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Writers Project Research Notes.

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Four Pictures Attached

Chisago County

TOPIC: Old Blacksmith Shop

SUBMITTED BY: G. Mikkelson

A crude blacksmith shop, built ~~in~~ of squared logs, stands about one mile east of Centre City, Chisago county, on the southwest corner of the junction of the main highway and the first side road to the south east of the cemetery. It is one mile north of new State Highway 8, on old Highway 46.

An interesting feature of this old landmark, now used by a neighboring farmer as a machine shed, is that the entire building is constructed from squared white pine timber, roughly ~~fall~~ flattened and notched at the end as were early log cabins. Joints are chinked with plaster. The roof has been replaced several times since the structure was built in 1873 by N.D. Stromgren, one of the first blacksmiths to serve this region. At the south end of the building is a large open hearth, built to accomodate the heavy iron wagon tires which were welded here for some of the first wagons used in Chisago county farming.

Four pictures of the blacksmith shop are included in this report. Picture No. 1 is a general view of the shop taken from the front with the north wall showing. Picture No. 2 is an outside general view showing the front and south wall. Picture No. 3 is an interior showing the open hearth on the south wall of the room. Picture No. 4 is an interior showing the squared logs on the north and west walls. Note the low ceiling and the rafters in both interior views.

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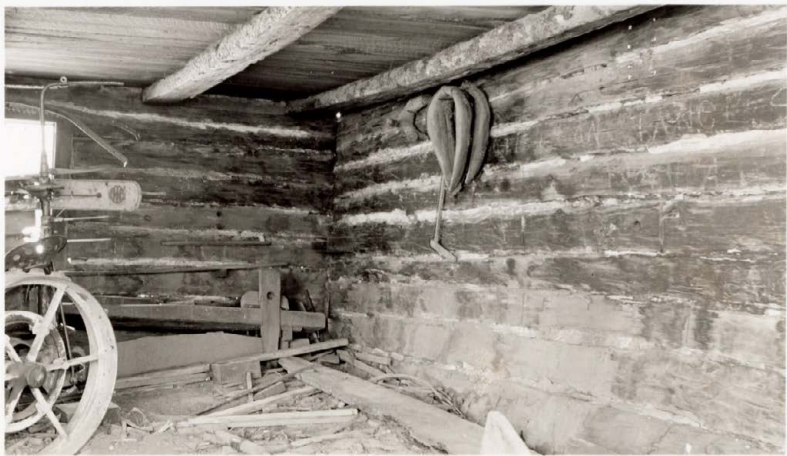
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NEWSPAPER RESEARCH.

CHISAGO COUNTY PRESS. REPRINTED IN KANABEC PROGRESSIVE.

BY BERT MERLING.

MEURLING.

Page 1.

FASCISM CLOUDING AMERICA.
-by Bert Merling.

Fascism can't happen in America? Only a short time ago a meeting of Natzis was held in New York's Yorkville sector, in which openly uniformed Bund Storm Troopers, bearing the full swastika insignia, clubbed American protestors.

That is a brutal and Americanly illegal usurpation of police power not to be tolerated for a single moment.

Fascism is the foe of every freedom we enjoy in our land of free men and women. This brazen rearing of its savage fangs in America gives evidence that it can happen here. So let's place ourselves, now, on the alert.

Our democracy implies a civilization dominated, not by homicidal lunacy---but a free American citizenry of the people, wherein science, tolerance, kindness and help to the weaker, are the foundation stones.

For the first time in 10,000 years, a government by the people's choice and in which the people actually became the state-- was reared on the North American continent in a truly New World.

It was our American democracy which first freed the humanity of all nations when they entered her gates, from mass slavery and serfdom. It was the first government and nation to initiate the deepening of the mind of its citizenry in education and to give a reasonable ~~ex~~ sense of security and well-being, physically and mentally, to all.

And today, Fascism and Nazism has declared extermination for the philosophy of democracy. Today we see the resurgence of anti-human conquest and the use of men and women as tools for the few, instruments, on a par with rifle and cannon,-- to be cast away when damaged or rusted. The Dictator is yet again, from time immemorial, refusing to let his people rise by education's clear light, to mental maturity and scientific sanity.

Are we going to take any chances what-so-ever ~~of~~ of being caught off the alert, with the cobra head rearing its poison openly in our

"FASCISM CLOUDING AMERICA." CHICAGO COUNTY PRESS. MERLING. MEURLING.

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nation's largest metropolis?

If mankind is ~~xx~~ is to escape the torture, horror, agony and total enslavement of another ~~Brakx~~ Dark Age and Inquisition, we'll have to stand watch, on the ramparts of our nation, right now. We're going to have to stop the Dictators in every way we possibly can and we're going to have to shift our center off sky-rocketing profits and mechanics, to Humanics.

The subordination of money to humanity is the core of Jefferson's teachings. The equalization of economic status and liberal educational opportunities for all is a powerful weapon against the encroachments of the Axis poison. A humanization even deeper than we have yet experienced is necessary. The widest extension of the principles of fellowship between men and women and children of every race, color and creed within our own boundaries must become a fact. That alone would liberate tremendous self-confidence and self-respect and drive out insinuating fears.

Democracy must checkmate and destroy the Axis philosophy. If it doesn't, democracy will have been but an experiment,--and the recrudescence of might's total rule throw us to the abyss.

Let us aid even more, the administration's social program which is endeavoring to abolish poverty wherever found. The inescapable correlative of poverty is the mind's despair, and a condition of that kind anywhere in our populace is conducive to inimical weakening of the morale.

The urgent need of our time, when clouds of Fascism already gather on our American horizon, is more Democracy, and Humanization. The ~~humanix~~ humanization of life alone, can overcome the insane greed and lust for earthly power imbedded in the self-love motives that impel the dictator class to destruction of every human right. Social sanity can be brought around greatly by economic security for every man, woman and child. What a bulwark against chaos if all knew that security today. But that is what our democracy is striving for and that is exactly what the Dictator is attacking. He wants slaves and subjects.

Therefore we must throw politics out of the window and stand

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by the President, regardless of party.

Self-government which is the only government that gives its citizens the guarantee to life, which means the right to a job in which to earn the means for sustaining that life, has been challenged and attacked over seas. Our turn may soon come to crush it down. And if Democracy does defeat the power of the Axis madmen, which it must,--then civilization will take on a new lease of life, rebuild itself magnificently and usher in the dawn of a new era, of government, in which there will be wide-spread economic liberty as well as political, for all,--and "government by the people, for the people, and of the people will not perish from this earth."

PERTAINING TO WATER RIGHTS FOR NAVIGATION AND LOGGING
ON ST. CROIX RIVER IN 1900.

OFFICIAL LETTER LOANED BY CARL ALMQUIST OF ALMELUND.

MEURLING.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

February 6, 1900

Mr. Frank Freedeen,
Taylors Falls, Minnesota.

Sir:

I have to inform you that after careful consideration of the controversies between the logging and steamboat interests on the St. Croix river, Wisconsin and Minnesota, between Taylors Falls, Minnesota and Stillwater, Minnesota, I have concluded that the logging and lumber interests are fairly entitled to the use of the St. Croix river during the season of 1900, except upon Decoration Day (30th day of May), Independence Day (4th day of July), and during the month of August, and that the steamboats are fairly entitled to the sole use of the river on Decoration Day (30th day of May), Independence Day (4th day of July), and during every day in the month of August, 1900; also, that steamboats are fairly entitled to have the river free from jams of logs from the opening of navigation to the last day of September, 1900, in order that they may run if there is sufficient water to accommodate both interests.

I will therefore vigorously push suits against any parties infringing the provisions of sections 10 and 15 of the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1899; PROVIDED, Said infringement consists of jams of logs previous to September 1st, or affects the navigability of the river on Decoration Day (30th day of May), Independence Day (4th day of July), or during any day in August, 1900; PROVIDED, Complaint supported by proper evidence is made to me of alleged infringement affecting the river in the manner or on the days or days above mentioned.

After the 1st day of September, the loggers are fairly entitled to conduct their operations in such manner as may best suit their needs, even if jams are thereby caused.

Very Respectfully Yours,
Frederic V. Abbot,
Major, Corps of Engineers.

NEWSPAPER RESEARCH. FOR HISTORY CHISAGO COUNTY HISTORY.

SOURCE: THE CHISAGO COUNTY PRESS. EDITION AUGUST 21, 1941.

FRONT PAGE "A" STORY. CREDIT--THEODORE NORRLIUS. EDITOR.

MEURLING.

Page 1.

" CASKET FRAGMENTS AND TWO SKULLS UNEARTHED
AS DIGGERS REMOVE DIRT FOR PIPE LINE TO
CHISAGO LAKE LUTHERAN CHURCH AT CENTER CITY.

.....

" Remains Found Just Outside Church Building Could Have
Been Those Of Swedish Pioneer Killed By Indians, Is
Theory. Bone May Also Be Those Of Norberg,
First Swede Who Mysteriously Disappeared Prior To
Settlement Of Community.

.....

" Center City, Minn., August 16.-- People of this village today are ~~quarreling~~
querying over the strange findings of two skulls unearthed just outside the
Chisago Lake Lutheran Church. The remains were discovered by diggers who are
making a pipe line to the new church basement being constructed here this season.

" Surrounding the bones were casket fragments and pieces of material which might
have been either casket lining or clothes worn by those buried there. The
bodies are believed to have rested in these shallow graves, just three feet
below the surface, for many years prior to the settlement of the village.

" A theory is advanced that the remains may be those of the first Swedish pioneers
who came into this territory and who may have been killed by Indians and buried
on what is now the church hill overlooking a portion of the Chisago ~~xxx~~ Chain
of Lakes.

Remains May Solve Mystery Of Norberg.

" History here reveals that Norberg was the first Swede and the first white man
to have penetrated the Chisago Lake ~~settlers~~ community from the old land-
ing place at Taylors Falls, long before even the first ~~settlers~~ pioneers
arrived to settle the section.

It was in fact, the descriptive letters of Norberg, old timers state, and his
glowing tales of the beauties of Chisago community, and its opportunities that
brought many of the early Swedish people to this section of the Northwest. How-

office 2.
NEWSPAPER RESEARCH. "CASKET REMAINS AND SKULL BONES FOUND" THEODORE NOBELIUS.
SOURCE CHISAGO COUNTY PRESS. FRONT PAGE. AUGUST 21, 1941. MEURLING.

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ever, upon the arrival of some of the early adventurers, Norberg was unable to be found and the mystery of his whereabouts has always to the present day been a historical problem of speculation here.

- " Because there is believed to be no authentic church records of the strange graves found outside the Center City Church, (its cemetery is a quarter mile removed from building itself) many believe that the remains may be those of Norberg, the first Swede to penetrate the area, and the man whose letters brought hundreds of followers here. Theories advance the belief also that because of the heavy, matted hair, on one of the skulls that these may have been Indians; but the casket fragments which show the effect of sawing and holding wood pieces together with wooden plugs discount the belief.
- " Speculation also advances the thought that Norberg who lived a year or two with the Chippewa Tribes, may have taught the aboriginals the method of casket burial and for this reason one of the skulls or perhaps both may have been Indian associates of the mysterious Norberg.
- " Because of the height of the old church hill and its commanding position from which to review the surrounding countryside those buried there may have died in the heat of battle, with Chisago County's Norberg, the first who came to see and whose death still is today little understood despite the findings of the strange, shallow graves from whose bosom nothing speaks.

(Reporter's Note: As yet, no records that are at all authentic, can be found to cast light upon the ^{identities} ~~identities~~ of the skeletons found in the church grounds excavation. Norberg can be definitely placed at Taylors Falls,-- and his discovery of Chisago Lake and this area can be verified, historically. He is reported as having returned to Bishop Hill for a visit after his finding of the Chisago Lakes settlement, and never returned,--having passed away from an illness while in the midst of his visit to that Illinois town. Reporter is now opening a correspondence with the Illinois Historical Society for all available data on Eric Norberg.)

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CHISAGO COUNTY PRESS. ISSUE OF JUNE 1st, 1939.

MEURLING.

ON PAGE TWO.

Page 1.

IBSEN PRODUCED IN
CHISAGO COUNTY.

.....

TAYLORS FALLS SENIOR
CLASS SETS PRECEDENT.

.....

By Bert Merling.

Believe it or not, Ibsen has at long last been accorded a presentation in our county of Americanized Vikings. At last, we good, nice, people, - have had a mirror held up before us in which we saw much of ourselves.

Not chest-swelling, Ibsen's "Pillars Of Society," but one of the world's great dramas, written by the Norwegian genius, Henrik Ibsen.

Like all truly emancipating drama, it tells hard truth and we resent truth, savagely. Therefore we keep Ibsen out turn to pretty little escape baubles in our average fare of dramatic divertisement, with its ego-inflating bonbonnery and its spineless, jelly-wiggle hokum.

That a break from time-honored, Pollyana claptrap was ever achieved in the county is little short of a miracle. If the Taylors Falls School had done nothing more, it will long tower over its contemporaries in having had the mind and courage to produce a worthwhile drama by a gifted dramatist.

And what a performance the young people of this senior high school class turned in. Short in technique but long in sincerity, ambitiousness, spontaneity and aliveness.

How colossal a task these youngsters essayed under the leadership of Anton Hillesland and the discerning direction of Mr. Orbeck can no better be understood and appreciated than by this writer, who served in the professional theater for more than a decade, and played many Ibsenian roles. Professional actors, well aware of the psychological depths in all of the Norwegian "Masterbuilder's" plays, hesitate until they are in their thirtys-
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CHISAGO COUNTY PRESS. JUNE 1, 1939.

IBSEN PRODUCED IN CHISAGO COUNTY. MERLING.

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or forties, before they feel themselves qualified to enact the exacting major roles.

Ibsen is the world's master in prose drama. We are a Scandinavian county and we should have much more of him. With him began the modern cycle of psychological drama which often reveals ^{that} ~~the~~ the so-called sinner, is many times the victim of puritanical "good" people; of oily, self-righteous Philistines; and the arrogant moralists of the respectable,--- that the "herrans folk" society exemplars, in short, were the actual ~~stinkers~~ villains, and the rebel against conventions, the actual hero.

Ibsen's pen stripped away the holy masks of the respectables, and laid bare the incalculable human suffering brought about by their hypocrisies and self-righteousness. He bored deep into the subjective conflicts of his characters. Upon his psychological bedrock, drama was revolutionized, and gave us today our Odets, Shaws and O'Neills.

Therefore, the seniors of the Taylors Falls High School had more than a man's sized labor cut out for them. The memorization of the roles, alone, is an exhausting requirement. The night I attended, was the second evening performance, and scarcely a single line was thrown the players from the wings: a late entrance, or a missed cue. In the professional theater the second night is notorious for a let-down, with ~~misadix~~ missed entrances and cues, "going-up in lines," and spontaneity often awry.

The drama itself is a subtle depiction of the psychological forces at play under the veneer of the moralistic pillars of society. ^P Point after point, in the unmasking of the "pillars", is achieved, not by easily grasped action, but by words. Herein human nature's cunning desire for self-distinction; for ego-intoxication; for self-glorification;--- all for the self-called "nice people," are mercilessly bared. Herein sham and ignoble pretense on the part of the "betters." Pillars of society,--whose moral conventions are a diseased compound of hypocrisy and scandal-monger

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ing; whose justice is perverted,-- a legal damning of the disadvantaged; whose religions are mere business assets; whose social life reeks with cheap betrayals and venal corruption. All this is revealed as Lona questions Consul Bernick, and her charge can't be disproved that the "pillars" have maintained their position upon a lie. Their cultural superiority is sham, mired in walking falsehood! There's the red meat of ego-puncturing realism, and the youngsters in the cast put it across the footlights.

In the play's foremost role--that of Consul Bernick, calling for exceptional insight and imagination, and keying the drama's tempo, was ~~Mr. Bernick, the public relations editor of the Chicago Tribune~~.--Ray Amundson. He contributed a portrait that will long be remembered. His enunciation, diction and pronunciation was exceptional. His third act scene,-- in which the character is harrassed and torn by the lie he has lived, ~~and~~ and his emergence to the admission that his life has been founded on a lie, was fully and finely convincing.

Another most excellent characterization was projected by Lowell Nelson, who played the shipbuilder, Aune. This role symbolizes the conscientious social protestor, who defends the exploited, who fights authority when he is convinced that an injustice is threatening the workers; who is honest to the core,--and who, because of his struggle for the rights of the sea-workers, is himself a victim of economics. Mr. Nelson also invested the role with the breeziness and salt tang of the sea; and the warmth of a fine human being, infinitely more human than the moral judges above him.

"Keeping in character" is the critic's choicest observation. That commendation should be bestowed on Ernest Sellman, whose portraiture of Rector Rorlund never once faltered. He was to the life, that stiffly, incorrigibly pompous worshipper of illusion and infantile heavy-

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mindedness,--the ascetic, religious teacher. When padagogues preach, the auditors laugh, and so did we. Mr. Sellman, all the way through, hit the bull's-eye in this part.

Blair Sausen, as the "pillar", whose chronic sitting-in-judgment, holier-than-the-rest belief had so utterly soured him that the mildest indulgence in human pleasure elicited hostility and denunciation from him, was splendid.

The feminine roles are secondary to the male, in this play, with the one exception of Lona Hessel. She is the challenger; the scourge; and the moral cleansing instrument in the drama. Outcast from the respectables; a convention defier; she is warm with humanness. She brings life to the moribund morality of the "pillars of society."

In this part, Donna Mae Ford excelled. She gave an intelligent enactment of this first woman in the 90's to come out for ~~her sex~~ the emancipation of her sex.

In the role of Martha, the Consul's sister, Florence Lumsden was charming; a true figure of Norse womanliness; unstifled by the environment of the period, and a solace and redemption to the sorely harrassed. She formed a beautiful picture on the drama's somber canvas.

Mrs. Bernick, the most difficult of the women roles, was done with complete understanding by Dora Vitals, whose brunette loveliness, contrasted pleasingly with the blonde fairness of Miss Lumsden.

In the theater a "bit", or small part,--is fully as important as a "lead." Many times it requires more innate artistry to enact a "bit" because of its very limitations. There was outstanding histrionic achievement in the shorter roles. Olaf, the son, was played naturally and likeably; by Paul Magner; the triumvirate of business merchants were "pillars of society" smack out of Norway's 1890's; played by William Berg, Donald Person, and

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Lowell Olson; a nice portrayal of an obsequious clerk was etched by Paul Olson; Juliet Peterson,--a convincing Mrs. Rummel; Rosalind Martinson, an attractive postmaster's wife; Annie Lindgren,--the looked-up-to wife of the Herr Doktor's, reflected the parts class distinctiveness; Margaret Reed, an intriguing Miss Holt; and Genevive Beckrich, as Dina Worf, pretty, sweet, and effective.

The make-up of the characters was admirable. For once in a school production all the boys and girls weren't ruby-cheeked, cupid-mouthed juveniles.

The one stage setting was effective and unique. The stage carpenters who built it were the students Winton Berg and Lowell Nelson. The ushers were Betty Lou Moberg, Margaret Moberg, Phyllis Olson, and Janet Blood.

Chisago county owes the school and senio^R class a vote of thanks for bringing Scandinavia's immortal dramatist to Taylors Falls.

In such drama we shall learn to become better and happier human beings. And in passing, this marks the first performance of Ibsen, professionally and non-professionally, in Chisago county.

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THE MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL
BY BERT MERLING.

{ Will check later }
for exact date

MEURLING.

NATURE'S SYMPHONY.

Twenty degrees below zero yesterday morn, just before daybreak. Air,-- crisp, clean and exhilarating as ruby-red wine. It wasn't the cold that took out breath away, in the backyard of the Lindstrom homestead,-- it was the sheer loveliness of a lone star, gleaming diamond bright, on the very threshold of the awakening dawn. And the sable shadows of yet moon-silvered night, wanly ~~streaked~~ ^{streaked}, here and there, with dove-grey glow. And a faery haze of powder-blue, veiling the drifted snows.

The graceful archery of tree-trunks and boughs,--their glorious nakedness sheathed in pearl and glaze.

The burnished platinum moon hangs low in the west. Back of the pyramidal conifers at the cemetery, a cardinal blush appears. Broad bands of pale geranium and yellow, steal rapidly toward north and south.

The red-orbed sun pushes upward, over whited pastures, hills, and ice-stilled lakes.

The steeple and bell tower at Center City, and the water tower at Lindstrom, burst into burning gold. Pine, maple, oak, elm and birch trees are resheathed in gilded enamel. The homes in the village are silhouetted in glossy gilt and roofed in pulsing scarlet. Through the plum shadows in rapidly emerge, flaming bronze,--corn shocks, haystacks, silos and barns. While from the chimney pots, lilacky smoke, plumes straight upwards into a sky that is now amethystine blue.

Over ~~the~~ chiseled pathways and country roads, over field and lake, high piled with snow is flung a prodigality of gleaming jewels,--turquoise, garnet, diamond, ruby, emerald and medallion,--"frozen fire," --gleaming and shimmering everywhere!

Awareness of physical existence leaves us.

Music has stolen, ^{soft as the fall of a snowflake,} ~~softly~~ into the stillness of the dawning.

A radio transcription, but it seems the voice of God. Schubert's

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NATURE'S SYMPHONY.

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"Unfinished Symphony."

Upon my wife's cheek, a tear, congeals into a pearl.

For beauty almost unbearable has touched us to the quick;
the beauty of Minnesota's winter, and the beauty of Schubert's "Unfinished."-
coalescing in the snowbound grounds of a Lindstrom village homestead.

Office
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THE CHISAGO COUNTY PRESS.

Thursday, June 2, 1938.

MEURLING.

(On page four.)

CHISAGO LAKES IN SPRINGTIME.

By Bert Merling.

The Swedes have a line in their national anthem which reads: "Jag halsar dig, vanaste land uppa jord." (I greet you, fairest land upon earth.) Little wonder the early colonizers in 1850 erected their log cabins here. Nor that the Chippewa ~~lovingly~~ named the amethystine waters, "Ki-chi-saga," "large and beautiful waters."

Alluring at any season of the year, we have a super-wealth here that beggars all the gold in the world, and that is Springtime in the lakeland of Chisago.

Casting-rod in hand and the creel slung over the shoulder, one ambles along, pushing through lilac bushes whose rich perfume cleanses the soul. Straight ahead, reflecting the heaven's vivid blue,— one of the incomparable Chisago lakes, all ashimmer through the branches of pinem cedar, oak and ~~maple~~ and poplar.

Wide sweeps of virgin green upon the bosom of the hills. Golden chaliced buttercups nodding beside the new-turned black loam. Meadows already lush with grass. Apple trees, powdered with flowers. In an opening of the pink-white blossom billow, a red-breasted robin swayng on a twig. Below her, a clutch of blue eggs.

Rain is still wet upon the grass and in the trees; it sprays, gently, warmly against the face.

The lake's beach curves with the white grace of a woman's arm. Upon its pebbled strand a heron stands, motionless, intent upon life in the shallows.

Reaching the boat, the ~~water~~ water's lapping croons a melodic welcome. The gold-white sun bursts through grape-blue clouds and divesting one's torso of singlet, we step into the cruiser. For a moment, one stands, entralled,— as if listening to a Beethoven symphony or looking upon a Rembrandt. The soul warms ecstatically with the smells of lake-water; of wildflower and rain-

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"CHISAGO LAKES IN SPRINGTIME." BEET MERLING.

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kissed earth.

A tug at the motor and off we go,---skimming the ~~marquise~~^{turquoise} surface like a wild duck to where the fish play. Pipe lighted, we whip out the cast.

The sun has dissipated the clouds and brushed the overhead dome with pale violet. Only at the eastern horizon are there fleecy ramparts of cloud castles, buttressed by a birch-silvered hill-top.

Suddenly the first strike tightens the line!

Oh man,--what a husky!

The rod bends double. The water churns into myriad^d diamonds. Lightning fast and near ~~heart~~^{breath}-stopping power dives at the other end of the line. Rainbow flashes in the swirling geyserettes of the madly dancing waters.

And then,--- that heart-warming second; a wall-eye landed safely in the stern of the boat,--- a sporting, silver-flashing beauty!

Late afternoon. Enchantment over the lake. Cathedral peace permeating all. And every sixty minutes, musicalized on the hour, by the melodic-toned bell of the Chisago Lake Church.

The day is ebbing in the sunset's liquid flame. The prow of the boat glides shoreward, through a sea spilled with gold, ruby and garnet, and a triangle of silver spangles in its wake.

Upon the high springboard of a diving platform far to portside, a mermaid is poised,---an ivory body richly curved,---~~silhouetted~~^{silhouetted} against the sun's roseate disc. Like a lone gull, she leaves her perch, and swoops down to the embrace of the lake.

On shore once again. Going homeward through the ravines and the country lanes. Gardens spreading their gestating life in silks of softest green. Crickets sounding the opening measures of the nocturnal symphony. Powder-blue shadows smoking in among the boles of trees. Glimpses of sun-ignited windows in farm houses atop the hills. The spire of churches taking flame with the gold of the sun's last rays. The bleat of lambs and the lowing

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calves.

Evening lifts the amethystine curtains of the sky. Overhead the tapestry of yellow stars and the fleecy gossamers of the Milky Way, appear.

Day is done, cows are milked, chores are done. In the village the shops have closed and the whole family is at work in the garden plot.

How thick and near to one's very hand are the myriad stars. It seems that nowhere outside the tropics are skies so thickly studded with stars. Look up through the plum blossoms, , high overhead, in the purple zenith, is Vega, diamond blue.

Now sounds the bass profundo of the frogs and the staccato cry of a pheasant as it takes off on its startled flight through the silvery moonshine in the cornfield, ahead.

Springtime in the lakes of the Chippewa,--"Ki-chi-saga." The peace and beauty of the woodland, lakeland, primeval.

To: Roscoe Macy, Writer's Project, 28' NE Second St., Mpls.

From: Paul A. Bergquist

For: History of Chisago County.

Notes from Y. M. C. A. Camp Icaghowan.

When the Minneapolis Young Men's Christian Association looked around for a boys' camp many places were visited. None held more enchantment than the high bluff overlooking Green lake and filled with beautiful white birches, near Chisago City.

In a finance campaign among boys, led by W. G. Cartlich, secretary of the Boys' Division of the Y. M. C. A., at that time, enough money was raised to buy five acres of this land.

The first boys to camp here, in the year 1907, used small tents and helped grub out stumps in order to have an athletic field on which to play. A small cook shack was built and the boys ate in an adjoining tent. Improvements were made yearly. Tent floors were built, a well was dug, the dining hall was enlarged, and in 1917 tenthouses began to displace the tents.

Today there nineteen buildings in all, of which ten are tenthouses, each housing seven boys and an adult counselor. Also the campers now have twenty-two acres on which to play and learn skills in the water, handicrafts, athletics and nature crafts.

Prominent in the list of leaders who have carried forward the ideals and traditions of Camp Icaghowan are W. G. Cartlich, the founder, and F. O. Koehler who succeeded Mr. Cartlich and is now the General Secretary of the Minneapolis Y. M. C. A. In addition such names as O. R. Tripp, B. D. Chapman, L. L. Dawley, H. S. Christtensen and Paul Bremicker will be remembered for their vital interest in the camp. Mr. Bremicker, who served as Resident Director, is now the General Camp Director of the Minneapolis Y. M. C. A. camps, of which there are four in number, namely, Camp Ihduhapi, at Loretto; Camp Warren, at Eveleth; Camp Menogyn, at Grand Marais; and Camp Icaghowan, at Chisago City. Leif R. Larson is the present Resident Director at Camp Icaghowan. Mention should be made also of local men who have given years of their time to maintain the property in useable condition. Caretakers particularly remembered in the latter years are Emil Nelson and Julius Peterson. Mr. Peterson is still active at the camp. They have helped to provide happy experiences for more than 10,000 boys and young men in the 35 years of operation of the camp.

"Icaghowan" was chosen as the name for the camp to exemplify the general aim of its program of activities for the boys. The word is Sioux Indian, meaning literally, "To Grow Everywhere", or to render it more freely, "All Around Development". The spirit of the camp may be summed up in growth, fair play, fun, and friendship, all based upon the ideals and character of the Master, Jesus Christ. Its purpose is non-denominational but definitely Christian.

Boys are recruited from many sources in Minneapolis. They come from organized Y. M. C. A. boys clubs, from churches, from neighborhood groups, and from homes having no definite connection with the Y. M. C. A. Many of the boys are granted camp scholarships because they or their parents are not able to pay their own way in full. Several clubs in Minneapolis have assisted by providing these scholarships. Among a few of them are the Rotary Club, Grafil Club, Y's Men's Club, Central Avenue Business Men's Association, Young Men's Clubs, South Side Picnic Association and Minnehaha-Lake Business Men's Association. The fee

To: Roscoe Macy, Writer's Project, 28 NE Second St., Mpls.

From: Paul A. Bergquist.

For: History of Chisago county.

Notes from Y. M. C. A. Camp Icaghowan. (cont'd)

for each boy is \$13.50 for a period of twelve days, and this includes transportation and all except for craft supplies.

Adequate leadership is necessary to provide a well-rounded program in a camp. There is a counselor for every seven boys at Camp Icaghowan and with the directing staff there is an adult in camp for every four boys. This compares favorably with the best camps in the country. The staff last season (1940) numbered 18, and included a public health nurse in continuous residence at the camp, as well as a Waterfront Director who was also a qualified American Red Cross Water Safety Instructor. In addition to the permanent staff, each period of twelve days is jointly supervised by the district Y. M. C. A. Secretary, who brings out the boys from his district, and the Resident Director.

