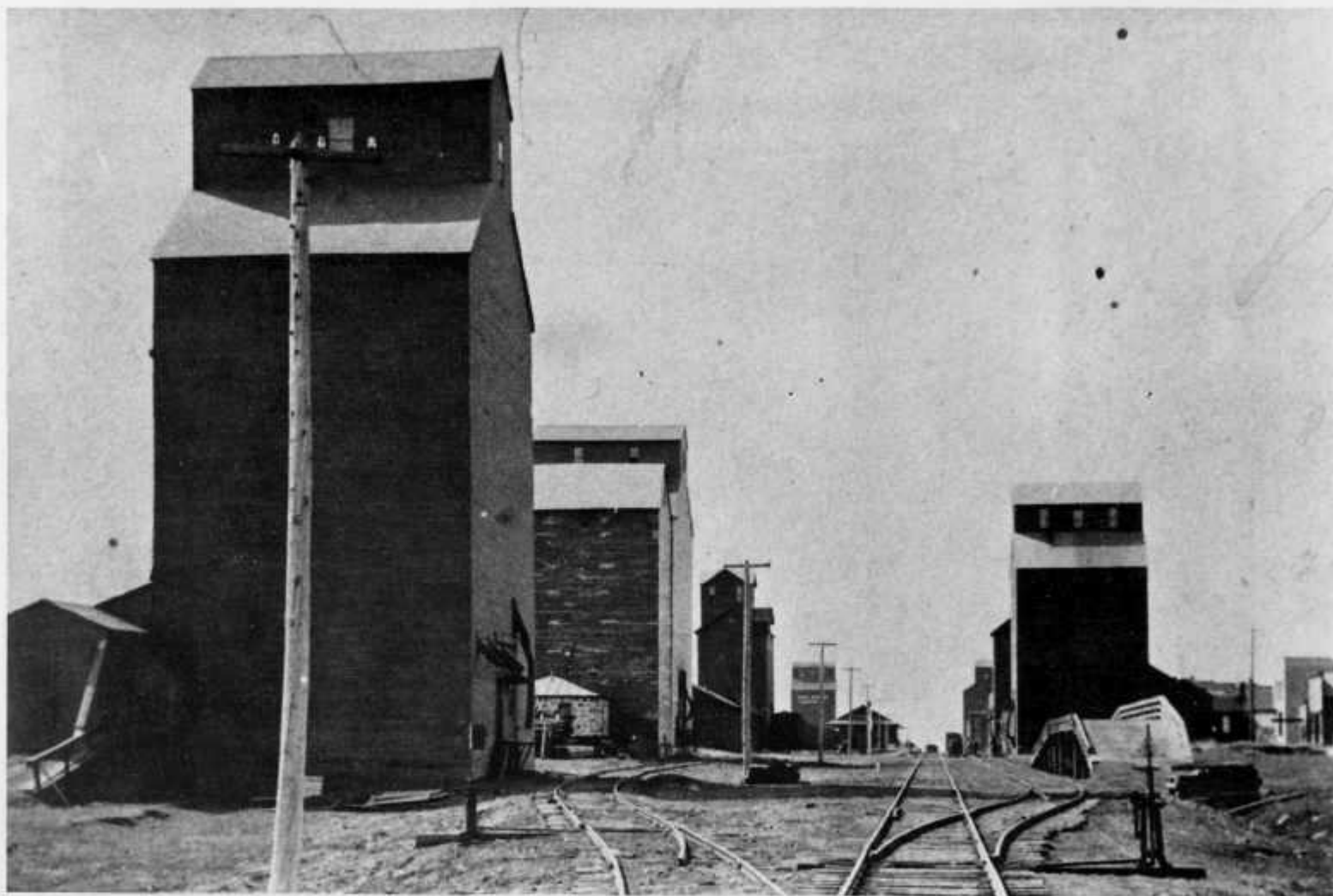
—Contributed by Richard Deegan



This structure is thought to be the Monarch-Peavey Elevator at New Rockford



The Monarch Elevator literally became a "towering inferno" when flames destroyed the structure.
—Contributed by Mary Arutsun



At one time there were seven elevators in operation in New Rockford.

—Contributed by Richard Dungan



—Contributed by Jim and Luis Johnson

Elevators abounded in New Rockford during its early history, as evidenced by this view looking south along the Northern Pacific right of way.

Machinists

By THORDIS K. DANIELSON

Mr. Olaf Lundquist, proprietor of one of the oldest machine shops in New Rockford, came from Fargo in the 1890's and started the New Rockford Machine Shop. Prior to his arrival, he had been a top Navy machinist for twenty years.

In the beginning, business needs were limited, but with mechanized progress, the growth of the firm became prosperous. His up-to-date equipped shop was designed for automobile and other mechanical repair. It also carried a line of automobile and threshers supplies.

His son, Harold, a graduate of New Rockford High School and University of North Dakota, also became associated with his father in the machine shop.

William Schafer assumed ownership in 1942. In 1943 he was awarded the Minneapolis Moline distribution agency for

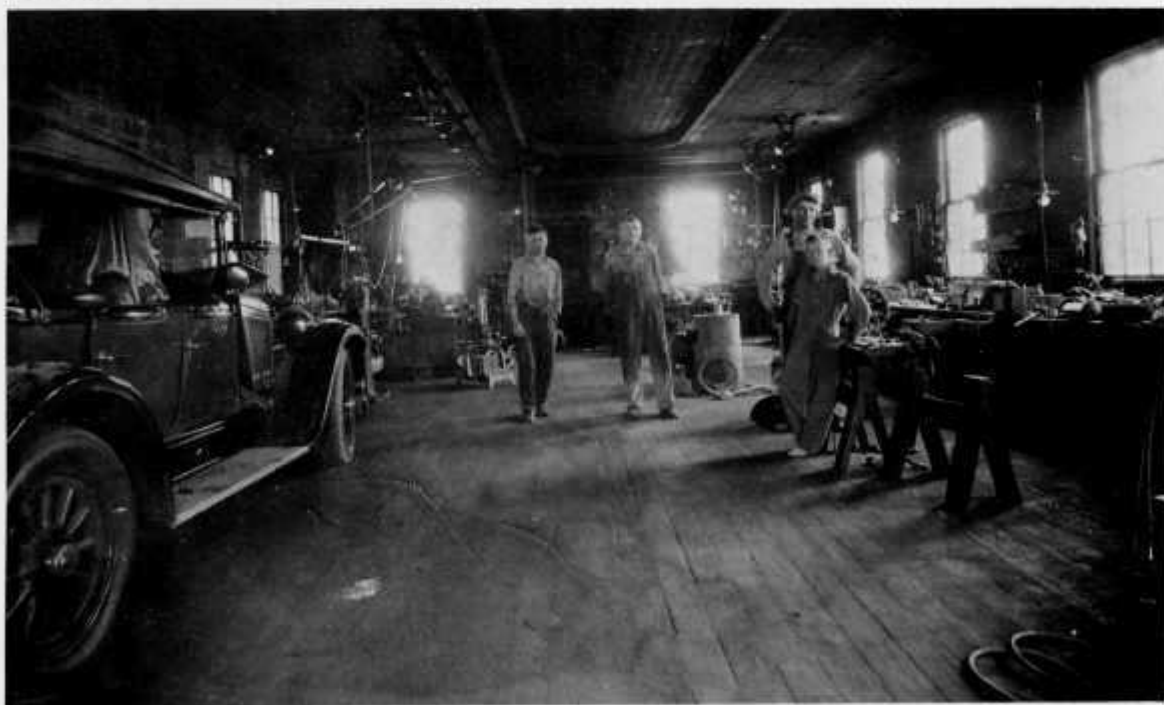
this territory and added the Pontiac car franchise in 1947.

As expert mechanic services continued to be in demand, Mr. Schafer completed a 35' x 100' addition to the original Lundquist building. This provided greater facilities for service on all types of automobiles and farm machinery repair, sales and service. Mr. Lundquist's former employee since 1919, Oscar Pearson, continued employment under Schafer as well as Joe Vesley, mechanic, Les Ferry, machinist and Harry Anderson, bookkeeper.

On November 10, 1975 the structure was completely destroyed by fire and the firm was temporarily located in the former Swift building, west of the Independent Lumber Yard and north of the Midway Creamery site.

The present machine shop was completed in late 1976 and business was resumed in January 1977 at the original site.

For a short period of time Mrs.



The interior of Lundquist Machine Shop in New Rockford. — Contributed by Schafer Machine

William (Margaret) Schafer operated a "Yarn Shop" in the forepart of the building.

William (Billy) Schafer, Jr., assumed ownership in 1976. Schafer Machine continues to serve the machinists needs of the area as well as some manufacturing.

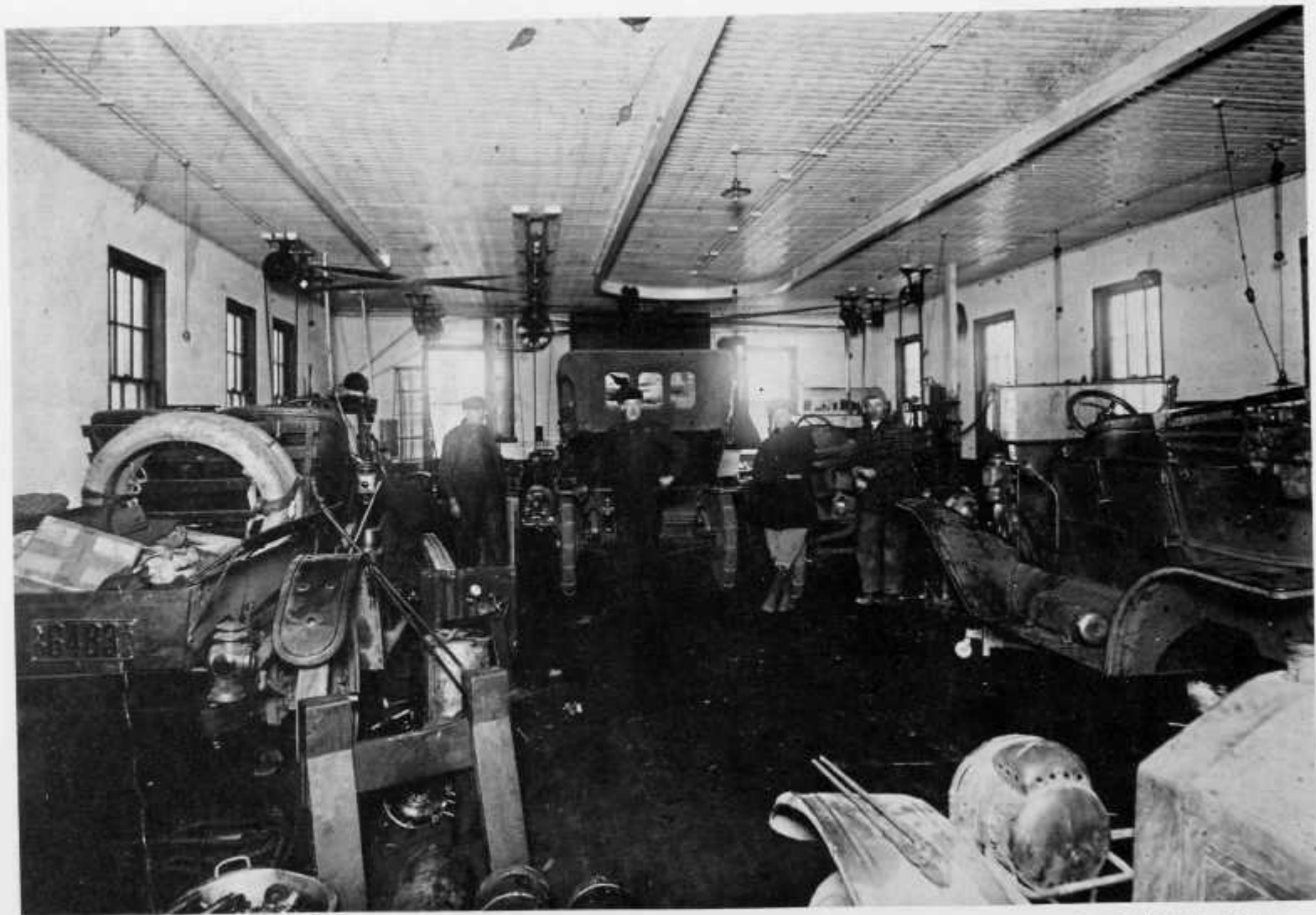
Current employees are Calvin Foster, Jon Jury and Robert Schafer.

"Bill, Sr." maintains his daily trek to the shop, and according to Billy, "Holds things together."



Exterior view of Lundquist Machine Shop.

— Contributed by Schafer Machine



—Contributed by Schafer Machine

The horseless carriage generated a whole new field of business for shops such as Lundquist's Machine Shop in New Rockford.



The Schafer Machine Shop as it appeared before it was destroyed by fire in the mid-1970's. A brand new steel building houses today's

Schafer Machine and the firm has begun diversifying into certain areas of manufacturing.

-Photo contributed by Schafer Machine



Gardner and Watkin's Machinery was a thriving business. It appears to be among the favorite local gathering places. Pictured (not necessarily in

order) are Dr. Miller, Mr. Goodwin, J. M. Patch, H. E. Gardner and James Watkins.
—Contributed by Kathryn Gardner

Implement Dealers



The interior of Jacob Haas Implement looked like this in 1928 and the thriving business was located where The Transcript is now situated. From left to right, those pictured are Albert Haas, salesman, Jacob Haas, Albert's father; Ethel McQuillan, salesman, Paul Baeder, farmer; and Baeder's son.

—Photo contributed by Albert Haas

By ALBERT HAAS

It is said that the first implement dealer in New Rockford was Hugh Peoples. He had his hands in much of the early settlement of Eddy County. He was merchant, banker, farmer and real estate broker. His store was located about where the First State Bank stands. He carried the several lines of machines that eventually became the International Harvester Co.

M. B. Hersey was the general manager of the implement division of Hugh Peoples enterprises. Peoples planted the trees south of town at the area which was

later made into today's park and ball diamond. Peoples was in business until about 1920 when financial problems forced him to liquidate.

Jacob Haas took over the farm implement business and used the building, where The Transcript is now located, for a number of years. In 1932 Albert Haas joined his father in the implement and automobile business and that partnership existed until the death of Jacob Haas in 1950. Albert Haas continued operating until 1971 when he sold to M. Birkeland and Wm. Hope.

Through the years there were other men involved in various dealerships

such as: Olaf Lundquist, who with salesman Frank Sorenson, sold steam engines and threshing machines. L. L. Russel and C. H. Hayes had a farm implement store in a building where the bowling alley now stands — they sold the Minneapolis line. This was closed during the 1930 depression.

About 1945 Bill Schafer took over the machine shop from Lundquist and began

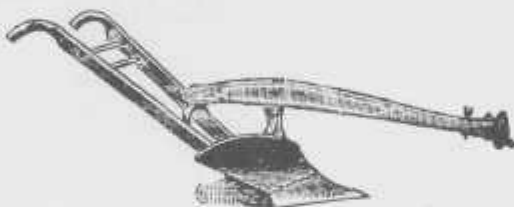
a few years of selling the Minneapolis line. K. O. Foster moved in from Bremen and in 1950-55 sold umpteen Massey Harris Combines.

"The Long Green Line" (John Deere) of farm equipment was adequately represented for many years by W. C. Schwoebel then to Chas. Ebersviller, then to Geo. Anderson, then to Merv Bjornson and now to the Richters.

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October 6, 1939. The city commission issued a permit to Mr. Henry Wilson for building a garage on the northeast corner of the Rockford Hotel.

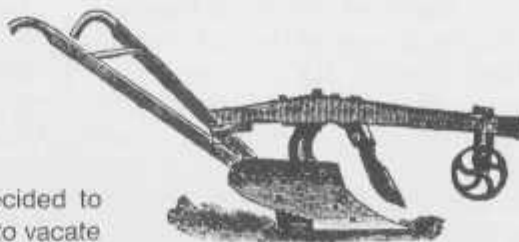
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July 7, 1939. The city commission passed a resolution favoring the Missouri River Division Plan, because of the dry condition and lack of rain in these years.

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April 21, 1939. City commission decided to notify the Welfare Office of a request to vacate the room in City Hall used for sewing and NYA purposes by June 1st.

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Blacksmiths



R. U. Austin, Blacksmith & Carriage Shop float partaking in the Equity & Capital Removal Parade in New Rockford on August 4, 1915. Six men portraying the work of a blacksmith are in the horse-drawn wagon. The sign sticking out the back of the float reads "Talk the Capital, Think the Capital, Work for the Capital."

The following is taken from the October 16, 1917 issue of The New Rockford State Center.

"Mr. Austin has probably been engaged in his line of business longer than any other man in this vicinity. He came to New Rockford 19 years ago (1898) from Reynolds, North Dakota where he was engaged in the same business.

For some time he and his son were together in the business in New Rockford but L. M. Austin has recently disposed of his share to his father. The shop of Mr. Austin is splendidly equipped for turning out the best of work in carriage and wagon making and repairing and also in horseshoeing and plow work."



Funeral Directors



Kenneth Kinnaird shown in his office in the funeral home.

—Photo contributed by the Eddy County Museum and Historical Society, New Rockford.

The following was taken from the October 17, 1917, issue of the New Rockford State Center.

"J. L. Kinnaird, undertaker, licensed embalmer and funeral director, came from Chatham, Ontario, in 1883 filing on a homestead and a pre-emption four miles southeast of New Rockford. He built the first building erected in the city. He has served in an official capacity for some time. At one time he was county judge and served for a considerable time as justice of the peace. At present he is justice of the peace and police magistrate of the city.

Mr. Kinnaird has had 25 years ex-

perience in the embalming business. He started as an embalmer in New Rockford in July 1908. He has served as the delegate from North Dakota to the National Embalmers association for two successive terms and has been re-elected to the November meeting of the association which takes place this year in Jacksonville, Florida. He is a charter member of the North Dakota Funeral Director's association, has been a member of the executive board for two terms and is at the present time chairman of the membership board of the same association."

Cigar Manufacturing Company

The following was taken from the October 17, 1917, issue of the New Rockford State Center.

"John Reitmeyer, who has recently started a cigar making establishment in

New Rockford, came here from Glenfield, North Dakota in June of this year.

Mr. Reitmeyer is an experienced cigar maker and should be able to work up a good trade in this city."



—Contributed by The Transcript

Jewelry Stores

A. R. Hawkinson, Jeweler

The following is taken from the October 17, 1917 issue of the New Rockford State Center.

"Mr. Hawkinson came from Towner to New Rockford. He began his jewelry business in his present location in October, 1913, buying out the founder, C. Lund. Mr. Hawkinson's patronage has been steadily growing since his arrival in New Rockford as a result of his satisfactory works."

John C. Marx, Jeweler

The following is taken from the October 17, 1917 issue of the New Rockford State Center.

"The Jewelry store of John C. Marx was started in New Rockford in August 1912. Mr. Marx came from Minnesota at that time. He has had considerable experience in the jewelry line having continued in the business for himself since 1894.

Mr. Marx has a very modern stock and carries quite a large assortment of his line."

Rodenberg's



Rodenberg Bros. store was purchased from the firm of Hohl and Hanson. The well established business was located on the corner of what is now Main St. and Central Avenue. They were in business together for three years, 1899 to 1902, which was when J. Henry Rodenberg sold his share.

—Photo contributed by Julitta Rodenberg

By JULITTA RODENBERG

It was a cold day in early February 1899 that two young businessmen opened their newly purchased mercantile store in New Rockford. J. H. Rodenberg and H. F. Rodenberg were brothers, who had purchased the business from the firm of Hohl and Hanson. It was a well established business having been started in 1886 and was located on the corner of what is now Main St. and Central Ave. It was a commodious store complete with groceries, dry

goods, men's, ladies' and children's clothing and shoes.

Picture yourself among the first customers! Several farmers had already arrived in their bobsleds and had tied their horses to the hitching posts on the south side of the long frame building. There were no open roads in those days, no snow plows to clear the way. The teams were driven across the fields over the hardened snowbanks, up one and down another.

In the store hard coal heaters glowed a warm welcome. Soon all were busy



Rodenberg's new store built in 1903. Pictured at left is Lou Arnold Fahrer, their first lady clerk. Man toward the back is unidentified.

—Photo contributed by Eddy County Museum and Historical Society, New Rockford.



HUBERT F. RODENBERG

Taken about 1899-1901

- Photo contributed by Jullita Rodenberg

visiting and getting acquainted. In the dry goods department children's stockings came in black, tan and white cotton and sold for 18¢ a pair. Fabrics were all of natural fibers, silk, cotton, wool and linen. Nylon and rayon were unknown. Silks came in beautiful sheer fabrics, crisp taffetas and rich heavy satins. Wools also came in lightweight fabrics and in many different warm materials. Winter coats were often lavishly fur trimmed or even fur lined. Children's coats were often fleece lined.

In the grocery department eggs were 10¢ a dozen, lard 17¢ per lb., butter 12¢ a lb., sugar 6½¢ per lb., and flour averaged about \$1.10 for 50 lbs. However, seldom were purchases made in small quantities. In the fall farmers laid in supplies for the long winter. Sugar came in 100 lb. sacks, flour by the barrel and coffee was shipped in 100 lb. sacks, unground. It was weighed out by the

pound in the store and ground in large coffee mills. At first the mill was turned by hand and later by electric power. Apples in season were sold by the barrel. Dill pickles were dipped from a wooden keg and were large and juicy. Much of the fruit in winter months was dried. Peaches, apricots, apples and prunes were the favorites.

The first day sales totaled \$26.55. A goodly amount!

After about three years J. Henry Rodenberg decided to sell his share of the business, as his wife wanted to move to California. Hubert retained his share and another enterprising young man, George J. Schwoebel, stepped into the firm. It was then known as Rodenberg and Schwoebel.

In 1911 the frame building was replaced by a handsome new brick building, which still stands on the same corner. The foundation of the new building was made of



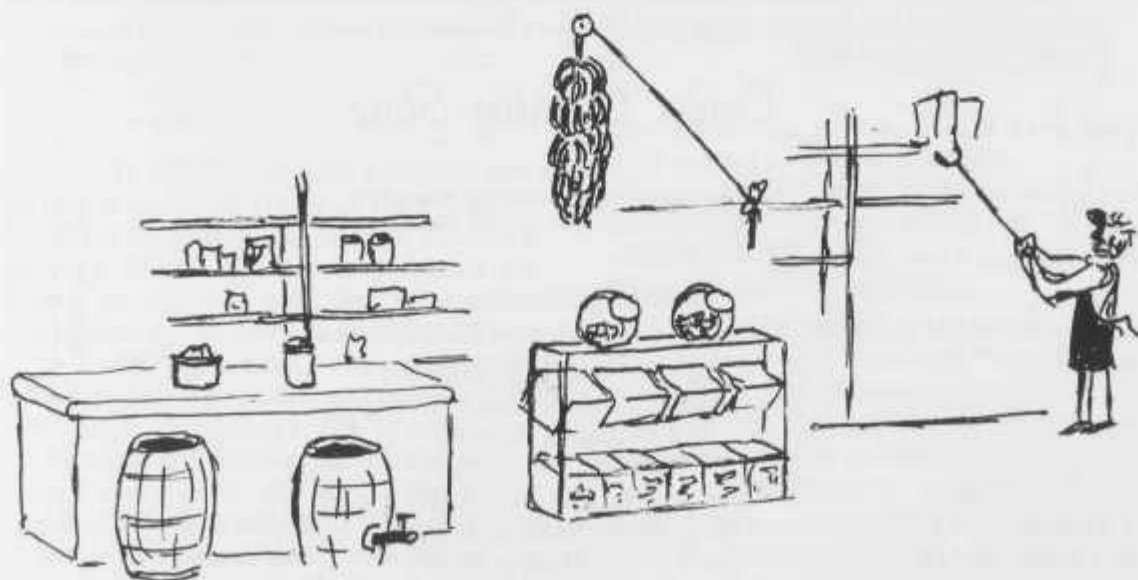
GEORGE J. SCHWOEBEL

- Photo contributed by Jullita Rodenberg

stones gathered from the banks of the James River. It is about twice as thick as other foundations and is still as good as when laid.

The business became known over a wide area as a store with high quality merchandise at reasonable prices. Much credit is due to the efficient and friendly employees—Georgia Hersey, Marguerite Hersey and Norma McQuillan. Georgia joined the sales force as a young teenager, Marguerite in 1916 and Norma in 1926. Other clerks also worked at various periods. They all helped make it a friendly store where real interest was expressed in satisfying the needs of their customers.

In May 1937 George Schwoebel passed away and in February 1939, H. F. Rodenberg purchased full interest from Mrs. Schwoebel. The sign once more was changed—this time to Rodenberg's Department Store. Hubert continued to be active until his death on September 10, 1943. His son Walter and daughter Julitta now headed the establishment and all departments were kept up to the usual high standards. The east and south fronts were remodeled and modernized. Some years later they sold out the grocery department and expanded the other departments. They continued to serve a large area until March 15, 1971 when the business was sold to Eric Berdahl of the Johnson Stores.



H. Peoples & Co.

The following is taken from the October 17, 1917 issue of the New Rockford State Center.

"The department store of H. Peoples & Co. deals in general merchandise, hardware and furniture. This store which was started in 1883 was the first in Eddy County.

Mr. Peoples, who started the store, is the oldest settler in New Rockford. He was born in Ireland and received his academic education there, and then entered into the service of the Belfast branch of the Bank of Ireland. He came to the United States in 1880 on a visit and returned the following year to settle in Boston. In the spring of 1882 he filed on land adjoining New

Rockford which he still farms. There were only two settlers in Eddy County at that time and they were located 15 miles away on the Sheyenne river. In 1883 he started into the farm implement and general merchandise business. In the former, he has taken Mr. Schwoebel into partnership with him.

Mr. Peoples was at one time engaged in the banking business in New Rockford and adjoining towns and was a heavy holder in the Bank of New Rockford previous to its purchase by the present owner. He is still interested in several business enterprises in the city and the vicinity, not the least of which are his farming operations."



Leader Clothing Store

The following advertisement was taken from the October 17, 1917 issue of the New Rockford State Center.

Leader Clothing Store

Phone 220A

Bernstein and Shark, Proprietors

Boys suits \$3.00 to \$8.00

Mens shirts, Arrow, Earl & Wilson
and Columbia Brands

75¢, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00

Stetson Hats \$2.50 to \$3.50

Mens Shoes \$3.00 to \$6.00

Boys Shoes \$2.00 to \$3.50

Pure Lambswool Underwear \$1.50

Adams Furniture



Pictured is the interior of Adams Hardware and Furniture. Many things could be bought here, from rocking chairs to horse collars.

—Photo contributed by Richard Dungan.

By WARREN and ADELINE ADAMS

In 1906 Earl Adams went into partnership with Frank Hayes in the Furniture and Hardware business in New Rockford. January 12, 1912 Hayes and Adams dissolved partnership and Mr. Adams was established in the store at 20 N. 8th.

On May 3, 1912, a fire started in the old Court House on N. 8th, and 14 firms were involved in the damage, one of which was the Frank Hayes building, a two story brick veneer occupied by Adams Hardware and Furniture. He was fully insured, so he went to the twin cities to get a new line of fixtures, and he located in the Patch building, 4 N. 8th, formerly Orley Couch Drug store.

The Transcript said he would have hardware second to none in the state.

August 30th, 1912, the store was burglarized. \$40.00 worth of razors, pocketknives, revolver, and a suitcase were taken. No clues were found.

One of the ads in the Transcript for an "Estate" coal furnace said, "You might as well have a hole in your coal bucket, as to use a heater that shoots three-fourths of your heat straight up the chimney."

On March 2, 1925 Mr. Adams bought the property on lots 15-16 in block 17 from Mr. Bernstein, who had bought it from the Donald Niven Estate. On a lease drawn up in 1883, it said, "a tract of land of 160



The exterior of Adams Hardware and Furniture displayed many other items. The three men standing in front of the store are unidentified.

—Photo contributed by Richard Dungen

acres, minus whatever tract of land as the Northern Railroad Co. shall require, shall be plotted for the townsite of New Rockford." By 1910 David Niven, C. J. Maddux, J. H. Maddux wanted to erect a brick building with a common wall, which was to be on each lot of 14-15 in block 17. This wall was designated to be 24" wide at the basement and 18" thick above the basement. Half of the wall to be owned by each owner of lots 14-15. The only opening in the wall was to be a doorway at the head of the stairs on the east side of lot 15. The stairway was to open on Villard Ave. (Central Ave.) out on to the sidewalk. The owner of lot 14 was to have "the right to the use of the stairway for 99 years for a payment of 25 dollars a year," so they wouldn't have to erect another stairway. "Contract void for failure to pay rent." Donald Niven drilled a well on lot 15 to be used by surrounding businesses. The Niven Opera House was on second floor of building on lots 15-16.

Howard Stone worked for him for many years and eventually Howard and Andy Gundvaldson bought the store. In 1929 Beardsly Drug moved from 816 to 814 Central and Howard and Andy moved into 816. When the new Post Office was built in 1939 it left the old Post Office location, owned by Howard and Margaret Stone at 800 block, on

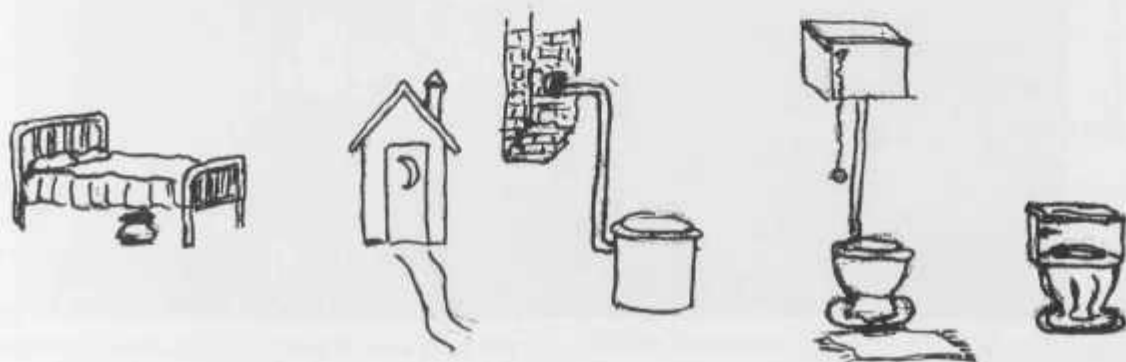
First Avenue North empty. Howard and Andy then moved over to that location.

Mr. Adams then had an empty building, and it was suggested by his son, Warren, that he start a Furniture store. At the time, it was 40 to 60 miles to the nearest Furniture Store and merchandise would go out as fast as it came in, as during the War years, furniture dealers purchases were all on allocation.

Mrs. Alice Adams started a Gift Department, and they both went to market in Minneapolis and Chicago. She loved her work and prospered until she had a heart attack in 1945, and couldn't work any more.

Warren Adams was in the accounting department of Armour & Co. in Baltimore, Maryland. He took a years leave of absence to help his father, for three months, then decided North Dakota was his favorite spot in all the world. He really got in shape lifting furniture and running up and down that stairway to furniture on the upper floor.

Along came Richard Dungan, married daughter, Karen Adams. When Earl Adams retired in 1960, Dick Dungan joined the firm, later to become a partner. In 1977, Warren Adams retired and Karen and Dick Dungan have become the third generation in the Adams Furniture Store.





Another interior view of Adams Hardware and Furniture. Pictured from left to right are: Howard Stone, Earl Adams, and Warren Adams.

—Photo contributed by Richard Dungen

Lewis-Treffry General Merchandise

The following is taken from the October 17, 1917 issue of the New Rockford State Center.

"The grocery and confectionary store of A. H. Lewis and J. L. Treffry came under present management in April, 1915. Mr. Lewis started the store in 1912 and ran it alone until going into partnership with Mr. Treffry. He came to New Rockford from Iowa in the spring of 1910. Mr. Treffry has been in the state for quite a long time having farmed in this vicinity for many years.

A first class fountain is also run in connection with the confectionary department."

Lewis & Treffry Advertisement

"All business is worthwhile and will last if based on superior quality and good services. By giving you that quality, we expect to get your patronage and be of mutual benefit to each other.

Business resolves itself into a matter of dealing with friends. We are always endeavoring to conduct our affairs on that principle. We seek to obtain friendship by deserving it.

We are selling Groceries, Candy, Cigars and Tobacco of known worth in quality, in value, and in service to you.

Don't forget our Ice Cream and Soft Drinks."



Parsons Grocery

By JUNE (PARSONS) FRIESEN

In the late spring of 1933 Mr. A. V. Parsons and his family moved to New Rockford from Hurdsfield, N. D. and into the old Fertig store under the I. G. A. franchise.

After several years the name of the store was changed to Super Valu. Most of the Parsons family worked in the store at one time or another with June and Virginia working the longest.

Government paper work, plus losing clerks to the armed forces as fast as they acquired them, finally brought on a near nervous breakdown and "Andy" was forced to

sell out to Ben Hornbacher in 1943. He then moved with his family to Fargo where he went on the road as a salesman for an automotive firm.

Some of those who worked for "Andy" during those years besides the family were:

Carl Soderholm	Margie Probst
Carlton Soderholm	Mrs. Louis Larson
Heinie Bass	Roman Beatty
Red Setter	Jack Day
Chet Martinson	Ed Beauclair
Roger Bengston	Wm. Waxler
Myron "Louie" Lewis	John Buchli

Bakery

By THORDIS K. DANIELSON

Information supplied by Frank Allmaras and Cecil Stevens

Frank Allmaras, Sr. was one of the first bakers in New Rockford. He erected the building presently occupied by the Silver Crest Bakery, the adjoining shop next door (now vacant), and the Meat Market building, which originally housed a cafe.

Mr. Allmaras, born in Germany, arrived in Philadelphia at the age of sixteen. Prior to establishing a bakery in New Rockford, he operated a bakery in that city.

In 1914 he built a home, which is located on First Avenue North, and across the street from the public school. He and his wife, the former Herminia Beitel from Columbus, Nebraska, were parents of nine children. Two sons reside here, Edward, Eddy County Sheriff, and Frank, City Auditor.

The October 17, 1917 issue of the New Rockford State Center states that a Midway City Bakery was opened under the management of A. W. Flick in May of that year. Mr. Flick, an experienced baker, had been engaged in the bakery business in St. Paul for twenty years prior to coming to this city in 1915.

Cecil Stevens, a former employee of Mr. Flick, began his bakery business in New Rockford in 1942 and named the firm, Silver Crest Bakery.

During the years of 1945 through 1951 the bakery was operated under the ownership of Arthur Brigman and George

Gieseke; then once again, Mr. Stevens resumed ownership, continuing to 1958 when he sold the firm to Helmuth Schmidt. Carl Holtz, the present owner, assumed ownership in 1975.

In the thirties, particularly for the holidays, hard candies such as peanut brittle, candy canes, taffy and ribbon candies were also prepared for sales in the back area of the bakery. Sales diminished when this type of confection was made available through grocery stores. Later a fire damaged the candy preparation area and the charred area was removed from the present site.

Mr. Stevens engaged in both wholesale and retail sales; delivered bread products to stores, restaurants and hospitals. Products were also shipped to surrounding towns by express. For instance, 25 loaves of bread could be shipped to Sheyenne for 27 cents. Bread, at one time, sold for 23 cents per loaf.

Mr. Stevens operated the Gamble Store for a number of years following the sale of the Silver Crest Bakery. He and his wife, Katherine, an employee at the First State Bank, continue to reside in the city.

According to the personal history of Irene Brownell Herby, born in New Rockford February 28, 1892, recalls a bakery operated by a "Weimal family" in the early 1900's.

Early photos of street scenes of New Rockford indicate a bakery was located at the present Super Valu grocery site.



—Contributed by The Transcript

Creamery

By MR. & MRS. JOHN C. JUEL

Dairy products were an important part of our state's success story. Today there are few dairies and cream operations except in the larger cities.

New Rockford's first creamery operator was J. P. Jacobson who brought the first creamery plant to New Rockford in 1915. He came from Ellendale, North Dakota. He began his operation in what was known as the Laundry building located west of what is now the Bowling Alley. He also purchased poultry, eggs and turkeys. His next move was to move to a building on the Northern Pacific right-of-way and in 1929 he sold the creamery to John C. Juel, who had been in the creamery business at Rugby, North Dakota. It was then called the Midway City Creamery and operated by Juel until 1959.

It was purchased by Roy Zweigle of Harvey, North Dakota and he managed it until it was destroyed by fire in 1967.

In the past forty years, ice cream, butter and ice cream bars had also become products sold at the creamery.

By 1960 the cattle business was slowing up, so that it made creamery operations almost a thing of the past. There were also, during the past years, many small cream buying stations in the small towns. However when train service disappeared they, too, closed their doors. There were several in New Rockford — The North American and the Equity Station which had a small cafe in connection in a small building.

Some dairy farmers sold milk to larger creameries and it was trucked from

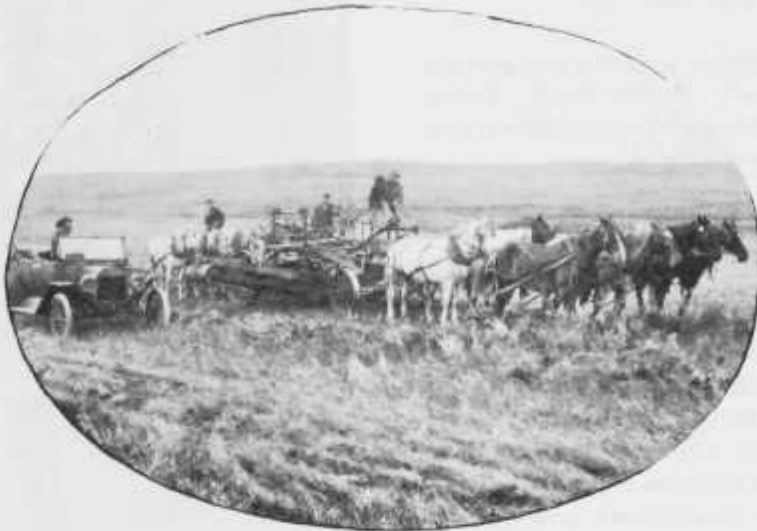


Frank Allmaraz is pictured in front of the Midway City Creamery. Man standing directly behind Allmaraz is unidentified.

—Photo contributed by Frank Allmaraz

the farms to larger cities in the last years. Now milk is delivered to our regular stores and sold as any other grocery item.

Campbell Construction Company



Driving the Model T. Archie's father observes his son reining the horsepower needed to operate the mucker.

By LEADLEY and NINA ANDERSON

Archie Campbell (1897-1980);
Pioneer Highway Contractor.

Archie Campbell was born near Harvey, North Dakota, July 13, 1897. His parents were Alexander Campbell and Maud Reeves Campbell. In 1904 after the death of his mother, he went to Centre Napan, New Brunswick, Canada, to live with his uncle, Charles Campbell. He attended school there. In 1915, he returned to North Dakota to work on road construction with his father.

In 1917, he married Jessie Gilliss at Chatham, New Brunswick, Canada, and they moved to North Dakota to live. They resided for a short time near Chaseley, then later that year he combined road construction with farming and rented a farm near Grace City. While in partnership with his father in 1921, they built a section of road at Kelly Lake, Minnesota. He then returned to North Dakota and in 1922 started his own road con-

struction business, while continuing to farm.

His early road construction was started in true pioneer fashion as his first work was accomplished with horse and mule drawn equipment. As the construction methods and equipment modernized through the years, the Campbell road crews kept pace and continually upgraded their operations to meet the demands. The Campbell construction outfit progressed to be one of the most efficient, respected and well-known road building firms throughout the state.

The Campbell construction was basically that of a heavy earthwork, grading and graveling type contractor. However, it later branched into bituminous paving and oil surfacing as the Highway Department's contracts throughout the state included the all-weather surfacing for most of North Dakota's projects.

It has been estimated that the number of Campbell employees from Eddy



Two men were needed to operate a fresno. With this operation 1,000 yards of dirt were moved daily.

County alone was in the hundreds. Included in this number were the many specialized workers that formed the reputable crews for which the Campbell construction was noted. The Campbell construction projects included contracts for roadway improvements, earthfill dams, clearing and grubbing for dams, canal and water diversion projects, stripping for open pit mines, park access roads and many other diversified projects.

The states that attracted the Campbell outfit include: North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska and Oklahoma and in addition, the Province of Manitoba, Canada.

Also, the Campbells were involved with local community projects which serve as specific examples of their civic responsiveness and reflect the many services rendered throughout the state, and especially for the town of New Rockford. Many remember the severe winter of 1966, when our community benefited from his assistance during the paralyzing storms.

Snow removal, emergency transportation for snowbound victims, the construction of recreational parks, the grading



ARCHIE and JESSIE CAMPBELL

—Photo contributed by Lois Johnson

for ball diamonds, etc. all exemplify the many areas that were of his concern.

Archie Campbell's community contributions did not go unnoticed to the people



*Archie Campbell's first crew consisted of about seven men and 20 horses. This tent is the horse tent used by the company in the early days.
—Photo contributed by Edna Gilliss*



*Pictured is the cook wagon and cooks' tent used by the Archie Campbell Co. Later, these were replaced by a cook car and bunkhouses. As many as 50 or 60 men were fed, on some days.
—Photo contributed by Edna Gilliss*

of the state and the nation as can be attested by the following:

On April 15, 1971, President Richard Nixon sent him a *Certificate of Commendation* for nomination as Small Businessman of the Year. He was commended for his contribution to the community as well as noting that he has provided material assistance and encouragement to the people of all ages in various fields of human activity.

On November 3, 1976, the North Dakota State Highway Department admitted him to the *Highway Hall of Honor*.

He was commended for being the

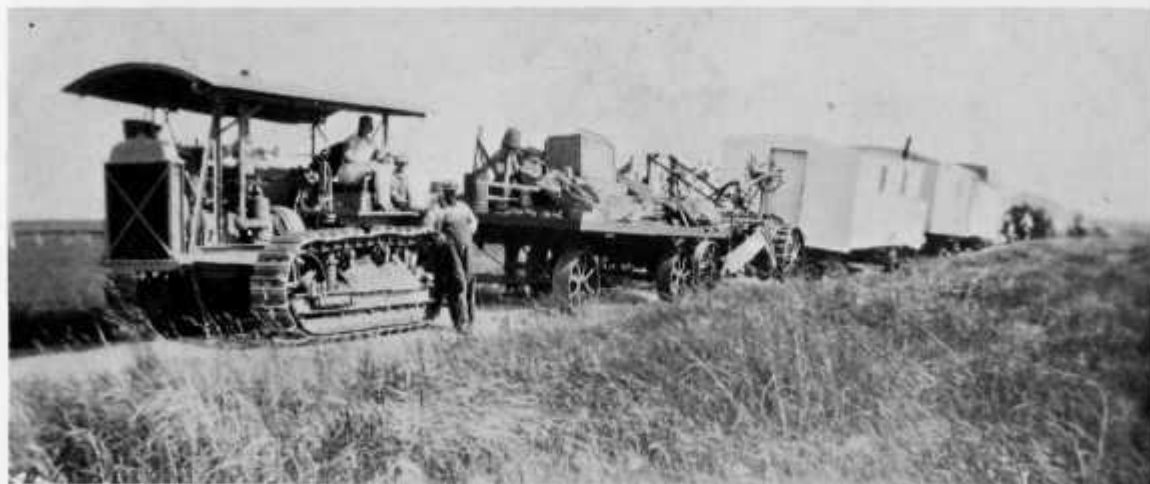
Pioneer Grading Contractor from our state. They noted that he had constructed over 1500 miles of roads within North Dakota. His work included township roads, county, state, federal and interstate highway projects. He was recognized as one of the leading contractors as well as a man of skill, responsibility and integrity.

Archie Campbell passed away on June 26, 1980, at New Rockford City Hospital. He will long be remembered for his 65 years of road construction as well as for his community services and the good will that his construction firm projected throughout the area.



Pictured is some of the Campbell Construction Company workers at St. John, North Dakota in 1928. Atop the "cat" is Maynard Brown.

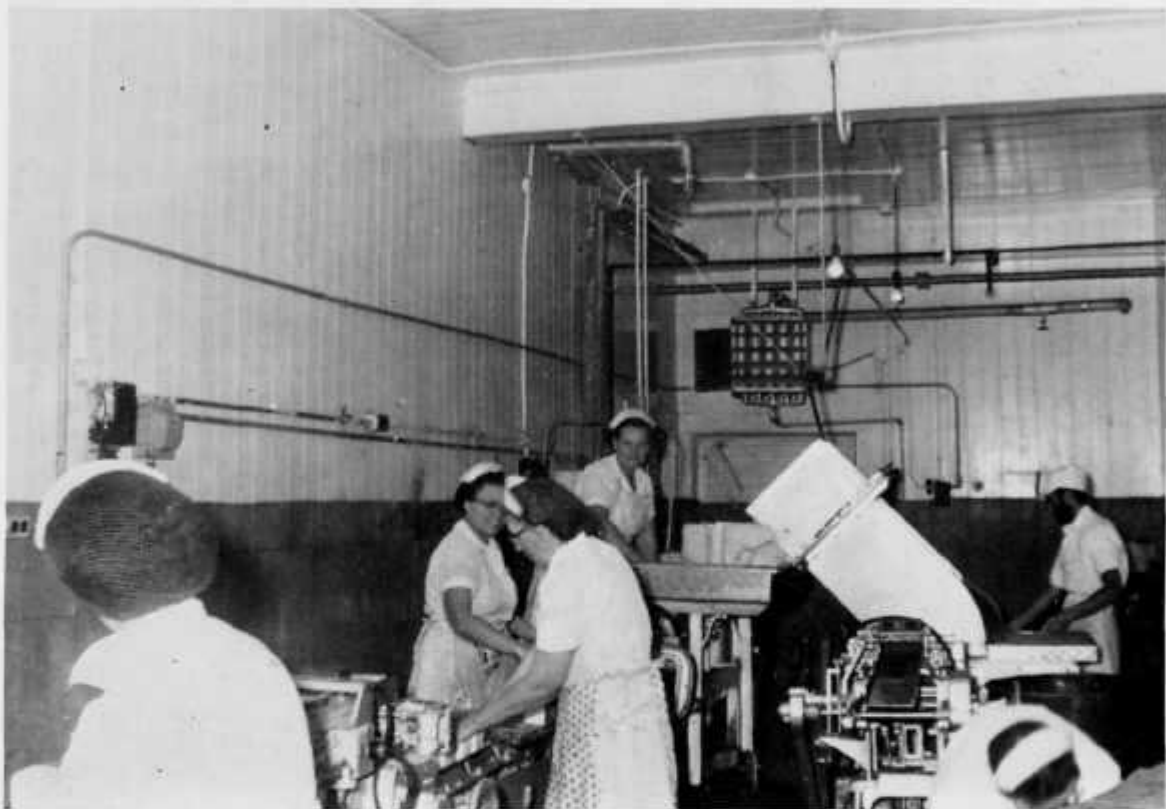
—Photo contributed by Mrs. Frances Brown



Campbell outfit on the move. Archie bought his first tractor about 1926-28. Harold Lehn of Turtle Lake, North Dakota, and Morris Gilliss are thought to be his first tractor operators. Wages were \$50.00 a month.

—Photo contributed by Edna Gilliss

Swift and Company



A view of the butter room at Swift & Company.