Camp traditions always play an important part in the character training of youth. Camp Icaghowan is no exception. Here are a few of them;

"Belmont Park" Many years ago camp leaders, wishing to deal out some humorous punishment, required the boys to sit on the tent floors and hunch themselves about the trunks that were in the tents. This developed into a real racing spirit and Belmont Park became a feature of the Fourth of July program put on at the camp. It is also used as a semi-punishment with which to redeem lost articles, at the camp fire. There is usually an endeavor at each camp period for some boy to break the Belmont Park record. The regulation track for a record is the path about the dining room table.

"Whangdoodle" is the daily paper of the camp, edited by a committee of leaders and boys, and read at the evening camp fire every day except Sunday.

"Treasure Hunt" This is a favorite rainy day occupation.

"Relationship to Community" The relationship of the camp to the community is one of the traditions which is prized exceedingly. Through many years of fair dealing, prompt payment of debts, scrupulous care of observing the property rights of the neighbors, and real appreciation of the worth of the neighbors, care not to assume a condescending city spirit toward the rural people, have all combined to win friends for the camp that are invaluable. It is urgently desired that as the camp grows and develops that the same care shall be taken to maintain wholesome relationship to the community.

Camp Icaghowan holds a membership in the American Camping Association and the Minnesota Camp Association, being represented by Leif R. Larson. Standards recommended by these association are meticulously followed.

In the field of leadership personnel the Camp Director is required to be a citizen of the United States, 25 years of age or over, a resident in camp during its operation, must be of good character qualifications.

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From: Paul A. Bergquist.

For: History of Chisago County.

Notes from Y. M. C. A. Camp Icahowan.. (cont'd)

and have served as director or associate director of camp for at least two or more years. Counselors are required to have good character qualifications, and be selected on the basis of ability and to give proper leadership to camp.

Health and safety are carefully governed in accordance with accepted standards:

a. Camp site is favorably located, being kept clean of underbrush, broken glass, loose wires, and poisonous plants --with protection against flies and mosquitoes, and conforms with the requirements of the State Board of Health as to sewage, waste, and garbage disposal.

b. Water supply is approved by the State Board of Health or the City of Minneapolis.

c. Swimming is under the supervision of a Red Cross Life Saver, Instructors Grade, with adequate life guards on duty during the swimming periods and with proper safety precautions as to life buoys, poles, grappling irons, first aid kits, and life boats.

d. Boating and canoeing are under the supervision of the Water-front Director and swimming tests are passed before a camper can use boats and canoes.

e. Buildings are kept clean, well ventilated -- the kitchen and dining room are screened--sleeping quarters provide protection against mosquitoes and weather hazards. There is a separate infirmary building where isolation is possible.

f. The food is plain, wholesome, tastily cooked and appetizingly served with 2,800 to 3,300 calories per day per person. Provisions provide for plenty of green vegetables from the garden, fruit, and sweets, as well as one quart of milk per camper per day for drinking and cooking purposes.

g. Food handling facilities are clean--perishable food stored in the refrigerator--and a complete physical examination of all food handlers is made before camp opens.

h. Medical supervision is provided by a resident graduate nurse with a qualified physician on call.

i. A physical examination is required, by an approved physician, of all the members of the camp family prior to arrival in camp.

Finally, the program is supervised by the Resident Director and the Program Director, who is usually the Y. M. C. A. Secretary of the district from which the boys come for a given period. The program is conducted with three things in mind; learning skills, practicing lead-

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Notes from Y. M. C. A. Camp Icahwan. (cont'd)

ership, and developing character. Its fundamental purpose is to help achieve the major objective of the Y. M. C. A. which is "A world wide fellowship of men and boys united by a common loyalty to Jesus Christ for the purpose of developing Christian personality and building a Christian society".

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From: Paul A. Bergquist.

For: History of Chisago County

Notes from The Chisago City Commerical Club.

Every village the size of Chisago City, and even towns larger than our subject village has some sort of a ~~mommerical~~ club. But due to the ~~lack~~ of real leadership most villages run their clubs in a more or less haphazard fashion and only hold meetings when the need for something requiring the consent of the entire group of business men or Commerical club arises. Such was the case with Chisago City until V. A. Nulton moved into Chisago City and was elected president of the club in 1939. After which it has held its monthly meeting regardless of lack of attendance or any other hazard which has confronted it, but the meetings have been held, and ~~ad~~ discussion of the problems before the club have been aired.

The present club as it is now functioning with regular monthly meetings was formed in the early ~~part~~ of 1939, with the following officials elected and still serving: V. A. Nulton, president; E. A. Soderlind, secretary; Ray Peterson, treasurer; with B. J. Muus, and Ernest Johnson serving with the officers to make up an Executive committee.

However, after a great deal of checking it has been admitted that there have been several clubs formed and broken according to the information I could pick up with donations being solicited when the need arose for something, like the soliciting for donations were gotten and accepted during the latter part of 1938 to pay for the Christmas decorations for that season; while Harry J. Johnson was president and E. A. Soderlund was secretary-treasurer, but due to the lack of keeping books nothing more is known of that club or organization.

As to the activities of the present club since 1939. It has sponsored many things all with thought in mind of being for the betterment of the community. The club now owns its own Moving Picture Machine, which is of the latest type, and sponsors free pictures during the summer season of each year. For the past three winters it has sponsored a skating rink in the village for

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Notes from the Chisago Commerical Club. (cont'd).

the welfare of all who might use it. During the summer of 1941 the club had the swimming beach cleaned up and roped off to promote that activity. The Chisago City Commerical Club also paid for half of the costs of the new lighting fixtures on the Chisago City High School athletic field for night football and kitten ball during this same year. Christmas decorations are also always a part of the club activity.

The club also have permanent committees on other activities such as "Promotion and Publicity", "Roads", "Improvements", etc.

In fact anything and everything that is for the betterment of the community is taken up at the club's regular monthly meetings which is held on the first Thursday of each month. This is a non-profit organization and all expenses are paid out of the funds of the club which is raised mainly by assessments on its members. However the club does have some other activities to ~~try~~ endeavor to lessen the load of costs; nevertheless, the Chisago City Commerical Club is always working for the betterment of the entire community.

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From: Paul A. Bergquist.

For: History of Chisago County.

Notes from Chisago Lakes Cooperative Oil Association.

The Chisago Lakes Cooperative Oil Association are dealers in gasoline, kerosene, distillate, oils, greases, coal, tires, Electrical appliances, batteries, accessories, paint, hardware, machinery, and feeds. The latter six products have been recently added to the services available.

This Association has its headquarters in Chisago City, but is just a small branch of the large foundation of Midland, which has Association connection such as this one in the larger part of five states; including Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota, and is extending larger and larger all the time.

The incorporators of the Chisago Lakes Cooperative Oil Association were: Oliver Vitalis, Otto Manke, George Noren, Oscar Peehl, George A. Mattson, Joe Videen, and Edw. L. Peterson. The first board of directors of the Association were: Oliver Vitalis, Otto Manke, George Noren, Oscar Peehl, George A. Mattson, Joe Videen and Clarence Bergquist. The business was started November 1, 1930 with A. W. Lindahl as manager in Chisago City. Both a service station and bulk plant was rented from Ernest Johnson, but in December 1933 the Association built its own service station and bulk plant in Chisago City, during all this time expanding the business throughout the southern and central part of Chisago county. In June 1932 a service station was built at Shafer, and in August of the same year station service was extended to Lindstrom. One year after the Association built their own bulk plant and station in Chisago City or in December 1934, a service station was built at Almelund, the following year Co-op products could also be bought in a service station at North Brance. The high light of the Chisago Lakes Cooperative Oil Association in its brief existence was the building and opening of the new super service station in Chisago City on the spot where the old blacksmith shop stood on Highway No. 8.

As I should have explained before, the Midland is an Association over all the individual Associations, with men elected from the

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For: History of Chisago County.

Notes from Chisago Lakes Cooperative Oil Association (cont'd)..

individual Associations to buy, rule and govern in the Midland for the benefit of the individual Association, like a mother hen scratching and dividing so each of her chicks gets some of what she secures.

The total amount of business done by the Chisago Lakes Cooperative Oil Association through 1941 is \$575,182.85, and the total amount of earnings on these sales saved for the members is \$28,248.25.. The total assets of this Association now values over \$32,000.00.. The more than six hundred members of the organization gets a certain percent of the earnings returned to them on the Associationbasis. At the present time the Association employs seven full time workers.

There have been seven managers of the organization and in the order which they have served is as followed: A. V. Lindahl, and present manager, W. B. Johnson.

The present board of directors of the Association are: B. J. Rochel, Dewey Sellman, Henry T. Johnson, Carl E. Strand, Arthur Gustafson, Russell Benson, and Walter Tangen.

The Chisago Lakes Cooperative Oil Association takes an active part in community affairs through Co-op Clubs, social gatherings and recreation.

*Chisago City
Topic*

To: Roscoe Macy, Writer's Project, 28 NE Second St., Mpls.

From: Paul A. Bergquist.

For: History of Chisago county.

Notes from Chisago City Golf Club.

The Chisago City Golf Club was organized in 1920 by J. E. Vanstrom, with the active assistance of nearly all the business and professional men of Chisago City. It is a forty acre piece of land, ideal for the purpose, south of the village on the east shore of Green Lake. The course is within walking distance of the village, in fact it is within the village.

It was laid out in a six hole course by a professional golf course builder from one of the large clubs in Minneapolis. In 1930 it was rearranged from the six hole course to a nine hole course. When this course was built and the club organized, it was the only golf course between the Twin Cities and St. Croix Falls, and north into Pine county. There was not any change in the price of playing the course when it was rearranged to a nine hole course. For each round a player plays, the cost is twenty-five cents and must be paid to the ground keeper. In the last thirteen years the club has issued season tickets, and anyone who owns such a ticket may play any time of the season as much or as little golf as he wishes.

In 1936, or six years ago the course was taken over by a group of business and professional men of the village after an attempt failed to make the course into a club owned by the three villages of Chisago City, Lindstrom and Center City. The men serving as directors now are: George Barott, Ray Peterson, Ernest Johnson, Ernest Soderlind, B. J. Muus and George F. Sprain.

The par of the nine hole course is thirty three. And for each hole par is as follows: first, four; second, four; third, three; fourth, three; fifth, four; sixth, four; seventh, three; eighth, four; and, ninth, four.

There are certain rules that each golfer has to follow to play a fair game. If a ball goes into a hole on any fairway it may be moved from same if unplayable. Ball going over embankment may be played from the edge with loss of one stroke. Ball going outside the grounds must be played over with loss of one stroke. Ball going into a hole in the rough may be dropped on fairway with loss of one stroke. If the ball is laying on the edge of green in unplayable position, the ball may be moved six inches to allow a putt. Lost ball is loss of one stroke. Limit for looking for lost ball is five minutes. And ball lying in any unplayable position, against rock, tree, machinery or other object can be moved--not nearer the green--and be played without penalty.

The length in yards of the nine holes is two thousand and fifty-five yards. The yards by hole is as follows: first, three hundred and eighty; second, two hundred and seventy; third, one hundred and sixty five; fourth, one hundred and twenty; fifth, two hundred and twenty; sixth, two hundred and twenty-five; seventh, one hundred and thirty-five; eighth, two hundred and sixty; and ninth, two hundred and eighty.

There has been five ground keepers in the twenty-one years of the organization of the Chisago City Golf Club, they have been serving as follows: Martin Peterson (Old Town Chisago), C. H. Tobiason, Russell Rylander and Chester Bergquist.

Each year the Club sponsors a men's and a women's tournament by elimination, and trophies are awarded to each winner at the annual golf club dinner held shortly after the golf season. The winners for the 1939

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Notes from Chisago City Golf Club.

trophies were Miss Esther Sundell of the women's tournament and Mr. E. R. McClinick, Wyoming, of the men's tournament, and James Edman, of the Junior tournament, and in 1940 only the men's tournament was held with Mr. O. R. Johnson, Center City, winning the honors. In 1941 no tournament and no golf dinner was held.

Office
PAMPHLET RESEARCH.

MEURLING.

SOURCE: ELECTION CIRCULAR.

Prepared and issued by Alfred P. Stolberg Personal
Campaign Committee, S. E. Wennerberg Secretary,
Center City, Minnesota.

Page 1.

ALFRED P. STOLBERG

for

Judge of District Court.

General election Nov. 4, 1924.

Alfred P. Stolberg was born on a farm in the town of Fish Lake, Chisago County, Minnesota. He attended the common school and as a boy helped with the work on the farm. When his father was elected Sheriff of the county the family moved to Harris and later to Taylors Falls. His father, Peter H. Stolberg, in spare moments studied law and by hard work mastered the principles of Blackstone and was admitted tot the bar. when the family returned to the village of Harris, where the father practiced law and lived on a farm adjoining the village.

Alfred P. Stolberg completed his high school studies and later graduated from Gustavus Adolphus College. He studied law at the University of Minnesota and shortly after his graduation the people of his county showed their confidence in him by electing him Register of Deeds. He was later elected County Attorney of Chisago County and during the ten years which he held the position he made a record of ~~zealant~~ fearless, faithful and efficient public servant. Mr. Stolberg has acted as Village Attorney for a number of villages, as Government Appeal Agent for the United States and has been engaged in the practice of law for 21 years. He is recognized as one of the leaders of the bar of his district and has established a reputation as an able lawyer.

Mr. Stolberg, like his father who at one time was District Judge, is respected not only for his learning and ability, but also for his splendid character, his frankness, fearlessness and the fairminded way in which he deals with th problems of his profession. He possesses the qualities we like to see in the men who sit as Judges of our Courts.

A FEW COMMENTS TAKEN FROM THE PRESS OF THE DISTRICT.

After much urging on the part of his many friends throughout the district, A. P. Stolberg, a popular Center City attorney, has consented to and has filed for the judgeship of this district. It is welcome news to his many friends and his candidacy will receive the unqualified support of ~~most~~

this part of the district.-----North Branch Review.

Representative voters throughout the district called on Alfred P. Stolberg to become a candidate for district judge and saw in him the man best fitted to meet the requirements of the office. It is the opinion of the Press that the voters of this district can make no better choice. We know he is vigorous, fair, able as a lawyer, possessed with a keen mind and a high sense of justice, and that he can be depended on to deal fairly with all men. He has the legal as well as the moral training so necessary in this judicial position. The people of Chisago County have in the past entrusted him with positions of trust, and he has always proved himself a faithful and efficient servant. We have no doubt that they will again show their confidence in him by giving him an overwhelming vote, next Monday, which will be their testimonial to the other counties in the district of their belief and faith in him. -----Chisago County Press.

Mr. Stolberg is the son of a former Judge P. H. Stolberg, who served as Judge of this District from the date of its creation until his death a few years ago. Mr. Stolberg has a large acquaintance in the district which will be of decided advantage to him in the contest. -----Kanabec County Times.

He is an able lawyer, has proved himself in the past a faithful and efficient public servant and can be depended on to fill the position of judge with credit and honor to the district. He has conducted a clean campaign and is always square in his dealings with men. Mr. Stolberg is a type of a man who will inspire the confidence of the people, and he should make a splendid judge.-----Rush City Post.

The candidacy of Alfred P. Stolberg of Center City for the District Court Bench in the Nineteenth District is being heartily endorsed by every paper in Chisago County. Certainly such support from the home folks is an indication that the fair and conscientious attorney is excellently fitted for the post. He has never been known to fail in an election and that support will stand in his favor during the coming campaign throughout the neighboring counties.- ----Pine County Courier, Reprint.

Alfred P. Stolberg of Chisago County, candidate for Judge of the Nineteenth District at the coming General Election is fully qualified for

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the office which he seeks. He is able, conscientious, and fair. He has had 21 years experience in actual law practice. While County Attorney of Chisago County he made an enviable record.-----Stillwater Messenger.

As an attorney he has proven himself honest and fair-minded, and with his vast amount of experience he is excellently fitted to assume the duties of the judicial position. The fine record established by his father, Peter H. Stolberg while on the district court bench, also stands in his favor. The Press staff expresses its strong endorsement of his candidacy. He should receive the solid support of the voters.-----Chisago County Press.

The people of Chisago County are united in behalf of the candidacy of A. P. Stolberg of Center City, whose legal powers and fitness, together with the essential experience and dignity of character are such as to designate him the proper man for the judicial bench. He is highly regarded and known throughout the district for his abilities.-----Rush City Post.

office

A SERVICE RECORD AND AN OBITUARY
CHISAGO COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR. ALMEN.

MEURLING.

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(Page 28.)

Ben Effel Walferd Bengtson.

was the son of Elias Bengtson of Sunrise. He was born May 3, 1892, at Sunrise. Private Bengtson left Center City June 27th, for Camp Grant. He was assigned to Co. K, 343rd Infantry. August 20th he was transferred to Camp Mills and sailed with his company for France September 7th. September 21st he arrived in Southampton, England. He had been in England less than a fortnight when he became ill with pneumonia and died at the Military Hospital at Paignton, England, October 7th. The funeral was a military one and the body was laid to rest in the beautiful cemetery at Paignton.

(Page 266.) (First column.)

(Taken from Chisago County Press November 14, 1918.)

ANOTHER CHISAGO COUNTY BOY DIES IN ENGLAND

Private B. W. Bengtson of Sunrise, Whose Funeral Was Held at Paignton, England.

Elias Bengtson of Sunrise, a few days ago received a letter through the Red Cross channels, advising him of the death of his son, Private Ben E. W. Bengtson about three weeks ago at the Military Hospital No. 21, Paignton, England. The sympathy of our whole community is extended to our sorrow-stricken friend, Mr. Bengtson, who has now lost two sons in the service and whose wife died not long ago of a broken heart. Mr. Bengtson has received the following letter from an American Red Cross nurse, which we publish in full in this connection:

Conway House, Paignton, England.
October, 1918.

Dear Mr. Bengtson:

Long before this letter reaches your hands you will have re-

(Page 266 continued.)

received the official intimation of the death of your son Private Ben E. W. Bengtson, at the Military Hospital No. 21, Paignton. As visiting American Red Cross nurse at the above hospital, I now venture to write to try to convey the deep sympathy of the Society and all the residents of Paignton, both American and British, in your irreparable loss. We feel sure you would like to hear any detail that it is possible to give you of your son's last days. They were spent in one of the most luxurious and well appointed hospitals in England, where he was tenderly cared for by a skilled staff of American surgeons and nurses, ministered to by an Army Chaplain and surrounded by every skill and comfort that money could procure. With other Red Cross ~~XXXXXX~~ visitors I was present at the funeral, which was a military one and was conducted with all reverence and solemnity amid the touching manifestations of respect and sympathy on the part of the residents of Paignton. The casket was covered by the Stars and Stripes and beautiful flowers rested upon it, sent by Red Cross and other sympathizers. He was borne to the grave by New Zealand soldiers, and at the close of the service a firing squad fired three volleys as the "Last Post" was sounded on the bugle. The cemetery in which your son lies, is a particularly beautiful one with a lovely view over the historic English Channel. We hope in a short time to send you a photograph of the

(Page 266, second column.)

grave and in the meantime I enclose a flower taken from one of the wreathes that rested on the casket; a photo of the hospital and a clipping from the Paignton Observer of October 10. With most sincere sympathy and praying that you may find comfort in your great loss, I remain,

Yours Sincerely,
Mrs. W. P. Frear.

A HALLOWED SPOT

At the higher end of Paignton's peaceful cemetery is a plot of hallowed ground which contains the mortal remains of nigh upon a hundred gallant young American soldiers, who leaving desk and counter, farm and business,

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cheerfully enrolled in the United States army to fight the battle of Right and Liberty. and left their homes across the broad Atlantic amid the enthusiasm of their countrymen, only to find a Devo grave so soon. Every one of these young Americans--stalwart of build, and brave of heart -----was followed to his grave by inhabitants of Paignton, who ~~simply~~ deeply mourn the loss in their midst of so many brave young souls, and whose utmost sympathies go out bereaved ones in far off American homes. It will be Paignton's sad yet cherished duty to tend those graves and keep them green in the midst of Devonians, and especially of Paigntonians. At some future date, one doubts not, many of the parents and relatives will pay a visit to this hallowed spot, and they must find well tended graves. Whether it is the intention of the American authorities to ultimately remove the bodies to America we cannot say, but at any rate it is a solemn duty laid upon Paignton to lovingly care for these graves until the war is over and won.

Office

NEWSPAPER RESEARCH. THE CHISAGO COUNTY PRESS.
"OLD LANDMARK AT CHISAGO CITY IS GONE." BY J. E. VANSTRUM. MEURLING.
EDITION OF JULY 3rd, 1941. FRONT PAGE.

"They are tearing down the Old Blacksmith Shop at Chisago City. It was built the year after the railroad came through. The old oak that stood on the street in front of the shop went down in a storm a few years ago. So passes another land mark.

The old blacksmith shop was a cool place on a summer afternoon when the south wind cooled by Green Lake passed through its open doors. A chair stood ready for the casual visitor and a drink of cool water was near at hand. The genial P. J. Gustafson always found time to talk over the daily news--and perhaps some Old Timer would drop in and there would be many brave tales of adventure.

On occasion, the still older blacksmith from 'Old Town' (Chisago City's earliest center of business) would stomp in and cast a critical eye on the work of his former apprentice. It was evident that the former apprentice had not quite reached the excellence which the old blacksmith claimed for himself.

The Old Blacksmith of Old Town and the genial P. J. have been gone these many years. They were good men and true and dared to live life as they found it and passed away as courageously as they had lived.

The south wind over the lake still cools Chisago City but the Old Blacksmith is now a memory.

P.J. GUSTAFSON? Biography. in Strand's "Swedish-Americans of Minnesota," Vol. II., page 395.

" Peter Johan Gustafson, ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ a widely known agent for agricultural implements and a skilled blacksmith and farmer, was born in ~~xxx~~ Elmeboda (Brannebo), Smaland, August 10, 1865. His parents were Gustaf and Maja Lena (Peterson) Johanson. To them were born two sons, the subject of this sketch and Carl Ferdinand Gustafson."....." Peter Johan received his education in the public schools in Sweden and was confirmed in the Swedish Lutheran Church at Chisago City, being among the first class of 1881. At an earlier period the children from Chisago City were confirmed in the Swedish church at Center City.

Mr. P. J. Gustafson came from Sweden to Chisago City in 1879, having

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PETER JOHAN GUSTAFSON BIOGRAPHY CONTINUED.

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been sent for by his uncle, Peter Johan Johanson, who was running a blacksmith and horse-shoeing shop, and is still living at at the age of seventy-four. Under him Mr. Gustafson learned his trade, and worked for him for several years, and in 1886 was taken into partnership. In 1897 he turned over the business to Mr. Gustafson and retired. While working in partnership with his uncle and being of a commercial mind, Mr. Gustafson had commenced selling farming machinery and implements on his own account, making considerable money in that line. People who know him best claim that he is the leading agent of implements and harvesting machines companies in this region. For years he has been doing a very extensive business in that line, as well as as in horse-shoeing, blacksmithing and repairing. He has by honesty and fair dealing won the unqualified confidence of the farmers in the surrounding country, and when his customers needed to buy on time he always accommodated them, being able to hold their notes without discounting them a bank and extending them when needed.

On June 9, 1888, Mr. Gustafson married Jennie Berg, whose parents came from Ojaby, near Vexio, Sweden. She was born in old Chisago City, June 6, 1869. They have three children: Minnie Alvida, born June 2, 1889; Carl William (county attorney, 1940) who was born August 9, 1891, is a graduate of Minnesota College, now pursuing a scientific course at Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, and expects to matriculate at the University of Minnesota; and John Henry, born May 12, 1895, who is attending school at Chisago City. The family are members of the Swedish Lutheran Church of that place, and Mr. Gustafson is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He owns a farm of forty acres in old Chisago City, where he has his home.

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NEWSPAPER AND BOOK RESEARCH. CHISAGO COUNTY HISTORY. MEURLING.

SOURCE: THE ST. PAUL DISPATCH OF JULY 8, 1919.

"WAR HISTORY CHISAGO COUNTY" ALMEN. PAGE "275 . 276 .

Page 1.

GOPHER SNIPER; MASTER MARKSMAN,
HAS RECORD UNDIMMED BY
AL YORK.

Private Arthur Dahlstrom of Center City, Minnesota,
is one of Sergeant York's rivals as
the most efficient American soldier.

Here is Private Dahlstrom's record: Served four years with the Canadian Army; received half a dozen wounds; as a sniper he killed or wounded fifteen to forty Huns a day; probably holds record for sniping of German officers; holds record as marksman of his battalion; one of three snipers in his battalion to survive war; one of 228 men in his regiment of 1200 men to survive the battle of the Somme.

Sergeant Alvin York of Tennessee may have been the most successful fighter of the American army, but there is a battlescarred Minnesotan whose record can stand beside that of the Southerner without being dimmed.

For nearly four years, Private Arthur Dahlstrom of Center City, Chisago county, Minnesota, led the suicidal life of a sniper in the Canadian army, and has returned apparently recovered from the half dozen wounds he sustained.

While in St. Paul this week on his way to attend to property in Canada, Private Dahlstrom told modestly of his experiences. Although a native Minnesotan Dahlstrom was living on his Canadian ranch when the war broke out in 1914. He waited a month or so to see if America would join England, and then enlisted in the Canadian Mounted Rifles.

Almost as soon as he was able to toddle about on his father's farm at Center City, Dahlstrom had begun his acquaintance with the rifle. He tried to take his own Winchester to France, but army regulations disappointed him, and he had to accept the regular government weapon.

He Becomes A Sniper.

But he soon mastered the weapon and captured the title of champion marksman of his battalion. Then he was transferred to the snipers. As such, he fought through Ypres, the Somme, the Marne, Verdun, and practically all the worse

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battles of the war.

The life of the doughboy is hazardous enough, but that of the sniper is worse. For hours, and even days he lay in No Man's Land behind camouflaged stumps, in old tree trunks or among the powdered shell-swept ruins of villages, picking off German officers, machine gunners and snipers pitted against him.

Of the whole force of snipers with who he worked when he entered the war, only three are alive, Dahlstrom included.

In three long years and more in which the Center City man almost continuously was fighting, except when in hospitals recovering from wounds, he probably killed as many Germans as any single American using a rifle. Scores of Boche officers fell victims to the Minnesotan's woodstrained aim. Hundreds of soldiers fell at the bark of his rifle.

Risked Life To Get Officers.

Dahlstrom never risked exposing his hiding place for a single German private. But the moment he could draw a bead on an officer or found himself covering a group of men, he ~~snarky~~ opened up with the attention of settling with his opponents before they could riddle his usually exposed position.

During German attacks, Dahlstrom was often stationed on the roofs or walls of ruined buildings. From there he could pick off the officers leading the charge, and the machine gunners. In one such instance he was firing so rapidly that he had to use five rifles in one hour because the barrels became hot and useless.

Asked how many Germans he would kill in one of these attacks, Dahlstrom replies: "Suppose y u were to fire for an hour into a ripe wheat field, who could say how many stalks were hit? It was the same with the Boche. In those early days of the war they attacked in mass formation, wave upon wave. Every bullet would take down two or three."

In ordinary sniping from No Man's Land however, Dahlstrom said he usually tried to keep count of the day's gross one record, which would run from fifteen to forty, depending on the advantages of his position, and the activity of the enemy. During such sniping he used a powerful telescope sight, enabling him to pick off Germans more than a mile away.

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NEWSPAPER AND BOOK RESEARCH. PRIVATE ARTHUR DAHLSTROM STORY. MEURLING.
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Is Hurt In Hand-To-Hand Fray.

During hard fighting he was often in hand-to-hand combats. He was not an expert bayonet fighter and one day when forced into a bayonet duel with a Boche he was stuck in both legs. But finally he killed the Boche.

Dahlstrom first was wounded at the battle of St. Loi, where he was bayoneted. Within ten days he was back at a sniping post. In the battle of the Somme he was shot through both thighs, and lay more than twentyfour hours in the open before being found. He was in a hospital seven months before being returned to the front after that. There are many scars on his face and body to show other injuries, but he passes them off as not being worth talking of.

Of the ~~1,200~~ 1,200 men in his regiment, only 228 survived the battle of the Somme, he declared.

Until the last hours of the war, the Center Citywoodsman kept up his sniping. It was only when the Armistice was signed that he ceased firing.

His brother, Herman Dahlstrom, also of Center City, was in the same regiment and had one leg shot away.

Arthur Dahlstrom is thirty-seven years old.

SOURCE: CHISAGO COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR. EDITED BY A. A. ALMEN.

PAGE 221. HEADING— THE NATIONAL LUTHERAN COMMISSION AND BROTHERHOOD.

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The population of Chisago county in 1910 was 13,537, according to the government census reports. The religious census taken in 1906 gives 6,642 communicant members of all religious denominations in the county. Of these 6,012 or 90.5 per cent were Protestants. Of the Protestants 4,888 or 88.3 per cent were Lutherans. The religious population of the county is, therefore, preeminently Lutheran, and hence it is eminently fitting that a word be said about the Lutheran Church and her activities in Chisago county and elsewhere during the war. This becomes almost necessary in view of the fact that the Lutheran Church has in these years been called a "foreign" church and accused of being "disloyal."

Is The Lutheran Church Foreign?