—Photo contributed by Sylvia Kjos

By SYLVIA B. KJOS

Swift and Company open Poultry and Egg business in New Rockford, taking over Midway City Wholesalers building north of Midway City Creamery. Manager, Peter E. Brady, from Breckenridge, Minnesota.

Mr. E. H. Phillips of St. Paul, Minnesota announced Swifts will take over September 14, 1931. He also stated he appreciated the wonderful interest shown by the businessmen of New Rockford.

When Swifts first operated they bought live poultry, mostly chickens, and shipped them out live. There was no dress-

ing of poultry at that time. Eggs were bought and candled. Richard (Rib) Bass was one of the first men in New Rockford to work for Swifts. He worked for 48 hours a week at 35¢ an hour, \$16.80 per week. He fed chickens and prepared them for shipment.

Mr. P. E. Brady who installed the plant for the company, built the new building, he was later promoted to a higher position, getting new business for the firm.

There was a formal opening of the new Swift plant, and an open house on October 13, 1932. "The new plant is one of the most modern in the North West, for the reception of poultry and eggs, and is equipped with the latest conveniences for



ARTHUR J. PLUM

the care of farm products. The poultry receiving room has a capacity to care for thousands of birds per day. In the poultry dressing room 32 people are employed." Chickens were picked by dipping them into hot wax. The women were doing piece work at that time, and I believe they got about 2¢ a bird. Starting wages were about 15¢ an hour. Turkeys were dressed for 10¢ a bird. Shipment of the live and refrigerated birds was made convenient by the spur track running to the north side of the building from the Great Northern. The plant later employed 50 to 60 people. Swift and Company was a great asset to the community.

September 1933, Mr. A. J. (Art) Plum, of Sioux City, Iowa took over as manager, taking the place of P. E. Brady. Art Plum was with the company for ten years, five of which were spent in a high



Irene Egge is shown with the turkey poults. Pictured was taken in 1967.

—Photo contributed by Sylvia Kjos



LEFT—Several women are processing the turkeys.

—Photo contributed by Sylvia Kjos



RIGHT—Another part of turkey processing.

—Photo contributed by Sylvia Kjos

position in Sioux City, and he came recommended as a manager with unusual ability. A fellow by the name of Scriver Jorgenson was foreman for A. J. In the year 1934, and future years, Swifts was going strong with poultry, eggs and butter. They were also buying cream, and that meant setting up a test room. Butter also had to be tested for salt and fat content. Butter was trucked to the plant from various creameries around the state. Each cube weighed 64-pounds. The butter room consisted of six crewmen. The 64-pound cubes were cut by hand using a wire, into about eight pieces, put up into a hopper and pushed through an auger. As it came through it was then cut into pounds, and then put on a wrapping machine. From there it was packed into 32-pound boxes, and loaded on dollies. In later years butter was cut into quarters, and two pound rolls. The temperature was about 50 degrees. All workers had to wear white uniforms.

The egg candling crew consisted of about 10 candlers, and a packer for each. Eggs were packed into 30-dozen cardboard boxes. Eggs were also processed in an oil bath. They were shipped to the Army Air

Force Bases, Minot, and Grand Forks, and to various other places.

In 1937 Mr. E. J. Hays (Elby) came from Clarinda, Iowa to be foreman under A. J. Plum. He was foreman for 25 years when he retired in 1962. "Swift and Company paid out three million dollars in the New Rockford area during 1950, for the purchase of livestock and to operate its dairy and poultry plant," said A. J. Plum.

Swifts celebrated its Centennial (100) years in 1955. In 1855, 16-year-old Gustavus Franklin, Swift and Company founder, launched his career in the meat business. He borrowed ten dollars from his father, bought a heifer, dressed it, and peddled the meat to his neighbors. This was the humble and real beginning of Swifts.

Art Plum, manager of Swifts for 45 years retired in October of 1961. Assuming the duties as manager was Douglas Olson, Chief Clerk. Olson, a New Rockford native, joined Swifts September 18, 1942. Assuming the duties as manager, after Doug Olson, was Richard Busch from Chicago.

Swifts completed a modernization and remodeling project at the plant on



This building was the first location of Swift & Company. It later became the Midway City Wholesalers building, north of Midway City Creamery.

—Photo contributed by Sylvia Kjos

July 30, 1961. Turkeys were cry-o-vac packed and ready for the oven, *Butterball Turkeys*. They were frozen at 32 below. 50,000 pounds of turkey per day, up to 300,000 pounds could be stored in the freezer before shipment.

The following was taken from The Transcript

SWIFTS PLANS TO EXPAND PROCESSING PLANT HERE

An estimated cost of \$288,000 for a turkey hatchery that will be completed in the future, and will be located in the former Ford garage building.

January of 1962 Turkey Hatchery was in business. Manager was B. J. Lulow from Portland, Oregon. Gloria Jenson and Wilma Guler worked the hatchery. Later, Irene Egge and Sylvia Kjos worked until the closing of the business. "20,000 poults a week. 150,000 turkeys will be hatched and ready for Thanksgiving. This is the only turkey hatchery in North Dakota, and is known as the 'Turkey Capital'."

Mr. Lulow transferred, and Roger Hillman took over as manager. Bill Bass and Richard Bass also worked the hatchery. Eggs trayed, 143 eggs to a tray, they were then fumigated for 20 minutes. Trays rotated 180 degrees, temperature 99½,

humidity 82%, heat and humidity regulated automatically. After the poults were hatched the culls were picked out. Healthy poults were counted 100 to a box. Professional sexers came in to determine the sex of the birds. They were given shots, and shipped.

Swifts had grown quite rapidly in the 50's and 60's, and employed as many as 120 people. Seasonal employment, from July to December. Turkeys were then put into Poly-Net reusable stockings.

In 1966 and 1967 the eggs and butter were discontinued.

Al Rennewanz was Swifts engineer, and when he retired to another job, Joe Hammer became engineer. He started at the plant in October of 1940, and was transferred to La Crosse, Wisconsin in January of 1967.

In 1968 Swift and Company, and the Hatchery closed its doors and was moved to Detroit Lakes, Minnesota. Doug Olson and Karen Vesley, time keeper and billing clerk, moved to Wallace, North Carolina. Bill and Richard Bass, and Thomas Kjos moved to Detroit Lakes, Minnesota. The rest of the workers had to find other jobs. This was a great loss to the businessmen of New Rockford, and to the surrounding communities.



Swift & Company processing plant.

Airport



Tomlinson Field looking west-northwest. Picture taken in 1968. Highway 281 can be seen in the foreground, turning off onto the airport entrance road.

—Photo contributed by Isabelle Aslakson

By ISABELLE ASLAKSON

The New Rockford Airport (Tomlinson Airport) occupies the NE quarter of Section 29, township 149, range 66, and was acquired by a member of the Tomlinson family in 1896. It was deeded to the city by Lizzie and A. L. Potvin in 1934, after the city commissioners passed a resolution to apply to The Civil Aeronautics Administration for construction of an airport for which the city would supply the land and maintenance.

The name "Tomlinson Airport" was given the field January 26, 1934, and city records show that in the spring, the city voted to purchase 300 bushels of seed oats to

be planted on the airport, a contract being made with Ed Powers to farm it.

For the following ten years, the airport provided some crops and hay for Martin Aaberg, John E. Hartman, Fred Flowers, Oscar Holten, and Oscar E. Thompson. By this mowing of the grass, runways of a sort were available for the use of the small airplanes of the day. Itinerant pilots used the field for landings and take-off when selling rides, and on May 19, 1938, it was the terminal of the air mail flight from Sheyenne, via Maddock and Harvey, to celebrate National Air Mail Week. This was the 20th anniversary of the inauguration of scheduled air mail service, and O. R. Aslakson was the pilot. These years just before and during



Another view of Tomlinson Field looking west-northwest. Picture taken in 1968.

*—Photo contributed by
Ingeborg Aslakson*

World War II saw a growing interest in planes and flying, and activity increased at Tomlinson Field.

City records state that O. E. Leske was appointed manager of the airport in February, 1945, and an application was made that year to the Civil Aeronautics Administration for a Landing Area Designation. A lease contract was made between the city and O. R. Aslakson, an old building was obtained from the County Fair Grounds, an Otter Tail Power line was provided to the airport, and the Archie Campbell Construction Company made runways in the summer, with no charge to the city.

The 1945-1955 decade was one of the busiest at the field. Veterans were enrolling in flight training schools under the "G. I. Bill," and New Rockford had such a school, with Mr. Aslakson as flight instructor. Also, there were quite a number of other interested persons who were students these years. For example, flight records of the years 1947, 1948 and 1949 include these, among others, as students: Arthur Brigman, James R. Anderson, Rupert Wilson, Earl Lucht, William Schafer, Robert Harper, Martin Mauch, R. W. Austin, Harold Baskin,

Bert Shroyer, Wm. Bass, W. O. Brekke, Les Haas, Calvin Baeder, Ed Peterson, Wayne Ostby, Vern Salmonson, Mildred Tillapaugh, Jessie Sinclair, Alphonse Allmaras, Darrel Malone, H. F. Boyer, Ted Webber, Albert Haas, Don Sutton, Bob Weber, Ivan Sterner, Gaylen Fleming, Pereley Clelland, Chester Campbell, Ronald Rapp, Forrest Topp, Murl Culp, Herb Engels, Fred Wipperling, H. F. Wipperling, Lyle Garrett, Ray Lies, Al Mullenberg, Jack Rosenberg and John Dodds.

One report during these years showed nineteen airplanes being owned in the area, including Warwick, Sheyenne and Brantford. In 1953 there were five hangars on the airport, with twelve aircraft based there. The city acquired the beacon and the runway lights from Dawson, N. Dak. in 1950, when Dawson Airport was no longer used on the Airway. In 1951 Holmes Electric Company of Minot was hired by the city to install the beacon and marker lights.

Cecil J. Thompson had been appointed temporary Airport Commissioner in 1946, and in 1949 Howard Stone was appointed to supervise construction on the development project then under way. With



Haas, Incorporated, New Rockford, about 1950. The roof markings were for airport location as an aid to pilots. The plane in the

upper part of the photo belonged to Albert Haas.

—Photo contributed by Isabelle Aslakson

federal aid, and with T. F. Spriggs, Grand Forks, and Lloyd Richmond as engineers, several improvements were made. Land was purchased from Mrs. Alma Beatty to lengthen the landing strips; a segmented circle was constructed; a wind cone was installed; and gravel surfacing was laid for a parking area, all on the east side of the airport. Linderman and Shroyer Construction Co. was hired to construct runways in 1950, and in 1952 the city requested federal aid for an administration building, water supply and sewage system.

Meanwhile, for seven or eight years, Mr. Roman Beatty annually contracted with the city to keep the runways mowed in return for the use of the hay on the airport, and various itinerant companies paid for the privilege of harvesting the bluegrass seed there.

During the following years, airplanes became more sophisticated, and more changes took place at the field. A local pilot, Eugene Linderman, proposed building a private hangar and selling gas, and he asked permission to establish an Aeronautical Advisory Station (radio) at his home.

On June 14, 1959, an airshow was held at the airport, when several nationally-known fliers, including Hal Kreier, thrilled a large audience with their aerobatics.

In 1965 a need was felt for black-topped runways. The North Dakota Aeronautics Commission suggested the creation of an Airport Authority. In response, the city increased the airport levy and hired E. M. Arntson as engineer.

During the following summer, after several discussions with the secretary of the state commission Harold Vavra, local pilots and Archie Campbell officials, work began on paving the runways. Meanwhile, the city conferred with County Agent Adolph Gross to see if the soil was suitable for farming, off the runways. The F. A. A.

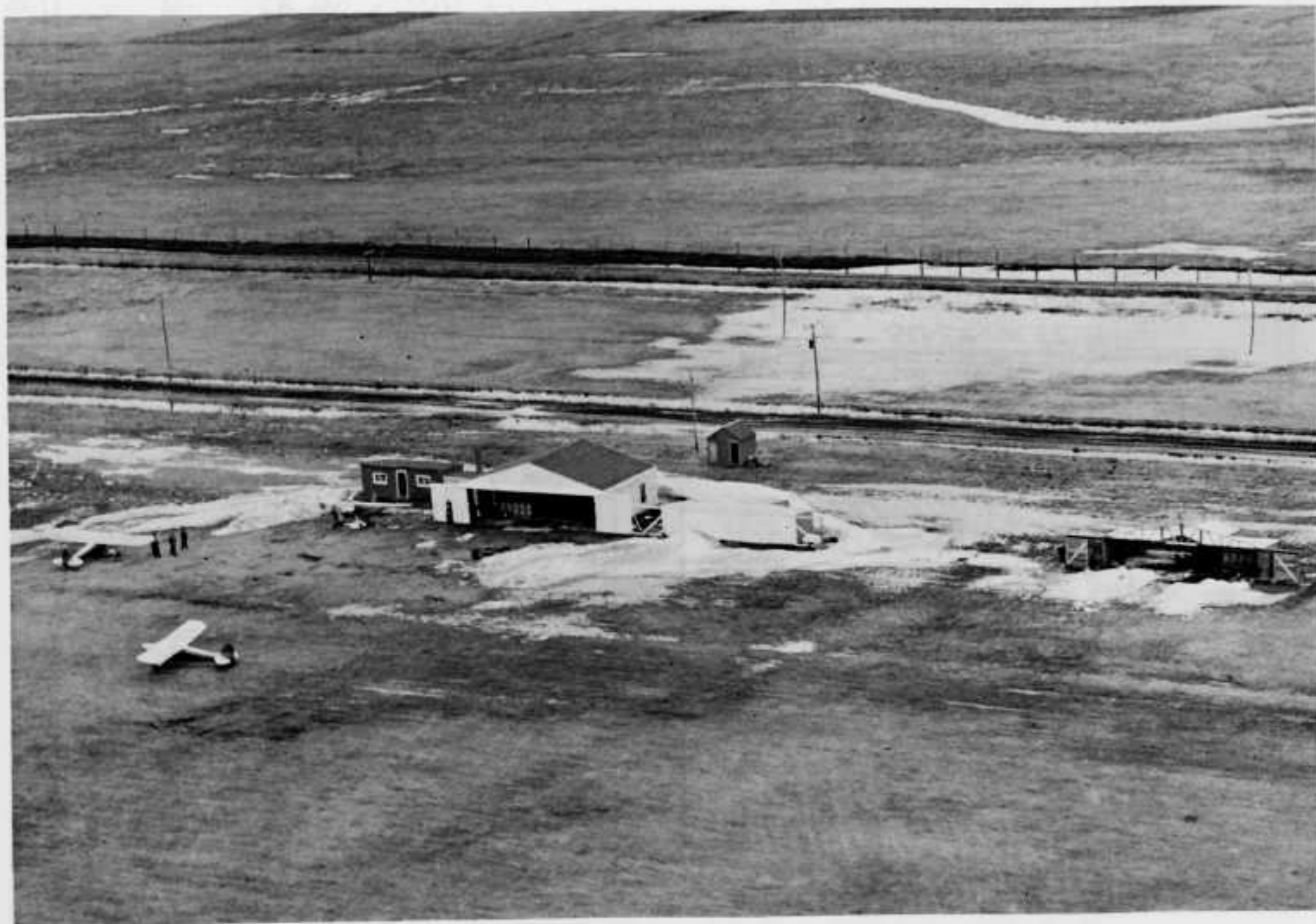
recommended lowering two telephone poles at the airport. By the summer of 1967, the city paid Campbell Construction Company part payment; stock-piles of dirt were donated to the park board; and the city notified Mr. Vavra that the project was just about completed.

Talk continued about a city building being constructed and leased to a local group, and in August 1968, an Airport Authority was created. The first members, appointed by the city, October 7, 1968, were Merv Bjornson, Harold Rohde, Pat Caulfield, Richard Dungan, and Myron Birkeland.

Over the years, there has been much activity at the airport. For instance, a Federal Aviation Administration report, in 1968, showed a total of 3038 aircraft operations, estimated, with the peak number for any month being 324. Besides the many students who learned to fly here, there has been much itinerant traffic, when pilots landed for gasoline, oil, or repairs. More than one landed here, for example, on his way to or from Alaska.

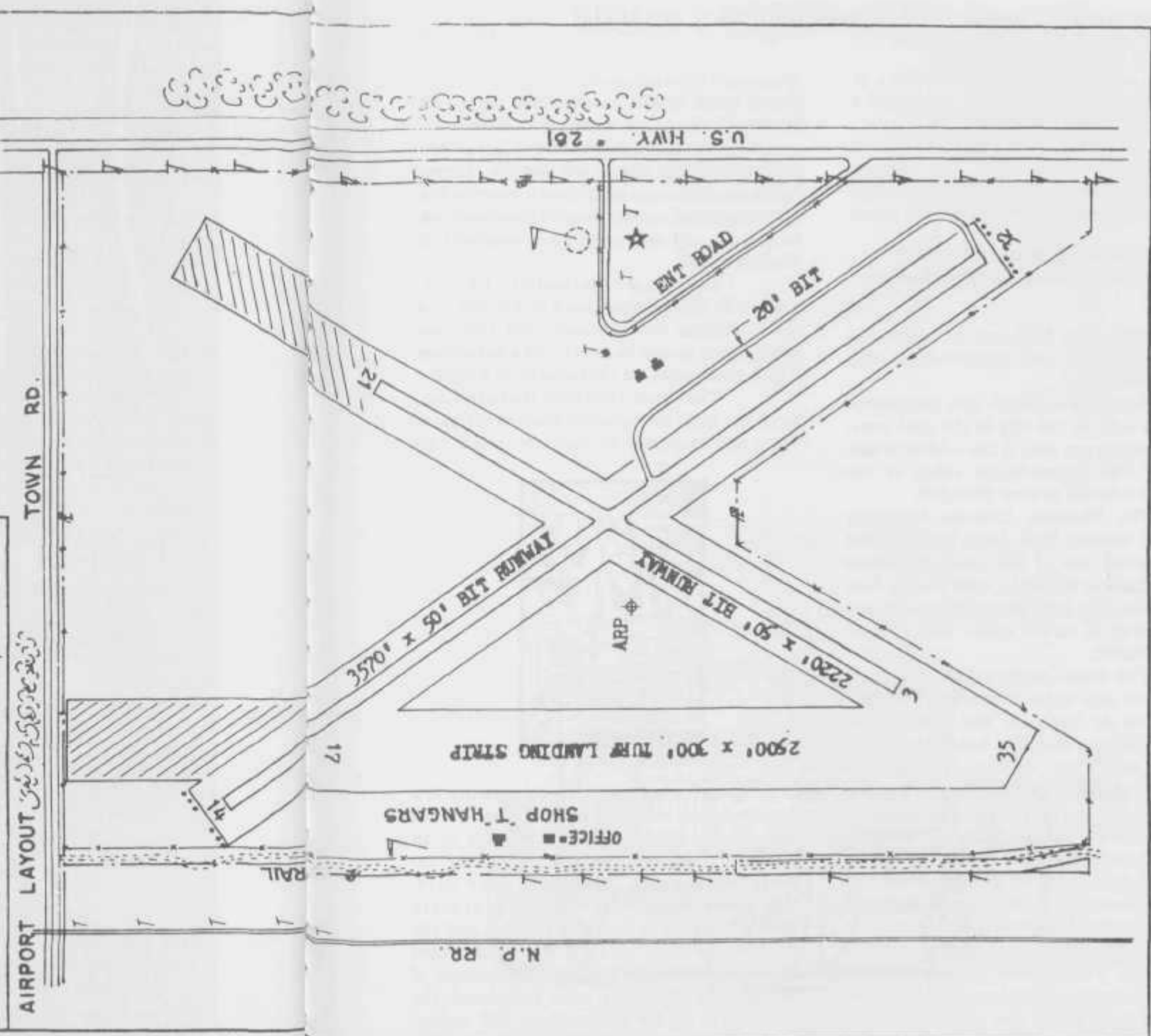
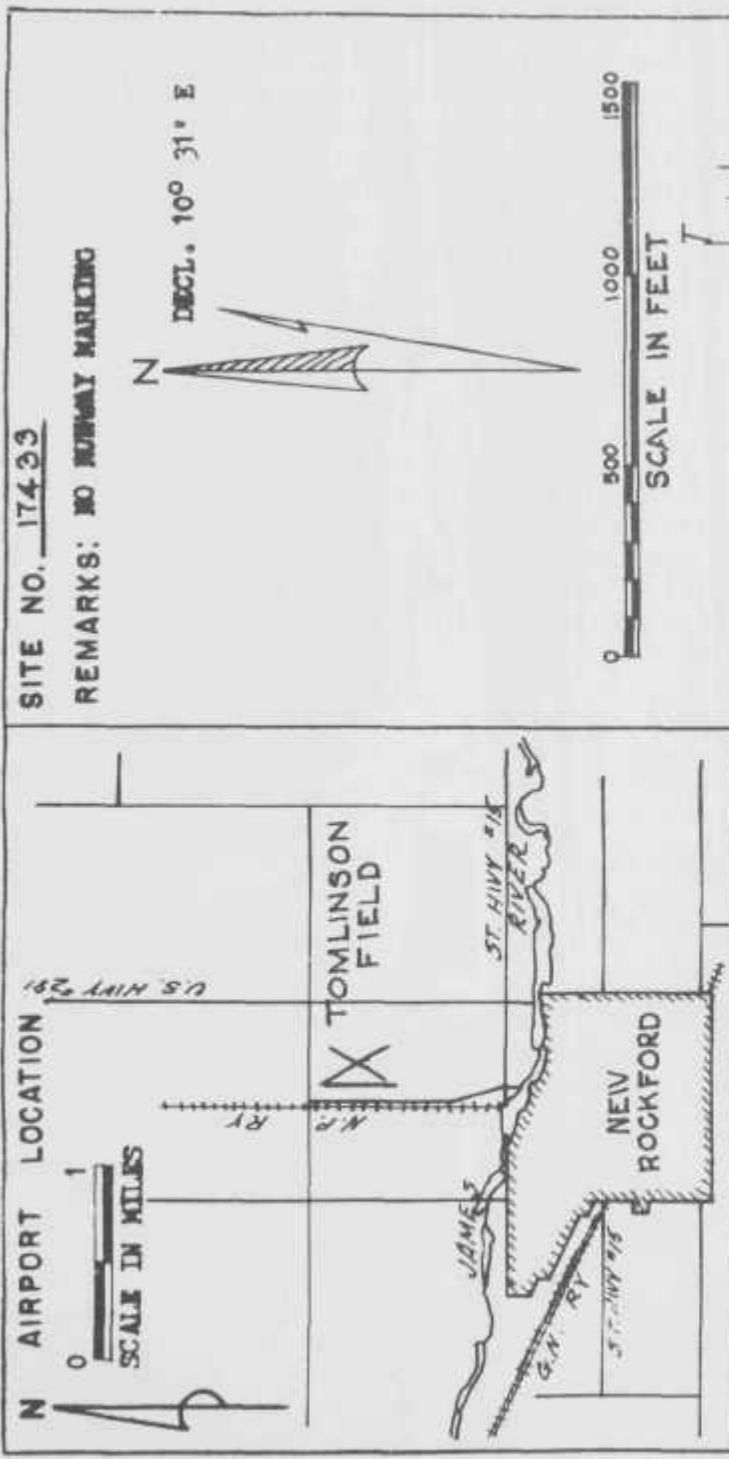
Many kinds and types of crafts have used the field, from the early Piper "Cubs," Taylorcrafts, Aeroncas, Mooneys, etc., to helicopters and radio-controlled model planes, and even a Douglas A-26, owned by nationally-known businessman LeTourneau. This is thought to be the largest plane to use the field, and local pilots recall that it became stuck in a rain-soaked part of the field upon landing. Also, the Central North Dakota Steam Threshers held their September shows at the north end of the airport in the 1950's and 1960's, moving to the old Fair Grounds in 1966.