There is a sense in which all churches of this country are foreign. They were all originally imported from other countries. This is true of the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Roman and Greek Catholic Churches as well as Lutheran. If antiquity is to be the criterion, the Lutheran Church is not foreign. She was in North America three years before the Pilgrim Fathers set foot upon New England soil. There were Lutherans in Manhattan (New York) two years after the Mayflower landed at Plymouth Rock and eight years before Roger Williams, the founder of the Baptist Church of America, landed on the shores of Massachusetts. These Lutherans were organized into a congregation 130 years before the Revolution. This congregation would have been organized years before had it not been for the persecution of the Dutch Calvinists. Says an American historian: "For although the English Calvinists in Massachusetts were engaged in whipping and hanging Quakers and banishing them at the same time that the Dutch Calvinists were fining and imprisoning Lutherans on the Hudson, it is pretty clearly established now that Roger Williams, Ann Hutchinson and the Quakers generally, who were so obnoxious to the Puritans, were not made to suffer for their religious views so much as for their disturbance of civil order, their menace to the peace and stability of the colony, their danger-

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ous political tenets, and their wanton defiance of the constituted civil authorities. The Lutherans, on the other hand, never in all history employed their ~~teachings~~ religious teachings for the subversion of government. They never figured as political agitators, and the little band on Manhattan island sought only the enjoyment of their spiritual rights under their own vine and fig-tree."

Another, little later, settlement of Lutherans was made at Albany, New York, Breadhead's History of New York says: "In 1653 the Lutherans (at Albany were strong enough to support their own pastor. On March 10, 1656, an official communication was sent to Governor Stuyvesant stating that a placard had been published against the Lutheran congregation at Albany and that the Directors in Holland inform him that they want moderation shown to the Lutherans." This congregation at Albany has a continued history to this day.

There was a colony of Lutherans on the banks of the Delaware with several pastors and congregations at least 133 years before the first gun of the revolutionary War

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was fired, and at least 40 years before William Penn set foot on the banks of the Delaware. "Land was immediately purchased from the Indians, who were regarded as the proper owners and possessors of the country." Among the first buildings erected was a church. These Lutheran Swedes had formed a strong bond of sympathy with the Indians at an early date, and these cordial relations were not interrupted. The Lutherans share in being among the first ~~missionaries~~ Protestant missionaries to the Indians. One of their pastors, John Campanius, undertook the difficult task of translating Luther's Small Catechism into the Delaware language, and this was "The first Protestant book to be translated into a heathen tongue." It can be justly claimed that the friendly attitude of the savages toward William Penn was largely due to the Christian labors and exemplary lives of pious Lutherans, teaching and practicing for nearly half a century previous righteous principles and the brotherly love of the Gospel near the very spot laid out by Penn for his "right-angled city."

Almost a century before the Revolution, Lutherans in great numbers settled in Pennsylvania, turning the wilderness into productive fields. When

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the War came they stood to a man behind Benjamin Franklin, as against the Quakers who would not raise a hand. In November, 1703, 30 years before Oglethorp landed in Charleston with his first band of colonists, Justus Falkner was ordained to the holy ministry in the Lutheran Church in Philadelphia. This was probably the first regular ordination of a Protestant clergyman in America. He officiated faithfully among the Dutch Lutherans in New York until his death in 1723.

All this and a great deal more was done by the Lutherans in America from 25 to 100 years before John Wesley, the founder of Methodism had his "heart warmed" by listening to the reading of Luther's Preface to the Epistle to the Romans in Aldersgate street, London (1738), and the founding of the first Methodist society. While the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America was on American soil before the Lutherans, having come with the first settlement at Jamestown, Virginia, she is as much a foreign church as the Lutheran, having been transplanted from a foreign country. Furthermore, during the Revolution "most of her clergy and laity adhered to to the Crown of England, and at the close of the war withdrew either to England or to the colonies which continued loyal to England." The Presbyterian Church claims as its first adherents in America the Dutch Calvinists of New Amsterdam (New York), who for years prevented the Lutherans from organizing and having their own pastor. The Scotch Presbyterians did not come to America until 1670 to 1680, not until the Lutherans had organized ~~pastors~~ congregations with pastors in New York, on the Delaware and in South Carolina. These facts should suffice to show that the Lutheran Church is American.

Nor is the ~~foreign~~ Lutheran Church foreign because many of her people use a language different from the English. The English language is an imported language and consequently is also foreign. Though there are Lutherans and Lutheran churches in England, the Lutheran Church for various reasons has never had many adherents in that country. ~~The Lutheran Church of America was transplanted from countries~~ All the other leading churches of America have had their origin in England and were transplanted from that

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country. The Lutheran Church of America was transplanted from countries which speak languages different from the English. Holland, Sweden, and Germany sent the first contingent. Later these same countries, Finland, Norway, Denmark, Austria, Hungary, Russia, France and other countries added their thousands, until the Lutheran Church counts her millions in this country. These people have been among the most industrious, thrifty and patriotic

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of America. They have everywhere turned the uninhabitable forests into productive fields and the wild prairies ~~spots~~ into garden spots. They helped to construct our railroads, mine our coal, and metals, and run our manufacturing ^{ies.}

In a recent article Dr. O. M. Norlie showed that according to the government census of 1940, the aliens coming from Catholic countries were 50.5 per cent; those from Reformed countries were 18.5 per cent, while those from Lutheran countries were only 12 per cent. But immigrants from Lutheran countries become American citizens faster than those from non-Lutheran countries. American liberty and American institutions are based upon principles advocated by ~~the~~ Luther and the Lutheran Church. An American with Scotch ~~her~~ blood flowing in his veins, born and bred in this country, says: "Some Englishmen, who have their homes in this country and owe all that they have to its institutions, are citizens of Great Britain. It is not so with the Lutherans. They all, whether German, Swede, Dane, Norwegian, or Finn, are ~~anxious~~ anxious to secure their naturalization papers and become loyal citizens, long before they take their first lesson in English. It is conviction of principle, and not fluency of language, that makes an American. The Lutherans are good Americans and their church is thoroughly patriotic." And this was written 20 years before the great war began.

Although the Lutherans of this country originally came from countries which use a language different from the English, at least one third of ~~their~~ ~~many~~ her membership use the English language entirely in their homes and in

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their public worship. At least another third, if not more, use the English with equal fluency as they do their mother tongue, while the far greater part of the remaining third are able to read, write and converse very satisfactorily in the English ^{language.} ~~language.~~ though they may prefer to speak and worship in the mother tongue.

Nowhere has the Lutheran Church in any of its public utterances denied the fact that English is the language of the land and forbade her children to learn and use it. What she has done was to declare that the mother tongue should also be learned out of respect to parents according to the Fourth Commandment and for the sake of the rich and extensive literature, both religious and secular, which obtains in these languages. But such ~~insistent~~ declaration has not made her one iota less patriotic or more foreign than other churches. It has only made her broader and more liberal.

Is the Lutheran Church Disloyal?

A false and insidious opinion has gone forth that the Lutheran Church was not loyal in the late war, that she was pro-German and that she even gave support to the German government. That such accusation is false both her past history and her part in the late war conclusively prove.

The Lutheran Church was never disloyal in the past. In 1776 the Liberty Bell was rung by a Lutheran, and had it not been for Benjamin Franklin and the Lutherans in Pennsylvania who supported him, the combination of the United ~~States~~ Colonies into the United ~~States~~ States would have been impossible.

We give the record of one Lutheran congregation, and others then in existence are not far behind. The pastor of the Salem Lutheran Church, Lebanon, Pennsylvania, was the first speaker of the House of Representatives and held the same position again in later years. The members of this congregation with their townsmen

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sent money and flour to Boston after the famous tea party there, and the

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closing of the harbor in order to help preserve American liberty. In the highest tower of the church hangs a silver bell with the inscription: "Proclaim Liberty aloud to All the Nations of the Earth." This congregation furnished one general and one colonel in the Revolutionary War. From one-third to one-fourth of its members served in Washington's army, and were commended more than once for their faithful service. It was a Lutheran pastor at Woodstock, Virginia, serving a Lutheran congregation, who soon after the outbreak of the war, "threw off his ministerial robe in the pulpit, displayed a military uniform, read his commission as a colonel and ordered the drum to beat for recruits." Three hundred responded that day. They served with distinction at Charleston, Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, Stony Point, and Yorktown. The Lutheran Church was not disloyal in the Revolutionary War nor at any other time in the history of the United States.

The Lutheran Church in the Late World War.

The Lutheran Church considers the separation of church and state as a sacred and fundamental principle of true democracy. "Roman Catholicism avowedly believes in a mixture of the two. Reformed Protestantism, since Calvin, has hoped to establish some proper compound. Lutheranism cannot brook the idea, knowing the two to be divinely separated, each with divine function." This principle of the Lutheran Church has kept her from rushing into politics and meddling in the affairs of state. When the war broke out she advocated neutrality and encouraged the support of the President of the United States in his effort to keep the country neutral. But after the President decided to enter the conflict the Lutheran Church rallied to the flag.

In less than a week after Congress declared war on the Imperial German Government, the Presidents of the synods now constituting the United Lutheran Church in America sent forth an appeal in which they called upon and requested the members of the church to affirm by word and ^{act} ~~and~~, as they had ever done, their loyalty to the President and the Congress of the United States; they further recommended that the congregations form Red Cross chapters in their communities, and that they offer up prayers that the war

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might end in honor to our country. At the annual conventions of the different synods, which were held soon afterwards, resolutions of loyalty and support to the government were passed. We give but two examples. Those of the Minnesota Conference of the Augustana Conference Synod, which has congregations in almost every state in the Union, and more congregations and members in Chisago County than any other synod, read:

"As pastors and lay delegates of the Minnesota Conference of the Swedish Lutheran Augustana Synod, and representing more than seventy-five thousand members, we renew our pladge of loyalty to the President of the United ~~States~~ States and to the principles he has proclaimed as representing the reasons for the entering of our country into the Great War, and the aims and ideals for which the American people are contending.

"We pray that peade may come, but not until the power and tyranny against which America and her Allies are now waging war has been defeated and the liberty of conquered and oppressed peoples restored and a right and lasting peace secured. To these ends we stand committed.

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"These are times that call for sacrifice and for a yielding of personal interests and individual needs to the greater common interests and needs of our Nation. We shall respond to and support every call from our national authorities which is deemed by them necessary. for a final victory which will achieve lasting peace.

"The citizens represented by this church convention always has been and now is devoted to the cause of human freedom, liberty, equality, and justice. We acknowledge allegiance to only one flag, one country and one government. ---that of the United States of America. We will stand firmly with all other loyal Americans until these ends have been achieved and are permanently assured."

The second are the ^{resolutions} resolutions of the English Lutheran Synod of the Northwest, which were passed less than two months after the United States declared war against the Imperial German Government. This synod has congregations in Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, and Canada, although

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only one in Chicago county. They read:

"Resolved (a). That God in His Infinite Wisdom, having permitted our country to be confronted with the terrors of war, we bow beneath his chastening hand, confessing that for our sins we have justly deserved His Judgement, and implore Him in mercy to accept our penitence, and to avert from us the consequences of our misdeeds.

"(b) That we admonish all pastors, parents and teachers to summon their charges to true repentance and prayer.

"(c) That we pladge the continued loyalty of our pastors and people to the Nation in which they live, and pray the guidance of Almighty God for those ~~placed~~ placed in authority in Civil and Military life, that 'The war may end with honor to our country and in an early and perpetual peace.'

"(d) That we invoke the blessings of God on those who go forth in obedience to their country's call, beseeching Him to shelter them in body and spirit, in camp and on the march, on land and on sea; and that prayer be offered to our merciful God, for those who suffer, the wounded, the dying, the widows and orphans----of friend and foe.

"(e) That we call upon the Governors of the States covered by our Synod, seriously to consider the propriety of setting apart the approaching Fourth of July as a day of fasting and prayer and promise, in compliance with their proclamation, to open churches for ~~church services~~ for such service of penitence and petition."

The resolutions of the different bodies were made in humility and in the fear of God and was forwarded to the President of the United States and to the Governors of the several ~~States~~ States.

In less than a month's time after the declaration of war, representatives of three of the general bodies of the Lutheran Church were at work making plans to engage the whole Lutheran Church in systematic and efficient service. By May 16, 1917. The United Inner Mission was at work administering to the spiritual and bodily welfare of the men in service. Cooperation was established with the Federal Council of Churches' New War Time Commission and with the Red Cross. By October 19, 1917, six months after our ~~Nation~~ Nation had entered the war, the Lutheran Church had accomplished what no other

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Protestant group had done, an effective cooperation in its war service, under the name of the National Lutheran Commission for Soldiers' and Sailors' Welfare. This commission asked the church for \$750,000 to carry out (Page 226.)

it program of work and the result was that the church responded with \$1,360,000, almost twice the amount asked for. A later \$500,000 was asked for and the response was \$600,000. This was all for the church's own work.

Besides this the members of the Lutheran Church supported and contributed to all the other institutions laboring for the welfare of the soldiers and sailors, such as the Red Cross, the Y.M.C.A., the Salvation Army, the War Time Council of the Federal Council of Churches. While other churches shared in the money which her members contributed, she supported her own work and asked nothing from others.

At the time war was declared there were ten Lutheran chaplains in the Regular Army and the National Guard, and one in the Navy. At the close there were 81 Lutheran chaplains in the service, of who 72 were in the Army and nine in the Navy. In addition to this no less than 175 Camp Pastors labored in the different camps for the spiritual and bodily welfare of the soldiers and sailors. Nor was this all.

The Lutheran Brotherhood, which had been in existence ten or more years before the war, now became a national organization and worked in harmony with the National Lutheran Commission. By their joint efforts under the direction of the Brotherhood special houses were erected at Fort Dodge, Iowa, at the Great Lakes Naval Station, at Norfolk, Virginia and other places. Club rooms or Service Houses or both, were secured at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, Newport News, San Antonio and many other places throughout the land. Lutheran churches opened their doors, welcomed the boys, and administered both to their temporal and spiritual needs.

Lutheran Churches that had used languages other than the English held all their services in English during the war so that American soldiers and sailors in ~~many~~ nearby camps, who could and would attend, might be able to understand and participate. All these places offered the men in uniform

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~~apintax~~

a place where they might eat and sleep and "make merry."

One of these Lutheran houses, opened in New York City in September, 1918, made the following record in the first ten months: 12,500 men had slept there; 15,000 meals were served there; 25,000 had dropped in for an hour or so. A bed was furnished for ~~twenty-five cents~~ ^{25 cents}, breakfast for 10 cents, and dinner for ~~two~~ 25 cents. The food furnished, prepared and served was the contribution which Lutheran women of New York City made to the cause, and were glad of the opportunity. Other places did equally well, and yet the Lutheran Church was called disloyal.

The Lutheran Church must ~~in~~ needs be untrue to her own teachings and principles, if she were disloyal. Long before there was a United States she defined the relation of the Christian to the State. Already in 1530 she declared that "Christians may lawfully bear office, sit in judgement, determine matters by imperial laws, and other laws in present force, appoint just punishments, engage in just wars, act as soldiers, take an oath when a magistrate requires it,---They condemn the Anabaptists who forbid these civil offices to Christians.

(Page 227.- last two sentences of paragraph 1.)

..... her members are also citizens of the state, and as such they are to "pay tribute," taxes, and in word and deed support their government in all that is right. These principles the Lutheran Church has always taught still teaches.

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Not one of the rulers of the leading nations engaged in this war was a Lutheran. In more than one periodical it was heralded unto the world that William II., von Hohenzollern was a Lutheran. but it was not true. A few years ago an American religious paper claimed him as a Presbyterian and the Reformed Church claimed him. Neither he, nor his father, nor his grandfather were Lutherans, but belonged to the Prussian Union, a forced effort to unite all Protestants into one church. The Lutheran church is not the state church of Germany, though millions of her people live in that

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country. So does she have her millions in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland, Russia, and her thousands in Iceland, England, France, Austria, Canada and South America. In all these countries she teaches that her members should be loyal to their respective governments.

"The Continent" for July 10, 1919, in an article under the heading, "Protestants in Majority in Navy," after commenting on several of the other Protestant churches, says: "The real surprise---is that which the Lutherans make. Largely of German extraction they were suspected of leaning in sympathy toward the Central Powers. But in the Navy, Lutheran young men prove that their hearts pump red blood quickly and warmly for the Stars and Stripes."

Let us look a little more closely at the figures of the Great Lakes Navy enlistments. In June, 1918, 1,374 Lutherans enlisted. This is .1624 plus of the total enlistment for the month. Based on its percentage of the population of the United States, the Lutheran Church should have furnished .1067. It will thus be seen that the Lutheran Church gave .0557 in excess of its quota which is the largest excess percentage given by any denomination during the same period. During the month of September the per cent excess of Lutherans enlisting at the Great Lakes was .0854. Similar facts and figures could be given, if necessary. Suffice it is to say that from 215,000 to 225,000 of her young men and women were in the service and this is claimed to be a modest estimation; no one can tell the exact number.

If here or there a member of the Lutheran Church spoke unwisely or acted injudiciously during the war it was not the church, but simply an individual, and we venture to affirm that there were no such individuals of the Lutheran Church

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than of any other denomination of the country. The records of the Adjutant General's office show that only a single one of all the Chaplains in the army had been court-martialled for disloyalty. He happened to have a German name, and was, therefore, inadvertently charged to the Lutheran Church, though he was a Roman Catholic. But would be unfair enough to blame the Catholic Church for his sins? A statement was made that several Lutheran pastors were doing time in Atlanta, convicted under the Espionage

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Act; but upon investigation it was found that there was absolutely no Lutheran pastor confined in the Federal Prison at Atlanta.

RECORD OF LUTHERAN CHURCH IN CHISAGO COUNTY.

It is impossible to give anything like an accurate account of ^{what} ~~next~~ the Lutheran Church in Chisago county did in the late war. An effort was made to get a report from all the Lutheran congregations in the county and to secure the number of men in the service, the amount of money raised and work furnished. While extensive reports were received from nearly all of them, none of them are complete and some are only estimates. In nearly all cases the Lutherans in the county worked with the rest of the community ~~in~~ ~~with~~ and did not keep a separate record of what they did as Lutherans.

In some localities the Lutheran element is so predominantly in the majority that whatever was done was the work almost entirely of Lutherans. This was especially the case in Almelund, Center City, Chisago City and Lindstrom. Nor did the Lutherans always work with the congregations to which they belonged, but usually with the community in which they lived. They labored and contributed as American citizens and not as Lutherans. Because they worked mostly with the community there are no special church records and therefore we are unable to say just what was done by Lutheran. The following items were given us mostly by the pastors:

Almelund-----Swedish Lutheran

Number of men in the service, 49; of these, two died of disease while in the service. Subscribed for Liberty and Victory Loan bonds, \$84,800; raised for Red Cross, Home Fund \$1,498.05; raised for Red Cross, War Drive, \$704.68; raised for United War Work, \$518.00. The pastor writes further: "The work done by our branch of the Red Cross is the following: 200 pair of socks, 28 sweaters, and one helmet were knitted; ~~eighteen~~ 18 hospital shirts were made. Hospital allotments were asked for, and the following donations were made: 12 bath-towels, 24 hand-towels, 15 handkerchiefs, 2 napkins, and 5 sheets."

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Center City---Swedish Lutheran.

This is the largest congregation in the county, not only of Lutherans but of any denomination, and perhaps the largest country congregation of any church of the state. It gives a good record of itself:

Number of young men in the service, 80; of these three died of diseases while in the service; number of young women, Red Cross nurses, 3. The ~~facts~~ following is a statement of the total amount of Liberty Bonds subscribed: First Liberty Loan \$20,700; Second Liberty Loan \$22,700; Third Liberty Loan \$66,850; Fourth Liberty Loan ~~\$104,350~~ \$104,350; Fifth, Victory Loan \$65,750. (Total, \$280,350.)

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Besides the above this congregation subscribed about \$4,000.00 for the National Brotherhood of America. The pastor writes further: "The work done for the Red Cross in this congregation was all done in connection with the community Red Cross Chapters. As fully ninety-five per cent of the people of this community are members of our church, it was decided after careful consideration, not to organize any Red Cross Chapters in the congregation, but that our members should join the Community Red Cross Chapters and work with them. This our members did gladly and willingly, so that the greatest part of the Red Cross work done in and around Center City and Shafer was done by members of this congregation. Consequently we have no figures to show especially for the congregation, but this we can affirm, that our members contributed liberally to ~~the~~ Red Cross ~~in all the~~ drives, and that our women did as much knitting and sewing for the Red Cross as any other women and a great deal more than some others."

Chisago City-----Swedish Lutheran

Number of young men in the service were 42; of these one died in action and five of disease while in the service. No record was made of the amount of Liberty and Victory Loan bonds subscribed, but "the village and the township always subscribed their allotted quota," and the community is ninety to ninety-five per cent Lutheran. The pastor writes further: "A Chapter of the Red Cross worked during the war, it made surgical dressings, did knitting, and contributed money in all the different drives. An auction sale for the Red Cross brought \$1,000." The large congregation worked with the community and not

congregation

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and not especially ~~wikk~~ as a church.

Fish Lake----Swedish Lutheran

Number of young men in the service, 17; all returned safely; number of women, 1. Frank Carlson, director of the Fourth and Fifth Loans writes: "The Swedish Lutheran congregation of Fish Lake subscribed to the Third Liberty Loan \$16,000; to the Fourth \$16,600; to the Victory Loan \$10,500. To the Red Cross was sent, not alone by Lutherans, but also by other members of the community, \$631.65. We are told that some took bonds at the bank of which we have no record."

Harris and Rush City--One parish---Swedish Lutheran

No report.

Lindstrom----English Lutheran

Number of young men in the service, 52; all returned, though several were wounded and gassed; number of young women, Red Cross nurse, one.

As soon as the United States entered the war and called for volunteers the first contingent to leave Chisago county, and among the first to leave the state, was a company of 57 young men, who enlisted in the Navy. They left Lindstrom, April 7, 1917, and of this company 17 belonged to the congregation. The rest were from ~~the neighboring villages and neighboring country.~~
~~try. The company was fully ninety per cent Lutheran.~~

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the neighboring villages and neighboring country. The company was fully 90 per cent Lutheran.

No account was kept of the Liberty Loan Bonds subscribed in the different campaigns, but a special effort was made to secure the amount subscribed by the members of the congregation in the Third campaign and the amount was \$12,900. In every "drive," whether for Liberty Loans or for Red Cross, the community raised its full quota or more, and as the community is from 75 per cent to 80 per cent Lutheran, the bulk of the money must have come from the Lutherans.

Like most of the other Lutheran congregations of the county, this

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one also did its Red Cross work with the community. By actual count of the Red Cross workers it has been found that about 90 per cent were Lutherans. The following is a list of the articles made and shipped according to the report of the manager, a Lutheran, but not a member of the English Lutheran congregation: Sweaters, 200, mufflers 27, pairs of socks, 707, pairs of wristlets, 30, pajamas 153, hospital bed shirts 181, property bags 100, women's shawls 6, Junior Red Cross, High School Division: Comfort pillows 25, wash cloths 50, girls' dresses 4, girls' petticoats 6, night shirt 1, blouse 1, property bags 12, woman's shawl 1. Linen donations: Bed towels 12, hand towels 24, handkerchiefs 18, sheets 17, napkins 2. Total number of pieces 1,567.

North Branch-----Swedish Lutheran

Number of young men in the service, 46; one was killed in action and one died of disease. The pastor writes: "All the work during the war was done by the community, but most of the people belong to our congregation. We contributed about \$2,400 to the Red Cross and made about 600 articles. We subscribed in all about 209,000 in Liberty and Victory Loan bonds, and gathered ~~thirteen~~ \$1,050 for the Lutheran Commission."

North Branch-----German Lutheran

The pastor and church of this congregation are in the county. The pastor writes: "Only a few members of my congregation reside in Chisago county. About \$4,000 was subscribed to Liberty and Victory Loan bonds and about \$300 given to the Red Cross."

Rush Lake and Rush City--One parish--German Lutheran

The number of young men in the service from Rush Lake, 10, from Rush City 3; total 13. All escaped with their lives although one was gassed.

The members of the congregation joined with the community in the work for the Red Cross. "They sewed and knitted and donated cash," writes the pastor. "They subscribed \$20,000 worth of Liberty and Victory bonds."

Rush Point-----Swedish Lutheran

Number of young men in the service, 17. All returned safe and sound, though several were at the front the whole time and participated in the greatest

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CHISAGO COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR. (LUTHERANISM) ALMEN. MEURLING.

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battles. The pastor of this congregation resides outside the county. He writes: "I cannot
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give exact figures. The ladies knitted, sewed, served coffee in their homes, took up collections and subscriptions. Most of them were Red Cross members. Our people must have taken Liberty and Victory Loan bonds to the amount of \$25,000."

Stacy---English Lutheran

Number of young men in the service, 13; two of them killed in action, one died of disease. This congregation was without a ~~pastor~~ regular pastor during the greater part of the time of the war. The members of the congregation joined with the community in Red Cross work and did their full share.

Stacy---Swedish Lutheran

Number young men in the service, 4. The members of this congregation like that of the English Lutheran of the same place joined with the community in Red Cross work and drives. One of the members writes: "Liberty Loan bonds were taken in full by the community. The amount for our congregation (estimated) is about \$5,000. Cash for Red Cross \$250, besides a great deal of work to help along."

Taylors Falls---Swedish Lutheran

Number of men in the service, 35. One died in action and one of disease. Here also the Lutherans worked and contributed with the community; but the church population in and around Taylors Falls is fully 75 per cent Lutheran, and as the community did its full share in subscriptions for Liberty Loans and for Red Cross work the Lutherans must have done their full share.

Wyoming-----German Lutheran

Number of young men in the service, 3. All returned. This congregation is small, its members scattered and the pastor serving it resided thirty miles away. The members subscribed their share of Liberty Loan Bonds with the rest of the community. They joined with their fellow

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(page 231 continued.) citizens in ^{the} Red Cross work and were active and tireless workers.

In the five subscriptions for Liberty and Victory Loan bonds Chisago county was allotted \$1,858,100, and subscribed \$1,925,000. With ~~its~~ its more than 36 per cent of Lutheran population, the Lutheran element must have contributed large sums. As intimated above the Lutherans contributed toward the Red Cross, Y.M.C.A., Salvation Army and other benevolent and church drives, so that others shared in her contributions. Besides this she carried on her own work under the management of the National Lutheran Commission for Soldiers' and Sailors' Welfare and the Lutheran Brotherhood, and asked nothing from others. In Chisago county one branch of the Lutheran Church, the General Council (now merged into the United Lutheran Church in America) alone contributed more than \$5,000 for this work.

.....

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..... (First sentence) They do not boast of this, nor do they seek applause. They would have preferred as American citizens, to have done their duty quietly, had not insidious, and in some parts, open attacks been made upon them as being "foreigners" and "disloyal."

.....

office
NEWSPAPER RESEARCH.

MEURLING.

SOURCE: THE CHISAGO COUNTY PRESS.

ISSUE OF JANUARY 22, 1931. Published at Lindstrom.

(PERTAINING TO FRANCONIA? FISHING AND LINDSTROM.)

Page 1.

FRANCONIA STORE THRIVED
IN 1870.

COUNTY OFFICIAL CAPTURES
6-FT. FISH? SAYS OLD NEWSPAPER.

Merchants of Franconia, flourishing town of the St. Croix River valley in the stage coach days of 1870, sold their goods as low in price as any store in the valley.

So Charles W. Folsom, publisher of the Taylors Falls Reporter claimed in his news columns in the issue of the Reporter published on August 13, 1870. The old newspaper is now in the possession of Walter E. Nelson, a farmer north of Center City, who exhibited at the Press office Saturday.

Here's the item: "Franconia has a store which sells goods as cheap as any place in the St. Croix Valley. Jonas Lindall, the proprietor, endeavors to buy his goods so persons can come from any part of the ~~makay~~ county to purchase of him and save money. He always keeps a stock of butter and eggs on hand."

"Some Trout" says a heading printed over this news item: "Last Thursday J. L. Taylor, in company with C. A. Bromley of Stillwater, visited Rock Creek three miles from here. Returning in the evening, they caught one hundred and seventy trout. A very fair day's sport."

A letter published in the same issue of the Reporter....and written by "Uncle N" tells another story of 'fishing extraordinary' It was addressed to "Charles" and apparently was written by a county official. The writer claims he caught a pickerel nearly six feet long, at Pleasant Point, Currie's Beach, Lindstrom.

He says: "Along came the father of ~~alhpinkarak~~ all pickerel and grabbed my hook with such force as to take me off my seat. but I soon recovered myself and then came the tug of war. The Battle of the Baby Prince at Saarbruchen was nothing compared to it. I tugged and pulled, and pulled and tugged. Mr Pickerel yanked and jerked, twisted and then scooted, first

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to the right, then to the left, then down, then up;— but for all that I got him up to the boat, then into it head foremost; it scooted between Mr. Currie's legs when we both mounted straddle of him, Mr. Currie on its head and myself near the tail. The dog, Spanker, who had been sitting in the stern of the boat waiting his chance to join the fight now made for the fish and as he came near enough the pickerel made a tremendous flounce and struck the dog such a terrific blow that the dog gave an ungodly yell, leaped out of the boat and straight for the shore he went, with such furious speed that you couldn't see his hind parts for dust. After a severe struggle we dispatched Mr. Pickerel with the point of a sharp butcher knife through the head. When we took a good ~~knx~~ look at him and measured him, we found him to be five feet and eight inches long, and his mouth, when wide open, was so large that you could get the biggest head of a man's into it."

J. D. Ballard was then sheriff of Chisago county and the Republican convention was held on August 27 in Sunrise City "to select two delegates to represent Chisago county in the Republican District Convention to be held at St. Paul on the first day of September next." A stage route was then conducted between Stillwater and Taylors Falls by J. D. Ballard, and another daily stage line from Taylors Falls to Wyoming was operated by J. H. and E. C. Winslow. The ads in the old copy show other news paragraphs as follow:

"In response to an invitation ~~dx~~ from Supt. R. Currie, Esq., dated Ravenswood, Chisago Lake, we, accompanied by our family, journeyed hitherwards on Teusday, to tempt some of the denizens of that beautiful sheet of water, and partake of the feast of plums which Dame Nature has so bountifully provided for us in our good friend's domain. Mr. Currie resides about twelve miles from the Falls, (Taylors Falls) and if ever a spot was favored in location it is this. Nature has done everything in her power, and no finer or more romantic place could be found in the state.

"Just after dinner, while taking a smoke on the high ground overlooking the lake, one of our party spied ~~sxdax~~ three deer, a doe and two fawns, at the water's edge, immediately below us. The shouts of the ladies soon drove the startled animals to the woods. A fine stroll in the evening and another in the morning furnished us with a score or more pickerel, and a half dozen bass."

.....
"Last Wednesday, Sheriff Ballard sold at auction a yoke of oxen, belonging to C. O. Arngren. The price was ~~12~~ \$108. Mr. Arngren and his fam-

ily have moved to Minneapolis, we believe. He is the artist who painted the M. E. Church at this place.

(Advertisement.) "Franconia Grist Mill. This new and handsome mill is now in operation. It contains two runs of French burrs and all the machinery of the best and most improved patterns."

officer
WARREN A. TANGEN

CHISAGO COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR. EXPERIENCES OVER SEAS. MEURLING.
EDITED BY A.L. ALMEN. PUBLISHED IN 1920.

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(Page 281.) (Column 1, third paragraph.)

WARREN A. TANGEN.

Warren A. Tangen (of Taylors Falls) received Regimental Citation:--March 5, entered Battery "C" position under heavy shell-fire to render first aid to wounded. Also March 6th, 1918. (Was the first Chisago County soldier reported wounded.)

(Page 280, column 2.)

WARREN TANGEN WRITES

Dear Dad:

Just a few lines to let you know that I am feeling better and just got through with a treatment. They irrigate my eyes with soda bicarbonate and they drop atropine in them, which of course makes me quite blind. Gas makes your eyes water and swell up. A person gassed with mustard gas real badly is finished and many of the boys died from the effect of it. If a man is not in the service now it makes my blood boil, for I ^{have been up} have seen to the front and know what it means. I have had my comrades killed and wounded around me, and when I think of the many strapping fellows there, who are not in, it makes me sick. No matter what position a man holds he ought to be willing to sacrifice all for humanity.

Have several decorations now. Have a gold chevron for six months service, a wound chevron on the right arm, a volunteer gold star for the first 100,000 over here or the first Army Corps, and my silver stripe on the left for three months continuous service, and also have two months on another service bar. It might interest you to know that the 151st F. A. is the proud possessor of an Edison Diamond Disc. It was given to us at Camp Mills and it ~~surely~~ surely has stood the ~~best~~ test, for the treatment it has had hasn't been very delicate.

Well, dad, must close for am taking advantage of the English church service and it is near time now.

Love to all the folks,

Warren.

Office
ESIAS LOFGREN

CHISAGO COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR. EXPERIENCES OVERSEAS.
edited by A.A. Almen

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(Page 284.) (Column 1.)

Esias Lofgren. (Caps.)

Chisago County Press, August 21, 1919.

Chisago City soldier tells of his part in the
Argonne fight. Was badly wounded
near Grand Pre. (Italics)

It was our pleasure to meet and greet at our office this week, Esias Lofgren of Chisago City, whom we feel justified in referring to as one of the "heroes of Grand Pre". While Private Lofgren has been back here for some time, not all people of this community, have met him or heard of the part he played in the war, and it therefore gives us not only a great deal of pleasure, but we also take a great deal of pride in presenting to our readers ~~xxxxxx~~ his picture in this week's paper, as well as some of his personal references to the experiences that he went through while in France.

He is one of Chisago County's foremost war heroes and although he returns with his leg cut off above the ankle, he is nevertheless of good cheer and proud of the fact that he offered the best that was in him for his country. Lofgren enlisted May 24, 1918 and after undergoing military training at Camp Kearney, Cal., and one of the eastern military training camps, departed for France as a member of the 307th U.S. Infantry on August 8th, 1918. It did not take long before his regiment was mixed up in the terrific fighting in the Argonne Forest, where Lof-

(Page 284, column 2.)

gren first got into action. September 26th, and for fifteen days and nights withstood the terrible shell and machine gun fire from the Germans. "We did not know of course, what was going to happen," said Private Lofgren, "All we knew was that we were commanded to advance, and advance we did,--to win or die." My first experience was simply that there was a case of push ahead and let come what may. I was prepared to sell my life dearly and at no time did I get the least excited, My nerves were steady and I shot until my rifle got ~~hux~~ barrel got hot. There was only

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one thought among us all and that was to push ahead and win and you bet our boys did. During the fifteennday's fighting in the Argonne Forest I came within inch of being killed on many occasions. A shot passed through the brim of my helmet, but I came out of the Argonne battle unhurt. It was while I was on a scouting expedition with seven other companions in the Grand Pre region on the night of October 9th, that I was wounded," continued Mr. Lofgren, "We were detailed to crawl up close to the enemy's line to learn their exact position and when we had crawled within 15 yards of their line they opened up a terrific fire on us with their machine guns. They were cross-firing too and it is a marvel that we were not everyone killed. but finally they hit me, machine gun bullets crushing my right foot and another machine gun bullet crashed through my left foot. After I was shot there was but one thing to do and that was to drag and roll myself as best I could, back to our own lines and this I fortunately succeeded in doing. It was pitch dark and it was very difficult for my companions to determine to what extent I had been wounded. They gave me so-called first aid, but I had to lie on that damp, cold ground all night and I might say right here that it was not very pleasant, for I suffered a great deal and my spirits were natuarally running a little low. I felt that I had been badly shot in my right leg, but did not realize at the time how bad it was and that later on, I would lose it. When morning came they took me to Evacuation Hospital No. 7, where my wounds were dressed and later on I was transferred to Hospital B. Base 14 at Mars, where my right foot was amputated above the ankle, on Jan.13th. I also received treatment for the wound on the other foot, and I was in military hospitals for more than nine months. I am now wearing a wooden foot, but I have learned to walk on it, and few people can tell that I am minus my foot and think it a bad

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case of rheumatism. It certainly feels fine to be back among my old friends again and the reception here at home has been so hearty that I have taken on a new lease of life. I feel that I only did my duty and since this is my country, I am glad that I have had the opportunity to defend its honor.

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If it hadn't been for the Americans Germany would have won and there is simply no use in disputing that fact."

Mr. Lofgren returned from France early this summer and was for several months under treatment at Fort Snelling. Chisago County is justly proud of this young man and ^{his} name is bright on the roll of honor of those who ventured forth from our midst to fight for their country.

(Chisago County Press, April 10th, 1919)

FRANK KLINE RETURNS.

Frank Kline, Top Sergeant of Co. C, 27th Engineers, First Army Engineers returned last week from France. He is rather modest and reserved about relating any of his experiences on the other side, for print, but his discharge papers show in black and white that he participated in the Oisne-Aisne offensive from August 8th to Sept. 8th, 1918 and in the Meuse-Argonne offensive from Sept. 26th to Nov. 11th, 1918. He was in terrific fighting for several months and marvelously escaped without a single scratch and was not sick a single day during his entire absence. Frank was Top Sergeant in a company of about 250 men who formed a part of the 27th Engineers, who were sappers in the Chateau-Thierry and Argonne drives and whose business it was to reconnoiter and erect pontoon bridges for the forward movement of the infantry and artillery, ect. He passed through any amount of hardships in the trenches and came many a time within an inch of having his head blown off by shell and exploding shrapnel ect., came near being gassed but has come through it all unscathed. Frank admits that Sherman was right when he said that "war was hell." "I would not have missed it the experience I passed through for a good sized fortune but I would not give a farthing to pass through again what I did," he avers. "Most of our work, and fighting work it was all the time, was done at night and for six weeks one time I went without taking my ~~slacks~~ shoes off or changing my clothes. Little wonder then," he added, "that there were plenty of

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cooties and fleas in the army." He knows what it means to dig into wet and oozing-damp ground all night, and jumping from one shell hole to another to save one's life; to lie in mud all night in pouring rain and sleet, and to go hungry for hours at ~~times~~ a time----"all that and more," he declared,"and all I can say is that I am rattling glad and happy to be at home once more."

(Chisago County Press May 22, 1919)

GUSTAF F. JOHNSON RETURNS HOME

Gustaf F. Johnson who was recently mustered out of the service at Camp Dodge, returned home last week without a scratch although he was was on no less three of the major battlefronts in France, where shells and bullets flew thick and fast around him. Gustaf left here April 25th, 1918, and only remained at Camp Dodge five weeks before he was sent across with Field Hospital Company 41 of the 42nd Division. He was in the Argonne, St. Mihiel, and Chateau-Thierry sectors and his company was right in the thick of it, giving the wounded first aid and later assisting the fighters to reach their respective hospital stations. He was on the front continuously from July 19th to Nov. 11th, and saw terrible, heart rending sights. On more than one occasion he came near being blown to pieces by bursting shells, but fortunately came through it all without a scratch.

JOE KEANE

The following concerning Joe Keane was taken from the Chisago County Press, July 24, 1919.

Joe Keane, a popular and well known Lindstrom lad of Swedish and Irish extraction, has been released from seventeen months service in the United States Navy, being one of the famous Naval Militia Division which left Lindstrom in April, 1917. He returned here last Saturday, full of pep and war accounts, besides bringing with him one of the most unique war

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collections that has ever been on display in this section of the country. Joe was stationed on the U.S.S. ~~Ak~~ Aylwin, Des-

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troyer 47, and has certainly seen real service in the capture of a German submarine and also participated in several exciting chases of these wearisome crafts. He has on many occasions experienced terrible weather while at sea; been lost in several storms but has come through without a scratch. It was Joe's desire to see a bit of the world outside of Lindstrom and he did. He has developed into a veritable globe-trotter; has been observant and has gathered a valuable and historic collection of coins and war materials of various sorts. He spent lots of time and some money to secure this collection. ...some museum or historical society will be after Joe to secure this rare collection.

Joe was stationed on the Aylwin, whose chief business it was to serve as a convoy, and chase submarines, plant mines, transport depth bombs, ect. Speaking directly of his experiences Joe relates: "When the U. S. declared war the U. S. S. Aylwin was assigned to hunting submarines and from June, 1917, to January, 1918, we had plenty of excitement. Our first duty was convoying, but only temporarily, as ~~wax~~ we were ordered to proceed to Portsmouth, England, where we were assigned to duty with the Dover Patrol, to listen for submarines. ^{It} was a very critical time too. For Fritz was planning his big drive. Unfortunately for the Aylwin we ran into the hospital ship St. Denis one dark night and had our bow caved in, necessitating repairs, which took at least four weeks. Our duty at Portsmouth continued, and late in June when the first consignment of sub-chasers joined the Aylwin, equipped with various ~~xxx~~ types of listening instruments and built 110 feet in length. On their arrival we based temporarily at Portland and in the meantime the U. S. Base at Plymouth, England was being completed. In the latter part of July we moved ~~inx~~ our brood of subchasers and worked continually out of that port until the armistice was signed.

It will be needless to go into detail as to the number of suspected submarines that we came in contact with, but suffice it to say, that

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depth charges were dropped on the slightest provocation. But in order to receive recognition and credit for sinking a submarine it was absolutely necessary to bring into port direct evidence of some description. This was not always possible as sometimes no evidence was obtainable. On many occasions we did not

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have our clothes off for many days and nights, always being on the alert and ready to give Fritz what was coming to him. On September 1st we left for Liverpool, England, escorting seventeen merchantmen, and accompanied by the U. S. Destroyer Beale, and five British gunboats. At twelve-thirty that day we were attacked by a submarine.

"Two of the ships in our flotilla, viz., the "City of Glasgow" and the "Mesaba" were struck by torpedoes. The explosions were twenty seconds apart and both ships were within three hundred yards of the Aylwin, which immediately initiated the dropping of depth bombs,--about fifty in all. The destroyer Beal and the gunboats also dropped a number of depth bombs and although no direct evidence appeared that we had damaged the submarine, still it seemed hardly conceivable that Fritz had gotten away unharmed. The "Mesaba" sank, bow first, with her propellers still turning, in less than 12 minutes, the captain and twenty-three crew members going to a watery grave. Had the captain of the "Mesaba" realized that she would sink so quickly, speedier readiness for leaving her would have been the order, and all lives could have been saved. The "City of Glasgow" was more fortunate, remaining afloat for nearly an hour, thus giving us the opportunity of rescuing all of the crew but one man. At 5.30 p.m. we were again attacked, by a submarine. One torpedo crossed our bow, but whether it actually was intended for us we do not know. Suffice it is to say, it must have been fired by a novice, for if we were the target in the flotilla, it had a bulls-eye, and it failed to hit us. The second torpedo the sub fired was effective, not on us, but the steamer Actor, which was afterward towed into port. Fortunately, there were no casualties during this attack. During our daily patrols in the English Channel we became

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more familiar with the trickery of the Huns, who sank a hospital ship, and we were kept busy picking up the bodies of a number of women, presumably nurses, whom we buried at sea.

CARL HENRIKSON WRITES INTERESTING LETTER RELATING EXPERIENCES AT SEA.

Carl Henrikson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henning Henrikson of Lindstrom has written his ^{Page 287} folks at home a very interesting letter, which we feel certain will interest our readers, giving as it does a prolific account of some of the things that the boys run up against while in the U. S. service on the sea.

U.S.S. Genesee, Dec. 1918.

Dear folks:-----

Here comes another letter and I am now going to tell you a few things which have transpired that come to my mind today. When we left Philadelphia, Nov. 18th, 1917, there was with us the U.S.S. Bushnell, a mother ship to the newest submarines, the Holland boats, called L boats. There were two other tugs, sister ships to ours, the U.S.S. Lykens (sunk) and the U.S.S. Conestoga. Last and mostly there were the submarines the L1, L2, L3, L4, L9, L10, L11 and L12. We proceeded at that time to New London, Connecticut, for minor fixings and instructions.

The Genesee left Philadelphia in terrible shape and a very un-seaworthy condition. In New London we received repairs and a few delayed fittings. We had battle practice with the submarines which proved very satisfactory to the subs, but very unsatisfactory to us (we were acting as the enemy). From here the Fulton was to join us, but the night before leaving she broke down. We towed her to Newport, R. I. on Thanksgiving Day and ate our dinner while at sea. That evening we arrived at Newport News with the submarine flotilla. The old Massachusetts was in Newport at the time and I had a game of Flats (semaphore talk) with my old shipmates

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HENDRIKSON

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FOR CHISAGO COUNTY HISTORY RESEARCH.

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but on account of strict secrecy, was not allowed ashore.

While here we held towing practice with the subs. ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
~~satisfactory~~ and on one occasion we ran into a storm that covered us with ice and snow. We certainly suffered some rough experiences on that trip. We also had target practice and it proved satisfactory for all ships, including the subs. On Dec. 4th, we left Newport News for destination unknown. The U.S.S. 11, another submarine of the smaller type, but of great efficiency, was with us. The old Massachusetts came out right behind us about half an hour later, but about noon, a couple of hours later, she changed course and we lost sight of her

The weather was excellent. Smooth sea and warm. The boys on the submarines brought their phonographs on deck and we could plainly hear the music from half a dozen phonographs, although they were half a mile or more away from us. About 5.30 that

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day, we received the following signal: "Destination Ponta Del Dada, Azores." We should reach it in twelve days with good weather. We were all glad to hear that as every sailor wanted to get across on the other side.

For three days the weather was great and we were all happy. At night we traveled dark and the only guide was a dim blue light on the after deck of the Bushnell.

A little after midnight on Dec. 6th, will be a day that every man on that flotilla will remember. The slight breeze from the Southwest blew into a tremendous gale and about four A.M., it had turned into a hurricane. The seas increased in size until they looked like small mountains and the first the men off watch knew about it was when they were being tossed out of their bunks into the water, as the seas came pouring through the hatchways until there was a foot or two of water rushing from bulkhead to bulkhead.

The forward compartment was abandoned and every one made their

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way to the engine room gratings. The Quartermaster went to the bridge and here we managed to hang on, sleeping when we could, which wasn't much often, in the pilot house.

We had two submarines in tow at the time and seven A.M., both broke loose from their haulers. When daylight broke, we found that we were separated from the flotilla. The seas were so high that it was impossible to see a ship five hundred yards away when in a trough. We were rolling over sixty to port and fifty-five to starboard and no one moved except when absolutely necessary.

That night we caught sight of blinker lights and the only words we could make out were "S.O.S." Please cut hawser---hatch carried away---filling rapidly." A radio message from the Lykens showed that she was in distress. We were powerless to help her and heard no more.

The Bermuda Islands were the rendezvous decided upon in case of heavy weather, so we set course in that direction. The storm did not die down until Dec. 9th and that night we sighted the Bermuda lights. The next day we went into Ireland Island Navy Yards and found that we were the only one of the flotilla to arrive.

For three days we lay there waiting for some word from the other ships. In the meantime we coaled up and had a few minor repairs attended to. On Dec. 13th the Bushnell stood in with two marines, the L4 and the L2.

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We received an official signal, reporting the remainder of the flotilla lost and we all felt pretty much down at the mouth as we had all stuck together and knew each other well.

The machine shop and supply ship Prometheus arrived and we were repaired and made ready for sea. In the meantime the little L1 came in, surprising us all and next day in came L3. All the submarines lost their torpedo tube shutters and these were made over on board the Prometheus. While in Bermuda we had shore liberty and I will write a letter, telling about

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this liberty some other time.

Jan. 1st we received word that all but the Lykens had arrived at different ports. The L9 arrived at Boston, the L11 at Charleston, S. C., the Conestoga and the L1 and L10 got to the Azores. That day Dec. 1st, we left the Bermuda Islands, ~~for~~ the Genesee acting as flagship, for Ponta Del Gada, Azores. This trip was uneventful and was made without a hitch, except for submarines breaking from their tows. The little L1 was towed less than any of them and was the most efficient in signal communication.

On the morning of Jan. 12th, we arrived at Ponta Del Gada, Azore Island, a city of color and beauty. Here we remained a week, coaled up and made preparations for another trip, whereto we could not even guess. I will tell you more about the Azore Islands in another letter. Jan. 19th, at noon, we left Ponta Del Gada with the remainder of the flotilla except the El, which remained near the Azore Islands to operate in those waters. After two days out, we received word that our destination was Queenstown, Ireland, and in case of attack the Genesee was to be used as a decoy. At night we steamed out with running lights a mile ahead of the subs, so if there were any German subs around we would be the victims, and this would have meant the last of the Huns with our six subs following after. I guess they were wise for they didn't bother us any.

About three hundred miles out from the ^{south} coast of Ireland we were met and conveyed by six U. S. Destroyers. They certainly looked good to us and very queer as camouflage was new at this time. They looked more like an ~~old~~ old-fashioned crazy-quilt spread over a ship than a bunch of lightning destroyers. The Destroyer is as you know, the sub's worst enemy.

The officers are all carefree, happy-go-lucky reckless fellows and the crews the

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same. When moving about deck, they will slide from one place to another hanging on to a strap or a wire used as a trolley. They move by gravity, caused by the pitch and the roll of the vessel. For instance, a man wishes

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to go from the forecastle to the fire room or engine room, he grabs the strap when it slides down to the bulkhead by a downward drive by the head, caused by the sea and then waits for the upward pitch and he slides to his destination. It's a great life.

Well, I was telling about the trip, so I'll carry on. The night we sighted the light on Old Head of Kinsdale on the south coast of Ireland, twenty miles west of Queenstown. It was seven miles south of this light that the Lusitania was torpedoed. At midnight we followed the Destroyers past Daunt Light and Roach Point Light at the entrance of Cork Harbor and started to proceed into the harbor. About half way in, there were about a hundred lights and we didn't know which was the overtaking light of the ~~Sa~~-Destroyer, so as a consequence we ran into the boom defence net and in attempting to get out we ran aground on the south east beach of Spike Island.

About two A.M., that morning ~~we~~ the side wheeler tug Hellespont ~~came~~ ^{outer} towed us off and we proceeded through the gates and anchored in the ~~inner~~ anchorage. Next morning we steamed into the harbor and made fast to the deep water quay and moored to it. Here we were now in our new home in Queenstown, Ireland. After taking on supplies the U.S.S. Bushnell and submarines left Queenstown for Berehaven at Bantry Bay. Here they have been operating very successfully and you will soon hear some details of their work.

We were then turned over to the British Admiralty as a rescue tug and three days after our arrival, we were put to work and towed the torpedoed U.S.S. boat Santee into Devonport, England. Since then we have been kept very busy and if there happened to be a few days that we were not needed we were put on patrol duty twenty miles south of Cork Harbor, so as to be a couple of hours nearer any ship that should need assistance. There certainly has been some excitement along this south coast of Ireland and I will have to write some other time and I'll tell you about it. It's pretty hard to tell all at one time so you will have to get the news by jerks. It's

off
HENRIKSON.

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time for me to hike now, so goodbye for this time.

Your loving son, Carl.

RE: CARL HENRIKSON. SOURCE: CHISAGO COUNTY PRESS. NOV.20, 1941.

CARL HENRIKSON CONSULTANT
FOR U. S. GOVERNMENT.

—
Former Local Man Gets
High Position Under U.S.
Secretary Of Commerce
Jesse Jones.
—

Carl H. Henrikson, Regional Business Consultant for the United States Department of Commerce, has arrived at his headquarters post in Philadelphia. Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones announces he will supplement the staff of the Philadelphia Regional Office by serving business men in in the 3rd Federal Reserve District in a consultative capacity on defense and other business problems. He will also work closely with Universities and Colleges, public agencies and private research organizations to encourage business research. He has been instructed to report periodically on the impact of the defense program on the economy of the region and the attitude of the business community on various defense measures.

During the past few months Mr. Henrikson, with eleven other men assigned to the other regions, has been in Washington undergoing intensive training for his duties and becoming acquainted with the officials and functions of federal agencies.

Mr. Henrikson comes to his work with a splendid scholastic background and a sound business career in several fields, including the lumber industry, the stock brokerage business and as a director in an account

offa
HENRIKSON

"CHISAGO COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR." A.L. ALMEN. AND
ARTICLE IN CHISAGO COUNTY PRESS. RE:: HENRIKSON:

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(News account, Chisago Co. Press, cont.)

ing machine concern. He enters the Department of Commerce from a position as Director of Education and Research of the National Association of Credit Men, in which he developed the National Institute of Credit from 16 chapters to chapters in more than sixty cities.

He is a graduate of the University of Chicago (Illinois) and for six years was Assistant Professor of Finance and Assistant Dean of the School of Business at the same school. On numerous occasions he participated in the national radio chain program of the Chicago Radio Round Table.

Mr. Henrikson was born in Lindstrom, Minnesota. He served in the Navy overseas during the World War No. 1, and was honorably discharged as Acting Chief Quartermaster. He has been active in the American Legion, in Americanism and in the promotion of rifle marksmanship.

Business men and others are invited to consult with Mr. Henrikson to take full advantage of this new service offered by the Department of Commerce.

RE: HENRIKSON. NAVAL RECORD IN "CHISAGO COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR."

PAGE 78, BOTTOM BIOGRAPHY.

CARL HENRICK HENRIKSON

Son of C. H. and Emma Henrikson, Lindstrom; born December 9, 1899 at Lindstrom; enlisted April 7, 1917 at Lindstrom as 2nd class Q. M. in the National Volunteers; served on the U.S.S. Massachusetts; U.S.S. Genesee; U.S.S. Philippine; promoted from 2nd class quartermaster to 1st class quartermaster; participated in various submarine attacks at different times; under medical care navy hospital, Philadelphia, May 10th to June 15th, 1917; mustered out October 21st, 1919, at Minneapolis.

office

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SOURCE: CHISAGO COUNTY PRESS. LINDSTROM. EDITION OF FEB? 27, 1941.

(Note: Adolph Miller was the son of one of the very early settlers in the Chisago Lakes settlement. He garnered a comfortable wealth in land and money. His final occupation was grave-excavator for the village of Lindstrom.)

Page 1.

DEATH COMES TO

ADOLPH MILLER.

.....

LOCAL CITIZEN WAS
AMONG ALASKAN GOLD RUSH
ADVENTURERS: ON WHITE PASS
AND KLONDIKE IN 1898.

.....

.....

Adolph Miller was born in Smaland, Sweden, March 12, 1867, and came to this country with his parents a year later. The family settled north of Center City on a farm and when Mr. Miller attained manhood, he went West.

Out West he worked on the famous Cascade railroad tunnel, and in the year 1898, he sailed for Skagway, Alaska, where he spent about four years during the famous gold rush which took place above the White Pass and Dawson Territory. Miller camped on the historic trail of 98, out of Skagway. He saw much of the hardship of the trail up the Pass toward White Pass City, Carcross and north to the famed gold-city of Dawson. He came down to ~~Burton~~ the Yukon following the Gold Rush years and it was while he was on the Yukon river that he saw many of the frail craft of the gold seekers overturn with their cargoes, and saw men drowning.

Other experiences in the early life saw him logging on the Kettle river. He moved to Eagle Bend, Minnesota, in 1902. He was married December 20, 1905, in Minneapolis, to Hannah Swanson of Almelund.

In Eagle Bend, Miller operated a meat market, bought, sold and shipped cattle. He moved to Chisago City in the spring of 1915 and purchased five acres near that village. He owned a team of horses and earned his living

offer

ADOLPH MILLER.

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digging out basements for contractors. In March, 1919, he moved to Lindstrom, where he was engaged as carpenter and laborer, and was active until last year. Mr. Miller was the father of 17 children.

To: Roscoe Macy, Writer's Project, 28 NE Second St., Mpls.

From: Paul A. Bergquist.

For: History of Chisago county..

A complete write-up on the Bethesda Old People's Home.

The Minnesota Conference had for a long time recognized the need of an Old People's Home, and at a special meeting of the Minnesota Conference held in New London, Minnesota, in October 1902, the first steps were taken when Dr. E. Norelius stressed the urgent need of an institution somewhere in Minnesota. The motion was made and carried that an Old People's Home be built, and a committee of five were elected to look around for a suitable place to build such a Home, and the committee was to report at the next meeting of the Conference in May 1903. A tract of land of twenty five acres in Old Town Chisago was for sale at \$2,300.00, this beautiful location was decided upon by the committee as the most conveniently located place for the erection of an Old People's Home. The churches of the Chisago District bought and donated the land to the Conference.

Rev. C. A. Hultkrans of St. Paul was the first superintendent of the Home and through his untiring efforts the erection of the Home was begun in the summer of 1904. An eighteen room house, demensions 40 by 50 feet, was built by Mr. C. A. Palmer, contractor, at a cost of \$7,380.18. The house consisted of ten bedrooms upstairs, five bedrooms, kitchen, dining room, and front (living) room downstairs. This house would seem queer if it were built today for there wasn't a clothes closet or a shelf in the entire place and no pantry of any kind in the kitchen. Furniture was scarce in the house at first with only a table and two chairs in the dining room and a library table with two chairs in the front room.

On November 10, 1904 the Home was dedicated by the churches of the Chisago District and each person attending was required to bring their own dishes for lunch and donate them to the Home. The only seating capacity available at this dedication was boards placed on nail kegs.

On November 21st the first three guests arrived. Mr. C. J. Bergquist, livery man in Chisago City, conveyed them from the depot up to the Home, because there was no other means of getting them there. During the past thirty-five years 462 persons have been cared for at the Home.

In the beginning there was not one modern thing in the place, with exception of the furnace. There was no water or sewer system and the lighting was kerosene lamps in every room.

Mrs. Martha Mattson and daughter, the now Mrs. Arthur W. Peterson, cared for the Home the first four years, and Mrs. Mattson served as matron of the Home for 27 years, until the time of her death in 1932. At this time Miss Eleonora Slattengren is the matron, having served in that capacity for the past nine years.

To Miss Martha Holmberg of Center City goes the distinction of having resided at the Bethesda Old People's Home for the longest period of time, thirty-two years. She entered the Home in 1906 and passed away, May 10, 1937.

The oldest person residing there now is Mrs. Hannah Eckstrom, who is ninety-four years old.

Between eighty and ninety people are now enjoying the comforts of this truly Christian Home, while at the end of the first year there

To: Roscoe Macy, Writer's Project, 28 NE Second St., Mpls.

From: Paul A. Bergquist.

For: History of Chisago county.

A complete write-up on the Bethesda Old People's Home (Cont'd)

were ten people at the Home. There is a staff of twelve workers, including two day nurses and one night nurse, who stand ready to administer to every need and demand.

Rev. C. A. Hultkrans was superintendent of the Home from the beginning until the time of his death in 1915. At the present time Dr. L. B. Benson and the Board of Christian Service is supervising the care of the Home.

Mr. John B. Carlson has been farm manager and janitor for the past twenty-two years, and is still active.