Thus, since the city purchased the land in 1934, almost fifty years have passed, and the Tomlinson Field has continued to be a base for agricultural flight activities, for emergency and ambulance flights, for business flights, and for private training and recreation.



New Rockford Airport taken around 1950.

—Photo contributed by Isabelle Aslakson



Map of Tomlinson Field in 1968.

Progress of New Rockford — 1913

By MARGE ARNTSON

The following is taken from the January 2, 1914 issue of The Transcript.

Many Buildings Were Erected In New Rockford During 1913

Goes Down in History As The Biggest Year the City Has Ever Known

"The year 1913 was an active one along building and civic improvement lines in New Rockford.

Nearly a hundred new residences have been built in the city in the past year, and many more are now in the course of construction. The approximate value of the residences erected is over \$200,000.

The Western Utilities Company built their electric light plant building and have installed one of the most up-to-date lighting plants in the state, with twenty-four hour service. The light plant equipment and the installing of street lights cost approximately \$35,000.

The same company has the franchise for the city water works and the same will be put in early in the spring. The estimated cost to install is \$40,000.

Contractor James Kennedy is rapidly completing the sewer system and has the main sewer ready. The contract price for this work was a little over \$79,000.

Among the many buildings erected was Ely - Salyards 35,000 bushel elevator, on the Great Northern right-of-way.

Over on the east side is the new twelve-flat apartment house under course of construction. This will be entirely modern and when completed will have all the conveniences of heat, lights and water. The contract price for this building is a little better than \$20,000.

The Great Northern hotel was com-

pleted early in the summer for the C. H. Shaver Company, at a cost of \$10,000.

Contractors Johns and Carson are just completing the work on St. James Academy, and expect to turn it over to the Catholic Sisters next week. This structure, furnished, will represent an investment of about \$35,000.

The new Methodist Church, costing in the neighborhood of \$20,000, is a good addition to the town, and the Congregational people have erected a parsonage which represents an investment of \$3,000.

The Great Northern Railway Company has built an immense stockyards here. They are arranged to load or unload two



—Contributed by The Transcript

trainloads at a time, and have a capacity of a hundred cars of stock. The Company has also let the contract for the building of an immense reservoir, and the contractor expects to commence the work in a few days. One hundred thousand cubic yards of earth must be moved in this undertaking, and the contract price is \$37,000. When completed the reservoir is to hold 500,000 barrels of water. The Company also completed the erection of an ice house which will accommodate a hundred and forty carloads of ice.

F. C. Davies is now busy on the erection of a 40-foot addition to his business

house on Chicago Street, and the same will be completed in the course of the next month.

Our new steam laundry was installed during the summer, and is doing a good business.

The coming year will also see many new improvements. The new city hall will be commenced as early in the spring as possible, and there is no question but the matter

of the White Way will again be taken up and the thing pushed to a successful conclusion.

Other buildings to go up this year is a \$75,000 hotel, a new opera house, and a wholesale grocery and fruit house.

The contractors are already busy estimating on new residences to be built during the year, and a conservative estimate places new homes to be erected at much over the number completed in 1913."



—Contributed by The Transcript



Although the exact date of this picture is not known, it is thought to be around the time of World War I. Over a hundred men are pictured in military uniform on the street in front of the Farmers and Merchants

Bank building which presently houses Rolfsen's Insurance. The second story of the bank building displays "Doctor John's, Physician & Surgeon" in the windows.

—Photo contributed by Mrs. Melvin Nohle by

The Wars

History of New Rockford and Eddy County in World War I

By JAMES and PAT JOHNSON

April is a Fateful Month for the United States. Every great war in the history of our country up to this time (World War I), except the second war with England in 1812, has begun in April.

Revolutionary War: April 19, 1775 at Lexington and Concord.

War with Mexico: April 24, 1846.

Black Hawk War: Greatest Indian War, April 21, 1831.

Civil War: Attack on Ft. Sumter, April 12, 1861.

Spanish American War: April 21, 1898.

Then, as the years progressed along came 1917, Germany started sinking our ships, setting up safety zones we should adhere to etc. In February President Wilson severed diplomatic relations with Germany. In March the National Guard of 27 States were summoned. North Dakota's guard was one of these. This involved forty thousand men. The first armed American ship to cross the Atlantic was reported safely in port. President Wilson sent orders to the Navy to arm all Merchant ships against German submarines. Then he ordered a special session of Congress. This is April of 1917, the fateful month. War was declared on Germany April 3, 1917 and "*WE WERE IN IT.*"

Immediately the people of New Rockford arose to the occasion. They called a City meeting and made plans to raise a fund to erect a flag pole in Central Park just west of the Northern Pacific Depot.

Patriotic addresses by prominent citizens, school children, Old Soldiers, civic and secret societies were all to participate in the program.

First man to enlist from New Rockford was Lloyd Austin. He enlisted in I Co. of Wahpeton, North Dakota. He enlisted before there was any thought of a Second Regiment or a Company for New Rockford. This showed commendable enthusiasm and patriotism. It was three months later when called for a physical that Lloyd found his hernia was to keep him from passing the physical. L. R. Jackson was the first man to enlist that passed the physical. He enlisted in the Navy.

On Sunday night, May 19, 1917, New Rockford organized a *RED CROSS CHAPTER*. They met in the Blackstone Theatre. There were no church services that night in New Rockford. Everyone was supposed to attend the meeting. There was no age limit on those that wanted to join in the movement. Mrs. George Schwoebel was elected the President, William Jackson, Secretary; E. R. Davidson, Treasurer. Rev. Hitchcock of the Congregational Church gave the Invocation. Rev. Burling of the Methodist Church gave an inspiring patriotic address. Dr. E. M. Watson spoke on the First Aid Division. Judge Jackson gave a History of the Red Cross. Over 100 members signed up that night with many more expected to join in the movement.

The Northern Pacific joined the President's plea for food conservation by

taking the "BIG POTATO" off it's menu. New Rockford also received word from them that all their parks and flower beds along their tracks could be used for gardens to grow vegetables to help the food shortage in this terrible war.

On May 18, 1917, Local Sheriff M. C. Stensby received word of the new registration plan. The board consisted of the Sheriff, County Auditor and County Physician. At the county organization meeting of the board, Sheriff Stensby was elected President; James McLaughlin, Secretary (Co. Auditor), other member was the County Physician, Charles MacLachlan. Each county was appointed a registrar with a place of registration designated within each township. Three sites in New Rockford were picked: the Court House, City Hall and the Office of People's and Schwoebel Implement. June 5th was the first day of registration. In Eddy County 714 men registered.

On Saturday, June 30th, New Rockford received word that they had been assigned Co. B. of the new North Dakota 2ND Regiment and recruiting should begin immediately. Full strength was to be 65 men. If the quota wasn't reached immediately the unit would be assigned to another city. The action started.

On Friday, July 30, 1917 word was received that the numbers for the draft had been picked in Washington. In the original registration numbers were assigned. Now those numbers determined who went. Curran B. Armstrong had number 1 in Eddy County. First number drawn was 258, Elvin Hollum had that. Eddy County's first physical quota was for 81 men. 162 men were called for the first physical, so that after those that didn't pass the physical and those that had enlisted in Co. B and the regular Army and Navy were deducted, they could still fill the quota.

On August 1st the Local Board got a correction on the number needed from 81 to 84 men. After credit for 44 men that had enlisted in Co. B. and the regular Army and

Navy, Eddy County needed 40 men for their first call.

Harvest also posed problems. The I. W. W. organization was saying, "Let the grain rot in the field." But Captain C. W. Culver, Veteran of the Civil War, had a good idea. He lined up six youngsters of the city to take out to his farm north of Tiffany to do the shocking. The New Rockford business men furnished the transportation. This idea worked and was used on other farms in the area. It was done so that the high priced, stalling men who belonged to the rough element of the I. W. W. wouldn't have to be depended upon.

Wednesday, September 5th, 1917, the first drafted men left from New Rockford. Guy Bervig and Paul Melberg left for Camp Dodge near Perry, Iowa. They were not the first names on the list, but they had made application some time before to be given the Signal Honor of being the first drafted men from Eddy County. They were met at the Northern Pacific depot by the New Rockford band and a large following of friends. Attorney N. J. Bothne delivered a short parting address. Rumors were now flying that North Dakota regiments were to go south to be mobilized at Charlotte, North Carolina, and then go to the Philippine Islands.

In September, the men from Co. B. who had been working the harvest fields, were called back for training. Co. B. in New Rockford consisted of many nationalities. They were: Armenian, Russian, Polish, Swedish, Hollanders, Slavs, Irish, Scotch, English, Indian, Scandinavians, Norwegians, German, Hungarians and French.

Thursday, September 19, 1917, the second quota for Eddy County left for Camp Dodge, Iowa. As usual New Rockford showed their respect for our army-bound men. The New Rockford band escorted Co. B. to the court house where appropriate exercises were held. Rev. S. Hitchcock offered a prayer, after which Attorney James A. Manly addressed the large body of people

from all over the county who had gathered to say good-bye. He was followed by Judge Wm. M. Jackson with a few well-chosen remarks appropriate for the occasion. The band discoursed sweet music at intervals throughout the exercises. At 1:45, the march was started for the depot. The drafted members led the march with the band following. Behind the band was the Local Draft Board, Co. B., Citizens, and school children carrying American flags. The next bunch of 16 was to go October 3rd.

Co. B. had a yell they had gotten down to such precision it reminded people of some trained cheering squad of some big university. It was:

RIFF! RAFF! RUFF!
RIFF! RAFF! RUFF!
COMPANY "B"
PRETTY HOT STUFF!
WE WON'T QUARREL!
WE WILL FIGHT!
NEW ROCKFORD!
NORTH DAKOTA!
WE'RE ALL RIGHT!
HITTING-CRASHING-PUNCHING
"SMASHING SECOND"

On Sunday, September 30, a big farewell meeting was held for the Co. B. boys. Over three thousand people gathered to honor our departing boys. The parade formed at the court house. Following Co. B. on the way to the Collegiate Institute grounds, where the program was to be, were the school children of the city schools and St. James Academy, who were all carrying flags and patriotic streamers. Following them were the workers of the Red Cross in decorated automobiles. Over a thousand marched in the parade with another thousand in cars. Rev. Father McArdle of St. Johns Church delivered the invocation and this was followed by maneuvers of Co. B. County Judge W. M. Jackson was the first to address the boys. He delivered one of his characteristic patriotic addresses brimful and running over with loyalty, good sense, and advice. His address was to Co. B. from

the people of New Rockford and Eddy Co. First Lt. J. S. Cameron made a fine response for Co. B. Attorney N. J. Bothne, a Spanish-American War Veteran and one of the most patriotic citizens of our nation, gave an address to the soldier boys. Captain Charles Leslie Wheeler then gave an address thanking the people of New Rockford for their fine support.

On Monday, October 1st, the crowds gathered again to bid farewell to the "Smashing 2nd." From Central Park thousands marched to the Great Northern depot where they were to board for Camp Greene, Charlotte, North Carolina. There was no speech making. The occasion was too solemn for that, but the silent handshakes and the fervent farewells emphasized the fullness of every heart in the great multitude. Sorrow hit the "Smashing 2nd" upon arrival in Camp Greene. Immediately after arrival, they were smashed. They were divided into four units and became part of the 41st Division. Colonel Frank White arrived as Commander of the Regiment and 10 minutes later was a Colonel without a command. The companies were left intact though. Sometime during the last of October, they (Co. B) 41st Division was moved to Camp Mills, Long Island, New York, closer to action in France.

In a Food Conservation Plan started by the Federal Government to conserve food, Eddy County and New Rockford led the state of North Dakota. Food Pledge Cards were to be signed and sent in. Eddy County was *Banner County* in North Dakota—first to reach it's quota. New Rockford, included in this, had 645 signed cards sent in and their quota was only 280. Eddy County quota was 925 and had 930 sent in. Our community showed them again.

On December 26th, 1917, a telegram was received by Knights Templars in Fargo sending Christmas greetings. This assured that our boys of the Co. B of the Second Regiment incorporated into the 164th

Infantry of the 41st division had arrived safely in France.

On Thursday, January 17, 1918, the local Red Cross ladies were busy sorting things for another shipment of supplies to the front. This shipment consisted of two-weeks work: 155 hospital bed sheets, 73 pairs of pajamas, 80 pairs of socks, 7 mufflers, 50 sweaters, 2 helmets, 2 pair of operating leggings, 30 surgeon caps, 120 hospital handkerchiefs, 33 hospital napkins, 29 hospital tray clothes, and 6 infants layettes—these to go to refugee war babies of the war front. This was another of many contributions mailed to the front by our Eddy County Red Cross. They usually shipped two shipments a month.

Word of the first Co. B casualty came to the Matt Lies farm near Bremen by telegram on March 20th stating he had been wounded, and another telegram later the same day stated he had died. The victim was Frank Proisl who had worked on his uncle's farm near Bremen for several years. He had joined Co. B in July. As the war progressed, the Allies began making advances, but not without paying the price. On May 18, 1918, Ole K. Arneson was reported killed, and on May 27, Joseph Bouret was reported killed. Both were from the Original Co. B. In June, word was received that Martin Erickson had been killed in action. He was also a Co. B boy.

The Germans started using mustard gas in November, 1917. Our troops, because of lack of development, didn't use it until July, 1918. On July 1st, the United States had over a million men overseas fighting the Germans. This was 6 months ahead of the proposed plan.

In July, Earl Baker and Earl Jefferson were reported killed in action. There were many listed as seriously wounded. New registration law passed made all men between ages 18 and 45 register. On Thursday, September 12th, Eddy County registered 976 men.

In October, 1918, New Rockford

was hit with an influenza epidemic. There were 11 dead in the county and four in the Army as the influenza swept the country. Two of the four doctors were confined to their homes. Red Cross called for more volunteer help. After two weeks with several hundred cases in the county, several doctors and nurses came down from Devils Lake and assisted local doctors with patients. The final toll, including those in Army camps, totaled 51 dead from New Rockford and Eddy County. After a month it had started to ease up.

Finally the word came that everyone had been waiting for. The terrible World War was over. The truce had been signed November 11, 1918, at 5 a. m. Paris time and 11 p. m. New Rockford time. The fighting ended on all fronts at 11 a. m. French time and 5 p. m. New Rockford time.

The cost of the war was estimated at over two hundred billion dollars. The first New Rockford boy to return home from France, and also from New Rockford's Co. B, was Arthur Anderson. He was the first known boy wounded from this community. He was injured in the Battle of Cantigny in May. Hit in the leg by machine gun fire and high explosive shells, (which later resulted in his having his leg amputated above the knee) he arrived in New Rockford on Sunday, November 24th, 1918. He was met at the train by a large number of cheering people welcoming our first county hero home. A public reception was given him in the Masonic Hall on Friday night.

On Wednesday, December 18th word was received that Raymond B. Thorn had been killed in action in October in France. He was one of the first to enlist in Co. B when it was organized here. Word from the front from his companions in arms all indicated he was one of the best of the many fighting Yankees sent over-seas.

Eddy County was second in the Fourth Liberty Loan Campaign. Sargent

County topped Eddy County's 34% by 1%. Hustling Chairman Hugh Peoples and the people working under him set a splendid record for our county. We were 3% short of having a tank named for us.

The Red Cross was busy putting on benefit dances and other fund-raising projects for the Canteen Fund for the monthly reception for the returned soldiers.

On Wednesday, February 26, 1919, the Transport *President Grant* landed in New York with 4729 soldiers including 756 wounded and the bulk of the 164th Infantry.

On March 13th, word was received that all Honorably Discharged Veterans were eligible for a \$60.00 bonus just by sending in an application.

On April 2nd, figures showed that 1.5 million soldiers had been mustered out of service of the 3.5 million under arms when the war ended.

On Wednesday, April 16th, a real war tank from the battlefields of France put on a demonstration for the people of New Rockford in conjunction with a victory parade to create interest in the Liberty Loan. Over three thousand people attended with Hon. Wesley McDowell, the State Chairman of the Loan Organization, giving the main address.

On May 8th, word was received that all men would be returned home by September. The monthly rate had been about 450,000 men a month returning.

A Homecoming celebration for the Eddy County boys was held in New Rockford on Friday, August 8th, 1919. It was estimated 10,000 people were in New Rockford in the afternoon and evening to add the effulgence of their presence to the occasion and to do honor to the boys, who

had so recently discarded their khaki for their "old civies."

Fessenden, Maddock, and New Rockford bands played concerts all day. The parade at 1:30 was a large one; speeches galore were given; an aviator flew all afternoon entertaining people with his dives and loop-the-loops; ball games; free movies at the Blackstone Theatre; wire acts by J. G. Johnson and the Siebrand Sisters; selections by the Khaki Trio; and a hundred and one other things of interest and amusement kept the crowd entertained.

At 5:30 all soldiers and sailors and their lady friends were given a free lunch on the court house lawn. The boys were also given a free supper at midnight at the same place; two dances; crowning of the Queen; and a big fireworks display were a part of the entertainment which lasted all night. It was said that Eddy County's Homecoming Party was equal to any in the state.

Sgt. James Williams gave a speech explaining the American Legion to the soldiers and sailors. It was at this Homecoming that the Raymond B. Thorn Post #30 of the American Legion was organized. They received their charter on Friday, August 29th, 1919. Forty-five members were on the charter. It was expected over 200 members would be signed up. The Post was named after Raymond B. Thorn in honor of the local boy who made the supreme sacrifice that democracy should be safe to all the peoples of the world.

Guy Bervig was elected temporary Commander; Major Wheeler was temporary Treasurer; and A. J. Gorman was temporary Secretary. Later, W. F. Bailey was elected temporary Secretary because A. J. Gorman had moved. On Monday, October 20th, the Legion was permanently organized with Guy Bervig as Commander; W. C. Goerner as Vice Commander; Post Adjutant was W. F. Caverly; C. L. Wheeler as Finance Officer;

Sgt. at Arms, W. F. Bailey; Chaplain, E. McQuire; Historian, E. C. Forstein.

The Honor list of dead and missing for the State of North Dakota as shown on the Records of the adjutant General's office, Historical division, in Bismarck, North Dakota for Eddy County is as follows:

NAME	RANK	DATE OF DEATH
Baker, Earl E.	Pvt.	July 7, 1918
Clark, Lewis D.	Cpl.	Oct. 6, 1918
Feldman, Charles A.	Pfc.	July 18, 1918
Benson, Walt F.	Cpl.	Oct. 9, 1918
Hansen, Peter T.	Pvt.	July 18, 1918
Lorenz, Peter J.	Pvt.	Oct. 6, 1918
Jefferson, Earl V.	Sgt.	July 23, 1918
Sahagian, Virlick	Pfc.	July 22, 1918
Mehelee, James	Pvt.	Oct. 5, 1918
Thorn, Raymond B.	Pvt.	Oct. 5, 1918
Olson, Albert	Pvt.	Oct. 12, 1918
Eversvick, Rasmus O.	Pvt.	Oct. 3, 1918
Fjerstad, Clarence H.	Pvt.	Oct. 12, 1918
Kath, George W.	Pvt.	Oct. 4, 1918
Nieman, Frank	Pvt.	Oct. 7, 1918
Olson, Fred H.	Pvt.	Oct. 4, 1918
Ouren, George B.	Pfc.	Nov. 2, 1918
Parker, Warren A.	Pvt.	Oct. 14, 1918
Rigbus, John	Pvt.	Nov. 20, 1918
Tedrow, Marion E.	Pvt.	Oct. 6, 1918



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First local casualty of the war was Jack Regan, who worked for Louie Sherer of Hamburg previously. He came to New Rockford to enlist in Co. B. On Monday, July 23, 1917 he was attempting to board a freight train in New Rockford and slipped and fell under the wheel of a freight car. His foot was severed. He was later discharged from the service and a nice farewell party was given him by New Rockford community.

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Total living veterans of all wars in Eddy County as of March 1982 was 300.

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In the United States there were 4,744,000 Participants in the War; 116,000 Deaths in Service and there are 416,000 Living Veterans as of April 1, 1982.

In Eddy County we now have, as of March 31, 1982, 10 living World War I Veterans.

Thus the boys from New Rockford and Eddy County made their mark in the world before, during, and after World War I.

Information for this resume' was gotten from The New Rockford Transcript, New Rockford Provost and The New Rockford State Center. (All Local Papers in Eddy County During World War I.) Some statistics used were submitted by the Adjutant General's Office and the Veterans Administration.

Any errors or omissions of names strictly not intentional. Information was taken as printed.

A lot of wording and phrases used were same as used in those days. This was done to make it more interesting and realistic of the times.

Eddy County In World War II

By ALMA HELM

Military conflicts in Europe, Asia, and Africa and other events in the 1930's forced the United States to prepare for the possibility of becoming involved. In January of 1941 President F. D. Roosevelt gave his "all out for Britain speech," placing the United States behind England as an active ally, and declared that China was a friend. The previous fall the president had called up 95,000 National Guard for a year's service in the U. S. Army, and more than 16,000,000 in the nation registered for the draft.

Joe Gunning, president of the Eddy County selective draft board, announced that 26 Eddy County "boys" had been inducted into selective service at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. World War II veterans registered to be classified according to their availability for emergency service by the U. S. government, should the need for their services arise. Meanwhile, eighty residents in the county registered as aliens. In July another 32 young men registered for military training.

Ed Bengston, H. W. Wilson, George Bouret, and Henry Grinde were the other draft board members.

The sudden attack on Pearl Harbor by Japan on December 7, 1941, brought a declaration of war between United States and the Japanese empire. Parents of Edward Johnson were soon notified that their son lost his life in the service of his country. The 164th Infantry stationed at Camp Claibourne, Louisiana, was ordered to the West Coast. This included all divisions of the national guard and regular army from North Dakota.

The Rockford Cafe was closed by

the government, as proprietor Rinney Fujiwara was a Japanese national.

During the next four years young men from the county were sent all over the world—South America, North Africa, Australia, Asia, Panama Canal Zone, Alaska and neighboring islands, Hawaii, islands of the southwest Pacific, and hundreds of camps throughout the United States. Some young women from the county served in various branches of service also. Keemo, a dog owned by Edna and Lucy Rodenberg, was one of twelve canines in the state to enlist in the army.

Among families displaying a number of stars in their service flag were the John Webers with five sons and one daughter in service, Wm. Hornings four sons, Joe Lesmeisters four sons, Leonard Pfaus four sons, Steve Hagers four sons, and Knute Vicks five sons.

Residents of Eddy County immediately became involved in an all-out support of their country and continued for the duration of the war. They devoted endless hours to support the war effort, sacrificed, saved, and helped finance the war.

Sixty-one ex-servicemen organized a home guard defense unit, headed by Bert A. Palmer, to act in any emergency that might arise within the borders of the country.

Doug Olson earned an instructor's certificate to instruct local individuals in methods of fighting prairie fires and small town fires and to organize in emergencies in the event of local disasters.

Test blackouts to see how well people could hide themselves from enemy bombers were held.

Paul Miller, New Rockford superintendent of schools, headed the county

defense bond solicitation to support the government, to recreate the spirit of thrift, and to invest in safe securities. In at least seven bond drives Eddy residents consistently oversubscribed quotas by purchasing almost \$2,000,000 worth of stamps and bonds. Eddy school children in 31 schools, raised over \$50,000 in stamps and bonds to "purchase" 41 jeeps, four ambulances, and four bazookas.

In a similar manner Eddy County residents contributed generously to the American Red Cross War Fund to provide relief for the civilian populations in war zones, for humanitarian work for those in the armed forces, and to render aid to families of those in the fighting forces. Women sewed and knitted needed garments under the chairmanship of Mrs. Ole Mattson. School children joined the Junior Red Cross and participated in projects. The Red Cross conducted home nursing classes for women who wanted to contribute to defense of the nation through protection of their homes. Fifteen people received Red Cross certificates as lay instructors in first aid. H. G. Hudson served as county chairman of the Red Cross.

Lynn Schwoebel directed a fund drive for the Salvation Army, an organization which served on every war front with mobile canteen and service units, and on the home front met war time needs and emergencies.

Martin Aas headed a committee to raise funds for the United Service Organization (U.S.O.) to provide service clubs for leisure moments of service people on the fronts and in training camps. Scoutmaster Julian Rolezynski of Boy Scout troupe #74 collected books for the men of the armed forces to supplement reading materials available to them; Adjutant J. Rossing of the American Legion collected playing cards; the American Legion and Auxiliary collected books and phonograph records; the

Junior Chamber of Commerce collected money for cigarettes.

The Navy Relief Society under Martin Aas's chairmanship supplied funds for relief of men in the navy, marine corps, or coast guard in cases of emergency or distress.

Wm. Lies was named chairman of a drive to collect clothing for suffering civilians of Russia. Clothing and bedding was collected for thousands in other war devastated countries. The War Chest combined relief agencies such as Community Chest, U. S. O., and foreign relief agencies.

Several months before the attack on Pearl Harbor the government classified silk as a vital war material and closed down the silk hosiery industries. The ladies went bare-legged, sprayed "make-up" stockings on their legs, or wore cotton stockings and later the first nylon hose. Early in 1942 tires and tubes and sugar were rationed. Much sugar was diverted to production of industrial alcohol for synthetic rubber and munitions. Subsequently gasoline, meats and fats, processed foods, shoes, fuel oil, and stoves were added to the list of rationed items. Speed limits were reduced to 35 miles per hour to preserve automobiles, tires, and other equipment. O. E. Leske was chairman of Eddy war price and rationing board. Dorwin Aas accepted the position as chief clerk. Price ceilings were placed on over 80 percent of commodities in housewives' market baskets and on food and beverages in restaurants and taverns.

The national defense effort greatly affected agriculture in Eddy County with the "Food for Freedom" campaign and Victory Gardens. The War Board directed a campaign to increase food production, to put farm machinery into shape for production, and to assist with meeting agricultural needs in war efforts. S. K. Haugland was county chairman. Price supports were made

for evaporated milk, dry skim milk, hogs, eggs, cheese, and chickens.

Farm laborers deemed necessary for harvesting crops were deferred in the fall of 1942. Business and professional men organized manpower in New Rockford to assist farmers in harvesting. Blackstone Recreation cooperated with the U. S. Employment Service to assist in placing men. The labor shortage forced many sales of farms. Students assisted with harvest and spring seeding. In the summer of 1943 thirty troops were brought in from Kansas to work in harvest fields; many had had no previous farming experience. Also 52 Arkansas farmers were placed in the county to assist. Some local servicemen were given furloughs to help out. The Eddy County War Board issued 650 Certificates of Farm War Service to acknowledge the patriotic effort of all-out production on the farms.

In early 1944, 1,073 residents of the county joined the Clean Plate Club to eliminate waste of food in homes and restaurants. It was estimated that 15 percent of edible food, or 225 pounds per person, was wasted annually. Mrs. Dorwin Aas was appointed chairman of the nutrition committee.

In order to aid in the war effort North Dakota joined the rest of the nation in early 1943 in setting clocks one hour ahead—War Time—but returned to regular time in April due to pleas from those in rural areas.

Many Eddy County people left to work as mechanics, machinists, welders, blacksmiths, drillers, plumbers, electricians, etc., in defense plants to repair and build ships and planes. The county's civilian population dropped 20 percent in the four-year period from April 1940 to February 1944, creating an acute shortage of teachers and nurses, as well as farm laborers. The American Legion Auxiliary, under the direc-

tion of Mrs. Karl Ericson, organized women for volunteer work in City Hospital.

Severe limitations on civilian construction were made to conserve labor, materials, and construction equipment.

With the beginning of hostilities in December of 1941, there began a great demand for essential materials for the national defense program. Throughout the war, drives were held for collection of aluminum, scrap iron and steel, used rubber, rags, manila rope, burlap bags, tin, brass, copper, zinc, lead, fats and grease, discarded silk and nylon hosiery, waste paper, and other materials. Hundreds of thousands of pounds were collected and sold to the government for the manufacture of bombs, torpedos, hand grenades, explosives, machine guns, tanks, and thousands of other essentials. L. J. Allmaras, A. C. Gunvaldson, Agnes Davies, and Albert Haas were county chairmen of the various drives.

To save coal a nation-wide brownout virtually eliminated the use of electricity for outdoor advertising and ornamental and display lighting.

Henry W. Wilson was named as agent for the purchase of used typewriters for the government.

Editors Fred and Harve Olson of *The Transcript* gave an excellent summary of the progress of the war each week. In the fall of 1942 they began publishing the names and addresses of men and women in service each week to encourage correspondence with them. In February 1943 a letter writing campaign got under way. Monthly news letters written by various members of the community were printed and mailed by *The Transcript* to all service personnel. They, in turn, responded by flooding Harve's desk with letters. Then in December 1943 the editors sent copies of the paper and copies of servicemen's letters to those in service. A special Christmas greeting signed by merchants was sent to the men and women who

had been receiving the letters. In January 1944 a group of Sheyenne citizens wrote its twelfth letter and sent it to 500 Eddy men and women in service.

In the spring of 1945 a drastic cut was made in occupational deferments. They were to be granted only if men were "necessary" to an essential industry. Men age 30 to 33 faced the draft because of the heavy demand for combat replacements and the virtual exhaustion of physically fit men in the 18 to 29 age group. The Navy accepted 17-year-olds.

The participants in the war were determined to win it as soon as possible, with the backing of their loved ones at home. For four years they fought bravely far from home, many suffering extreme hardships. They endured insects, mud, dust, cold, heat, hunger, thirst, exhaustion, fear, homesickness, despair, illness, pain, and imprisonment. They survived harrowing experiences, if their luck held out. Many received medals for gallantry in action, the Purple Heart for wounds received in action, and citations for bravery and meritorious service. It would not be possible to list here the awards received.

In spite of the hardships, the letters sent home and to *The Transcript* were usually cheerful and optimistic. They made light of their sufferings and tried to boost the morale of those back home. They gave vivid accounts of military engagements and told of interesting sights. Most expressed their desire to be home again, in spite of beautiful places to which some were assigned or had an opportunity to see. Letters frequently ended with "I'm well and happy — don't worry." Meeting an old friend or relative far from home was a happy occasion.

Medical personnel in station hospitals kept American service people in the best possible health and returned the ill and injured back to active duty in prime

shape. Those who could not respond to treatment were sent home for further treatment. Agnes and Ida Allmaras from Eddy County served in the army nurse corps.

At least five other women, Clarise Price, Ione Hall, Mrs. Frances Hitz, Gertrude Hogan, and Mary Louise Plum were in service.

Because so many of the men from Eddy County carried out heroic deeds and received commendations, it is difficult to start enumerating them. However, one was nationally publicized. Lt. Col. Albert V. Hartl commanded troops in the reconquest of the Aleutian Islands from the Japanese, thereby saving Alaska. The story was told in the book *Bridge to Victory* and a condensed version in the November 1943 *Reader's Digest*.

In February of 1943 Eddy County people were elated by the news that the Japanese had evacuated Guadalcanal, as North Dakota soldiers had largely made up the first army contingent sent there.

Several of the county's men gave up their lives in the invasion of Hitler's fortress Europe—"the greatest military undertaking in the history of the world." On May 8, 1945, the war ended in Europe. In New Rockford, stores closed to celebrate V-E Day.

With the dropping of the atomic bombs on Japan in August 1945, Russia's declaration of war against Japan, and continued air raids on that country brought a quick end to the war. On August 14, 1945 the war was over!

So after several years of service given to their country, men and women began to receive their discharges, to return to their waiting loved ones, and to become involved again in civilian life, that is, except those who made the supreme sacrifice for victory.

All of the material on the preceding pages was taken from *The Transcript*.

According to "The Honor List of Dead and Missing for the State of North Dakota" from the office of the Adjutant General, Historical Division, Fraire Barracks, Bismarck, N. D., the following service men from Eddy County lost their lives during World War II:

Pfc. Lawrence Aaker
 Pf. Sidney C. Aamodt
 Pvt. Ivan C. Beatty
 Pfc. Muryl Brekke
 Staff Sgt. John W. Day
 First Lt. Roger W. Erickson

Staff Sgt. Donald J. Ewals
 Pvt. John G. Halligan
 SN. Adam Horning
 FN. Edward D. Johnson
 Pvt. Vincent J. Lesmeister
 Pfc. Lawrence E. Lindstrom
 Pvt. Floyd C. Lively
 Sgt. Clyde G. Morgan
 Sgt. Paul D. Morgan
 Lt. Orin E. Olson
 Sgt. Gerhard Omoth
 SN2 Delver Pfau
 Pvt. Laurance A. Possiboun
 Pfc. Sevrein J. Ryan
 Pvt. Edmund Ulrich



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January 19, 1945. The city commission instructed the police department to order four "School Zone" signs to erect in the Central School area.

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April 20, 1945. The city commission voted to allow the Boy Scouts to use the northwest room of the second floor of City Hall as a meeting place.

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The Korean War

By ALICE A. ALLMARAS

Republic of Korea was invaded June 25, 1950 by over 60,000 North Korean troops spear-headed by over 100 Russian-built tanks. U. N. Security Council demanded cessation of hostilities and withdrawal to 38th. parallel. On June 27 it asked United Nation members to help carry out its demand. President Truman, June 27, ordered General of the Army Douglas MacArthur to aid South Korea and the 7th U. S. Fleet to protect Formosa against possible aggression and keep the Chinese Nationalist forces from attacking the mainland. Requested by the U.N. to name a commander, the President designated General MacArthur July 8, 1950. The President termed the intervention a "police action."

The war had three phases: 1) The North Korean drive was checked by the United States and associated troops, with help of a brilliant landing by U. S. Marines at Inchon September 15. Pyongyang, North Korean capitol was taken October 20. U. S. 7th Division reached Manchurian border November 20. 2) Counter-attacked by 200,000 Chinese Communist "volunteers," who crossed the Yalu river November 26, forced evacuation of 105,000 U.N. troops and 91,000 Korean civilians at Hungnam December 24. The Chinese pushed across 38th. parallel, drove 70 miles into South Korea. The U.N. General Assembly, February 1, named Communist China the aggressor in Korea. U. N. troops pushed Chinese back across parallel April 3, stopped offensive by 600,000 Chinese April 22-30. 3) Removal of General MacArthur from command April 11, 1951 and start of negotiations for truce along 38th. parallel July 10, 1951.

President Truman removed General MacArthur from all Far East com-

mands and replaced him with General Matthew B. Ridgway, commander of 8th Army. MacArthur had wished to pursue Chinese across Yalu to their air depots in Manchuria and on March 25, had threatened Communist China with air and naval attack. He had been warned to clear all announcements of policy through Washington. The President opposed his views. A Senate inquiry May 3-June 27, 1951, found that MacArthur was not charged with insubordination, but had disregarded the President's order to clear policy statements through the Defense Department.

Armistice was signed July 27, 1953 and fighting ended 12 hours later. A military armistice commission supervised truce; 10 joint un-Communist teams policed demilitarized zone; Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission watched military movements in ports; voluntary repatriation of prisoners was provided and Communists had privilege of interviewing prisoners refusing repatriation. India furnished 6,000 troops as guards.

The armistice terms provided for a political conference within 90 days to settle troop withdrawal and permanent peace terms. Preliminary talks began October 26, 1953, and ended December 12, 1953, when Arthur H. Dean, special ambassador of the United States to Korea, walked out after repeated interference from Communists. On June 18-24, 27,160 anti-Communist North Korean prisoners were freed by President Rhee.

The Supervisory Commission, made up of members from Czechoslovakia, Poland, Sweden and Switzerland, was reduced one-half in September, 1955, on repeated complaints that the Communist members were spying in South Korea. Repeated reports indicated that the North Koreans had violated many terms of the ar-

mistice, built numerous airfields and received naval vessels. The U. N. Command expelled the commission from South Korea in June, 1956, on grounds that its Czech and Polish members and the North Korean government had frustrated the operation of the armistice agreement.

The U. N. Command announced in June 1957, that it could no longer be bound by armistice provisions controlling importation of military equipment into Korea, but

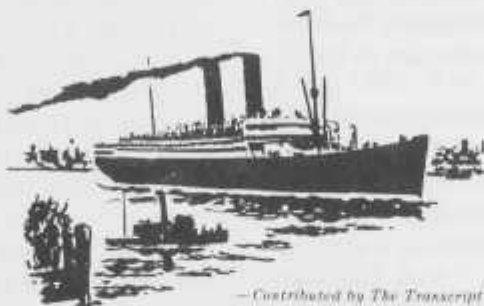
would modernize U.N. forces "to restore the relative balance of military strength that the armistice was intended to preserve." To this date, some thirty years after the armistice, the United States and United Nations troops are still serving in South Korea.

Korean War casualties from New Rockford who were killed in action are:

Marvin Myhre 8/23/1950

Jacob W. Allmaras 5/13/1951

Gerald J. Day 2/28/1953



—Contributed by *The Transcript*

The Vietnam Era

By ORLAN AND PEGGY RICHTER

The Vietnam War began in 1957 when forces supported by Communists in North Vietnam began attacking the government and its officials in South Vietnam.

The American intervention began as early as the 1950's, the United States sent military supplies and advisors to French troops in Vietnam before their defeat. Following the 1954 Geneva agreements, President Dwight D. Eisenhower pledged American support to the South Vietnamese.

By 1961 the United States was forced to choose between allowing the col-

lapse of the South Vietnamese government or increasing its support. At that time, the United States had about 750 military advisors in South Vietnam. American policy came under increasing criticism everywhere including our own community.

In March, 1965, President Johnson ordered United States Marines into South Vietnam to protect American bases there. These were the first United States combat troops used in the war.

American expenditures for economic and mainly military assistance at this time were between \$1½ million and \$2 million a day! Is it any wonder that

American policy came under increasing criticism at home and abroad.

In 1966 and 1967, the fighting in Vietnam increased. Both sides enlarged their fighting, and casualties rose.

In January and February, 1968, the Communists launched a large-scale attack on cities and military bases in South Vietnam. The attacks caused heavy damage and loss of life. After a 77-day seige, the North Vietnamese withdrew.

In 1968, the war became the longest the United States had ever been involved in. By January 1, 1969, more than 30,000 Americans had been killed in the war. Finally in January 1969, President Richard M. Nixon called for troop reduction in South Vietnam.

Evidence of this was reported by SP/4 Ron Schmid, nephew of Mr. and Mrs. Chester Schmid of New Rockford. In March of that same year Schmid wrote a letter which was published by the New Rockford Transcript. Schmid wrote, "Well the war has considerably toned down for me after a happily-expected move south. I am now working about 20 miles northwest of Saigon between Long Binh and Bien Hoa airbase which was the busiest airport in the world in 1968. After a month of driving truck and pushing new troops I'm finally settled in my final position, that of instructor.

"The North Vietnamese army interrupted training two weeks ago by occupying our training area with a battalion of troops that attempted to take Bien Hoa air base. The South Vietnamese came in, captured or drove off the complete force.

"I'm down to 160 days left in the army so am starting to think about what I'm going to do when I get out."

In November, 1969, Norman Hanson spoke at our local American Legion post and had this to say (as recorded by The Transcript), "We salute the new generation of veterans, the ones coming out of Vietnam."

Comparing Vietnam and the

United States today he said the situation in Vietnam divided that country and ours as well. The solution is elusive.

Hanson pointed out that twenty percent of our population over the age of 18 are vets and one-half of our population is comprised of vets and their families. Every month the Vietnam War adds 70,000 vets to our population and 2.6 million are Legionnaires.

Another New Rockford resident, Erling Rolfson, Jr., 1st Lieutenant flying helicopters for the Marine Corps, told Kiwanians, Tuesday, July 14, 1970, "We simply can't pull out of Vietnam today because the war effort would collapse."

During his year in Vietnam he was stationed at Da Nang south of the DMZ flying transport and medical evacuation equipment. "Medical evacuation of injured men — most of them injured by mines and booby traps — was not always pleasant," he said. Many of the booby traps were put there by the local people and "you never could really tell your friends from the enemy."

Referring to the so-called Mai Lai massacre by United States Troops he said the Viet Cong wipe out villages regularly but nothing is reported about these incidents in the American news media.

Rolfson observed no anti-war protests in Vietnam. "Most of us felt we were there for a year to do a job and we were busy doing the best we could so we could go home."

"This war is different from World War II," he said. "We don't feel like we're really accomplishing anything and I'm not sure the Vietnamese really want to end the war." Lt. Rolfson pointed out that the economy is healthy because so many work for or have military-related jobs.

In concluding Lt. Rolfson stated very simply, "We have to stop Communism someplace. That's the only justification for being involved in Vietnam."

William Schafer, Jr., New Rockford resident, who also was a chopper

pilot, confirmed Rolfson's remarks and in response to a question said "The Cambodian move was the smartest thing we've done over there. It should have been two days sooner for greater surprise."

"Schafer left this week to return to active duty and Rolfson will be here for another 10 days." (Transcript, July 15, 1970.)

As our Vietnam Veterans began returning home they did not receive the same "heroes welcome" as previous war veterans did. The controversy of United States intervention in Vietnam caused many

bitter feelings. The United States has never been defeated on the battlefield, American soldiers have lost battles, but never a war. Unfortunately our Vietnam "vets" were the ones who suffered and lost this time.

Any omissions or errors made in this report were not intentional. We regret not being able to list all the area Vietnam veterans but records needed for precise listing could not be available to us.

References: Transcripts, 1964, 1965, 1969, and 1970. World Book Encyclopedia, World Book Year Books 1961 and 1962. Information received from the Veterans Administration.



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July 16, 1937. The New Rockford city commission passed an ordinance establishing fines for failure to stop at "Stop" signs along Highway 281 at Riverside Park; not less than \$5.00 nor more than \$25.00

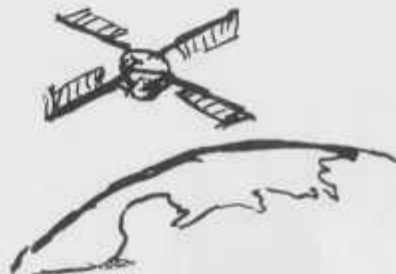
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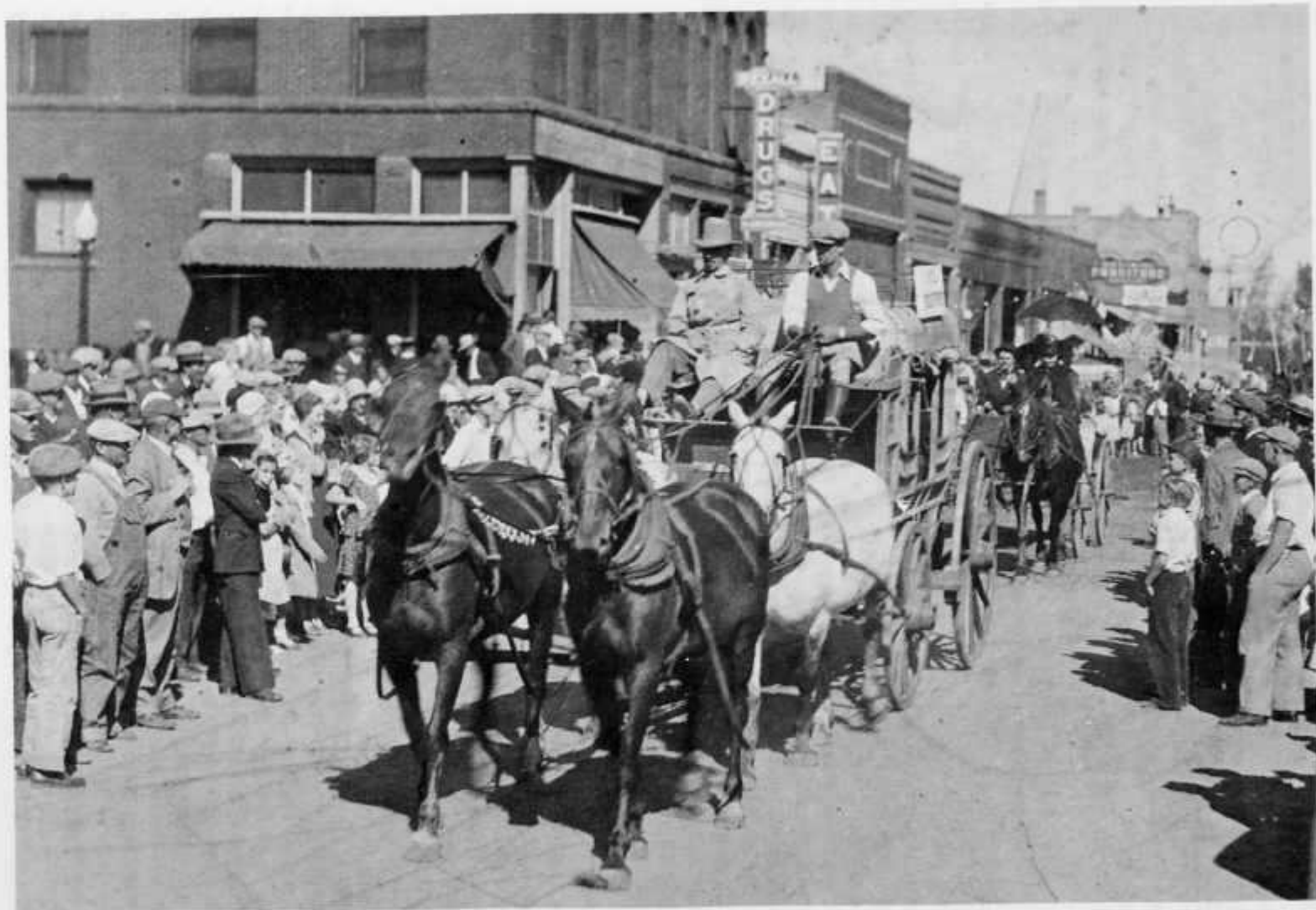


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September 24, 1937. The city commission voted that the city water tank was to be used for water delivery only when drawn by horses or mules, and no motor power be permitted to hitch to the city-owned water wagon.

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This old Medora-Deadwood stagecoach was among the many parade units featured in New Rockford's Fiftieth Anniversary celebration in 1933. In spite of the deep depression being suffered throughout the

entire United States, the number of people shown watching the New Rockford celebration emphasized: "Everybody loves a parade!"

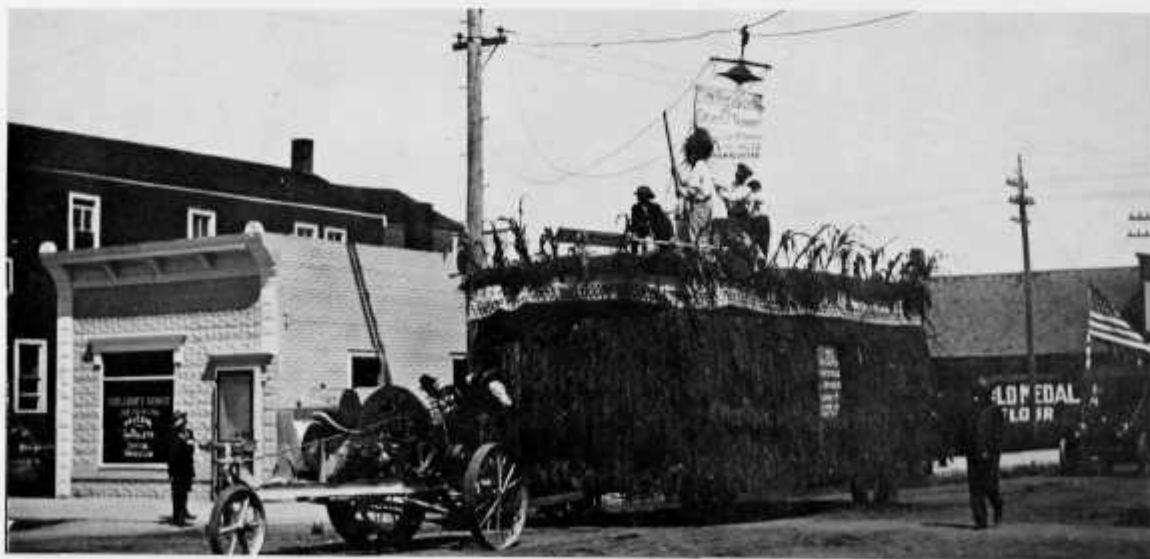
—Contributed by Mrs. Ernie (Mary) Lies

Parades

The following several pages are scenes from the Equity & Capital Removal Parade staged in New Rockford in 1915. Oratory and fervor was exuberant, but all to no avail—Bismarck retained its status as state capital in spite of concerted efforts to remove the state headquarters to New Rockford.