Rev. C. E. Slatt, former pastor of the Zion Evangelical Lutheran church, is chaplain of the Home.

In the year of 1917 a large addition was built onto the Home as the first building proved entirely too small to accomodate all the applicants. This building is modern and up to date in every respect, and has all the modern conveniences of the day. There are forty-eight rooms and the building cost was \$55,000. At about the same time the acreage was added to about fifty acres.

The Home is set in a grove of trees, surrounded by a beautiful lawn, on the west side of Highway No. 98, about a mile from the village of Chisago City, on the east end of Green Lake. There is a road leading around the building and from this one can see very easily the beautiful place that the old people have to spend their years on contentment. Through the rich green timber one can hardly see as far as the beautiful Green lake.

Chisago County Material

V-7
St. Paul, Minnesota.

1. Record

TOPIC: Chisago County (Radio)
SUBMITTED BY: Russell C. Riley.
NUMBER OF WORDS: 913.
DATE: July 16, 1936.

THE LEGEND OF THE TWO INDIAN AXES

Recently in one of the kettle-holes at Taylor's Falls, two Indian battle-axes were discovered. They are of a variety of quartzite that closely resembles the jasperoid quartzite found near Pipe-stone, Minnesota. For this reason it may be safely assumed that they were brought to Taylor's Falls by Trading Dakota Indians whose main articles of traffic were the famous calumets (Indian pipes) from southwestern Minnesota. When these implements of war were shown to a poetically inclined scientist he related the following legend:

"A long time ago, long before there were any pale-faces in this Chippewa paradise, two Indian youths of high renown fell in love with the chief's daughter. The charming maiden's name was Chisago, a Chippewa name, meaning 'The Beautiful One.' If we are to credit

the old tradition which was handed down by friendly medicine-men to a few white trappers, Chisago was without a rival on the banks of the St.Croix. Her eyes were large and ebony-black, and their sparkle more intense than the mid-day sun. Indeed, it is said that when Chisago turned her eyes toward the sun, the Lord of Light became ashamed of his feeble glitter and hid behind a cloud until the maiden withdrew her glance. In spite of their dazzling radiance, however, there was a softness and gentleness in them that set all hearts aflame. The medicine-men were at a loss to describe her soft, long jet-black hair. They said that it was so full of luster and sheen, that it faithfully mirrored all persons and things about her. All hearts were touched when she wept, as she often did at the brutality of her kinsmen towards prisoners-of-war. Many an unfortunate captive was saved from torture and death by her tears. For, not even the most blood thirsty Chippewa could look at the weeping Chisago without being moved to mercy and charity. "Hard-Heart, the great medicine man among the Chippewas, frequently begged a tear or two from Chisago to put his propitiatory medicine into a more effective remedy. Chisago to help him in his incanations was the medicine man's frequent request, for he truly believed that Manitou, the Great Spirit, would listen more readily to her soft, melodious voice, than to his own harsh tones. "Unlike most other Indian maids, Chisago was as straight as a young pine, and walked about gracefully and daintily, but still with dignity, as became the chief's daughter and the princess of the tribe. "Now the story goes that Hard-Heart's son, Leaping Panther, fell in love with Chisago. To his chagrin, however, there was another suitor named Trail Finder, son of a neighboring chief. For a long time,

Legend of Two Axex.

TOPIC:Chisago County (Radio)
SUBMITTED BY:Russell Riley.

Chisago was undecided, for both Leaping Panther and Trail Finder were young men of good parts, at least as far as outward appearances seemed to indicate. Leaping Panther, however, had something of a low character, and he had displayed his slyness and cunning on one or two occasions towards Chisago. This strictly Indian characteristic, though held in great esteem by the mass of red-skins, was highly offensive to the frank, open-hearted, sensitive Chisago. Accordingly, she began to show a decided preference for Trail Finder.

"Enraged by this and inflamed by insane jealousy, Leaping Panther determined to slay his more fortunate rival. To accomplish his treacherous design, he lay in ambush in the dense shrubbery near one of the kettle-holes. Upon spying the unsuspecting Trail Finder approaching his hiding-place, Leaping Panther jumped up, seized his opponent, and threw him into the kettle-hole. Fortunately, Trail Finder's fall was broken by a heap of branches, twigs and pine-needles, and he was none the worse for the fall.

"When Leaping Panther saw this, he became enraged and, hurling his battle-ax at Trail Finder, jumped recklessly into the kettle-hole. Then he saw that the ax had made but an insignificant scratch on the cheek of his adversary. And now a battle royal raged. The strength of the aggressor was, however, of little use in the narrow hole against the nimbleness of the alert Trail Finder. In a short time Leaping Panther began to see the hopelessness of his attack, and now he tried to gain his end by strategem. Pretending to be vanquished fully, he lay down and began to sing the Chippewa death-song, with the apparent expectation of being scalped.

Legend of Two Axes.

TOPIC:Chisago County (Radio)
SUBMITTED BY:Russell Riley.

"When his opponent bent down, not to scalp him but to bring him succor, Leaping Panther jumped up and hurled himself upon his rival. Though Trail Finder was surprised, he was not entirely taken un-awares. Instead of losing his foothold, he merely stumbled, and now, fully realizing the true character of his assailant, seized his battle-ax and hurled it upon the enemy. It penetrated the skull of the malicious red-skin.

"Picking up the battle-axes, Trail Finder pursued his way to Chisago. He told her his story, and showed her the two axes. The Indian maid, favorite daughter of Manitou, the Great Spirit, was full of compassion and pity for the fallen Leaping Panther. In order, therefore, to appease the anger of the Indian God against Leaping Panther's treachery, she prevailed upon Trail Finder to throw the battle-axes into the kettle-hole, as a signal of his own personal forgiveness. And here the battle-axes have lain ever since till found recently and brought to the light of day."

To: Roscoe Macy, Writer's Project, NE Second St., Mpls.

From: Paul A. Bergquist.

For: History of Chisago county.

Notes from the Chisago City Fire Department.

The first volunteer fire department in Chisago City was organized on March 19, 1912 with fifteen members joining in the cause. The first members were: J. L. Mattson, C. A. Lindbloom, J. F. Dahl, Victor Magnusson, Alfred Bloom, Albert Peterson, Oscar Magnuson, S. E. Johnson, Carl Westling and C. W. Peterson. The preliminary steps were taken the year previous by the village council when they suggested a fire department be organized and bought the following apparatus: two chemical engines, one fire alarm bell, ~~two~~ two 30-foot extension ladders, two 16-foot wall ladders, two roof ladders (one 16-foot and one 12-foot), two fire department axes, one crowbar, one ladder cart and two dozen galvanized iron pails. The fire alarm bell was hung in the tower over the Chisago City Telephone Office, the most suitable place for such a public appliance. The fire engines and equipment were kept in a room rented from Bloom Mercantile Company for \$20 a year.

On December 6, 1924 the fire department was reorganized with twelve members present. J. H. Gustafson was elected chief, Eric Lind, assistant chief, and J. E. Vanstrom, secretary-treasurer. The charter members of the reorganized department included: George Smith, Harry J. Johnson, F. H. Lindahl, Otto Manke, G. G. Westling, Clarence R. Peteerson, Harry G. Peterson, John F. Johnson, Oscar Johnson, J. L. Mattson, Ed. Melander, Albert Peterson, Ernest Johnson, C. E. Barnum, Oscar Magnuson, A. A. Hunke, John Swanson, C. W. Peterson, J. E. Vanstrom, Eric Lind, and J. H. Gustafson.

Election of officers are held annually, but J. H. Gustafson has served as chief the entire time. Each member pays his dues of twenty-five cents at each monthly meeting. The monthly meeting is held, ever since its reorganization, the second Tuesday of each month. The limited membership is thirty members and all must be active. However, any member extended in age or of ill health may be placed as honor members and no active service is required of them; Cy Swenson, Robert Grant and Albert Peterson, are honor members at the time of this writing.

In the late years there has been an amendment added to the laws of the department that ~~all~~ all members must be within the village, but when that amendment was written August Hawkinson and O. F. Lundholm from outside the village were members, and instead of discharging them from the department, they are called social members, but no one can be taken in as a social member anymore.

The by-laws states that any member not attending at least one meeting out of every four without a good excuse will be dishonorably discharged from the organization and can never again become a member.

Initiation of new members is held whenever four or five new members have been admitted into the organization. Before a member can be admitted, an application must be filed with the secretary on which three active members have signed for approval. Then when an opening occurs the application is brought to the floor where at least a 2-3 majority of members present must vote for his favor in approval before becoming a member.

The fire department has within its organization two funds, a social and relief fund. The money that goes into the social fund comes from

To: Roscoe Macy, Writer's Project, 28 NE Second St., Mpls.

From: Paul A. Bergquist.

For: History of Chisago county..

Notes from the Chisago ~~City~~ Fire Department (cont'd)..

monthly dues, benefits such as carnivals, raffles and annual dances, and payments for help fighting fires outside the village limits which is paid by the individual owners or insurance companies; while the relief fund is received from the State of Minnesota through the insurance companies, amounting to two percent of all policies held within the village..

There is occasionally a party given by the department for the wives and sweethearts of the members, and in return the wives will give a party for all the department members..

The annual dance held on the last saturday in January always, is one of the gala events, not only for the department, but for the entire village at large.. For anyone who thinks ~~anyone~~ anything of his home and property buys a ticket for dance whether he or she dances or not.. There is no better fire protection than to buy a ticket for this event.. For it is mainly through this means that the department is financed and so with assurance that the department can be called any time day or night and that they will do their best to save your property, it is suggested that everyone help in this cause. At no time has the department ever asked for donations for their organization..

In 1925 the fire equipment was moved to Green Lake Garage at \$35 a year, and all equipment was kept here until 1936 when a municipal building was erected with a room for fire truck and apparatus.

On January 13, 1926 new equipment was ~~mounted~~ bought mounted on a ford truck, which included: one ~~60~~ 60-gallon chemical tank, one 60-gallon water tank, both fully equiped with valves, ~~100~~ 100 feet chemical hose with the reel and nozzle, one hand siren, one lantern, two 2½-gallon fire extinguishers, one set of ladders, one set of water pails, one ax, and several of charges of soda and acid.. All this equipment was sold to the Shafer Fire Department for \$500, when a new International 1½-ton chassis with 160" wheel base and heavy duty tire was bought from Victor Auto Co., and new equipment was mounted on this truck by W. S. Nott Co., including: double 40-gallon chemicals, 350-gallon pump, 100-gallon booster tank, complete hose body, 200 feet 2½" heavy S. J. fire hose and 300 feet 1½" heavy S. J. fire hose, one little giant play pipe with Elk S. O. nozzle, and one 1½" Leader Line nozzle.. The Chisago City Fire Department is now one of the best and most modern equipped departments in Chisago county.

When the public water works was dug into the village it was another great boost for the department in helping to protect the village from fires.

It was requested back in 1928 that the village marshal, John F. Johnson, should at all times keep the fire truck in readiness for calls.

The officers for 1942 in the Chisago City Fire Department are: J. H. Gustafson, cheif; C. R. Peterson, assistant chief; Glenn Lindahl, secretary; and G. Rydeen, treasurer..

To: Roscoe Macy, Writer's Project, 28 NE Second St., Mpls.

From: Paul A. Bergquist

For: History of Chisago County.

Notes from Camp Ojiketa

Camp Ojiketa, meaning "Sweets of life", was compounded and organized by the St. Paul Council of Camp Fire Girls on Big Green lake, one and one half miles from Chisago City on Highway No. 98. It has been developed by friends of camp fire fathers, mothers, leaders, and the girls themselves. Its growth has been gradual and steady. It has been dependent upon the small camp fees and the generosity of the community.

Camp Ojiketa is a member of the American Camping association and the Minnesota camping association. The camp consists of forty acres of woods and sandy beaches where the girls find fun and adventure.

Combined with the advantages of its natural resources are a group of splendid buildings, ten screened cabins or tents for sleeping, one lodge and dining hall, one infirmary, one craft house, and garage, and two tent units of three tents each.

Camp Ojiketa was organized 1927 and welcomed two hundred and three girls during the first summer. The camp capacity is for one hundred and four persons and the girls are permitted to stay in one or two week sessions. The girls attending Camp Ojiketa are between the ages of eight and eighteen. In 1941 four hundred and twenty girls spent at least one week at the camp.

All campers must have a physical examination by the camp's physician, Dr. Alexander Stewart within four days of entering camp. Appointments are made through the camp fire office. The examination protects a camper by making sure she is able to enter fully into camp activities, and to protect her from any communicable disease which may be brought into camp.

A nurse is on the staff to give constant supervision to camp health. A doctor is within call at Chisago City and will be consulted at the parents expense if necessary. Parents will be notified of any illness.

Swimming is directed by Red Cross Life Savors, and campers are not allowed in the lake or on it unless supervised by these councilors. Boats and canoes add to the fun and safety of the Water Front.

Meals are carefully planned and well cooked. The same kitchen staff has been on duty for a number of years. The water supply is tested regularly and milk is pasteurized. Parents and friends are requested not to send food to camp except as a gift to the entire camp to be used at the discretion of the camp management. Any personal packages of food can be returned to the sender by the camp council.

There is certain desirable equipment which the girls can bring to camp. They are: Kodak and films, books, poems, jack knife, hatchet, sewing kit, cooking kit, notebook and pencil, musical instrument, art material, fancy costume, and a Bible. All articles, must be marked with the owner's name. The camp is not responsible for lost articles. Camp stationery, stamps and material for handcraft may be purchased at the camp store. Girls are asked to wear camp clothes to camp which include: blue shirt and shorts, and for Sundays or special occasions a white middie or shirt with white or blue shorts are suggested. The girls are also requested to bring but one suitcase and blanket roll and no victrolas or radios.

The girls attending camp have certain duties to share such as house-

To: Roscoe Macy, Writer's Project, 28th NE Second St., Mpls.

From: Paul A. Bergquist

For: History of Chisago County

Notes from Camp Ojiketa (cont'd)

keeping duties of the camp, besides keeping their personal belongings in order. They are expected to keep the few rules of the camp in regard to health and safety and follow the law of the Camp Fire Girls. The laws are: seek beauty, give service, pursue knowledge, be trustworthy, hold on to health, glorify word, and be happy.

Living in an outdoor situation with opportunities for adventure, learning in various field of activity and comradeship are some of the privileges of the girls in camp. There is also swimming, boating, canoeing, life saving, horseback riding, baseball, volley ball, archery, badminton, and hiking in the sporting field.

Although there has been several hundred counselors through the years of organization at Ojiketa, however, there has been but three directors: Frances Sutherland, 1927-1928; Mildred Casey, 1929-1938; Dorothy Neibel, 1939-at present.

Many underprivileged girls attend the camps. Some are sent by certain agencies, others on campships given by interested groups, and large number of girls earn their own money for the small camp fee which is \$1.00 per session besides round trip bus fare of \$1.25 and a health fee of \$.50. Those girls desiring horseback riding is offered the opportunity under excellent supervision of \$.25 for one half hours ride. However, no camper may enroll for riding without a written permission of the parent. The membership card used when registering may also be used for this camp. There is no set policy on this as each case is handled individually.

The Camp Fire Girls are classed in four different units. The Blue Bird unit is for eight and nine year olds; the Junior unit, ten and eleven; the Intermediate unit, twelve to fourteen years; and the Indian Village for girls fifteen and over. This permits girls of the same age to be together in a program suited to the likes and needs.

The camp season is usually seven to nine weeks but is also used spring and fall for week end camp-outs.

The outstanding event of the year at Camp Ojiketa is the annual horse show which is open to the general public.

An informal non-denominational service is held each Sunday in camp and arrangements are made for the Catholic girls to attend the Forest Lake church

Visitors of the Camp Fire Girls are welcomed on Sundays between 3 and 7 P. M. Guests may use the camp grounds for supper picnicking or eat with the campers for thirty cents per person. If the latter is desired reservations should be mailed the camp director in advance. In no wise are the campers allowed to leave camp during their session there.

office
JOHN A. FREDELL.

NEWSPAPER RESEARCH. CHISAGO COUNTY PRESS. LINDSTROM. MEURLING.
EDITION OF FEBRUARY 27, 1941. FRONT PAGE.

Page 1.

JOHN A. FREDELL, MANY YEARS BUSINESS
MAN CENTER CITY, PASSES AWAY.

.....

End Came Peacefully at 8.30 P. M. Sunday,
At His Home; Services Held Yesterday Afternoon
At Trinity Church.

.....

John A. Fredell, 69, the oldest living business man in Center City, died peacefully at his home 8.30 P.M. Sunday after a two year illness during which time he was confined to his bed the past six months. The passing of Mr. Fredell took from the Center City community a beloved character who started business there as early as 1892 and who continued in active work until the time of his illness.

Services were held at 2 P.M. yesterday from the Trinity Lutheran Church of Lindstrom of which congregation he was one of the founders.

.....

John August Fredell was born in Shafer, April 1, 1871. In the early years of his manhood, Mr. Fredell worked for Jacob Peterson Company in Shafer until he moved to Center City in 1892. He was 21 years at that time and started in business with Frank Lorenz there in an undertaking and furniture establishment located in what is generally known as the 'old town' in Center City. In the year 1898 he was married to Hilda Quist and about that time he set up a business establishment for himself on the location where the Chisago County Mutual Telephone Company building now stands. As Mr. Fredell was something of a jack-of-all-trades, he made his business in 'old town' somewhat of a variety concern. Here he sold jewelry, confections, pianos and organs; conducted too, a pool-room, served lunches, rented

rooms, beside repairing watches and bicycles. He was in business here with his brother, Herman Fredell, and later bought his interest. The store burned to the ground in the year 1909. In this fire, Mr. and Mrs. Fredell lost many of their personal belongings, and much stock in the store. Fredell then moved to the newer business section of Center City where he lived in the Realty building for a time. In the year 1910, he built a two-story brick building which houses his present business.

During his many years of life in the Chisago Lake community, Fredell lived an active and colorful life, always eager to serve when a community purpose was to be achieved. He gave ^{much} ~~many~~ of his time helping others and was always eager to be of service. This eagerness to serve saw him as one of the organizers and charter members of the Trinity Lutheran Church of Lindstrom, a member of the school board, and church and village councils; as Deputy Sheriff for 32 years, for former Sheriffs Charles Andrews and John A. Johnson; as Deputy Mail Carrier, and as a member of the church choir and church board. Mr. Fredell was also a member of the Chisago Lake Male Chorus. He was credited with organizing the first band in Center City.

One of Mr. Fredell's hobbies was the establishment of a yearly recording device, which marked the time that the ice went out of the Chisago lakes. This record goes back over a period of twenty years and is published annually in the Press, and always referred to as 'Fredell's Chart.'

ST. PAUL AND DULUTH RAILROAD IN 1880.

In 1880 the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad extended a branch road from Wyoming to Taylor's Falls. This passed through the town of Chisago Lake, from W to E, crossing three arms of the lake. To secure this road the town gave \$10,000 in 20-year bonds. It obtained in exchange an outlet for the products of its farms and forests. The bridge across Chisago Lake was built in 1857, at a cost of \$1,500. It was later turned into an embankment bridge at an additional cost of \$1, 600.

A depot of the branch of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad was located half a mile S of the village of Center City. Summer excursionists therefore assembled in the fine picnic city and Center City became known as a fine summer resort, a distinction it still holds along with other cities of Chisago County, which has as a main attraction Chisago Lake, still a splendid fishing lake.

The St. Paul and Duluth Railroad caused Chisago County to prosper and the cities of the area grew fast. Business in the summer from tourists was especially good. The lumber business increased and small manufacturing concerns prospered.

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From: Paul A. Bergquist

For: History of Chisago County.

Notes from the Village Records in Chisago City.

There arose a problem shortly after the village incorporated as to how to light the village streets and in June 1907 two street lamps were bought for trial. In December of that same year eight more lamps were placed, and Carl Johnson received a one-year contract at \$40.00 per month for lighting lamps with a torch. This continued until 1912 and during this time many lamps were added, while many different men were hired to light these lamps; but in the year 1912 the St. Croix Falls Minnesota Improvement Company was granted a contract to erect twenty street lights of 32-candle-power. At times since then lights have been made stronger at the more busy parts of the village. The cost of this lighting has varied per month from \$32.84 to \$61.54.

The tax levy in the village of Chisago City was started at \$500.00 for general corporation purposes the first year and gradually with the increase in demands the levy reached an all high of \$3500.00 in 1932 and since then had been at \$3000.00.

Thirty five years ago, in 1906, there was a big drive to organize and incorporate a village of Chisago City. It was finally completed and the Chisago Lake Township, which governed the territory, was notified of the decision and steps were taken immediately. So in 1906 this new village was incorporated with its first council and president. J. A. Bloom was the first president or mayor that the new village had; and C. A. Lindbloom, C. J. Bergquist and Alfred Jonason were representatives of the people in the first government as councilmen; L. O. Anderson was elected to take care of the treasury; and C. W. Dixen was nominated clerk for the newly founded village, also ~~add~~ keeping record of the minutes of each meeting when these men met to discuss the matters lying before them and the entire village. After the village ordinances were borrowed from villages older in incorporation than Chisago City-- such villages as Rush City, Taylors Falls and Wyoming -- the men responsible for the village in the beginning proceeded to take under advisement a suitable set of ordinances for the village. (On another page of these notes you will find the ordinances and rules and regulations which first govern the village of Chisago City.) (Also on another page of these notes you will find the listings of all public officials in Chisago City.)

Chisago City has two small parks. One is built alongside the depot on Railroad land, but is cared for ~~by~~ by the village. It is in this park where the bandstand is located and all public outdoor affairs are held. The other park is a triangle in the center of the business section and lies between Highway No. 8 and Highway No. 98. This triangler piece of land is owned by Ernest Johnson and is leased to the village for \$1.00 per year to be used as a park. In the summer it is a garden of flowers and in the winter it is the main interest for Christmas decorations.

The first census population in the village could not be taken until the village was incorporated. And being that the village started in

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Notes from the Village Records in Chisago City. (cont'd)

1906, the first census wasn't taken until 1910. After the census records were recorded the census population was said to be 276 persons. In the next ten years, 1920, the population had increased 146 with the total of 422 people. The war had driven the people from the larger cities to the villages; and by 1930 the census showed a reverse again, for all the people who could break away had gone to the larger cities again to find employment or for commercial reasons. So in the year ~~1906~~ 1930 the population had fallen back to 416. During the years of depression and unemployment which followed the population again shifted to the villages for commercial as well as economic reasons. So the records show that Chisago City is the largest that it has been any time in its history in 1940 with the reports telling of a 509 population for the village. Chisago City is the fastest growing village in the county according to size in the 1940 figures with a 22 percent increase over a ten year period.

Shortly before saloons were voted out, in the fall of 1908, Chisago City, granted a license to W. F. Abrahamson for \$1500.00; but ten months later when the village and county voted dry, the license was withdrawn and a refund of \$295.00 was paid to Mr. Abrahamson.

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For: History of Chisago County

Notes from the Village Records in Chisago City.

Officials of Chisago City

Mayors

J. A. Bloom, 1906-1910
J. Ludwig Mattson, 1911
F. A. Dahl, 1912-1918 1922-23
J. Alf. Peterson, 1919
A. O. Flom, 1920-1921 1924-1927
A. W. Vernon, 1928
Ernest Johnson, 1929-1930 1934-1937 1939-1943
August Johnson, 1931
C. E. Ledin, 1932-1933
J. H. Gustafson, 1938

Treasurers

L. O. Anderson, 1906
C. A. Wallmark, 1907-1925
M. Bergquist, 1926-1933
Geo. Sprain, 1933-1943

Clerks

C. W. Dixen, 1906-1909
J. E. Vanstrom, 1909-1925
Eric Lind, 1926-1927 1929-1932
Harry J. Johnson, 1928
Geo. W. Palmer, 1933-1942

Assessors

J. Alf. Peterson, 1906-1914
C. E. Ledin, 1915-1922
Swan Anderson, 1923-1924
Otto Manke, 1925-1937
John Olund, 1937-1942

Members of Health Board

Dr. J. A. Mattson, 1906-1917
S. E. Johnson, 1906
C. A. Wallmark, 1907
C. G. Lindahl, 1908-1909

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For: History of Chisago County

Notes from the Village Records in Chisago City.

Officials of Chisago City (cont'd)

Members of Health Board (cont't)

Alfred Bloom, 1908-1930 1933-1938

Dr. A. O. Flom, 1918-1936

Dr. A. W. Edman, 1920-1941

Geo. F. Sprain, 1932-1933 1939

Dr. L. F. Wasson, 1937-1939

Dr. L.M. Olson, 1940-1941

L. W. Freeman, 1940-1941

Street Commissioners

C. J. Bergquist, 1906-1917 1923-1932

Oscar Magnuson, 1918

J. I. Magnuson, 1919-1920

Victor Magnuson, 1921-1922

August Johnson, 1933-1934

A. W. Jorgenson, 1935-1936

J. H. Gustafson, 1937-1938

Julius Peterson, 1939-1942

Justices of the Peace

O. B. Tabert, 1906

August Johnson, 1906-1909

J. Alf. Peterson, 1907

John Aberg, 1907-1916

C. J. Bergquist, 1912-1913

J. H. Bartlett, 1914-1915

Walter Johnson, 1916

O. C. Linn, 1917-1921 1924-1927

Alfred Bloom, 1917-1919

C. R. Barnum, 1920- 1921

C. E. Ledin, 1921-1922 ~~1924-1927~~, 1930-1931

Eric Lind, 1923-1924

N. P. Schroeder, 1925-1928

C. R. Peterson, 1931-1932 1934-1936

Harry J. Johnson, 1932-1933

Glenn Lindall, 1934-1935

J. E. Vanstrom, 1935-1943

Constables

G. B. Brandt, 1906

J. Alf. Peterson, 1907

Victor Magnuson, 1908-1911 1920-1922

Arthur Peterson, 1908

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Notes from the Village Records in Chisago City.

Officials of Chisago City (cont'd)

Constables (cont'd)

P. J. Gustafson, 1912-1913
John F. Johnson, 1914-1915 1928-1943
Frank E. Nelson, 1914 1918-1919
Carl Westling, 1915
Berney Nelson, 1916-1920
Albert Peterson, 1917
C. W. Peterson, 1921-1922 1924-1925 1930
Frank H. Lindall, 1925-1927 1940-1941
L. O. Anderson, 1931-1932
Wallace Johnson, 1934-1935

Trustees

C. A. Linbloom, 1906-1907
S. E. Johnson, 1908-1910 1922-1927
C. J. Bergquist, 1906-1907 1914-1920
Alfred Jonason, 1906
H. A. Dahl, 1907-1911
L. O. Anderson, 1908
J. Alf. Peterson, 1909-1916
J. I. Magnuson, 1911
Peter Sell, 1911-1912
Oscar Johnson, 1912-1917
C. G. Lindahl, 1913
J. Ludwig Mattson, 1917-1921
Ed. Melander, 1918-1922
Ernest Johnson, 1921-1923
C. E. Ledin, 1923-1925
Anton Palmer, 1924-1927
A. A. Hunke, 1927-1929
J. H. Gustafson, 1928-1933 1935-1937
Wm. Almberg, 1928-1931
Victor Lindahl, 1930-1932
Swan Anderson, 1932-1934
August Johnson, 1933-1935
A. W. Jorgenson, 1934-1939
Harry G. Peterson, 1936-1938
Julius Peterson, 1938-1943
Ray E. Peterson, 1939-1944
George Barott, 1940-1942

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For: History of Chisago County.

Notes from the Village Records in Chisago City, including village ordinances and rules of order as passed October 2, 1906, published May 3, 1907 -- condensed

Ordinance No. 1

Relating to the granting of licenses.

Application for license on billiard table, pool table, bowling alley, pigeon hole table, nine or ten pin alley or skating rink must be applied for in writing to the village recorder for the sum of not less than three dollars per table; but does not apply to application made to sell goods, wares, and merchandise at public auction, or to peddlers, exhibits, circuses, shows, theatrical or other performances, these licenses can be applied for directly to the president. No license, however, can be received until the fee has been paid to the treasurer.

Ordinance No. 2

Sidewalks.

The village council has the power to designate the grades and construction of sidewalks and shall be as near level as possible on the same incline or grade as the street opposite. All sidewalks must be made of cement not less than four feet wide in the resident portion and not less than six feet wide in the business section of the village and all the sidewalks and building of such shall be under the supervision of the council.

Ordinance No. 3

Obstructing streets and highways.

Any person obstructing public streets, street crossings, sidewalks or highways with any material is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined from \$10 to \$50 or imprisoned from 10 to 25 days. If the material is not moved after due notice and the material is valuable the village has the right to sell such material and the amount become part of the village fund. Otherwise the cost of removal of material is held against the property owner who placed the material in the street. Punishable by a \$5 fine with costs of prosecution shall be deemed against any person who leads a mule or horse on any sidewalk and does damage to said walk.

Ordinance No. 4

Removing snow off from sidewalks.

After a snowfall all persons having lots along public walks must remove snow and ice from said walks co-extensive with the frontage of said lots. If any such owner shall neglect to remove the snow and ice it is the duty of the street commissioner to cause the same to be removed and the costs thereof shall be levied as a special tax upon such lots at 15 cents per hour.

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Ordinance No. 5

Obstruction of streets by railroads.

No railroad company, agents or employees shall obstruct any street or highway with locomotives, cars, goods, freight, wares, or merchandise, ties or wood for more than ten minutes, except in case of accident, without being punished by fine from \$10 to \$50 for each offense.