Scenes from the Equity & Capital Removal Parade in New Rockford, August 4, 1915





Scenes from the Equity & Capital Removal Parade in New Rockford, August 4, 1915.





Scenes from the Equity & Capital Removal Parade in New Rockford, August 4, 1915





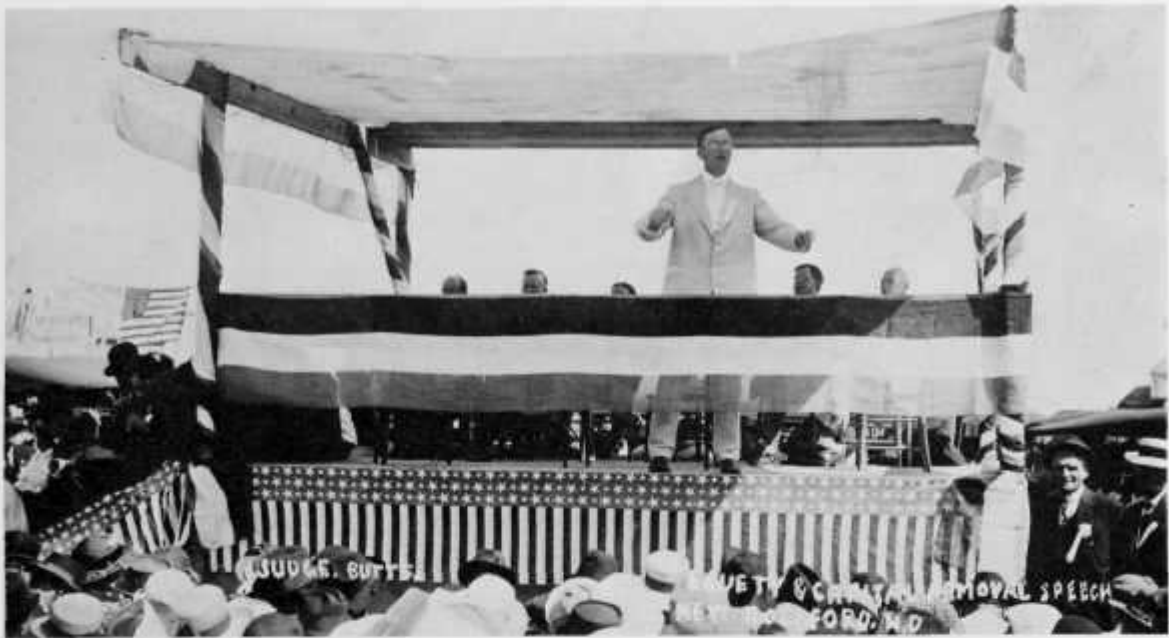
Scenes from the Equity & Capital Removal Parade in New Rockford, August 4, 1915





Scenes from the Equity & Capital Removal Parade in New Rockford, August 4, 1915





Scenes from the Equity & Capital Removal Parade in New Rockford, August 4, 1915





Some members of the Nursery School at the Methodist Church about 1935 were: back row, left to right, third from left is Mrs. Virgil (Marlys) Berglund; and in the front row, fourth from right is Mrs. Norman (Annie Lou) Anderson. The teacher is thought to have been Miss (or Mrs.) Byron.

— Contributed by Mrs. Annie Lou Anderson



Scenes from New Rockford's Seventy-fifth Anniversary Parade in 1958. The First State Bank of New Rockford's float is pictured below and includes Jonelle Aas, Marty Aas and June Wilson.

— Contributed by Bud Haas





The New Rockford Transcript float with "Pete" Thompson is pictured above during the city's Seventy-fifth Anniversary celebration in 1958. Persons on the float below were not identified.

—Contributed by Bud Hoas





Surety Title's Diamond Jubilee float is shown above and the Homemakers' Club float is pictured below with Carol Dietz on the left, and Barbara Gälliss, right.

—Photos contributed by Isabelle Aslakson





The Archie Campbell float entered in New Rockford's 1970 Fourth of July Parade is pictured above; and the Otter Tail Power Company float below featured Colleen (Caulfield) Collier, left, below in the 1967 July Four Parade here.

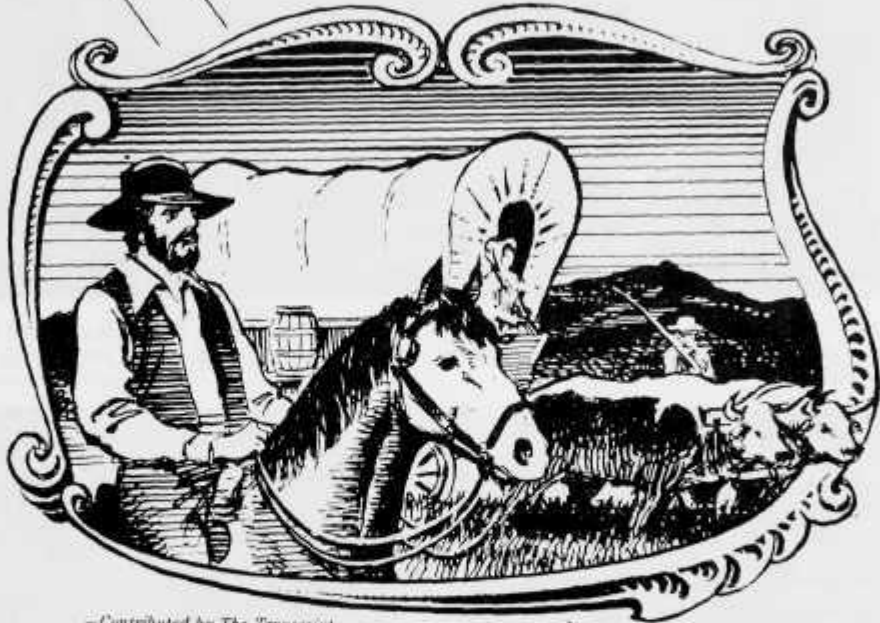
—Photos Contributed by Isabelle Adakson



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January 14, 1938. The city commission approved a resolution protesting a proposed increase in freight rates for the northwestern states. Governor William Langer was to be contacted by wire.

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—Contributed by The Transcript

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April 29, 1938. Approval was given to Parsons' Food Store to construct a fire-proof smokehouse in the rear of the Bon Marche cafe store. Approval was also given to Cities Service Oil Company to put a curb gas-pump in front of the Fred McDowell warehouse.

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Depression Years

By MARY EVANSON
Director of Eddy County Social Services

Poor Relief and Public Welfare in Eddy County 1930-1940

The effects of the Great Depression of the 1930's upon North Dakota were especially devastating because the farm economy had already been in a depressed state for nearly ten years with steadily falling farm prices. That, coupled with successive years of drought and grasshoppers, left large portions of the population dependent upon some form of relief.

The administration of Herbert Hoover first recognized the responsibility of the Federal government for the economy and those affected by it. In 1929, he first proposed some sort of public works program to relieve unemployment. Congress responded with a \$100 million appropriation to be made available to farmers to stabilize the price of wheat and \$300 million to be loaned to states through such agencies as the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Home Loan Bank. In 1930, there was appropriated \$116 million for roads, rivers and harbors and loans to farmers; this was followed in 1931 with another \$500 million to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (It appears that North Dakota made little or no use of RFC monies prior to 1933). The administration of Franklin Roosevelt followed with vastly expanded public programs such as Civilian Conservation Corps, Federal Emergency Relief Administration, Works Progress Administration and the Rural Resettlement Administration.

Prior to 1933 poor relief was administered by city and county government funded by county taxes. Minutes of the Eddy County Commissioners printed in the March 21, 1930 issue of *The Transcript* stated that poor relief issued for 1929

totaled \$2,358.61. This was for such things as rent, groceries, coal, medical care and "care of persons"; elderly and disabled persons were cared for in private homes for a few dollars a month because there were very few "Rest Homes" or nursing homes at that time. The March 28, 1930 issue of *The Transcript* printed the minutes of the City Commission; these contained a motion to publish the actions of the Poor Relief Committee. Thereafter one finds a monthly listing of names, amounts and purposes of relief given. Public humiliation was added to the pain of poverty but did not produce jobs needed to remove the need for relief.

In January, 1933, newly elected Governor Langer appointed a State Emergency Relief Committee, which borrowed money from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and organized County Relief Committees to distribute the funds. And on June 1, 1933, the first funds began to be received from the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. From this time until the end of 1940 the Federal government spent nearly \$266 million in relief programs in North Dakota, including \$142 million in farm programs.

The passage of the Social Security act in 1935 created the structure for the beginnings of Public Welfare as we know it today. That same year the North Dakota legislature created the North Dakota Public Welfare Board and passed a sales tax to finance it. Records indicate that the first Eddy County Poor Relief Committee in 1933 consisted of Mr. R. M. Parkins, Administrator, Mrs. Fannie Brownson and Virgil Smith, Home Visitors, and Miss Lila Olson, clerk; Rural Resettlement Administrator was Olaf Birkeland. On June 10, 1935, the first meeting of the newly formed Eddy County Welfare Board was held. Members of that first Board were: J. L. Prader; John Mattson, A. W. Selander; Cora

Bolinske and Harold Aslakson. (Nobody notified Mr. Aslakson of the first meeting so he did not attend.)

Following the election of a chairman the first order of business was to select the names of boys to go to the CCC's (Civilian Conservation Corps). Sixteen boys were selected with fourteen alternates. The next decision was not to order a carload of flour for the summer but to "let the clients purchase where they wanted to." Mr. Parkins then explained that all the old relief and resettlement cases had to be closed, a new application taken for each, a home visit made, and if necessary, a new case would be opened "under the new set-up."

But the depth of poverty and human tragedy is not found in program descriptions and statistics. A reading of old case files from FERA, Rural Resettlement and County Welfare records provides stark pictures of the deprivation. Everything was worn out: sheets, blankets, shoes, clothing, machinery, and people.

There are letters written to Mr. Parkins, Governor Langer, and even to Mrs. Roosevelt, letters written in careful but poor handwriting, with dull, soft-lead pencils on wide-line, pulpy tablet paper, poorly punctuated and with some sadly amusing misspellings. And there are letters written in pen on lined, linen tablet paper, in excellent handwriting, very properly composed and with no misspelled words. Most were written by farmers but there are some from bankrupt shop-keepers, carpenters and laborers. The poverty was quite democratic. As bad as the economic depression was, perhaps the worst part was the grinding down of the hearts and souls of once proud, independent, hard-working people.

There is a letter written to Governor Langer, dated April 26, 1934, asking for his help. She was the mother of five children, her husband had been sick in bed for nearly a year and all she had for bed covers were coats. She had asked the Relief Committee for some quilts but did not

receive any. She also asked for some overalls and shoes for her children or she would have to take them out of school because "there bare toes are sticking out." She said that if she couldn't get more than 4¢ per person per meal she didn't know what she was going to do.

A letter dated August 21, 1934, asks for the following: 1 pr. overalls, size 8, 59"; 1 pr. overalls, size 12, 69"; 1 percale shirt, size 8, 49"; 1 percale shirt, size 12, 49"; 2 pr. boys shoes, \$2.49; also, the following groceries:

10-lbs. sugar	5-lbs. rice
3-lbs. coffee	2-lbs. raisins
10 bars laundry soap	2-lbs. oatmeal
½-gal. molasses	5-gal. kerosene
2-lbs. lard	5-lbs. beans
10-lbs. prunes	2-lbs. peanut butter

This person was granted \$5.00 for two months for these expenses.

A typical letter to Governor Langer is dated November 20, 1935:

"Dear Govenor, Well, here is another poor farmer writing to see what you can do for him. I need some aid. I didnt have any crop to speak of 500 bus barley, and 100 bus wheat and I need all that for feed and seed I got \$75 wheat alotment I used that to pay my thrash bill and twine and repair. I am milking three cows have milked for 9 mos I was at the relief office and asked for some meat but was refused. Parkens said I am sorry I cannot help you out and I need some flour and coal if there is any thing you can do for me I sure will apreccate it. Hoping to hear from you soon."

The man's reply from the governor's office was a mimeographed form letter telling him to apply for aid at his local relief office.

The file for a farmer who had eight children showed the following:

"Budget -	
Expenses	Threshing \$ 90.00
	Twine 22.50
	Repairs 6.80
	Labor 30.00
	<hr/>
	\$149.30

Sold: 44 bu. wheat On hand: 210 bu. wheat
 34 bu. flax 311 bu. flax
 20 bu. oats 61 bu. oats
 Wheat allotment: \$135.30 and \$39.57
 Mr. Birkeland said (the farmer)
 used the rest of his wheat allot-
 ment to pay for plowing."

This farmer's wife wrote a request for help, stating: "the hoppers ate all my garden and all we have is baggas and spuds." This was dated December, 1935.

The lack of proper medical care is revealed in a letter to Governor Langer, dated January, 1937, from a farmer who was a diabetic. He was asking for help because he needed "insolent baags." He had received a grant of \$10.00 in December which his wife had used to buy "shoes som sock an a little soft coal." There wasn't enough left to buy his "insolent." Because of the lack of insulin his foot, he said, "is all broke out with sores and I do not rest day or night I cannot stand it much longer the pain is so great." He wanted to go to the doctor but owed him money from the previous spring "an dr. called the farewell board and they said they would pay but they not pay it and I dont think he cares to see me." This man's grant was raised to \$15.00 a month for the next four months after which it was dropped back to \$10.00 a month.

A typical budget for one month for a single person, this dated January 29, 1936, allowed these amounts: \$5.00 for groceries, \$3.12 for clothing; \$4.00 fuel and \$2.66 operating expenses.

Grocery orders from 1936 show the following prices:

3½-lbs. beans .. 25¢	1-qt. milk 8¢
1 loaf bread 12¢	8-lbs. spuds 25¢
1-lb. butter 36¢	1-lb. lard 18¢
1-lb. coffee 23¢	1 bar soap 3¢
8-lbs. sugar 50¢	1 doz. eggs 36¢
2 cans corn 15¢	6-lbs. rice 50¢

There are lighter moments in some case files. One poor fellow had sold 178 gopher tails and used the money to get drunk. When arrested by Chief of Police

Harper for drunkenness he begged to be released because his wife needed him at home. But when he was released he went out to Grace City and stayed drunk for three days.

And there is the file of a woman who was denied assistance because she had a "roomer" who was a "well-known bootlegger." The Home Visitor talked to the man, trying to convince him to treat the woman right and "do the honorable thing and legalize the relationship." The bootlegger apparently had other thoughts because he moved out and left town.

An idea of medical costs is found in medical authorizations. In 1937, the following costs are listed: Dr. A. J. Faber, 13 extractions, \$13.50; Dr. C. G. Owens, confinement costs, \$20.00; glasses, refraction and office visit, Fargo Clinic, \$13.67. There was a medical advisory committee of sorts to which all requests for medical care were referred and that committee advised if the care was really necessary and appropriate.

During the "Thirties" men worked on WPA projects such as roads, parks, and mixing grasshopper poison bait. Probably the best known WPA project in New Rockford is the old swimming pool although records indicate that some WPA monies also went into the Highway 281 overpass south of town. Women worked in sewing rooms in New Rockford and Sheyenne making clothes, quilts, sheets; students worked on NYA Projects in schools and libraries mending books and assisting teachers; and there was a day care center in New Rockford for children of working mothers.

In 1935 the wage was \$.30 an hour; relief orders for groceries, coal, rent, etc. were worked off before cash wages were paid, apparently, although there were some protest letters written about that practice. Boys who joined the CCC's were paid \$5.00 a month with \$25.00 a month being sent home to their families.

Minutes of a County Welfare Board meeting in the spring of 1936 record a group

of men meeting with the Board to protest the refusal to hire three single women on the sewing project. The protesting group averred that the main reason that they were not hired was due to their activities in the "Labor League" which was an off-shoot of the Holiday Association. The Administrator told the group that, because of the shortage of funds and openings in the sewing project, only women with families were being hired. No action was taken at that Board meeting. One of the women wrote to Mrs. Roosevelt about the matter, another wrote to the governor. After four months, one of the women was hired at the sewing project, another moved to Minnesota and the third moved to Grand Forks.

In 1930 the population of Eddy County was 6,346; in 1940 it was 5,741. It is estimated from the old files that in those ten

years nearly half the population of Eddy County was receiving some sort of public assistance. It is also interesting to note that the total number of farms in North Dakota peaked in 1935 according to reports by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The same was true nationally.

Unfortunately it took the Second World War to bring a decisive end to the Great Depression. That plus a significant change in North Dakota weather and the end of the grasshopper plague put North Dakota back on its feet. But the wide-ranging assistance programs of the 1930's gave people hope, gave them work to do in the company of others and enabled them to "hang on." It is a tribute to the stamina of the people that they did hang on and go on to recover.

By WM. J. SEILER

When the stock market crashed on October 28, 1929, it marked the beginning of the Great Depression of the 30's.

Money became so short that loans on farms and businesses could not be repaid. As it continued, year after year, it soon led to foreclosures and bankruptcies, displacing many families.

By 1932, most banks in Eddy County had failed, leaving only the First National Bank of New Rockford and the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Sheyenne in a solvent position, but they could not finance all the needs of the community, so the Federal Government established a loan agency to help finance farms and homes that could not get help from private sources.

During the presidency of Franklin D. Roosevelt, other new programs were established, such as the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, or A.A.A., which helped farmers to buy seed, feed, etc., soil conservation practices, and shelter-belt tree planting strips through fields and yards.

As we entered the 30's, a drought

began that lasted until 1937-1938, with the exception of the year 1935 which was normal, but that year much wheat rusted and failed.

By 1933, many people in towns had lost their jobs. Business places operated on a marginal income. Many lost their homes, farms were foreclosed, and the unpaid tax list contained many pages in The Transcript well into the mid-thirties.

New Rockford was fortunate in having the Great Northern Railroad division point, as they employed many people, bringing in a sizeable income, as most grain, livestock and supply shipping and transportation was done by rail.

In the 30's we had the highest population since statehood. Many people without jobs or other opportunities to make a living left the state, going mostly to the west coast. The decline has continued since, at a slower rate.

What caused all the trouble? In the beginning of the 30's, the government Agriculture Department reported we had a

150,000,000 bushel wheat surplus. So prices read like this: March 4, 1933—No. 1 wheat 31¢, oats 6¢, barley 9¢, rye 19¢, potatoes 44¢ per 100 lbs. One farmer advertised 16 quarts of milk delivered for \$1.00. In the same paper it was noted that the steel industries were operating at 17% capacity.

In the beginning, as crops failed through lack of moisture, and with low prices, farmers still continued to use the mould-board plow in field after field of dry soil, so that when the big wind storms came, in the spring and summer, that lasted for days at a time, the dust blew so high in the sky that it obscured the sun making it necessary to light the lamps in the daytime. Dust covered everything in buildings and

drifted into piles along fences and machinery. It was, in fact, the greatest soil erosion in the history of the Great Plains.

In 1939, the Second World War started in Europe, and the demand for war goods and supplies soon created so many jobs in the United States industries that unemployment was reduced and many relief measures were discontinued. At the same time, demand for farm produce increased so much that prices also rose to a profitable level, so those who had been able to hang on were able to begin paying off their debts and buying farms, homes, and businesses. All had been severely depressed in prices.

Those who lived through the Great Depression will not forget it ever.



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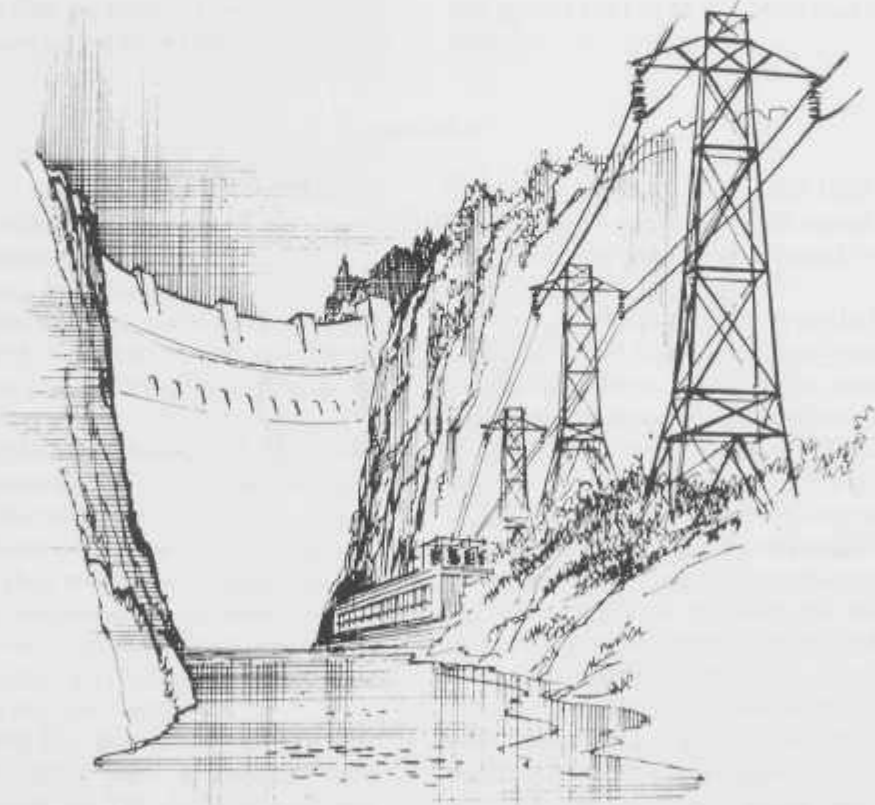
September 23, 1938. The New Rockford city commission passed a resolution to file application to the United States Government through the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works to construct a hospital. Mr. Lynn W. Schwoebel was to file the application and furnish information.

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December 4, 1942. A "Blackout" ordinance was adopted by the New Rockford city commission.

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—Contributed by The Transcript

Utilities

New Rockford Telephone Exchange

The following is taken from the October 17, 1917, issue of the New Rockford State Center.

"The New Rockford Telephone Exchange was established in this city by the firm of Noxion and Oglesby in 1900. H. W. Wilson, the present owner, moved to New Rockford and took possession of the system in 1904. The new brick central office was constructed in 1909.

Since Mr. Wilson has taken charge of the business it has increased almost four

times in proportion. Six girls are required as the operating force. The system is connected with the Northwestern and the North Dakota Independent toll lines.

The management is considering as one of its future improvements the installation of underground wires and the putting in of a central energy system. Such a system would include self-ringing telephones.

Mr. Wilson was elected president of the North Dakota Telephone association in 1916 and was re-elected this year."

General Utilities Corporation

The following was taken from the October 17, 1917, issue of the New Rockford State Center.

"The General Utilities Corporation furnishes New Rockford with electricity. They have a thoroughly equipped power plant which consists of 3 dynamos with their engines. The largest of these, which was installed for emergency purposes when the load should become heavy, is a 200 kilowatt dynamo. The next is 100 kilowatt and the third a 37½ kilowatt. The large machine is used only occasionally to keep it from rusting as the city's load has not become heavy enough to necessitate its regular use. The 100 kilowatt machine is used for night service and the 37½ kilowatt machine for day service. All of the equipment is in good shape for any load that may be required from it. The average for the city is about 100 kilowatts per day.

The city's load this year is noticeably greater than it was last year. The efficiency of the plant is also appreciably greater. This is partly due to the heavier load which thus allows the engines to work more closely to their maximum limit. A large part is also due to P. C. Pracht, the local manager, who is continually seeking greater efficiency. A half mile of new line was extended this fall which includes the Great Northern yards.

The plant's part of this work is complete but the railroad has not yet finished its part of installation. About another half mile of line is to go in next spring on the south side of the city.

Manager Pracht has been in New Rockford but a short time, having come here from Menomonie, Wisconsin, on the first of August."

Otter Tail Power Company

Information Submitted By
A. D. MILLARD, DISTRICT MANAGER

As Otter Tail Power Company developed in its early years and through a purchase from the Midwest Properties in the area, electric power service of this utility company brought its services to New Rockford on April 25, 1925.

Particulars are vague, but a small steam engine and generator was located in New Rockford. New Rockford, Devils Lake and Minnewaukan were connected by a highline, and that was included in the Otter Tail purchase. Also there was a stock of motors, electric toasters, electric fans, washing machines, percolators, flat irons and similar electrical appliances.

In 1928 Otter Tail purchased some of the electrical distribution services which the city owned independently to complete a total service to the city. At that time, H. W. Wilson was chairman of the city commission and S. N. Putnam the city auditor. Witnesses of this transaction were R. F. Rinker and Mary J. Bengston.

Presently Otter Tail power supply is almost entirely from North Dakota lignite. The main power plants are located at Beulah, North Dakota, Milbank, South Dakota and Fergus Falls, Minnesota. Otter Tail is interconnected with all major power suppliers of the Upper Midwest through MAPP, Midwest Area Power Pool.

Montana-Dakota Utilities

By ROD IVERSON

Montana-Dakota Utilities Co. was incorporated as an electric company in 1924 and started in the natural gas business in 1926 serving Glendive, Montana. By 1970 M. D. U. had established 2,466 miles of interconnected transmission pipelines which served the western half of North Dakota and sizeable portions of South Dakota, Montana and Wyoming.

In 1970, M. D. U. added 227 miles to its natural gas pipeline and 12 distribution systems, one of which is New Rockford. This new division of M. D. U. was to be called the Sheyenne Division and New Rockford became one of 12 towns with the district office at Devils Lake and the Division Headquarters at Jamestown, North Dakota.

Construction on the pipeline within the new division began April of 1970. One of the first projects was to cross the West Bay of Devils Lake. This was accomplished by

sawing a 5-foot wide strip of ice, which was 26" thick, for approximately one-half mile, in the area of the Towers, crossing the West Bay area. After the ice was removed the pipeline was anchored in the lake using concrete weights. After this project was completed, work began on the 200 plus miles of transmission systems for the 12 towns within the newly developed Sheyenne Division.

On October 26, 1970, M. D. U. held a torch lighting ceremony and natural gas service was established in New Rockford. The list of natural gas customers has grown from approximately 40 in the fall of 1970, to 651 customers within New Rockford in 1983. In 1972, M. D. U. added an additional 142 miles of transmission line to add another district to the Sheyenne Division. It meant that they had to install distribution systems in five more towns and the Missile Base sites, of which Grafton became the District Office.

Tri-County Electric Cooperative

By VERNOS L. DANIELSON

The high cost of construction and the low density of population denied the benefits of electricity to rural America until the Rural Electrification Administration was created by executive order of President Roosevelt in 1935. It was established as a lending agency in which self-liquidating interest bearing loans would be made for the construction of rural electric distribution lines. These loans were available to any group, private or public, that would engage in generation, transmission or distribution of electric power in rural areas.

The Tri-County Electric Cooperative was incorporated for this purpose on February 7, 1938 after two years of correspondence with REA. The first section of cooperative owned line was built from Barlow northeast to Brantford, thence to Grace City and beyond to include Juanita, McHenry, Glenfield and Sutton. Some Eddy County farms enroute were connected to this circuit. The line was first energized in February 1939.

The 280 members averaged 43 kilowatt hours for the first month's use. The first wholesale power bill was \$178.69 for 12,000 kilowatt hours. Monthly minimums varied in accordance with the length of additional line necessary to serve the farm.

The tremendous success of this new venture in cooperation spread faster than construction material became available.

The next Tri-County line project consisted of a line from Barlow to Bremen, some farms in southwestern Eddy County were connected to this line.

All construction came to a halt during World War II; as a result, most Eddy County farms did not have central station power until after the war. Again there were delays but heavy construction resumed in 1948 and extended through 1952 to bring electric power to the entire Eddy County area.

Central Power Cooperative of Minot, incorporated in 1949, supplies the Tri-County Electric Cooperative with wholesale power for distribution to the member-owners.

Five townships in eastern Eddy County are served by the Sheyenne Valley Electric Cooperative. This cooperative was incorporated September 16, 1944; it also faced shortages of construction materials which delayed the extension of power lines into those townships until the late 1940's and early 50's.

Both cooperatives are governed by a board of directors, elected by the membership and who meet monthly to plan and review business activities of the cooperative.

Eddy County members who have served on the Tri-County board of directors are: Anton Stene, Brantford; John Schafer, New Rockford; George Allmaras, New Rockford; Lewis O'Connor, New Rockford; the present director, James Ferguson, New Rockford.

The Sheyenne Valley Electric Cooperative members were represented by Olaf Birkeland of Hillsdale township from 1950 until his death in 1954. Roy Rasmussen, Colvin Township, was elected in 1960 and continues to serve on the board of directors.

The advent of electricity to rural Eddy County brought significant changes to the lifestyle and work on the farm. Central station electric power brought a new form of energy to the area; farm and household chores were eased, the standard of living was raised and new opportunities were provided for improved productivity and efficiencies in agriculture.

Both electric cooperatives have grown significantly in sales and facilities; they continue to meet the electric energy needs of today and are developing programs and power supplies to meet the challenges of the future.

Fine Arts, Organizations

Minerva Club

*Member of
GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS*

By LENORE NEUHARTH

The first Woman's Club in Eddy County was organized in New Rockford on September 24, 1907 and federated with the General Federation of Women's Clubs in 1907, also.

Eighteen women of the then unincorporated community of New Rockford, eager to do things beyond their own doorsteps, gathered at the home of Mrs. S. N. Putnam for the definite purpose of organizing a club.

Mrs. James Manly was chosen chairman of the initial meeting. Mrs. S. N. Putnam was elected permanent chairman and Mrs. James Manly, vice chairman, Mrs. William Hotchkiss, secretary, and Mrs. John Roger, treasurer. Other charter members were Mesdames: J. C. Smith, H. G. Hudson, Will Schwoebel, J. M. Kunkel, James MacLachlan, Harvey Mitchell, Fred Olson, Cyril Stickney, E. S. Youngdahl, J. R. Beebe, O. Lundquist, Bill Radke, I. J. Aldrich and Miss Vannie Hall.

The Membership was a cross section of the women of the community.

Two months after organization, the vision came for a City Library for the community when New Rockford attained the dignity of "City." Thus the history of the City Library and the Minerva Club are synonomous.

A call for books was sent out and Club members brought books to every meeting until a nucleus of books plus \$200 in contributions were given. This was sufficient to open a City Library. This was the

first community project sponsored by the Minerva Club and has continued until the present.

The Library was housed in a room under the Farmer's and Merchants Bank and Miss Vannie Hall was Librarian. A reading room was provided at that time.

The object of the Club was to awaken in the community an interest in literature and in general topics.

The Club met twice a month in various homes and the subjects that were presented dealt with Literature, Art and Cultures of the world. Poetry and Art was an integral part of the Club, judging from the reports and scrapbooks that are still preserved.

Community concerns during two World Wars were undertaken by the Club Members as their civic duty.

Thirty years after the organization of the club, eight Charter members answered roll call.

The Minerva Club has had "Tag Day" and annually "Coffee Hours" to support their major project. Two large projects they have undertaken are: "The need for a new library building" and "The Eddy County Museum and Historical Society."

The Club is still active in community concerns. Their programs reflect the interest in current affairs. They have assisted in Health Clinic, contributed regularly to CARE, collect Christmas presents for the State Hospital in Jamestown, sent "Cheer Boxes" at Christmas to shut-ins and lonely people in the city, contribute funds to local high school students to attend the Interna-

tional Peace Garden Music Camp and many other community projects.

The Minerva Club has had many of its members as District Presidents, and one State President, Mrs. C. G. Owens.

The Minerva Club has continued with its original project and aims, the cultural and literary improvement of the community. It has been the driving force to

maintain the Library by the purchase of books and periodicals. It sponsors a Pre-school Story Hour and a Summer Reading Program.

They knew their ambition was worthy and big; they believed all the territory they could cover well was staked out in their first objective and they have remained steadfast in nurturing their Library.

New Rockford City Library

By LENORE NEUHARTH

As stated in the history of the Minerva Club, the public library and the club came into being in 1907. The interest in the literary culture of the then unincorporated community was important to this group of eighteen women.

They perceived a working library by the time New Rockford would attain the status of City.

A call for donations of books went out in the community and club members donated a book at every meeting. The response was overwhelming and soon enough books were obtained to make a



Charter members of New Rockford's Minerva Club were pictured on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the club's organization. From left to right they are, back row, Mrs. W. C. Schwoebel, Mrs. H. G. Hudson, Alice Rager, Mrs. J. C. Smith; front row, Mrs. James A. Manly, Mrs. Grace Putnam and Miss Vannie Hall.

nucleus for a library plus \$200 in cash donations. A room in the basement of the Farmers and Merchants Bank (the present Rolfsen's Insurance Co.) was used. A reading room was also available. The club members had charge of keeping the library open and Miss Vannie Hall was the first librarian.

The expense of keeping the library became too costly for the few members so the reading room was discontinued, and the books that had reached the number of 400 were placed in the J. W. Rogers Store. Books were available on the following terms: one year Library Card cost \$1.00 and entitled the holder to unrestricted use of the library for that period of time; or books could be taken and read for the cost of 5 cents each.

The library under the sponsorship of the Minerva Club is administered by a Library Board which by the Constitution of the Minerva Club is composed of five members, three of whom shall be elected from among the members of the Minerva Club. The newly elected members meet as a new board and select two members not affiliated with the Minerva Club to comprise the new board and officers are elected from this group.

It was a growing consensus that the library would not reach its maximum potential until it was located in a place for a reading room to which people could have access to make reading and study possible. It was hoped that when a new City Hall was built the Council would favor the plan of making provisions for a reading room and house the library books. When the City Hall was built, rooms were given, free of charge for the library. This was in the year of 1914. The library was located in these rooms until 1958 when the addition to City Hall was built to house the Library.

It is interesting to note how the entire community was engaged in the effort to promote this project spearheaded by the Minerva Club. Due to the apartments made

in the north part of City Hall, the firemen needed new and larger quarters. They requested the rooms housing the library. The Minerva Club Committee met with the City Council and the firemen, who agreed that the library quarters would be adequate for their use, so a city library could be planned.

The Firemen's Fund, coming from a one mill levy, had reached the maximum of \$10,000. This amount was pledged for the new building plus a reserve fund of \$3,000 was also available. It was decided to have a two mill levy for this new building. It was proposed and this was put on the ballot. The Minerva Club was very active in educating the public of the need of this levy. Members went door to door, tag day was sponsored by the club and the levy was approved.

Plans were drawn and bids for construction was let at a cost of \$39,000 the new library was launched. The new building was completed in 1958.

Only the building was provided. It was necessary to raise \$2,000 for furnishing the interior. The Minerva Club set about to secure the necessary funds through door to door contributions again and a bake sale. This made it possible to move into the beautiful new building in the fall of 1958.

From a dream of eighteen dedicated, community-minded women in 1907 with a library of 200 books, it has become a real place of its own, housing at least 10,000 books, magazines and periodicals.

We as a community are grateful to these foresighted women.

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December 27, 1940. The city commission passed a motion to increase the salary of Miss Vannie Hall (librarian) from \$18.00 to \$20.00 a month.

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New Rockford Campfire Girls

By MAXINE AAS

Under the sponsorship of the Kiwanis Club and through the efforts of a group of interested mothers, a Camp Fire Girls organization was set up in April 1961. Mrs. Ed Horning, Mrs. James Williams, Mrs. Don Greb, Mrs. Russell Gilliss, and Mrs. Dorwin Aas formed the committee which set the program in motion.

On June 5th, 1961 the leaders and assistant leaders met at the Ed Horning residence to organize the New Rockford Camp Fire Council. Mrs. Ed Horning was elected president, Mrs. James Williams, vice-president; Mrs. Bert Shroyer, secretary; Mrs. Don Greb, treasurer; and

Mrs. Dorwin Aas, publicity chairman. James Williams was Kiwanis representative.

Fifty-six *Bluebirds* (Girls 7-9 years old) were divided into groups under leaders and assistant leaders: *Bluebells* under Mrs. Don Greb and Mrs. G. Knoop; *Butterflies* under Mrs. W. Grindheim and Mrs. D. Simon; *Happiness Bluebirds* under Mrs. E. Horning and Mrs. D. Storz; *Gay Daisies* under Mrs. R. Gilliss, Mrs. B. Shroyer and Mrs. L. Erickson; and the *Sunshine Bluebirds* under Mrs. D. Aas and Mrs. M. Bjornson.

Twenty-nine Camp Fire Girls (Girls 10 through junior high) were divided into three groups with leaders and assistants: Mrs. J. Williams, Mrs. R. Johanns, Mrs. K. Anderson, Mrs. G. Seibel, Mrs. W. Hope, and



Campfire Girls ceremonial dress is exhibited in this photo. Pictured are, left to right, Fern Greb, Jocelyn Horning, Julie Sundberg, Emily Evanson, Betty Aslakson, Kathy Mickelson and Dorothy Aas.

—Contributed by Maxine Aas

Mrs. J. Miller. Another group was organized later under the leadership of Mrs. J. Johnson and Mrs. M. Parsons.

There were no Horizon Club Girls (Girls high school age) the first few years of the organization. However, new groups were formed during the 12 years the organization continued in New Rockford (including a Horizon Club).

Before the end of the first year, 92 girls and leaders were participating in the Camp Fire Program. This growth was a result of an interesting program of activities provided for the girls. Activities were planned according to age groups. There were camp-outs or day camps, cook-outs, arts and crafts of all kinds, award ceremonies, annual banquets catered by Neil Tillapaugh, skating parties, puppet shows, skits, group singing, child care courses, swimming parties, and annual bus tours to various places (in Everett Norton's bus): Fargo and Camp Trowbridge, Bismarck (three times), Fargo (twice), Devils Lake, Minot, Grand Forks and Jamestown.

Places of interest were toured in each city. Many girls enjoyed spending a week or more at Camp Trowbridge, the Fargo Camp Fire Girls Camp, near Vergas, Minnesota.

The girls also participated in many community services such as: having a community Christmas tree-lighting service, making pin-ons for the library story hour, helping with story hour, making tray favors for the hospital and the Lutheran Home of the Good Shepherd, entertaining the residents of the home and shut-ins, Christmas caroling, arranging displays and floats, selling poppies, Easter Lily pins, etc., helping with community beautification projects and clean-up, candy sales, serving for various banquets, helping with school activities, making posters, and many other community related activities.

For almost two years each group was registered as an individual group loosely united by the Camp Fire and Bluebird leader's organization. In September 1962, a charter was applied for to join the national organization as a local council. An executive



Campfire Girls Horizon Club members pictured above are, left to right, Mary Evanson, Leader, Dorothy Aas, Julie Sundberg, Kathleen Simon, Katherine Danielson, Fern Greb, Emily Evanson and Vicky Gilliss.

— Contributed by Mazine Aas

board was elected: Mrs. E. Horning, Mrs. J. Williams, Mrs. W. Hope, Mrs. V. Danielson, Mrs. J. Rindt, and Kiwanis representatives James Williams and K. Anderson. Others who served on the Executive Board at some time were: Mrs. M. Parsons, Mrs. J. McDowell, Mrs. K. Fuhrman, Mrs. O. Helm, Mrs. D. Greb, Mrs. D. Aas, Mrs. R. Oban, Mrs. E. Doherty, Mrs. W. Grindheim, Mrs. R. Gilliss, Mrs. J. Gilliss, Mrs. J. Evanson, Mrs. N. Nathe, Mrs. C. Purdy, Mrs. D. Garrett, Joe Rindt and Dorwin Aas.

At the September meeting, the regional director of the national Camp Fire Girls, Miss Christine Westgate, met with the Camp Fire Girls executive board and leaders and Kiwanis representatives to help prepare our group for national affiliation.

In 1973 the local group was still a chartered association with its own officers and board operating under the national organization of Camp Fire Girls. The national organization changed its policy and decided that New Rockford could no longer function as a local group but must become a part of the Red River Valley Council. After much thought, the local board voted not to become a member of the Fargo Council due to lack of local interest and leadership in the community.

Camp Fire Girls progress from one step to another along the Camp Fire Trail. These steps are called ranks. Some girls achieved the two highest ranks. The *Wohelo medallion* which is comparable to the Boy Scout Eagle award, was earned by Fern Greb, Kathy Danielson, and Julie Sundberg, who also earned her *Lutheran God, Home & Country* award. Several girls earned *Torch-Bearer* awards; Emily Evanson, Dorothy Aas, Fern Greb, Vicky Gilliss, Kathy Danielson, Julie Sundberg, and Jocelyn Horning.

Outstanding leadership awards were given to several leaders or board members who served over five years. The *Ernest Thomas Seton* awards were given to Mrs. E. Horning, Mrs. J. Rindt, Mrs. V.

Danielson, Mrs. Georgeson, Mrs. D. Greb, Mrs. D. Aas, Mrs. J. Williams, Mrs. W. Hope, Mrs. E. Doherty, Mrs. J. McDowell, Mrs. J. Evanson, Mrs. W. Grindheim, Mrs. R. Packard, Mrs. N. Nathe, and Mrs. K. Gardner. The *Wakan* award was given to Mrs. E. Horning, Mrs. D. Aas, Mrs. E. Doherty, Mrs. J. Rindt, and Mrs. D. Greb. The *Luther Halsey Gullick* award was received by Mrs. E. Horning and Mrs. D. Aas.

The last banquet was held on March 13, 1973. It was an appreciation dinner for all participants in the Camp Fire program. Past Presidents of the board were honored: Mrs. W. Hope, Mrs. J. Rindt, Mrs. E. Horning, Mrs. E. Doherty, and Mrs. Georgeson. *Ten or more years service awards* were given to Mrs. E. Horning, Mrs. V. Danielson, Mrs. D. Aas, Mrs. J. Rindt, and Mrs. J. Williams. *Five years or more awards* were given to Mrs. Georgeson, Mrs. J. Evanson, Mrs. D. Greb, Mrs. W. Hope, Mrs. J. McDowell, Mrs. E. Doherty, Mrs. W. Grindheim, Mrs. N. Nathe, and Mrs. K. Gardner.

Horizon Club girls who received their *ten year awards* were Kathy Danielson, Emily Evanson, Fern Greb, Julie Sundberg, Jocelyn Horning, Dorothy Aas, Patty McDowell, Kathy Mickelson and Linda Parsons. Awards given for *seven or more years* were presented to Betty Aslakson, Kathy Simon, Vicky Gilliss, Connie Williams and Shelley Doherty.

Five year awards were given to Judy Parker, Debbie Nielsen, Jolene Bergan, Kathy Weber, Kathy Throlson, Jennifer Anderson, Pamela Bjornson, Colette Helm, Jean Hovdenes, Rita Helm, Susan Brown, Vicky Applegate, Sandy Gilliss, Sharron Hope, Paulette Kreie, Donette Larson, Nancy Williams, Theresa Brown and Pam Ferber. *Three year awards* were presented to Rita Flowers, Darla Johanns, Jane Lee, Cynthia Packard, Bernadette Ritze, Patricia Simms, Kathy Dockter, Marilyn Nysten, Carol French, Carol Gehertz, Deborah Holey, Margaret Anderson, Mary Ann Schuster, Mary Simms, Linda Thomas,

Anna Evanson, Cindy Larson, Brenda Rasmusson, Cathy Rohde, Kathy Vieth, Michelle Brost, Sheila Ullrich, Cheryl Packard, Alice Schuster, Shirley Gehrtz and Celeen O'Connor.

Appreciation Awards were given to Everett Norton, who took the girls on educational tours on his bus; Neil Tillapaugh, who catered all but three of the annual banquets; and Mrs. Rohde, who mimeographed many things for the girls. Also to James Williams, K. Anderson, Dor-

win Aas, and Joe Rindt who served as Kiwanis members of the executive board.

The Camp Fire Girls disposed of a considerable amount of equipment, with the Boy Scouts being given a tent, American Flag, and stand. The Camp Fire Flag was given to the museum and the park board was given \$489.62 for the new swimming pool fund.

Several hundred girls and adults participated in the Camp Fire Program in the twelve years it was active in New Rockford. Many will have happy memories for years to come.

Popular Songs

(Taken from Gold Medal Cookbook, 1955 Jubilee)

1880-1888

Annie Rooney
Little Brown Jug
Let Me Call You Sweetheart

1890-1900

A Hot Time in the Old Town
My Wild Irish Rose
Sweet Rosie O'Grady
Oh, Promise Me

1900-1910

A Bird in a Gilded Cage
45 Minutes from Broadway
In My Merry Oldsmobile
In the Shade of the Old Apple Tree

1910-1920

Alexander's Ragtime Band
I Want a Girl Just Like the Girl
That Married Dear Old Dad
Missouri Waltz
Shine On, Harvest Moon

1920-1930

Bye Bye Blackbird
Happy Days Are Here Again
Yes, We Have No Bananas
Tea for Two

1930-1940

I Found a Million Dollar Baby
In the 5 and 10 Cent Store
Let's Have Another Cup of Coffee
When I Grow Too Old to Dream
When the Moon Comes Over the
Mountain

1940-1950

Milkman, Keep Those Bottles Quiet
Oh, What a Beautiful Morning
The Anniversary Waltz
White Christmas

1950-1955

I Love Paris
Mr. Sandman
Some Enchanted Evening
Tennessee Waltz

New Rockford Boy Scouts

By ED HORNING

One of the most notable and long-lasting programs for young boys in America has been the Boy Scouts of America organization. And down through the years, New Rockford's youth have played leading roles in the movement — both at local council level and national level.

However, the history of scouting here is spotty. It seems that as the years went by from about 1910 until today, the number of men who cared enough about the scouting program was not sufficient to establish a scouting program that carried on year after year.

From The Transcript of October 28, 1910, it appears that the Stag Patrol was established by the Congregational Church with meetings scheduled every Monday evening. Members listed at that time included Alfred Syftestad, corporal; Ira Packard, clerk; Percy Johnson, Philip Wiemals, Roy Lee, Harold Pike and George Hammer.

The history of scouting then skips to the years 1928-29 when the troop was re-organized with Lawrence Hanson, seventh grade teacher at Central, as scoutmaster. Hanson was assisted by Olton Hewitt, coach, and John Reitan, high school science teacher.

For many years, Troop 174 of New Rockford was sponsored by the Kiwanis Club and in 1928-29 Kiwanians heading the Boy Scout committee were the Rev. Harry R. Harris, A. B. Ouren, Martin Aas and Earl R. Adams.