Ordinance No. 6

Granting licenses to peddlers, Etc.

Application for license by any person who wants to peddle, hawk or canvass must be applied for in writing to the village clerk for the sum that the board will require. No license, however, can be received until the fee has been paid to the treasurer. Any person guilty of violating this ordinance is punishable by a \$25 fine or five days in jail.

Ordinance No. 7

Impounding animals running at large.

No horse, mule, sheep, swine, cattle or poultry shall be permitted to run at large within the village limits, and any person guilty of allowing this is subject to a fine of \$5 and costs. If, after three notices, the owner isn't found, the poundmaster has the right to sell any animal mentioned above, with the money got in on the sale to be paid into the village treasury. A person who tries to get an animal or fowl from the pound without paying costs can be punished by a fine of \$10 and costs or ten to fifteen days in jail and a poundmaster who neglects his duty of pounding an animal when he should is subject to a \$5 fine and costs or from 5 to 20 days in jail.

Ordinance No. 8

Racing on the village streets.

Racing with a horse or automobile in the village is prohibited by any person as to endanger the safety of others and if found guilty of this violation shall pay the fine of from \$1 to \$10 or not more than ten days in jail.

Ordinance No. 9

Relating to the public health contagious diseases and nuisances. Providing for the creating of a Board of Health for the village and defining their powers and duties.

The village council must appoint a Board of Health of three members of whom one shall be a physician. This Board is to report

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Ordinance No. 9(cont'd)

to the council and adopt such rules and regulations as they see fit to prevent disease and make report on sanitary conditions, The Board has the power to order all people to clean and cleanse their homes and business places whenever the Board of Health sees fit to issue such an order and the village marshall must see that all orders are obeyed. The Board of Health shall be paid the amount that the village council deems just and right for services.

Ordinance No. 10

Regulating and licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors in/ the village.

Licenses granted for the sale of intoxicating liquors in the village must not be issued for any less than \$500 a year. All applications must be in writing and shall designate the places and conditions of license. The location of any such place must be at least 200 feet from any school grounds. Any person applying for license must file a bond with the village Recorder which has two or more sure ties in the penal sum of not less than \$2,000 to be held so that the licenser shall obey the laws of the license. No liquor shall be sold on Sundays, or on general or special election days. A person found guilty of any of the following charges shall be fined from \$25 to \$100 and costs or serve 10 to 30 days in jail: selling liquor unlawfully; selling liquor to a minor person; a person who buys liquor for a minor; a person who keeps his store open longer than from 5 o'clock A. M. to 11 o'clock P. M.; a pharmacist who sells liquor for any purpose other than medicine; a person who has in his store a bagetelle, card or table game; a person who cannot show a license when he is asked to show by an officer of the law.

Ordinance No. 11

Relating to shows and theatres.

It shall be unlawful for any person to make or exhibit any shows, caravans, or circuses, or perform any play, theatrical, concerts or other performances without license except for religious, educational or charitable benefits, and if these rules aren't followed the person is subject to a fine of from \$3 to \$10 and costs or not more than five days in jail.

Ordinance No. 12

Relating to gaming and gambling.

All slot machines, roulette tables, faro banks, gaming tables, gambling with cards, dice or other games of chance for money are prohibited in the village and any person not abiding to the rule is subject to a \$100 fine and costs or not more than sixty days in jail.

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Notes from the Village Records in Chisago City, including village ordinances and rules of order as passed October 2, 1906, published May 3, 1907 -- condensed (cont'd)

Ordinance No. 13

Relating to billiard tables, pigeon hole tables, pool tables, bowling alleys and nine pin alleys.

Any person having billiard tables, pool tables or pigeon hole tables or bowling alleys or nine or ten pin alleys for public amusement without a license is guilty of violating the law and shall thereby be punished by a fine of from \$5 to \$25 and costs or from 2 to 15 days in jail.

Ordinance No. 14

Relating to auctioneers.

No person shall sell wares, merchandise, goods, personal property or real estate at public outcry or auction within the village without a license except for the good of religious, educational or charitable benefit. If anyone acts in that capacity he is subject to a fine of not more than \$50 or not more than ten days imprisonment.

Ordinance No. 15

Relating to the leaving of teams on the streets of the village.

It shall be unlawful to leave a horse or horses on the streets of the village for more than three hours without stabling and feeding the animal or animals and a person doing this is subject to a fine of from \$2 to \$5 and costs or not more than 10 days in jail. It is the duty of the village marshall to take charge of the animal or animals and to make complaints thereon to the owner for the stabling of the animals.

Ordinance No. 16

Relating to the disturbing of the peace and other defenses.

While within the corporate limits of the village, any person who willfully disturbs the peace by singing, hallooing, swearing, cruelly beating any dumb animal, quarreling, cursing, threatening, assulting, fighting, discharging of firearms, or disturbing a meeting while intoxicated is punishable of a misdemeanor and is subject to a fine of from \$5 to \$100 and costs or from 5 to 60 days imprisonment. If the person is unable to pay the fine he may work on the village streets at \$1.50 a day until the fine is paid or if he refuses to work he is to be placed in solitary confinement with only bread and water to eat until he decides to work. He is allowed \$1.50 in confinement.

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Ordinance No. 17

Preventing riots, noise disturbance and disorderly assemblages in the village, or any disorderly conduct in public places and to provide for the arrest and punishment of any person or persons guilty of the same.

It shall be unlawful for any boy or girl under sixteen years of age to be on the village streets between the hours of 9 o'clock P. M. and 5 o'clock A. M. unless accompanied by some older person and if found violating this law, the first arrest shall be nothing but the second time will be a fine of not more than \$10 or more than 5 days imprisonment.

Ordinance No. 18

Preventing persons from getting on and off railroad cars while in motion.

Any person found guilty of getting on or off a railroad car while it is in motion shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$10 or not more than 10 days in jail.

Rules of Order for the Government Officials of the Village

Passed October 2, 1906, Published May 3, 1907

Rule No. 1

The order of business at the regular meeting of the village council shall be: roll call of members and absentees noted; reading minutes of previous meeting, regular or special; unfinished business and new business discussed; meeting adjourned.

Rule No. 2

The president of the council shall preside at meetings, and if absent a trustee is appointed to preside.

Rule No. 3

Any three members may hold a meeting to transact business but a less number can adjourn any time.

Rule No. 4

The regular meeting of the council shall be held at 8 o'clock P. M. on the first Monday in each month at the town hall or council chamber.

Rule No. 5

A special meeting can be called by two trustees filed to the clerk in writing, and he must notify all members of the meeting.

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Notes from the Village Records in Chisago City, including village ordinances and rules of order as passed October 2, 1906, published May 3, 1907 -- condensed (cont'd)

Rule No. 6

Notice of special meeting must be served personally on each member in writing, at least four hours before time of meeting, or mailed in the post office at least twenty four hours before time of meeting.

Rule No. 7

All members are required to vote whenever a vote ~~whenever a vote~~ is taken on a question and all the ayes and nays shall be entered in the minutes by the recorder.

Rule No. 8

The recorder must receive in writing any amendment to an ordinance, rule or by-law before offered for approval by the council.

Chisago County
Russell Riley

Railroad Notes.

from Wyoming

In the fall of 1879 the St. Paul and Duluth Company built a branch road to Center City. In the spring of 1880 the Minneapolis and St. Louis Company constructed three miles of road southward from Taylors Falls, accomplishing in that distance as difficult and expensive work of its kind as had been done in Minnesota. The grading was made through the trap rock ledges of the Dalles, and along the face of the nearly perpendicular bluffs overlooking the river. In the summer of 1880 they transferred their franchises and one-half their swamp land grant, which originally had been awarded to the Lake Superior and Mississippi railroad in 1875 by legislative enactment but in 1879 were turned over to the Minneapolis and St. Louis company, to the St. Paul and Duluth Company, by whom the road was completed from Center City to the road already built at Taylors Falls on Oct. 29, 1880.

This road from Wyoming to Taylors Falls passed through the town of Chisago Lake, from west to east, crossing three arms of the lake. To secure this road the town gave \$10,000 in 20-year bonds. It obtained in exchange an outlet for the products of the farms and forests. A bridge across Chisago Lake had been built in 1857 at a cost of \$1,500. It was later turned into an embankment bridge at an additional cost of \$1,600.

A depot of the branch of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad was located half a mile South of the village of Center City.

On Tuesday Nov. 9 the people of Chisago County were hosts in the celebration of the completion of the first railroad into Taylors Falls. Several hundred from St. Paul and Minneapolis came to aid in the celebrating. The St. Paul train came over the St. Paul and Duluth tracks. The Minneapolis train came over the Minneapolis and St. Louis tracks. Both trains switched eastward at Wyoming and their wheels rolled smoothly and swiftly onward over the tracks of the Taylors Falls and Superior Railroad to Taylors Falls.

The address of welcome to the excursionists from the Twin Cities was delivered

Chisago County
Railroad notes.

Tuesday---Nov. 9, 1880, glad sound echoed and re-echoed along the rock-walled sides of the Dalles of the St. Croix. The residents of the Dalles were rejoicing because of the completion of the first railroad into Tylors Falls; and many from St. Paul and Mpls., several hundred in number, had arrived to add their congratulations and aid toward celebrating the event. The St. Paul train came over the St. Paul and Duluth tracks. The mpls. train traveled as the Mpls and St. Louis trains were wont to travel. Both switched eastward at Wyoming, and their wheels rolled smoothly and swiftly onward over the tracks of the Tylors Falls and Superior Railroad," towards the romantic garden spot for which they were destined. The address of welcome to the excursionists from the Twin Cities was delivered by the president of the Town Council. Mr. L. K. Stannard, The response was by Col. J. M. Shaw.

RAILROAD NOTES

by the president of the Town Council, L. K. Stannard. The response was by Col. J.M. Shaw.

This invasion of Taylors Falls by the excursionists from the Twin Cities was but the first of many that was made in the following years to the beautiful locality of Chisago County.

CHISAGO COUNTY AGRICULTURE

Chisago County, one of the most scenic areas of the state, is about 53 miles northeast of the Twin Cities. Almost 90 percent of its 273,290 acres of land area is in farms, and about 65 percent of its farm income is derived from the sale of livestock and livestock products. Agriculture is the main industry and the closeness of the Twin Cities' markets is an important factor in the prompt and profitable disposal of produce.

Magnificent rock formations, especially the rock gorges known as "Dalles of the St. Croix" and numerous "pot-holes" in the Inter-state park at Taylor Falls, attract thousands of visitors annually.

OPPORTUNITIES

Farms in this county seldom change ownership, but occasionally one or two are offered for sale either by the owner or by a loan agency. Farmers in this area, for the most part, have enjoyed comparative prosperity and even during the depression years there has been little change evident in living conditions. The soil is quite fertile and of excellent quality for potato growing. The yield of wheat often averages more than 20 bushels to the acre, and the sandy strips of land are admirably suited for the early and abundant production of vegetables and berries. Truck gardening and small fruit culture are not pursued extensively, however, as it has been found more profitable to engage in livestock raising and dairying with small grain and forage crops raised as necessary adjuncts.

Livestock and dairy products from Chisago county have been of a uniform high quality and have won many prize awards at fairs and expositions. In 1924 butter from this county, exhibited by A. Neilsen, won the gold medal at the annual convention of the National Butter-Makers Association at Des Moines, and the Nelson brothers of North Branch, who are widely known in this section

for their fine Holstein herd, exhibited a bull which was awarded first prize as senior and grand champion at the Pacific International livestock Exposition held in the fall of 1934.

The well-kept farms and buildings and the fine herds reflect the industry of the farmers living here, the majority of whom are Swedes, and indicate possibilities for the enterprising farmer who has capital to invest and who is seeking a new location. Social and ~~Recreational~~ recreational facilities are such as to recommend this county to the prospective settler who has the comfort and welfare of a family to consider.

PHYSICAL SETTING

The county lies along the central part of the eastern boundary of the state, between the St Croix and the Mississippi Rivers. It is about 50 miles northeast of St. Paul and is bounded on the east by the St. Croix River which separates it from the state of Wisconsin; *on the south by Washington County;* on the west by Isanti and Anoka Counties; and on the north by Pine County. It has an area of 427 square miles.

Topography The surface of the country is, for the most part, a level gravelly plain, but this gradually changes to rolling prairie which merges into low rocky hills in the northwestern part. The mean elevation of the county is about 915 feet above sea level, with the hills north and west of Rush Lake rising more than 1,000 feet and forming the highest prominences in the county.

In the East central part of the county the contour has been modified by deep gorges cut through the rocky hills by the action of the swift currents of the St. Croix River.

Drainage Chisago County, which has a water area of 30.64 square miles, drains eastward through a chain of lakes, the Sunrise River with its North Branch, and many other tributary streams to the St. Croix River. Lake Chisago from which the county was named, and Rush Green and Sunrise Lakes are the largest of the numerous lakes. Their fairly even distribution

provides moderately good drainage.

Soil In the plains the soil is a light sandy clay loam with a clay sub-soil. It is quite pebbly but not so coarsely stony as to interfere with cultivation. Root crops do particularly well in this type of soil. In some localities the soil graduates with the elevation of the land and on some of the hills and ridges may be found a rich black loam varying in depth from 6 inches to a foot. Beneath this soil is generally found a sub-soil of yellow gravel and sand which has been found to hold much more moisture than its texture indicates.

Climate and Rainfall The average growing season is 130 days and the average annual temperature is 43.8 degrees. Rainfall which averages 27.81 inches annually is sufficiently distributed throughout the growing season as to insure adequate moisture for agriculture even in drowth years.

The temperature and rainfall records compiled over a period of 30 years reveal the following data:

| MONTHS: | JAN. | FEB. | MAR. | APR. | MAY | JUNE | JULY | AUG. | SEPT. | OCT. | NOV. | DEC. |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| TOWNS: Taylors Falls Station. (alt. 759 ft.) Precipitation in inches | .55 | .62 | 1.97 | 1.62 | 5.47 | 4.45 | 5.70 | 5.38 | 4.08 | 2.74 | 1.42 | .61 |
| Temperature (Fahrenheit) | 11.7° | 15.5° | 29.1° | 45.5° | 56.6° | 66.2° | 71.1° | 68.5° | 61.0° | 48.4° | 33.6° | 18.4° |
| Annual Precipitation | | | | | 27.81 inches | | | | | | | |
| Annual Temperature | | | | | 43.8 degrees | | | | | | | |

SETTLEMENT AND RACIAL ORIGINS

First settlement in Chisago County was made early in the 19th century. It was named CHISAGA from the largest and most beautiful lake in this section, but a typographical error in the legislative act, which established it as a county in 1851, caused the name to be recorded as CHISAGO and thus it has since remained. It was settled by Swedes and has continued to have the

largest percentage of Swedish population of any community in the United States.

The national origins for Chisago are: British (English, Scotch, Northern Ireland and Irish Free State), 173; German, 729; Swedish, 7,210; Norwegian, 310; Danish, 154; Slav (Poles, Czechoslovakians, Yugoslavians, and Russians), 78; Finnish, 14.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION AND SUBDIVISIONS

The county was established September 1, 1851 and organized October 14 of that same year. Center City is the county seat. There is not an incorporated city in the county but the word city has been placed after the names of several villages. There are 11 townships and 10 villages the names and populations of which are:

Townships and population

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Amador | 754 |
| Branch | 547 |
| Chisago Lake | 1,513 |
| Fish Lake | 835 |
| Franconia | 729 |
| Lent | 461 |
| Messel | 914 |
| Rushcoba | 735 |
| Shafer | 758 |
| Sunrise | 856 |
| Wyoming | 638 |

Villages and population

| | |
|----------------|-----|
| Center City | 265 |
| Chisago City | 416 |
| Harris | 534 |
| Lindstrom | 561 |
| North Branch | 691 |
| Rush City | 908 |
| Shafer | 117 |
| Stacy | 143 |
| Taylor's Falls | 527 |
| Wyoming | 214 |

TAXES

The total taxable value of all property in Chisago County for 1931 was \$6,940,749; the tax levy was \$449,629; and the average tax rate was 64.29 mills. In 1935 the total taxable value of all property had dropped to \$4,241,781 and the tax levy had dropped to \$366,323 though the tax rate had been raised to 84.32 mills. The decrease of approximately \$2,500,000 in tax valuation brought about a decrease of about 18 percent in the tax levy.

Indebtedness Total county indebtedness as of December 31, 1935 was \$76,547.05, of which \$5,720.75 was township debt; \$87,567.07 was city and village debt; and 196,857.21 was school district indebtedness.

The ratio of indebtedness to taxable value was 8.64 percent. The per capita debt was \$27.79.

Delinquency Uncollected 1934 taxes as on January 1, 1936 totaled \$52,121, or 15.06 percent of the levy, as compared with a Statewide average of 16.83 percent for the same period.

MARKETS AND TRADE CENTERS

Chisago county, which is essentially an agricultural community where livestock raising and dairying are the main industries, is about 50 miles northeast of the metropolitan area of the Twin Cities, but good highways and direct railroad lines make the markets of this area readily accessible. Livestock may be marketed direct or sold through commission men, stock buyers, and cooperatives to the large stockyards/ and packing houses of South St. Paul, and, although Chisago County is slightly beyond the boundary of the Twin Cities milk shed, dairy and livestock products may be promptly disposed of in the Cities' markets.

Stillwater, which is about 15 miles south of Center City the county seat of Chisago County, offers both markets and trade advantages. Local trade centers such as Taylor Falls, Center City, Rush City and North Branch supply the immediate needs of adjacent territories.

St. Croix Falls, a Wisconsin village just across the river from Taylor Falls is popular with its across-the-river neighbors.

COOPERATIVES (and canneries)

Creameries and livestock shipping associations are the principal agencies through which the farmers market their products. Most of these are cooperatives. Each village and town in the county has one or more cooperatives with Rush City acting as a focal point or headquarters.

There are 8 cooperative creameries and 3 independent creameries in Chisago County as follows:

Almelund Creamery Co.
Chisago City Co-op Creamery Co.
Harris Co-op Creamery Co.
Lindstrom Creamery Co.
Rush City Co-op Creamery Co.
Shafer Creamery Co.
Stacy Farmers Creamery

Almelund, Co-op.
Chisago City, Co-op
Harris, Co-op
Lindstrom, Co-op
Rush City, Co-op
Shafer, Co-op
Stacy, Co-op

Taylor Falls Creamery

Taylor Falls, Co-op

North Branch Creamery Co.

North Branch, Ind.

Rush Point Creamery Co.

Grandy, Ind.

Carlson Creamery Co.

Rush City, Ind.

The North Branch Creamery Co. also operates an ice cream plant.

Cooperative livestock shipping associations are located in: Lindstrom, Chisago City, North Branch, Rush City, Harris, Shafer and Stacy.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroad transportation is furnished by the main line of the Great Northern Railroad which passes through the west portion of Chisago County on its run from the Twin Cities north to Duluth. A branch line runs east to Center City and Taylor Falls.

Federal highway U. S. 61 and state highway 3 and 95 are the principal arteries. Passenger bus lines are operated by the Northland Bus Co. Truck service is furnished by 3 freight auto transportation companies.

SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES

The Bethesda Old Peoples Home, situated on a tract of land comprising 30 acres bordering on Green Lake at Chisago City, is a free home for the aged members of the Swedish Lutheran Church. It is under the control of the Tabitha Society, but receives support from the Minnesota Conference of the Swedish Lutheran Church, which has thousands of members in the state.

Churches From the days of the countys' first settlement its inhabitants have shown a strong religious bent and a decided preference for the Lutheran faith. At present the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran and the Roman Catholic comprise the leading religious sects in Chisago County. The Evangelical Lutheran Church has an imposing edifice at Center City and the Sacred Heart Catholic Church at Rush City also is a beautiful building.

Schools There are 57 school districts and 61 school buildings in Chisago County. Five 8-year graded elementary schools, 2 class "A" high schools, 3 class "B" high schools, 39 ungraded elementary rural schools with 1 teacher, and 12 ungraded elementary rural schools with two or more teachers provide

educational opportunities. Consolidated school district No. 1 at Taylor Falls, the Chicago City Consolidated School District No. 8, and the Lindstrom-Center City Consolidated School District No. 13 have both graded elementary and high schools and have bus service for the pupils.

Clubs and Organizations

The County Farm Bureau plays a prominent part in the community life of the county. It is affiliated with the Minnesota Farm Bureau.

The County Agriculture Agent functions here as elsewhere in the state under the supervision of the Agricultural Extension Division of the University of Minnesota, and engages in a program designed to assist the farmer in improving his farm and its production.

The 4H club movement for farm youth has received strong support here and units are scattered throughout the county.

The Chicago County Agriculture Advisory Committee, which was appointed at the request of the Farm Credit Administration, is comprised of public spirited citizens who assist in analysing and making recommendations for equitable settlement of debtor-creditor problems among farmers.

FAIR

Each year, usually late in August, the Chicago County Agricultural Society sponsors a county fair which is held in Rush City.

FARM INCOME

In 1929 the total farm income of Chicago County was \$4,207,582, an average of \$1,927 for each farm. Nearly half of this amount, 46.72 percent, was derived from the sale of livestock products, which were made up largely of dairy and poultry products. Crops sold for cash contributed 20.10 percent of the income and livestock sold for cash yielded 15.91 percent. Forest products, the smallest source of farm revenue, brought in only 1.36 percent of the total amount, and the remainder, 15.90 percent was accounted for in products used on the farm.

CENSUS REPORTS

An average farm in 1935 was comprised of 112.5 acres and it had a value \$4,882 for land and improvements, nearly a 50 percent reduction in valuation from 1930. Acreage values over the same period dropped from \$78.68 to \$43.40.

Stock on the average farm consisted of 15 head of cattle, to being cows and heifers more than 2 years old, three horses, three hogs, and every third farm had some sheep. The 112.5 acres were divided into 38 acres of woodland pasture, 5 acres of plowable pasture, three acres were fallow and two were in woodlot and windbreak. In the 50 acres of cropland were 14 acres of corn, 14½ of hay, 8½ of oats, 3 1/3 of mixed grains, 2½ of wheat, 1 3/4 of rye and an acre of barley.

Two out of three farmers in 1935 owned their land. Only 21 percent were renters.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

Population, 1930 (County) -----13,189
 Area -----427 sq. miles
 Water area -----30.64 sq. miles

County Seat - Center City

FARM DEVELOPMENT

Number of farms, 1935 -----2,183
 Land in farms -----89.9% of total area-----273,280 acres
 Average size of farms -----112.5 acres

FARM VALUES

Average value per acre, 1935 -----\$43.40
 Average value per acre, 1930 -----\$73.60
 Average value per farm, 1935 -----\$4,682
 Average value per farm, 1930 -----\$9,086

THE TAX PICTURE

Total taxable value, 1935 -----\$4,241,791
 Total general tax levy, 1935 -----568,325
 The average tax rate, 1935 was -----74.32 mills
 Total debt of county and subdivisions -----\$366,492
 Per capita debt -----\$27.79
 County bonds -----\$329,754
 The total debt was 8.64% of the tax value.

TENANCY AND MORTGAGE DEBT

Full owners -----1,406
 Part owners -----310
 Managers -----
 Tenants -----468
 Percent of farms mortgaged -----49.9%

Average farm income ----- \$1,927

Sources of income:

| | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Crops ----- | \$845,865 | 20.10 percent |
| Livestock ----- | 669,694 | 15.91 |
| Livestock products ----- | 1,965,988 | 46.72 |
| Forest products ----- | 57,050 | 1.36 |
| Farm products used on farm ----- | 669,005 | 15.90 |
| | <u>\$4,307,582</u> | <u>99.99</u> |

LIVESTOCK HOLDINGS

| | 1935 | 1930 |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Horses and mules ----- | 5,644 | 6,138 |
| Cattle of all ages ----- | 29,680 | 29,867 |
| Sheep and lambs of all ages ----- | 641 | 1,361 |
| Swine of all ages ----- | 5,362 | 8,595 |

CROPS

| | <u>Farms</u> | <u>Acres</u> | <u>Bushels</u> |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Wheat | 616 | 2,732 | 26,309 |
| Oats | 1,444 | 13,598 | 396,462 (threshed only) |
| Barley | 333 | 2,239 | 44,596 |
| Rye | 273 | 3,661 | 21,463 |
| Mixed grains | 535 | 7,534 | 153,798 |
| Flax | 4 | 43 | 262 |
| All hay | ----- | 31,071 | 26,059 (tons) |
| Corn for all purposes | 2,029 | 30,940 | ----- |
| Corn harvested for grain | 530 | 3,893 | 53,461 |
| Irish potatoes | 1,901 | 8,071 | 610,036 |

HISTORY WRITTEN ON EARLY SUNRISE SCHOOLS.

LETTER AND MANUSCRIPT OBTAINED FROM COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

MEURLING.

Page 1.

"Sunrise, Minn..

May 29, 1933.

Mr. E. J. Cederholm,
Center City, Minn..

Dear Mr. Cederholm:

We have obtained a most excellent and interesting history of our school. Most of it was written by Milton Deming, (a man 80 years old) from Cambridge, and father of Arthur Deming, from Harris. He spent months writing it, the grand old soul. He takes the North Branch Review. Wouldn't it be interesting to have it published? I am sure nothing could please him more. So many ~~xxxx~~ other people have asked to have it published, so that they can get a copy of it.

Sincerely,

Mabel Herberg.

Principal Sunrise School.

(Reporter's Note: The history was published in the North Branch Review, a year following the receipt of the letter. That is the belief of Mr. Cederholm who gave me both letter and history. But he advised I check it with Charles Blakeslee, the editor. Which of course, shall be done.)

.....

HISTORY OF THE SUNRISE SCHOOLS.

(By Milton Deming.)

(Quoted Verbatim.)

I am very much of the opinion that Carry Plumer, who was known as Aunt Carry, taught the first in Sunrise in the summer of 1859 in the front room of John D. ~~Wilcox~~ Wilcox's home that stands a little northwest of where the Collins house now stands. Ham Poor taught the winter of 1859 and 1860

Page 2.

in a house that stood near the E. D. Wilcox barn. There were several young men attending school there that winter. Lute Madison, Byron Madison, John Clover, Charley Ruddy and Henry Bush. Margaret Smith taught in the summer of 1860. She was from Franconia. August Elison taught in the winter of 1860 and 1861 in a building that was ~~now~~ owned by John Mold. It had been used for a saloon and stood near where one of Arthur Mold's barns stand. In the summer of 1861 there was not any room to be had. A Mrs. Darling who

(page two of manuscript.)

lived across the road from where Arthur Molds lives would teach. Her husband built a rough board shanty in the oaks northeast of the Colwell home and she taught in that.

In the winter of 1861 and 1862 there was no public school for the reason that there was no suitable room to be had. as George Williams moved to the saloon building with his family. He had a sister living in his family and she started a tuition school. She did not teach long before she gave it up and Mrs. Williams finished the term. In the summer of 1862 a lady by the name of Fanny Parks taught in a building that had been used for a store and stood north of the old Chapman house. She was from Franconia. In the winter of 1862 and 1863 and the summer of 1863, ~~Arrie Chase~~ Arrie Chase taught in the Darling house, they having moved out.

In the fall of 1863 and the winter of 1863 and 1864, Miss Elizabeth Egan

(Page three of manuscript.)

taught. The school had grown quite largely by this time. There were three young ladies turned out of school that lived outside the district, because the school was crowded. (A young lady from Stacy by the name of Robinson, Clara Madison, and Mercy Huson.) I remember Mr. Warner came to the school and forbid their coming. He also forbid the teacher to hear them recite. Miss Robinson took it very seriously. She wept, picked up her books and left immediately.

In the summer of 1864 Arrie Chase taught. In the winter of 1864 and 1865 E. D. Wilcox taught. In the summer of 1865 and the winters of 1865 and 1866, Miss Emma Bissell taught. In the summer of 1866 Arrie Chase taught. In the winter of 1866 and 1867, John D. Wilcox was hired to teach ten months at \$50.

Page 3.

I left the Sunrise School in the spring of 1868. I do not remember of ever serving a county superintendent

(Page four of manuscript.)

of schools and I do not think any of the teachers so far ever had a teacher's certificate of any kind.

I am going to give a biographical sketch of some of the people I have ~~am~~ been writing about. Ham Poor who taught in the winter of 1859 and 1860 moved away and I have never heard of him since. He was a brother of Monroe Poor, who lived in Sunrise for several years. Margaret Smith was a sister of J. D. Smith of Franconia, who lived there for many years. She had a sister living in Nashway at that time. She had a brother, John Smith, and a ~~sister~~ sister Mrs. Barbara Grover, who lived at Rush City several years ago. Her sister that lived at Nashway was Mrs. Minn Hickerson. August Ellison was a brother of Smith Ellison who lived on the farm ~~where~~ where Ide Mold lives at present. He enlisted in the Union Army, went south and never came home. He was killed in

(Page five of manuscript.)

battle and occupies an unknown soldier's grave. The Darlings were early settlers in Sunrise. They were there when I came, in 1857. Arrie Chase was a sister of Ed. Chase. She was a good teacher. She taught there at various times.

The new school house was built in ~~1862~~ in the summer of 1863. Mrs. L. O. Loudon had the contract and Mr. Warner helped do the work.

Miss Egan was the first to teach in the new school house.

Up to this time we had never had any desks, only benches and tables except when Fanny Parks taught in the store building. There we had plenty of room and a few hand-made desks made by contributed labor. I think it was several years before there was any other. Mrs. Egan was a cousin of Mrs. Darling. They all moved to

(Page six of manuscript.)

to Michigan. E. D. Wilcox had 64 scholars enrolled. He was a stern disciplinarian. He was too rough. Some of his scholars left school. He taught in Taylors Falls and S. F. Boyce was one of his pupils, when he was eleven

Page 4.

years old. He also taught in Chisago Lake township this side of Center City at what was once called District No. 14, before he taught in Sunrise.

Emma Bissell was the daughter of a man by that name that once lived at Nashway. She was a large, good-looking woman, a stern disciplinarian and a good teacher.

Oliver Wilcox was an easy going teacher, a careless disciplinarian. He gave good satisfaction. His scholars all ~~kk~~ liked him. He was the first teacher to teach algebra in the Sunrise school. He also devoted a period of time every Friday P. M. to giving oral instruction to a class in philosophy and astronomy.

(Page seven of manuscript.)

Thus philosophy and astronomy were taught in Sunrise many years ago. John D. Wilcox was a very good teacher. He was ~~anxxxf~~ the only teacher to whom I attended who ever taught the different sounds of the various letters of the alphabet; the rules of spelling; pronunciation and syntax in general. I always thought that I learned more while attending school with him as teacher than I learned in all of my schooling other ways. He also took a great interest in declamation. I remember when Frank O. Loudon, then a little white haired boy of six or seven made one of his first speeches. I think it was the last day of ^a ~~the~~ term of school because there was company. He was called on to speak his piece. He walked out to take his place. There was hand-clapping and cheering which embarrassed him, but when the cheering ceased, he made a bow

(Page eight of manuscript.)

and looking directly at the teacher said: "You^t scarce expect one of my age to speak in public upon the stage. But if I should fall below Demosthenes or Cicero. I hope you will not view with a critic's eye, but pass my imperfection by."

Frank Loudon once lived where Henry Boyce's now lives. He was going to run for president of the U.S., but wasn't nominated.

Charles W. Ringer who has served 22 years as fire chief, and is now running for mayor of Minneapolis, once lived in Sunrise.

(Page nine of manuscript.)

The new school house referred to in the first part of this history is the town hall. It has now been remodeled, but it was the first school house, and stands where this one now stands. This school was built in 1893. Mr. George Mold had the contract for \$800. He ordered two carloads of lumber from Mr. Wolf of Harris. ~~MILLIE~~ Nellie McClure finished the first term of teaching in this school. The term of the school was nine months/

Hattie Starkweather, who is still living in Sunrise, taught in this school while it still was a rural. During the years 1897, 1898, she had an attendance of 80; did her own janitor work, and received \$25 in wages one year, and \$30 the next; paid \$8 for board. The board members during 1867, 1868 were: Frank Spivak, M. B. Grey and Mrs. Anna Quale.

Some of the pupils still living in Sunrise who were her pupils are the following:

(Page ten of manuscript.)

Mrs. Lydia Acers

Ralph Cadmus

Illa Robinson

Ralph Voss

Arthur Grey

Bert Robinson

Arthur Mold

Selma Larson Wilcox

Gust Bloomgren

Charlie Fell

Harry ~~WILLIAMS~~ Wolleat.

Henry Boyce

Robert Swanson

Victor Lantz

Lillie Wolleat Palmer

A list of teachers who have taught here since 1868 are:

Mettie Plummer

Ida Wilkes

Lillian Dickinson

Julia Lyons

Lillian Colwell

Louise Collins

Deloe Crocker

Louise Voss

(Page eleven of manuscript.)

Sarah Vaughn

Nellie McClure

Alice M. Bergfalk 1926

Esther Abraham 1926

Alice Livingston 1927

Ethel A. Valleen 1927

Ethel Emmanuelson 1924-25-26-29.

Mrs. Gunnar Wahlgren 1928

Alice Stone 1930-1931

Mabel Erickson 1929-1930-1931

Myrtle Sellman 1932-1933

Mabel Herberg 1932-1933

This school house was partitioned off and made into two rooms in 1900. Before it was partitioned off the entrance was to the west. In 1900 the entrance was changed to the south and more windows added.

To: Roscoe Macy, Writer's Project, 28 NE Second St., Mpls.

From: Paul A. Bergquist.

For: History of Chisago County.

Notes from Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church.

The settlers of Chisago City and its community held four meetings for the purpose of organizing a church in Chisago City. At the first meeting, held February 8, 1874, the organization was formed, and on February 12th it was decided that the name should be "The Swedish Evangelical Church, Chisago City, Chisago County, Minnesota", and be divided into four districts. It was also voted on and carried that the church should be built in Old Town Chisago. On March 13th it was agreed upon that the constitution should be read to the whole congregation at the services on the next two Sundays. At the last meeting of the organization the constitution was adopted and a Board of Administration was chosen, four deacons and three trustees. The trustees elected were: Otto Wallmark, Carl Bjord and Charles P. Quist, and the deacons: John Leaf, John Storm, Swen Glycer and Charles W. Ljungstrand. In the fall of that year a lot was donated for the site of the building and each member was to give so much lumber toward the building when the plans for the church were adopted. Frank Rost had charge of getting stone for the foundation and Elias Magnuson had charge of the building work which started in May, 1875. Twenty five years later the building was enlarged and beautified with a seating capacity of 600 and was one of the most beautiful churches in this part of the country. This enlargement was under the management of C. A. Palmer. The building was destroyed by fire on March 25, 1908. Immediately the present church was begun and the Christmas services were held on Good Friday of the following year, 1909. C. A. Palmer was both architect and builder of both church and the parsonage which was built in 1914. In 1876 the congregation bought the building that was used as court house of Chisago county when that was situated in Old Town Chisago and remodeled it as the parsonage until the present parsonage was built. The old school house in the village was bought by the congregation in 1920 and after some repairs, it has been used as a chapel.

The first six years the congregation was served just by visits from neighboring pastors, but after a series of meetings in 1878 when they called several pastors who all declined, E. J. Warner, a student, was called and accepted after his ordination in 1880. Being the first active pastor, he served only six years when he was called to lead another congregation. Immediately Pastor Johannes Lundquist was called and he started his work in September, 1886, staying for nearly 22 years, until May, 1908. For the next ten months Reverend J. E. Carlson, Forest Lake, served as vice pastor. On the day that the first service was held in the present church, Pastor C. E. Slatt preached his first sermon in Chisago City and stayed as the leader for twenty-five years, or until he retired from active duty. Here was a leader, who, under the grace of God, was born to be a leader for his people, doing everything possible that a shepherd could do. A marvelous speaker and a powerful man was found in Pastor Constant Johnson when he came to fill the vacancy as leader for the people. After a very short stay of only five years in the Zion Lutheran Church of Chisago City, he was called to lead a bigger congregation. And until the time that the present pastor, E. H. Baker, came, Reverend Slatt acted as vice pastor for eight months. A wonderful

To: Roscoe Macy, Writer's Project, NE Second St., Mpls.

From: Paul A. Bergquist.

For: History of Chisago County.

Notes from Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church (cont'd).

speaker and a righteous leader with a broad understanding of life was found in our midst when Pastor Baker came to Chisago City.

In 1876 O. L. Wigren was the first school teacher in the word of God and in 1898 the organist and school work was united. Emil Anderson served 1898-1905, E. Tillman 1905-1906, and Axel Schoberg 1906-1917. Up to 1922 the Swedish language was used in the school work intently then for a short time both Swedish and English were used, but for the past fifteen years English has been used exclusively. Sunday school was held the first years in private homes in the different districts during the fall and winter months only, but after the grade system was introduced it has been held every Sunday in the church.

The Ladies' Aid Society was organized in 1889 and monthly meetings have been held ever since in each district to help financially in the church, missions and charity work. For the Home and Foreign Missions the Woman's Missionary Society was organized in 1922 and the Junior Mission Band in 1923. The Luther League for the young people was started in 1909.

The organists of the Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church have been Frank Rost, 1874-1898; Emil Anderson, 1898-1905; E. Tillman, 1905-1906; Axel Schoberg, 1906-1917; Anna Kjellgren, a few months; Mrs. Olivia Kjellgren, 1917-1930; Prof. A. O. Peterson, 1930-1935; and Arnold Ward Johnson, 1935-present time.

There has been several treasurers for the church, including; Peter Sell, P. M. Peterson, Frank Rost, Gustaf Falk, John Alf, Peterson, William Bergquist, L. O. Anderson, Fred Daley, and W. Stanley Oberg.

The secretaries of the church who have served at different times are: P. Quist, G. W. Hult, Frank Rost, Otto Wallmark, Gustaf Falk, Daniel Swenson, C. A. Palmer, Emil Anderson, E. Tillman, Axel Schoberg, George Palmer, ~~John W.~~ W. Stanley Oberg, and Simon Kjellgren.

There has been several janitors to care for the church in the years since it started. To list them in the order that they have served, they are: Johannes Johnson, J. M. Rylander, P. Quist, P. Renquist, C. A. Palmer, John Palmquist, Ted Muller, and August Peterson.

The number of communicant members at the end of the year 1874 was 113 and the children were 106; while sixty-eight years later, at the end of the year 1941 the number of communicant members are 727 and the children are 137.

The church was renamed a few years ago from the "Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church" to the "Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church" and with its new beautiful devine decorations it is still one of the finest churches in the county as it was when it was newly built.

There have been many who have served as officers in the church during the many years of service, too many to mention, but here are the present members who are serving in that capacity: E. H. Baker, Pastor; Arnold Ward Johnson, Organist and Choir Director; John B. Carlson, Parker Dahlquist, Arthur Swenson, C. E. Swenson, Herbert Peterson, Joseph Magnuson, Emmons Moberg, Simon Kjellgren, and John S. Swanson, deacons; W. Stanley Oberg, Arthur W. Lindbloom, Walfred Noreen, Fred Daley, Ernest Peterson, Arthur H. Peterson, Theo. Lundeen, B. J. Muus, and Victor Glycer, trustees; August Peterson, sexton of the church and William Bergquist, sexton of the chapel.

To: Roscoe Macy, Writer's Project, 28 NE Second St., Mpls.

From: Paul A. Bergquist.

For: History of Chisago County.

Notes from Folsom's History and from Court House Records.

A movement for the organization of a new county from the northern part of Washington county -- Washington county being one of the original nine counties in the state -- commenced in the winter of 1850-51. A formidable petition was drawn up and circulated by Ansel Smith of Franconia, and William H. C. Folsom of Taylors Falls, and was duly forwarded, presented and acquiesced in by that body to the legislature. Difficulty arose immediately as to the name of this new county. The two men, being selected to visit the capital in the interest of the petitioners, proposed the same name as the lake, 'Chi-sa-ga'. But this name was ridiculed severely, and in its stead names of famous men were suggested. The two members of representation from the lake region held fast to their name and finally got the committee to report in favor of the name requested and the legislature readily accepted the name. So Chisago county was established September 1, 1851, and organized October 14th of that year. Chisago county, as well as Chisago City, takes its name from the largest and most beautiful lake in the territory. In ~~its~~ ~~aboriginal~~ its aboriginal, or original form, it was called 'Ki-chi-saga', from the two Indian words in the Chippewa language meaning 'Ki-chi' large, and 'saga' fair and lovely. For euphonic consideration the first part of 'Ki-chi' was dropped. 'Chisaga' should have been the name, but when the legislature accepted the name for the county there was a mistake in spelling the word, so it became 'Chisago' instead of 'Chisaga'. So the village of Chisago City took the same name in both spelling and meaning, wanting a large, fair and lovely city. Before the white man came into this territory, before 1830 and 1840, the Chippewa Indians roamed this country and were prominent.

The first election of the board of county officers was held at the Chisago House in Taylors Falls, October 14, 1851. The following officers were elected as Commissioners: Samuel Thomson, chairman; N. C. D. Taylor and Thomas F. Morton, clerks of board; F. W. Abbot, Register of Deeds and W. H. C. Folsom, Treasurer. The bill establishing the county stated that the ~~county~~ first board of commissioners shall determine the seat of Justice in the county and January 5th, 1852, the village of Taylors Falls was chosen as the county seat.

The county was destined on the east at the St. Croix river; on the south the line ran between townships 32 and 33, or the border of Washington county; the western line goes between range 21 and 22, or along the boundaries of Anoka and Isanti counties; and Pine county borders on the north. The county is unsurpassed in scenic beauty with its many lakes and streams; the biggest of the streams are the St. Croix river and its tributaries, Rush and Sunrise rivers; and the lakes are Chisago, Green, Rush and Sunrise. Chisago county is the ~~home~~ home of the Interstate Park at Taylors Falls, and each village has some spot which it can be proud of for scenic beauty.

With the increase in population throughout the county, it was agitated that the county seat should be moved to a more nearly central position. In 1858 a vote was taken which resulted in favor of moving it to Centre (Center) City but was found illegal on the ground that the majority of the voters had not done their duty in voting. So the county

To: Roscoe Macy, Writer's Project, 28 NE Second St., Mpls.

From: Paul A. Bergquist.

For: History of Chisago County.

Notes from Folsom's History and from Court House Records. (cont'd)

seat was consequently left at Taylors Falls until 1861 when another vote was taken and this time it was removed to Old Town Chisago, where it remained under somewhat adverse circumstances, because the village, having but a very small population, didn't have the conveniences for such a purpose. The building that housed the county officers and the records was a one room building which stood on the grounds that is now the picnic ground behind the Zion Lutheran Church. It was for many years without even a post office, so in 1875 a vote was taken and carried to remove it to Centre (Center) City. There a court house was built on a strip of land extending out into Chisago lake, a beautiful place for such a notable public building. It was built at a cost of \$70,000 with bonds being issued to cover the expenses.

The land surface of the county is undulating. The western and southern part was covered with hardwood timber and has rich soil. The young men who so bravely came into the territory and tackled the tremendous task of clearing the heavy forests, developing the settlements, and laying the foundation for the wonderfully rich and blessed community of the present day should be honorably remembered. These were years of heavy toil and hardships. Money was scarce, prices low, and marketing facilities poor. The river towns, Taylors Falls and Franconia were the only outlets for their products, until about 1868 when the first railroad was built as far as Wyoming and then north through the county into the oak opening and prairie land, which had not been settled before because the marketing facilities were still poorer in that territory. With the coming of the railroad even the places where the land was more or less sandy felt the cut of the plow and soon the entire county was turned into an agricultural area, being that it is well watered and drained this county has become an agricultural and dairy land, along with its ever increasing popularity as a vacation spot of the great northwest. The beautiful farms and village homes, the schools, the churches, the business houses, the people themselves, give the impression of a prosperous, happy, typical American community. There is an air of orderliness, thrift, self-respect, and contentment over all. The early ~~pioneers~~ of pioneers of this county were the sturdy, disciplined, religious type, through and faithful Christians with the right and honorable things always out in front. These characteristics have always stuck with the people and today Chisago county is one of the best situated counties, morally and financially, in the country.

Chisago county has developed rapidly in the ninety years of its organization and now there are ten villages all progressing speedily. Here they are according to size in population; Rush City, North Branch, Lindstrom, Harris, Taylors Falls, Chisago City, Center City, Wyoming, Stacy and Shafer. The rural areas or townships rank in the following way; Chisago Lake, Franconia, Amador, Sunrise, Fish Lake, Rushseba, Nesses, Wyoming and Lent. The population of the ten villages in the 1940 census total 4,818 persons, while the townships have the combined population of 8,303. In all, Chisago county has 13,121 living within its area.

In one way or another, the following men are serving the public

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Notes from Folsom's History and from Court House Records. (cont'd)

in making laws or enforcing them. The men who make laws and carry them out, serve as follows: Hon. Henry Shipstead, Congressional Senator; Richard Gale, Congressional Representative; C. Elmer Johnson, State Senator; Albert Oberg, State Representative; A. W. Lent, County Treasurer; C. G. Burns, Judge of Probate Court; E. J. Cederholm, County Superintendent of Schools; Martin K. Peterson, Register of Deeds; Archie F. L. Stromgren, County Auditor; Carl W. Gustafson, County Attorney; Henry N. Stream, Sheriff; Theodore Johnson, Clerk of Court; William Peterson, Chairman, Alex Carlson, Frank Hanson, Sam Olson, Tanus Anderson, Commissioners; and A. A. Richner, Chairman of Welfare Board.

It was not until after 1900 that there was any political or social unrest among the people of eastern Minnesota, in Chisago county. The first noticeable thing that caused unrest with the people was the liquor traffic. With each new village that organized at least one saloon was started and flourished and if the village grew in population so did it grow with more saloons. The entire saloon system was an absolute bad influence at that time because they didn't have strictly enough laws, if they had any laws to govern them for the good of the people. It is useless to deny that the present day system of handling liquor traffic is not a great improvement over the old saloons of the 1900's and before.

The movement ~~of the~~ of "county option" arose as a project to oppose village option, the system then prevailing gave the villages, large and small, the sole power to say if they wanted a saloon in that community or not. And there was an intense unrest arising among the people in the farming area about the power of voting for or against a saloon in the community which they help support; for a village of 100 voters, if 51 voted for a saloon a place was opened, and there fore an entire community of four to six thousand people were foisted by it. A situation soon developed, not for the destruction of the saloons, but for a demand of a different way of voting on the issuing of licenses.

The Swedish people, counting for over ninety percent of the population, being thrifty, hard-working, self-denying, earnest Christian people. The development of the county had been very rapid since 1870 and that same influence had continued for years to shape the thoughts, habits, and customs of the people. Contentment, neighborly love, sympathy and friendliness among the people were the striking characteristics and the religious convictions in the church were the dominating factors during all these years, but unrest was growing and it seemed like the county option question was getting a good going-over with the churches making a valient fight in favor of it. The saloons were unquestioningly demoralizing to the churches and if it were possible to get the county option there would be enough voters against the saloon to vote it out forever.

In 1909 county option was made a law in Minnesota and the county voted 3 to 1 to close the saloons.

While from 1917 to 1933 the entire United States was under the prohibition of selling intoxicating liquors. However, it was repealed

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Notes from Folsom's History and from Court House Records. (cont'd)

Nationally, although the county option is still in control, so this county, Chisago, is legally dry and therefore only 3.2 beer can be sold. The county option was voted on in July, 1937, but the option held firm so it seems very much like liquor is out of this county for some time yet. Off-sale and On-sale non-intoxicating liquor license vary in each village of the county according to the demands of the village. A percent of the license goes to the State and Federal Governments. More than \$450,000,000.00 was taken in as taxes last year alone throughout the country on beer and therefore beer is a big asset in caring for expenses of running the Government.

office
Re: William Willoughby.

NEWSPAPER RESEARCH.

MEURLING.

SOURCE: MINNEAPOLIS STAR JOURNAL.

EDITION -- SUNDAY, JUNE 23, 1940. PAGE 7.

Page 1.

(Story in Box.)

WHEN FORESTS ABOUNDED
IN GAME

W.W. Pioneer, 85. Recalls
Early Life of Frontier

LINDSTROM, MINNESOTA.----A dancehall fight in which a man grabbed the stove and threw it into the street was among incidents of pioneer life recalled by William Willoughby, 85 years old, who has lived in this vicinity since he was six months old.

Coming from Fredonia, N. Y., the family stayed at the Cascade hotel, part of which is reported still standing near Taylors Falls.

* * *

"Taylors Falls had large saloons in those days with heavy drinking and much street fighting," Willoughby recalled. "One time four women and 25 men ~~started~~ started a fight that became a free-for-all.

"During the melee one man, known as a heavy drinker, grabbed the stove and threw it out into the street, burning his hands severely."

Hotels, or stopping places for trappers, missionaries, lumberjacks and hunters were common in eastern Chisago county in early days, Willoughby said.

The Willoughby family moved to a small farm in Amador township when "Bill" was a child.

"Game was plentiful and the forests abounded with deer, bear and wild fowl," he said. "Many Indians lived in ~~that~~ that section and he recalled "a green corn dance" when Chippewas celebrated the coming harvest.

Young Bill worked on the farm and attended school at Amador, later leaving for Iowa where he worked on railroads and became a telegraph operator.

Later he became a school teacher, learning this profession from a

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pioneer Sunrise teacher who took an interest in him.

* * *

Next followed a venture into the general merchandising business at Harris, where he remained for thirteen years.

Real estate interested him and in land deals in Pine and Chisago counties he built up a fortune, much of which dwindled later, he said, following the World war.

In his lifetime, Willoughby met many persons of historic interest in eastern Minnesota. One of them was Frank Reid, who later went to Skagway, Alaska, where he lost his life when he organized a band of vigilantes to "Shoot it out" with one "Scapy" Smith, who allegedly robbed gold prospectors.

ON HISTORY OF CHISAGO COUNTY.

(FROM "THE CHISAGO COUNTY COURIER," FRONT PAGE,
DATED, FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1905, AND PUBLISHED AT
LINDSTROM, MINNESOTA.)

ITEM ONE. (#1.)

History of Chisago County.

By P.M. Qvist.

Chisago County, located on the west bank of the St. Croix river, that flows south into the Mississippi river, and forms the boundary line between Minnesota and Wisconsin, was one of the earliest settled counties in the state, perhaps the very earliest. It was but natural in those days, when river boats and prairie schooners were the only means the emigrants had of reaching out into the yet unexplored wilderness in the West, that the lands along the rivers should be the first selected to make homes for the hardy pioneer.

Nature had provided for his arrival with a lavish hand. The forest was full of game, the lakes and rivers teemed with fish. Before the land was cleared of stately trees and heavy underbrush, the gun and the net were the only means by which the early settler supplied the food for his family, and when we now see the large, well tilled fields and comfortable homes of the Chisago county farms we can hardly realize there are yet men living here who once had to blaze trees as traveled a foot from their cabin to where a sack of flour could be bartered for furs in order to find their way back again, when a couple of days later they, with the sack on their shoulders, followed those blazes back to their homes. The young farmer of today does not need to clear the forest to make room for the field. His father has done that for him. All honor to the sturdy old Swede with his axe.

It was natural then, that the first settlement would be made

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along the river. The history of this settlement is like all others
..... (ending of sentence unintelligible.)

The first man is the Mound Builder; that he was here, is shown by the many large and well preserved mounds along the shores of the lake. At Chisago City they are very numerous.

Then came the Chippewa Indian. He roamed all over ~~this~~ this county, hunting and fishing, but unlike his predecessor, he left no evidence of a substantial nature; only the story of his doings passes from mouth to mouth, often embellished with romance and legends.

In the latter days of those times came the French missionaries. They traveled from place to place and established missions stations ~~along~~ and raised the Cross. At St. Croix Falls below the falls these intrepid followers of Christ built a fort sometime between 1700 and 1703, calling it Fort St. Croix, thus giving the name to that magnificent work of nature.

The first lumber men who visited this spot found in 1851 traces of a very early settlement of white people; on the present town site of Taylors Falls they discovered the foundations of nine houses; that these were very old, perhaps a century, is indicated by the fact that over them were growing trees from 2 to 3 feet thick. These old stone foundations are good evidence of the very earliest settlement in Minnesota.

But beyond hunting, trapping and trading with the Indians, these early settlers made no use of the resources provided by nature for the support of man. It was not until farther south the progress of settlement demanded lumber, that the attention ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ was drawn to the ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ rich pine forests on the upper St. Croix,

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And the first man of whom we have any certain knowledge, who made a permanent settlement on that river for purposes of trade and logging is J.R. Brown, the greatest and most remarkable pioneer in the state after whom Brown's Valley is named. He was living at the falls in 1837 and he cut 200,000 feet of pine logs from the present site of Taylors Falls; these were the first logs cut in the St. Croix Valley.

In 1838, together with a French trader, came Jesse Taylor, a stone mason, to the falls. On the east side of the river, the land was already taken by Frank Steele, and Mr. Taylor, after buying off the claims of the Frenchman, secured the land on the west side; and in 1838 Taylor, together with ~~B.F. Taylor~~ B.F. Baker came up, from Fort Snelling with a crew of men. They built a log house, blacksmith shop and a mill and named the settlement Taylor's Place and the falls Baker's Falls. In 1850 Taylor platted the town site and gave it its present name. But the mill being a total failure, the settlement fell into decay. Mr. Taylor did no other work worth recording.

Up to the year 1851, the present county of Chisago was a part of Washington County, but in that year it was organized by ~~the~~ election of the first board of county commissioners and Taylor's Falls was designated as the county seat. As the county was very sparsely settled, it was thought, that it would better induce people to come in and settle faster if the county seat was moved to a place farther west so by vote of the people in 1861 it was moved to Chisago City. That did not seem to ~~be~~ satisfactory have been satisfactory, perhaps on account of the small population, so small as not being even able to maintain a postoffice, and in January 1876, the county records were again moved to Center City where it has remained. Bonds were then voted, and issued to an amount of \$ 5,000 and the present courthouse built. These bonds have long since been paid.

Center City, the county seat was platted, in May, 1857, by ~~him~~ Andrew Swenson, born in Sweden in 1817 and came to Chisago Lake in 1851. We name a few of the pioneers that made their homes in the vicinity, one of the most beautiful spots in the state. John S. Van ~~Rensselaer~~ Rensselaer in 1851 settled on an island in the lake. After living several years as a hermit in a boat cottage with a choice library, he moved to Sunrise City and afterwards built the first cheese factories in the county. Axel ~~Dahlgren~~ Dahlgren settled in 1852. Nels Nord, father of John P. Nord, in 1855. Lars Johan Stark came in 1852. He was a member ~~in~~ of the legislature in 1865 and 1875, and later he moved to Harris, when that village was laid out. Frank Mobeck settled in 1851. He had been a soldier in Sweden for 17 years. Robert Currie, a Scitchman, in 1855 ~~built~~ built on the north shore of west Chisago lake. He was a man of hard work and frugal living. With energy they attacked the forest, the sound of the axe was heard everywhere, and soon small log cabins with little clearings were scattered throughout the forest. Trails little by little became roads, not by straightening but by simply widening them. Schoolhouses were built and township organizations perfected. The Swedes with few exceptions were communicants of the Lutheran Church, and before the settlement at Chisago Lake were many years old, a large, substantial church was built at Center City, on a commanding hill overlooking the lake with its many islands dotting its crystal waters. This church building was ~~failed~~

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followed by one at Chisago City, Amador and other places.

The Indians never troubled the settlers of Chisago County very much; occasionally when a band of them with their guns, bows and arrows, would come to a lonely cabin, they would scare the folks; but beyond the stealing of a few things they did no harm.

In 1862 during the bloody Indian outbreak, it was rumored that the Siouxs had made an alliance with their old enemies the Chippewas, and there was danger here of ~~an attack~~ a repetition of the terrible massacre along the Minnesota river. In order to protect themselves and to afford a safe place of retreat the settlers fortified Center City. They built one fort on an island in the lake, one north of the court house and one where the church stables now stand. Charles Stark drilled a company of soldiers, armed with shot guns. They even provided themselves with artillery, but the only service this formidable weapon rendered was to fire a salute on the 4th day of July, 1864, when a great feast was held at Center City, to celebrate the happy escape from an Indian war.

Unyil the advent of of railroads, the settlement grew but slowly. Far to market, nomsale for the logs and wood cut from the farms, the fields small and full of stumps, houses were log cabins, the people were poor, they knew little or nothing about the rest of the United States, still less of the English language, they did not need it, they were all Swedes. But in 1870 the railroad was completed from St. Paul to Duluth and Wyoming. Stacy, Harris North Branch, and Rush City were established in this county; later branches were built to Grantsburg and from Wyoming to Tyalors Falls, affording the farmers better markets for their wood. Then a new impetus was given to clearing the land, wood need not be piled up and burned to get rid of it. It was hauled to the track and shipped to the cities. This was a great step ahead. About fifteen years ago a great many creameries were built, that after a few years of unsuccessful management, became and are now, a greta source of ~~income~~ income.

The settlement of Chisago Lake has a very peaceful and uneventful history; work six days a week and going to church on Sunday has been the routine. It was a life of toil and doing one's duty to family and neighbor. Still, this quiet backwoods settlement, when the war bugle sounded, sent its full quota of soldiers to the front. The descendants of of the soldiers of great Gustavus and Charles ~~the Swedish~~ All were not found sitting by the fireside, when battles were fought for the preservation of their adopted country; they shouldered the musket, and did their duty on the fields of battle. Minnesota can point with pride and admiration to the settlement around the lakes of Chisago, for none more prosperous, none more beautiful, and none settled by a better class of people can be found within its borders.

HISTORY OF CHISAGO COUNTY.

(FROM THE CHISAGO COUNTY COURIER, FRONT PAGE,
DATED FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1905, AND PUBLISHED
AT LINSTROM? MINNESOTA.)

ITEM TWO. (#2)

THE SOIL.

By V.L. Johnson.

The soil of Chisago County differs considerably in the different sections and furnishes many varieties. In the eastern and southern parts we have the ~~richly wooded~~ rich heavy woodland soil, with its almost marvelous yielding qualities, and its endurance is simply wonderful. This section was selected by the sturdy Swedes, who have transformed the heavy maple and oak forests into veritable gardens, yielding immense crops of hay wheat, oats and corn.

The tremendous task of clearing the forests and removing the stumpage naturally compels the farmers to content themselves with smaller farms and the farms here are usually from forty to 160 acres in extent. In this section the creamery industry has reached its wonderful development. Within a radius of seven miles there are seven creameries, each ~~yielding~~ one paying out to the farmers about \$40,000 each year. Thus can be seen what a rich, fertile garden spot this woodland has been transformed into.