For a number of years during the 1930s, the Rev. Harris was scoutmaster and took his troop on many trips to Red Willow Lake, Spiritwood Lake and on other outings. It was during those years, too, that the Rotary and Kiwanis clubs of Jamestown and

other central North Dakota cities established Camp RokiWan at Spiritwood Lake and many Boy Scouts spent two weeks at the encampment each summer.

Down through the years, a number of New Rockford men have devoted untold hours of personal time and effort to keep the scouting movement alive and well. As the result of their efforts, 40 New Rockford



young men have achieved the rank of Eagle Scout, highest in scouting. Three young men have achieved the rank of Silver Beaver, the highest possible leadership award from the Boy Scout Council.

One of these men was Edwin Horning, a young man who started his scouting career in 1939, achieved the rank of Eagle Scout and Silver Beaver, and the only New Rockfordite to remain in scouting from the time he was a tenderfoot in 1939 until 1975, serving in a leadership capacity from 1948.

Others who have contributed much to the movement over the years include Albert Haas, Vernon Salmonson, Norman Peterson, Stephen Wishinsky and Donald Greb, who devoted 25 years to the scouting movement in New Rockford and discontinued the work only after his health would not permit the strenuous pace he had set for himself.

Anecdotes

Anecdotes were contributed by
METTA and JACK McDOWELL
MARLYS and RICHARD BASS

Well, Dog-gone!

Life was lonely for the family living in a sod shanty on the early homestead in North Dakota, but for a man living alone it was even more lonely.

One of the early homesteaders in Munster Township was so happy to see a stray dog wander in, he wasn't going to take any chance of its getting away. When he went out to work in the field he put the dog in his sod house.

That night when he came home, he opened the door and everything in the house was covered with dirt. The dog had dug his way out of the house and run away.

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Nick of Time

Late one summer evening, the Jack Johnson family was on their way home to Bremen when they saw a summer storm approaching. They were driving in their Overland touring car, so, when it started to sprinkle the first thing they did was to stop and put the side curtains on the car. After putting on the curtains, they sought shelter at the nearest farm.

It was dark so they just pulled up to the first building they saw, which happened to be a barn. By this time it was pitch black and pouring down rain, so they just sat in the car. Above the storm they heard something that sounded like hoof beats coming towards the car. On an impulse Jack turned on the car lights—an action which saved the lives of his family. With eyes wild, rearing in the headlights, was a herd of horses, frightened by the storm, running to the barn.

The car was sitting in the horses path in front of the barn door. The horses scattered when they were frightened by the lights.

Chautauqua

From 1918-1927 one of the highlights of every summer was the Chautauqua.

A huge tent was erected north of the Central school, the area where Central school now stands.

Classes in American history and other subjects were held every day and it always ended with a play in which the students participated. The Chautauqua lasted about two weeks.

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Cool Idea

On hot summer days the old wooden ice wagon was always followed by youngsters. They got the ice chips to chew on—they would get pans of ice and then sit in the shade and chew on the ice to cool off.

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Hitchhikers

In the winter a favorite pastime was catching rides on the bobsleds as they went down the streets. Sometimes they'd ride out into the country hoping to catch another sled going back into town. More than likely they would end up walking back to town.

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High Jinx

One spectacular event that traveled around the country was the high diver. The diver would climb on a high tower and then dive into a shallow tank of water. To make this event even more exciting, gas would be poured on the water and lit just before the dive. Not all of the divers landed safely—some missed the tank and broke their necks.

Express

A huge wooden slide stood behind the old Central school. In the winter, the kids would pour water on the slide so it would freeze and then they could really have a fast ride down.

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Highlights

The highlights of one winter was the arrival of Norval Bapkee from Bathgate, North Dakota. He was the World Speed Skating Champion at that time and he put on an exhibition in New Rockford.

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Favorite

Where the Post Office now stands there used to be a covered ice skating rink. Ice skating was a favorite winter pastime for many families.

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Canned Hams

During the days of prohibition many local citizens made their own home brew. One local brewer, being a thrifty person and not wanting to waste anything, fed the mash to his pigs.

On those days, the word would be spread around in the neighborhood and all the kids would gather to watch the drunk pigs. Cured ham on the hoof!

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Unsurpassed

When the railroad was laid west of New Rockford many Italians were hired to work on it.

These Italians lived in camps beside the railroad. On summer evenings, the sound of their singing and playing guitar could be heard for miles around.

The Italians also baked all their own bread. They made ovens in the banks of the railroad to do their baking. Their bread was unsurpassed by any city bakery.

Practical Joke

One of the best practical jokes to be played on an entire community happened in the early 1960's.

Letters were sent to the Mayor of New Rockford, the Superintendent of Schools, The Transcript, and the manager of the Rockford Hotel.

These letters stated that the international Chinese Refugee Committee would arrive in New Rockford on or about January 5, 1962 to formulate plans for the location of 2500 Chinese families—4000 Chinese total.

A factory was to be located here to manufacture parts for the U. S. Navy.

It was reported that two parcels of land had been purchased near New Rockford—one for the factory and the other to house the new families.

The letters stressed what a boon this was to be for New Rockford. Nothing has caused such a stir in the community before or since.

Many claim they know the sender of the letters but the sender has never been revealed.

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Ghastly Ghost

Terror stalked the streets of New Rockford the summer of 1910 when the "White Woman" came out at night and scared people walking down the street. She would come out of the dark and run up to people and scream at them. She was dressed in white—that's why she was called the White Woman.

Women were afraid to go out at night. All the young boys would boast how the White Woman didn't scare them, but when they came face to face with her they ran for the nearest house.

As suddenly as she appeared, she disappeared. It was rumored that a young male prankster was the one responsible.

Horse Sense

The old time imbibers didn't have to worry about losing a driver's license for driving while under the influence. Many a man was taken home by his trusty team. The team always knew the way home even if the driver didn't.

Shocking Hours

During World War II there was a shortage of farm workers during harvest. Many times men that had worked all day at the Swift Plant in New Rockford would go out and shock grain for the farmers until sundown.



—Contributed by *The Timescept*

New Rockford Today

By DEAN and ALICIA VORLAND

In the late 70's and early 80's the New Rockford business community seemed to be changing hands monthly. A lot of this change has been a natural evolution of children taking over a family business or an established owner being bought out by younger business people.

Family businesses that have stayed in the family but changed hands or added a second generation are: Pfau Brothers, Schafer Machine, B R Chevrolet & Olds, Inc., Red's Super Valu, Joe's Fairway, First State Bank of New Rockford, Rolfson's Statewide Insurance, and Rockford Plumbing & Heating.

Old established businesses that have changed hands, or are in the process of changing hands, or have added an additional business partner are: Independent Lumber, Hub Bar, Phillips 66, Marty's Blackstone, Coast to Coast, Dairy Queen, Town & Country Motors, John's Country House, Surety Title, Hovey & Ramstad Law Firm, Manly & Manly, Lawyers, and Gordon's J B Co.

New Rockford has had problems with the tight economy that the total nation has undergone, putting great stress on the farm economy that in turn has caused hardships in the local business community. Even with these negative factors New Rockford has added new flourishing businesses to the community. Pictured are some of these new businesses.

New Rockford is the same basic farm community it was 100 years ago. Attempts have been made to entice small industries to the community, but today New Rockford's profit structure is dependent on the farmer and rancher.

Other newer businesses not pictured are: Community Credit Union, Sandy's Gifts & Crafts, Central Appliance, Joe's Radio & TV, Johnston Plumbing & Heating, Northern Lights Auto Body, Westby Welding, Vivian's Fabric Shop, G & L Cleaners, Craig's Floral & Greenhouse, Flickertail Veterinary Service.

Contributed by Centennial History Book Committee

Besides those already named, there is a long list of businesses and service in the community:

Dave and Jean Kretchman operate Kretchman Drug Store in the old H. N. Mickelson building; Silver Crest Bakery is run by Carl and Arlene Holtz; Gamble Store, George Brooks; Adams Furniture, Richard and Karen Dungan; Wahlstrom's Jewelry, formerly Hawkinson's Jewelry, and also formerly Langenes Jewelry;

Esquire, clothing; Skogmos, department store; Midway Implement; Foster's GTC Auto Parts, Inc.; Central Supply and Warehouse; Farmers' Equity Elevator Association; G & R Grain and

Feed, Inc.; Mick's 281 Service; Darwyn's Service; Gronos Oil Company;

Farmers Union Oil Company; Mayo's Station; Rockford Lockers, Harry and Alice Guler; Sheyenne Sand & Gravel Ready-Mix, Inc.; Anderson Sand & Gravel Company, Bob Weber; JoAnne's Beauty Shop; Shear Delight; Headstart Hair Salon; Penney's Clip N Curl; Nu Cafe, Bonnie Preece; Homestead Cafe, Betty Clelland;

Watson Insurance; Farmers Union Insurance; Evans-Knott Funeral Home; New Rockford Gas Company; Vorland Land Company; Klein's Motel; Central Dakota Veterinary Clinic; Busy Bee Store, Dick and MaryEllen Turcotte; Rockford Theatre;

Ray's Barber Shop, Ray Azure; Bengston's Barber Shop, Gordon Bengston;

The Transcript; Sunshine Ceramics; Gummeringer Septic Tank Cleaning Service; George's General; Foster Meisch's Fix-It Shop; cabinet maker, Randy Linderman; Lyman's Spray Service; Beeghly's Repair; Ray Weisenburger, painting;

Trudeau Painting & Decorating, Wayne and Dorothy Trudeau; Bonderson Construction; Gilliss Construction; James H. Johnson Construction; J & W Construction; Wayne Lesmeister Construction; McNett Construction; Risovi Construction; and Allen Weisenburger Construction; Schafer Construction; Scott's Welding & Repair, Scott Stafford; Taverna Electric, Scott Taverna;

Pioneer Auto Service; Topp's Feed & Supply, Prairie Press; Wonder Lanes; Ice Cream Shop, Nerland Oil, Inc.; Thompson's Apiaries; Log Cabin Liquors; and Hanson's Bar.

New Rockford Clinic and City Hospital continue to give high quality medical service. Patrick Moore, M. D., E. J. Schwinghamer, M. D., and Tom Jurek, R. N., F. N. P. are now at the clinic, and Thomas O'Halloran is administrator at the hospital, succeeding Sister Francine.

The Lutheran Home of the Good Shepherd now provides care for 86 residents. Jim Opdahl is the present administrator, replacing Wayne Paulsberg.

Dr. F. C. Braxmeier and Dr. Robert Belquist both provide dental service for New Rockford and the surrounding area.

The city is fortunate to have excellent ambulance service and a volunteer fire department with Gary Risovi as chief. Edward Allmaras is supervisor of police.

The city street crew does a good job of garbage collection and keeping the streets open and clean. A new water plant was completed in 1982, next to the buildings at the old water plant site. Prairie Home Cemetery and St. Johns Cemetery, north of the city, are well kept and beautiful.

East of Highway 281, an area has been built up containing many new homes and there are several apartment buildings in the city, most of which are new, including Westview, Rockford Arms, Metro-Plex, two by Independent Developments.

Also, a group home was opened recently by the Caring Corporation as a residence for developmentally disabled people.

One of the newest features of the city is the Senior Center located in the old St. John's Church building. Several local men spent many hours remodeling the buildings and getting it into shape.

Senior Meals are served here each weekday at noon, and the center is the scene of numerous events and activities such as birthday parties, chorus concerts by seniors, Golden Age Club meetings, card parties, and other programs involving older people of the community.

Since the city's Diamond Jubilee in 1958, an organization called Celebrations, Inc., has sponsored Fourth of July celebrations which have included pageants and stage shows at the ball park, an annual parade, rodeos, demolition derbies, and fireworks. Fourth of July has become one of the most exciting days of the year in the city.

There is no shortage of clubs and organizations in New Rockford today. To name a few, there are Eagles and Auxiliary, Lions, Royal Neighbors, Masons, Order of the Eastern Star, Rainbow Girls, Homemakers' Clubs, Kiwanis, Sports Boosters, Civic Association, Central North Dakota Steam Threshers, Golden Age Club, Cemetery Auxiliary, American Legion and Auxiliary, 4-H Clubs, Boy Scouts, bowling leagues, softball leagues, and a flying club which owns an airplane and is based at Tomlinson Field.

The city boasts three parks, including one which is an overnight camping ground, an ice-skating rink, three softball fields, baseball diamond, tennis courts and a



Aerial view of New Rockford in 1983, taken from the east and looking west across Eddy County farmland.

swimming pool. The golf course, north of town, is much used in summer, and there is an active Golf Club and attractive club house.

Burlington Northern Railroad provides freight service on the "Surrey Cut-Off" tracks and the north-south tracks of the old Northern Pacific Company. JB Shortway Company operates bus service into, and out of, town, with the Ice Cream Shop serving as bus depot.

The airport provides services for

air transportation, with Roger Lyman as airport manager. Several local men are engaged in trucking services.

Through all the changes, over all the years, one thing has not changed: New Rockford and Eddy County is a good area in which to live, and, as The New Rockford Transcript says, "*The Finest and Friendliest People in the World Live in Eddy County.*"



Following the retirement of Art DuVall, longtime New Rockford electrician, a new firm was created when Paul Fortney moved to New Rockford and opened Viking Electric.

—Photo Contributed by Vorland



A glimpse of two New Rockford businesses, both owned and operated by young New Rockford residents—Nerland Oil, Inc., center; and Penney's Clip n' Curl, right.

—Photo Contributed by Vorland



Two alumni came back as a pair when Debbie (Nielsen) Belquist and her husband, Bob Belquist, returned to open a new dental office on the main floor of this new structure; and the Headstart Beauty Salon.

—Photo Contributed by Vorland



Otter Tail Power Company erected this combination office and storage facility for the use of the firm's local service representative and other company personnel.

—Photo Contributed by Vorland



Another business fairly new to New Rockford is Log Cabin Liquors, an off-sale liquor store located on the south edge of New Rockford, along U. S. Highway 281.

—Photo Contributed by Vorland



A new addition to Independent Lumber of New Rockford's building supply complex here replaces the older building which has been retired, and is being used for storage.

—Photo Contributed by Vorland



Pfau Bros, Inc., a longtime New Rockford business, is presently being operated by Jeff Pfau, a member of the younger generation, in a new steel building on Central Avenue.

—Photo Contributed by Vorland



The Hub Bar was sold after a couple of years occupying another site, and the new owners erected an entirely new building to house the recreation spot.

—Photo Contributed by Vorland



Prairie Press provides newspaper printing service for a number of North Dakota weekly newspapers, including The Transcript at New Rockford. Member newspapers come to New Rockford each week to have Prairie Press print and mail their newspapers.

—Photo Contributed by Vorland



Westside Elementary School here has been abandoned as enrollment dwindles and the structure converted into a Tri-County Activity and Learning Center for the developmentally disabled citizens of the state.

—Photo Contributed by Vorland



First State Bank of New Rockford constructed this modern bank home in the downtown area in the mid-1970s where the old Dickinson Building once stood.

—Photo Contributed by Vorland



Young and old enjoy many hours of leisure recreation time at Wonder Lanes in New Rockford. LeRoy and Pat Krueger, owner-managers, will observe their twentieth anniversary as operators of the business in 1983.

—Photo Contributed by Vorland



Fire leveled Schafer Machine on Central Avenue in the mid-1970s and this modern new steel building was erected to house the longtime New Rockford business.

—Photo Contributed by Vorland



An old building converted into a favorite gathering place for young adults is complete with video and other games, as well as snacks, including a wide assortment of ice cream.

—Photo Contributed by Vorland



Montana-Dakota Utilities came to New Rockford in the early 1970s and occupied a building on Eighth Avenue which had been constructed for their use. In 1982, the business office was closed, but MDU personnel continue to make use of the storage and workshop area behind.

—Photo Contributed by Vorlund



A favorite spot is the Sooper Stop, service station and Homestead Cafe, along U. S. Highway 281 . . . a handy place to obtain groceries after hours, and on holidays.

—Photo Contributed by Vorlund



Pioneer Auto Service is another comparatively new business in New Rockford. Dennis Koenig and Dave Jenrich left a downtown service station to purchase their own business along U. S. Highway 281.

—Photo Contributed by Vorland



Another lending institution serving the New Rockford area is Metropolitan Federal Savings and Loan Association with headquarters in Fargo. The branch office here was erected in the '70s.

—Photo Contributed by Vorland



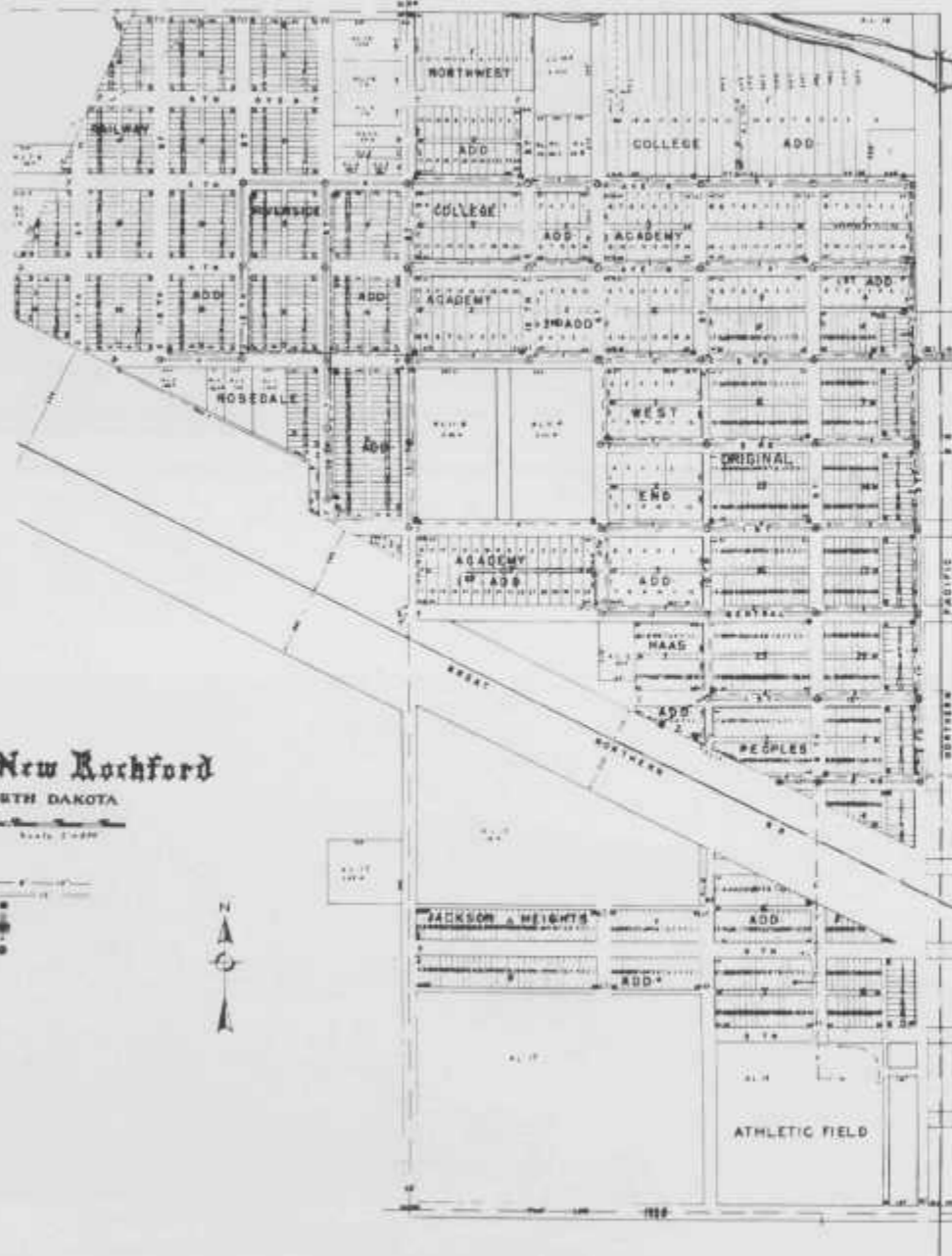
A new business in New Rockford is Topp's Feed and Supply and it is located in the former Archie Campbell building on First Avenue South.

—Photo Contributed by Vorlund

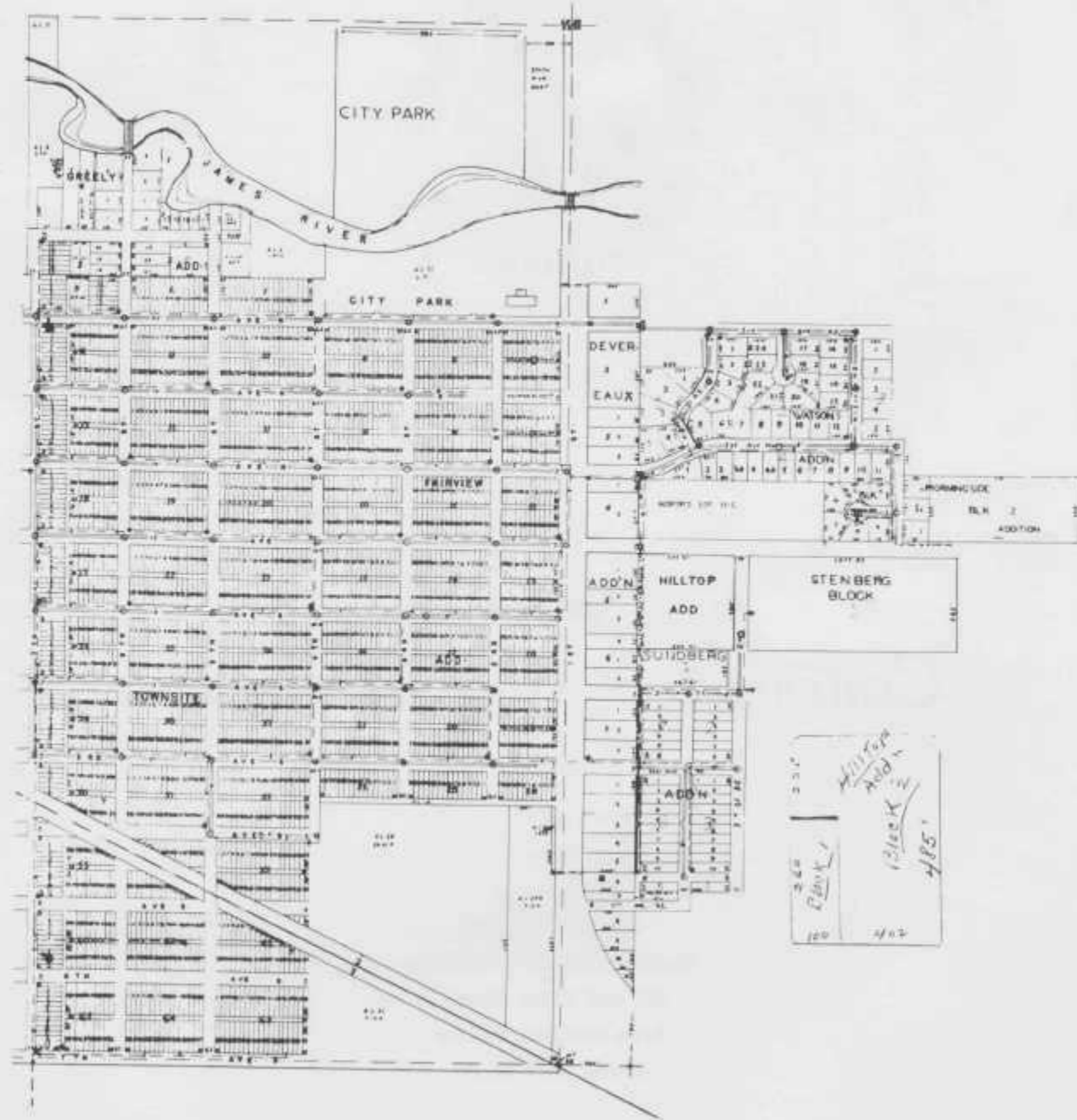


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New Rockford,



North Dakota





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