In the central and western part of the county we have the dark, rich, productive, sandy loam. While this soil will successfully produce almost any grain and hay, it is best adapted to the potatoe industry. Right here is the very heart of of the famous potatoe belt of Minnesota, and the raising of potatoe has reached its highest perfection. This land yields from 150 to 300 bushels per acre. And in years when the the price is high a potatoe farms is a veritable gold mine to its owner. The writer knows many farmers who have netted in successfyl years, \$3,000 from a 40 acre potatoe farm. Although the price varies in different years, there is always a market for potatoe, for the farmers own and operate three immense starch factories, each with a capacity of 200,000 bushels during the season, and three more factories will be built this year. No crop is so sure as the potatoe crop, and in years of the very lowest prices the starch factories will pay a profit over the cost of production, and in years of ~~fair profit~~ fair prices the potatoe farm is a gold mine to its owner ---- Chisago county has the very choicest soil for the potatoe industry, and as high as 9,000 carloads have been shipped in one year.

HISTORY OF CHISAGO COUNTY.

(FROM THE CHISAGO COUNTY COURIER, PAGE FOUR,
DATED FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1905. AND
PUBLISHED AT LINDSTROM, MINNESOTA.)

ITEM THREE. (#3)

Geography Of Chisago County.

By A. B. Slattengren.

Chisago County is located along the St. Croix river, the eastern boundary of the state of ~~Minnesota~~ the state of Minnesota. It is bounded on the north by Pine and Kanabec counties, on the west by Isanti and Anoka counties, on the south by Washington county and on the east as already stated, by the St. Croix river, the dividing line between the states of Minnesota and Wisconsin.

The county contains 264,633 acres and has a population of 16,000 inhabitants.

The valuation of property in Chisago county, according to the assessment books, is ~~\$xxx~~ \$2,707,395 for the real estate and ~~\$xx~~ \$667,415 for personal property. The average rate of taxation for 1904 is 21.1 mills.

The county is divided into 11 towns and 7 villages.

Politically, Chisago county, together with Ramsey and Washington counties, form the fourth congressional district, and, together with Pine and Kanabec counties, the thirty-second legislative district.

The county has located eight public ditches, of which one is completed and four are under construction. These ditches will drain about 8,000 acres land, thus materially increasing the ~~amount~~ amount of tillable land in the county. The cost of this drainage is in the neighborhood of \$40,000 which is all assessed back on the property benefitted.

The principal river in the county is the Sunrise river, with a few small branches. Besides these are four large creeks, Goose creek, Rush Creek, Hay Creek, and Lawersna Creek.

The county is beautifully dotted with lakes, which makes Chisago County one of the healthiest ~~XXXXXX~~ counties of the state. The principal lakes are Chisago Lake (which consists of a chain of five lakes, very much resembling the chain of inland seas connected with Lake Superior) and Green in the southern part, and Rush lake and Fish Lake in the northern part of the county.

The soil is heavy clay with high timber except in the middle part where the soil is sandy.

Railroad communications are furnished by the Northern Pacific railroad, which enters the county near the southwestern corner, south of Wyoming, and runs nearly due north, by way of Rush City on its way to Duluth. From Wyoming there is a branch line running east to Taylors Falls where it ter-

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TRANSCRIPTION FROM CHISAGO COUNTY COURIER. ITEM THREE.

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minates . The county is well equipped with ~~country~~ wagon roads, which are kept in excellent shape.

The postal department has shown a great interest for Chisago County by giving it a system of postoffices and mail routes which cannot be excelled anywhere. In the county are eleven postoffices and twenty-two mail routes, where the mail is daily delivered to the patrons. This splendid system shows up ~~best~~ to best advantage at election time, when the county auditor can receive the official reports from the remotest corners of the county, by mail within twenty-four hours, after the polls close.

NEWSPAPER RESEARCH.

HISTORY OF CHISAGO COUNTY.

(FROM CHISAGO COUNTY COURIER, PAGE FOUR,
DATED FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1905.)

ITEM FOUR. (#4.)

Hunting And Fishing.
By P. G. Sausen.

In the days when Chisago County first became settled by white people, there was an abundance of game. Nearly every kind of game conceivable was to be found in the primeval forest and along the shores of the glittering waters. However, no records have been found of any trace of elk, moose or cariboo, and it is very likely that those much desired animals never stepped on Chisago county soil.

Deer were plentiful until about twenty years ago, but today we find very few and they seem to make their home along the banks of the St. Croix river, the eastern boundary of the county as well as the state.

Pigeons were numerous in the olden days. In the years 1865 - 70 the wild pigeons infested the county to such an extent that the farmers found it necessary to chase them in the fall if they did not want their newly cut grain devoured by the birds. They would come in flocks of thousands and men living right in our ~~time~~ midst remember when it would require a flock of wild pigeons fifteen minutes to pass.

We have heard of instances when a farmer could kill fifteen to twenty pigeons with one shot. One favorite sport in those ~~days~~ days was "pigeon fishing." It is stated that two men with a net could in one day catch a two horse wagon load of pigeons.

They used stool pigeons as decoy for the others. In order to accomplish this they had to get a dozen live pigeons, tying a string to their feet and fastening them to stakes. These captives would flap their wings and call the attention of the other pigeons to their existence, and when a large flock of birds had assembled on the ground, the trappers would drop their nets over the birds and haul in their prey.

The word stool pigeon is derived from this mode of hunting

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but if it originated in Chisago county or not is a thing we can not state positively, although we are inclined to believe such is the case.

Of late years the wild pigeons have become entirely extinct.

With the exception of the deer the wolf is the only large specimen of the wild animals left. We have our quota of the ~~xxx~~ "grey legs", although they are not as plentiful here as they are further north.

The principal game now consists of ducks, which are plentiful in the latter part of September and the month of October. Then we have some ~~part~~ partidges, quail (which have increased materially during the past few years) and rabbits.

The best pheasant hunting is along the St. Croix river. Ducks are nearly equally distributed all over the county, but somewhat more numerous toward the western boundary. As an example of the excellent duck hunting it may be stated that last fall four hunters, Judge of Probate, C.A. Holt, Clerk of Court P.G. Sausen, and banker ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ James E. Meline, all of Center City, and William Abrahamson of Lindstrom, went out on a two days hunting trip and returned with an even hundred ducks, beside fifteen other birds.

Our sportsman in the southern end of Chisago county have a large gun club. Lately the members of this club have not been very active but in former years they often met ~~other~~ members of other clubs for a contest. At one of these meets with a club from the northern end of the county our sportsmen made an average of 85 points ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ out of a possible 100. One of the members broke the record by making forty-eight shots at a clay pigeon without a miss.

Fishing is the favorable sport in these parts the entire year, except when the game warden comes near. It may be stated however, that he has had little need for coming to this county.

Black bass is found in nearly all the lakes of the county, except a few of the smaller ones. Bass fishing is excellent the last part of May and June.

Pickereel can be caught in all lakes containing fish at all seasons of the year.

Crappies and sunfish are numerous and easily caught during the entire summer. They make about the best eating a person could desire and many prefer the meat of these small fish to bass. Crappie fishing is also done extensively during the winter months, when you may see the lakes completely lined with people, fishing through holes in the ice.

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Pike is found in the St. Croix river and in some of the lakes, although in small quantities.

Then we have several others of the aquatic family, such as suckers, bull heads, dog fish, ect.

But fishing is not the only enjoyment the summer guest can have on the lakes. The fresh lake breeze is invigorating, the rippling waters from the streams and the breaking of the sun rays against the glittering waves, together with the beautiful groves along the shores and the fragrance from millions of flowers all tend to give the pale cheek a brighter color, the lungs a wider expansion and the depressed, worn-out business and professional people from the cities a real enjoyment. These are a very few of the reasons why so many ~~afixthax~~ persons come here year after year for their summer vacation and recreation.

HISTORY OF CHISAGO COUNTY.

(FROM CHISAGO COUNTY COURIER, PAGE FOUR,
DATED, FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1905. AND PUBLISHED
AT LINDSTROM? MINNESOTA.)

MAST HEAD AND EDITORIAL COMMENT.

ITEM FIVE.

CHISAGO COUNTY COURIER.

C A VICTOR Publisher

Arvie QUEBER, Editor.

Arvie Queber.

Published Every Saturday Morning.
Lindstrom, Minn.

This edition is unusually expensive and has been made possible by the unstinted support of the advertisers who not only have taken space in this issue, but paid a price never before paid for advertising in this county. We therefore recommend these patriotic business men to our readers and trust they will find that their outlay has been judiciously expended. When trading with them, please state that you saw their advertisement in the boom edition of the Chisago County Courier.

When the pioneers, who first settled along the Chisago Lake, or as it was then commonly ~~sailed~~ termed, Swede Lake, arrived here they knew nothing of the comforts by which we are now surrounded. But they had strong arms and brave hearts, and they accomplished wonders in the transformation of this country from a wilderness to one of the most beautiful spots on earth. A few of those pioneers are still living and they have every reason to rejoice over the success with which their efforts have been crowned.

HISTORY OF CHISAGO COUNTY.

(FROM CHISAGO COUNTY COURIER, PAGE SEVEN,
DATED FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1905. AND PUBLISHED
AT LINDSTROM MINNESOTA.)

ITEM SIX. (# 6.)

CHISAGO COUNTY COURIER.

Chisago County Courier was founded 1892 by Ed. Hazzard of Taylors Falls under the name of the Inter-State Park Press. Owing to the existence of another paper at Taylors Falls, Mr. Hazzard found the publication of his paper an uphill work, although he showed push and energy and gave the subscribers their moneys worth.

In the fall of 1899 the paper was sold to C. A. Victor of Lindstrom and the heading and the subscription list, together with a few fonts of type was brought here. Mr. Victor had a good newspaper plant here previous to his purchase of the ~~Saxia~~ Courier, as he, in the early part of 1898 had established a Swedish paper at Lindstrom.

The first year of the Courier in this village was very prosperous but later, for some reason or other, the people seemed to lose interest in the venture. The present editor took charge in October, last year, and he has made earnest efforts to bring the paper to the front. He has no desire to boast, but points with pride to the fact that the subscription list has increased 75 per cent during the past six months. The Courier is a good advertising medium for those who wish to reach the English speaking population in the southern end of Chisago County.

THE MEDBORGAREN.

Medborgaren, (The Citizen), was established March 7th, 1898 by C. A. Victor, who realized that the village of Lindstrom was in need of a good live paper. Owing to the almost exclusive Swedish population of Chisago County the paper was published in the Swedish language. This proved very beneficial to the undertaking, which claim is substantiated by the fact that the Medborgaren today has a larger circulation than any two papers in the county and nearly as large as three of those published in the English language, while it is read by more people in the county than all other papers in the county together.

As a consequence of its large circulation the Med-

Borgaren has a liberal advertising patronage and receives a higher price for its ads than any country paper in a small town.

THE PLANT.

When the Medborgaren first started it was printed on an old Washington hand press. This press is yet in our office and is the first press ever used in the Northwest, having been used by the St. Paul Pioneer, now the PioneerPress for some time after that paper was started fifty years ago. The press has already now a historical value which will increase as the years go by.

After one year's run however, it was found necessary to install a cylinder press, as the circulation had grown very rapidly. Therefore a better press was purchased. In ~~1899~~ 1900 a gasoline engine was added to the plant. This was replaced by a larger engine in 1902, and the same time a folder was installed, giving our paper the best equipped printing office in the county.

There are other matters to which we could call attention, such as the jobber, paper cutter, types, ect., but we are willing to let this addition speak for itself, as our job work has done in the past.

HISTORY OF CHISAGO COUNTY

(FROM CHISAGO COUNTY COURIER, PAGE NINE,
DATED FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1905. AND PUBLISHED
AT LINDSTROM, MINNESOTA.)

ITEM SEVEN (# 7.)

The Swedish Churches Of Chisago County.

By P.R. Meline.

The Swedish church work of Chisago County dates back over half a century and foremost in that work are the people of Chisago ~~County~~ Lake. The first settlers came together and held meetings "in the open" as early as the summer 1851. The first time they met in a house was on the first Sunday in Advent 1851 when they met in Per Anderson's new-built house. The first Swedish minister that preached the gospel in the county was an Episcopalian Rev. G. Monius from Chicago who was in Chisago lake 1852. The next Swedish minister who came to this place was a Methodist, Rev. Agrelius. Both of these ministers tried their best to gather the people into their respective churches, but being staunch Lutherans they would have nothing to do with ~~them~~ either of them, and so their work was not very successful. Rev. E. Norelius, who is now the president of Augustana Synod, was the next one to work among the settlers of Chisago lake. He was not then an ordained minister but only a student. The first Lutheran minister that visited the settlement was Rev. Erland Carlson, who came ~~in~~ there in the spring of 1854. On the 12th of May he organized the first Swedish Lutheran congregation of the county. This took place in a building called "Berg's Loge," a barn located ~~on~~ the lot across the road from where the school building of Center City now stands. In this barn the congregation assembled for worship for some time afterward until a meeting house could be built. The first permanent pastor of this church was Rev. P.A. Cederstam, who came to the settlement in 1855. The present pastor is Rev. F.M. Eckman who took charge in 1896. This congregation celebrated its 50th anniversary ~~in~~ last summer in May with appropriate festivities when nearly all now living pastors who have charge of work here were present and took part, as were also many others, prominent in church work. Its membership now is 2,295. This makes it the largest Swedish congregation in the state, and this in spite of the fact that it is the mother church of two other congregations; Chisago City and Almelund.

There are nine other Lutheran congregations in the county. The church at Taylors Fall was organized in 1860 and has a total membership of 454. Present pastor Rev. C.J. Edman. The church at Fish lake was or-

organized in 1867. Total membership 570. Present pastor, Rev. P.A. Pihlgren. At Rush Lake, organized 1870. Total membership 308. Present pastor, J.A. Johnson. At Chisago City in 1874. Total membership 282. present pastor J. Lundquist. At Rush City in 1876. Total membership, 252. Present pastor, Rev. E.J. Werner. At North Branch, in 1887. Total membership 585. Present pastor, Rev. J.E. Linner. At Almelund in 1887. Total membership 672. Present pastor, Rev. E.J. Carlson. At Harris in 1891. Total membership 202. Present pastor, Rev. J. E. Linner. A congregation was also organized in Stacy last year but we have not had access to the statistics of this church. The membership is reported to be about 40. The total membership of the Lutheran churches of Chisago County is 6,206. and the total valuation of their church property amounts to the sum of ~~\$2,000,000~~ \$89,500.

Not many of the counties in the state can show such a large percentage of its population belonging to the Lutheran church.

Of other denominations the county has one Swedish Methodist church in Lindstrom; one Swedish Mission church four miles north of Center City; one Free Mission church at Kost; one Swedish Baptist and one ~~Swedish~~ Swedish Mission at church at Rush City. We have not been able to get the statistics of these churches and consequently cannot show the valuation of their church property nor their total church membership. It may also be that some church which we have not mentioned may exist, but we have tried to mention all within our knowledge and the list shows that churches and denominations are well represented in our county.

HISTORY OF CHISAGO COUNTY.

(FROM CHISAGO COUNTY COURIER, PAGE TWELVE,
DATED FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1905. PUBLISHED AT
LINDSTROM MINNESOTA.)

ITEM EIGHT. (#8.)

Chisago Lake.

Chisago Lake is the largest and most beautiful lake within the county, which has obtained its name from this lake. In its original, or rather, aboriginal form it was Ki-chi-saga, from two Chippewa words, "kichi", meaning large, and "saga", fair or lovely. This lake is conspicuous for its size, the clearness of its waters its winding shores and islands, its bays, peninsulas, capes and promontories.

It has fully fifty miles of meandering shore line. Its shores and islands are well timbered with maple and other hardwoods. Of late years the settler's axe has thinned out the beautiful groves to some extent; but in most cases this has only served to increase their beauty. It has no waste swamps or marsh borders.

The first information the settlers at Taylors Falls, the earliest settlement in the county has obtained about Chisago lake was through Indians, who came there to sell fish and maple sugar. They told of "Ki-chi-saga," of "large and lovely lake," which abounded with "kego," fish.

In 1850 the government completed a survey of the lake. At this time the lake was to be given a name, by which it could be recognized on the maps. A number of Swedish immigrants had settled along the shores of this beautiful lake which was already known as "Swede Lake." Some Americans who were enthusiastically in favor of maintaining the old Indian name, proposed to call it Chisago Lake, for euphonic considerations dropping the first syllable. After a long struggle they carried their point and the lake is and will probably always be known as Chisago Lake. The name is very appropriate, because the lake is certainly a "large, fair and lovely sheet of water."

~~XXXXXXXX~~
The Swedish settlers failed to give the ~~lake its name~~ lake its name. But they succeeded in giving the surrounding country its religious, family and business life a characteristic Swedis stamp, of which they and their descendants have every reason to be proud.

HISTORY OF CHISAGO COUNTY.

(FROM THE CHISAGO COUNTY COURIER, PAGE TWELVE,
dated FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1905. AND PUBLISHED
AT LINDSTROM? MINNESOTA.)

ITEM NINE. (#9.)

English Speaking Churches In Chisago County.

Trinity English Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized with twenty-five members on August 11, 1901, by Rev. S.W. Kuhns, formerly of Duluth, Minnesota. Rev. Kuhns was acting under the direction of the English Evangelical Lutheran Synod of the Northwest. There had long been a need of an English Lutheran congregation in Lindstrom. In 1899 the English Methodists began work here and continued up to the arrival of Rev. Kuhns, as the prospects of a successful Methodist church in such a strong Lutheran community were small. Rev. Ros --- (rest of name unintelligible) had charge of the Methodist work but he retired from the fold in favor of the Lutherans.

The first services held by the Rev. Kuhns was in the Opera Hall on Trinity Sunday evening 1901, a number of Lindstrom residents having petitioned the Synod of the Northwest to begin work in the Village. Later the services were held in the school house. After October first the Northwest Synod pastors of the ~~Synod~~ Twin Cities conducted the Sunday services.

The first pastor to be called was Rev. Frank E. Jensen, of St. Paul, who after a second call extended to him, accepted. He arrived on the field and took immediate charge of the work on May 28, 1902.

A suitable church property had been secured on Newell avenue adjoining the school property. Building operations began at once, resulting in the erection of a beautiful Gothic structure costing approximately \$10,000, with a seating capacity of 500. The corner was laid on August 10, 1902, and the church dedicated on February 15, 1903.

The congregation has enjoyed a steady ~~growth~~ and healthy growth, and is thoroughly organized. Its membership todate is 125 communicants.

Rev. Jensen's pastorate ceased on March 28 that he might enter upon the larger field of Field Missionary of the General Council for Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and Western Canada.

In addition to the Lindstrom church there is also the St. John's English Lutheran church at Stacy, Minnesota. This congregation was

TRANSCRIPTION FROM CHISAGO COUNTY COURIER. ITEM NINE.

organized June 15, 1904, under the direction of Pastor Jenson. The new church was dedicated on September 8, 1904. The congregation will number 52 communicants on Easter Sunday, 1905.

At Sunrise, Minnesota and Wyoming, Minnesota, English Lutheran congregations are about to be organized under the direction of Field Missionary Jensen, who is holding services at these stated points.

At Rush City, Minnesota, Rev. E.F. Spicer is doing good work as pastor of the Presbyterian church of that place. The congregation is not large but is ~~doing good work~~, steadily growing.

At North Branch the reverend Danford of Minneapolis has been serving the congregational church of that place as well as at Sunrise. Rev. Danford is acting in the capacity of Missionary for the Congregational Society.

The English Methodists have churches at Harris, North Branch, Stacy, Taylors Falls and Wyoming.

The first two are served by Rev. Parrish, and the last three by students from the Methodist Seminary at Hamline.

The Roman Catholics have churches at Rush City and at Wyoming, but the congregations are not very strong.

THE HISTORY OF CHISAGO COUNTY.

(FROM CHISAGO COUNTY COURIER, FRONT PAGE,
DATED FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1905, AND PUBLISHED
AT LINDSTROM, MINNESOTA.)

ITEM TEN. (#10.)

VILLAGE OF LINDSTROM.

The village of Lindstrom was not in existence when the railroad was built through these parts. But in 1880 Mr. F.C. Tombler came here, after trying in vain to secure property for a business house either in Chisago City or Center City, and built the first house in the village. This house is standing close to the railroad track and at present bears the sign "C.A. Victor's Warehouse No.1."

Next Mr. Tombler built a store building in Lindstrom. It was in those days a large ~~building~~ structure, although today it would not be deemed at all conspicuous, had it not been increased in size several times during the intervening period.

The size of Mr. Tombler's store was 26x40. Today the same store has a floor space of ~~40x60~~ 14x60 besides which a residence portion, 18x30, is connected with the building in the rear.

The wise people of those days smiled sarcastically at Mr. Tombler's attempt to make a town between the two existing towns. But this pioneer never wavered one iota in his purpose -- he pushed right ahead and made improvements, put in a large stock of merchandise, and treated the people liberally, thus drawing a large volume of trade, which before that time time had gone to one of the two cities on either side.

Through Mr. Tombler's efforts the railroad put in a siding and later a depot and in a short time became the principal trading center on the branch between Wyoming and Taylors Falls. We will only state what Lindstrom ~~has to offer~~ of today has to offer the public. Four general stores, one clothing store, two hardware stores, one furniture store, one harness shop and shoe store, one confectionery store, one meat market, two tailoring establishments, two churches, one bank, two hotels, one restaurant, three saloons, two printing offices, three weekly papers, three physicians, one dentist, two drug stores, two

Page #2.

barber shops, one opera hall, one bowling alley, one elevator, one flour mill, one saw mill, one lumber yard, one stock yard, two blacksmith shops, four potatoe warehouses, one syrup factory, and one graded school with four teachers.

This is a very good showing for a country town with about 650 inhabitants. But it will only give the reader a vague idea of what we have, as it is necessary ~~to~~ to see the establishments in order to determine their value to the community.

The first thing that strikes the visitor when he arrives in Lindstrom, is the high water tower, the handsome residences and beautiful shade trees. All this can be seen from the coach windows when the train rounds the curve at Russell Beach. Once in town he is surprised to see that the view he had just enjoyed was not a vision, but a reality, pure and simple.

He finds well kept streets and cement sidewalks through the town, and along the curbing will be found numerous farmer horses hitched to new or well kept rigs. The merchants and clerks are busy running to and fro, eager to please the long line of customers and to wait upon them as soon as possible.

At the postoffice he stops amazed. Is that a country postoffice? Well, it looks impossible -- yet everything is in keeping with the ~~town~~ rest of the town.

A centrally located and well conducted telephone exchange keeps the merchants in close touch with each other, with their fellow business men in the neighboring towns and with the outside world.

In connection with the water works is a watering tank with automatic filling apparatus.

One thing which makes a ride on the "mixed train" on the branch is the exceedingly long wait while the train is switching. But this is a sure indication that our merchants are doing business.

Lindstrom is a favorite summer resort. Thousands of summer guests traverse our streets and groves or try their luck at fishing during the warm season. Our neighboring towns, Chisago City, and Center City, which are also located along the shore of Chisago Lake get their share of the summer tourists.

The proprietor of the Peninsula Hotel will this year erect two new summer cottages to enable him to handle the ever increasing summer trade.

THE HISTORY OF CHISAGO COUNTY.

(FROM THE CHISAGO COUTNY COURIER, DATED,
FRIDAY, APRIL, 1, 1905, AND PUBLISHED
AT LINDSTROM? MINNESOTA.) (ON PAGE NINE.)

ITEM ELEVEN. (#11.)

VILLAGE OF CENTER CITY.

Center City is not only one of the oldest, but absolutely the wealthiest village in the county, having within its limits a number of persons whose means exceed the half-hundred thousand mark. Through the conservatism of its leading citizens at that time the town was held back upon the advent of the railroad, instead of forging ahead like the other towns.

In late years however, conditions have changed. Our business men have begun to push the village to the front and it is now building up and extending its business interests faster than any other town in the neighborhood.

The court house is located in center City. It appears that any gentlemen who is elected to office by the voters of the county builds a house of his own the first thing, and when ~~asked~~ he retires from office he will engage in some other business at the county seat. These men are as a rule energetic and capable men, and it is through their excellent leadership that the old ~~time~~ time merchants have been stirred up to activity.

Center City has now two general stores, one hardware store, one furniture store, and undertaking establishment, two millinery stores, one harness shop, one shoemaker, one book store, one butcher shop, one confectionery store, one jewelry store, one barber shop, one drug store, two livery stables, one granite and marble works, one bank, one printing office, and weekly paper, two physicians, two hotels, one carding mill, one blacksmith shop, one soda water factory, one starch factory, one grain elevator, one abstract company, two potatoe warehouses, and one lumber yard.

But this not all. Center City has the distinction of having within its limits the next largest Swedish Lutheran congregation in the the United States and a church with a seating capacity of 2,000. The village is beautifully situated on a high peninsula along the Chisago lake and is the most picturesque village on the lake. Consequently it it is a favorite summer resort.

NEWSPAPER RESEARCH.

HISTORY OF CHISAGO COUNTY.

(FROM THE CHISAGO COUNTY COURIER, PAGE TEN,
DATED FRIDAY, APRIL, 1, 1905 AND PUBLISHED
AT LINDSTROM.)

ITEM TWELVE. (#12.)

VILLAGE OF CHISAGO CITY.

The village of Chisago City was platted just fifty years ago, during the famous boom of '55. It was located on a hardwood ridge between Chisago and Green lakes and founded by Isaac Bernheimer, of Philadelphia, whose descendants still own a large tract of land in the vicinity.

Mr. Bernheim and his associates erected several buildings, among them a saw and grist mill. But the village grew very slowly and the mill burned to the ground in 1873. A stave factory was built on the site of the burned mill, which seemed to stimulate the activity of ~~the business activity~~ business life in the town. During this boom the village was selected as the county seat.

This was not as good a boon to the town as had been anticipated and in 1875 the county seat was removed to Canter City, where it has remained ever since.

When the Taylors Falls branch of the St. Paul and Duluth railroad, now a part of the Northern Pacific system, was constructed, station a ~~station~~ was erected one mile north of the village. The old, old story has repeated it also in Chisago City. A lively, progressive town has grown up around the depot, and here we now find several stores and industrial enterprises. At the same time the old village is known no longer as such, but as the "old town." Here we find a beautiful Swedish Lutheran church and parsonage, and a few residences, but no business houses. The most prominent of the business enterprises are the Bloom Mercantile Co.'s store (see page 12) (add) and the creamery. Beside this, Chisago City has one general store, two candy stores, one lumber yard, one tin shop, one hotel, one livery, and one restaurant.

HISTORY OF CHISAGO COUNTY.

(FROM THE CHISAGO COUNTY COURIER, PAGE TEN,
DATED FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1905, AND PUBLISHED
AT LINDSTROM, MINNESOTA.)

ITEM THIRTEEN. (#13.)

VILLAGE OF NORTH BRANCH.

The village of North Branch was platted in 1870 by the Western Land Association. The village was then located in the town of Sunrise, which two years later was divided so that the western part in which the village of North Branch is located was organized into the town of Branch.

North Branch is the liveliest and most progressive town in the northern end of the county. Its citizens have put up many good fights in order to bring their town to the front. Their efforts to get the county seat removed to the village of North Branch have ~~xxx~~ proved unsuccessful, but they have succeeded in landing the county poor farm. This is one of the best poor farms with the most elaborate buildings owned by any county of this size with as few ~~paupers~~ paupers as Chisago County has.

Other enterprises which have located here as a consequence of the pluck and push of the business men, are the Mutual and Maple Leaf Telephone company, a large flour mill, two ~~st~~ starch factories and a state bank. The postoffice is the largest in the county, having no less than five rural free delivery routes. The village has its full quota of shops and stores.

NEWSPAPER RESEARCH.

HISTORY OF CHISAGO COUNTY.

(FROM THE CHISAGO COUNTY COURIER, PAGE TWELVE,
DATED FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1905, AND PUBLISHED
AT LINDSTROM, MINNESOTA.)

ITEM FOURTEEN. (#14.)SHAFFER.

Shafer is a good little business place located in the best farming locality of Chisago county on the Northern Pacific railroad six miles from Taylors Falls, and about four miles from Center City and has been in business operation for some twenty five years past.

Fred Benson, now of Center City, was the first merchant here, but was in business for ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ only a short time. In 1881 Jacob Peterson and Chas. Swanson erected a second general store. In 1883 Swanson sold out his share to Peterson. Through hard work and good management, Mr. Peterson has become the most progressive and popular business man in the county. He was born in Dadesjo, Sweden, the 26th of May, 1847, and immigrated here with his parents in 1854. He still owns the homestead where his parents immediately after arrival settled down, somewhat over a mile and a half southwest from here, and beside that, 500 acres of wild lands are in Mr. Peterson's hands of which some are located in Wisconsin. Over twenty acres of land of Shafer village property is his, on which he owns and operates a general ~~mer~~ merchandise store with the postoffice in connection, which has been in Mr. Peterson's hands from the beginning; the largest clothing and shoe store on the branch, two grain elevators, and potatoe warehouses, lumber yard, including lime, brick, and all kinds of building materials, buggies, wagons, and all kinds of farm implements from the smallest to the largest machinery and wood yard. In 1880 the smoke from the locomotive was seen here for the first time and the road was built and conducted by the St. Paul & Duluth railroad company till 1900 when it was sold and transferred to the Northern Pacific R.R. Co. under whose control it is today.

Besides Mr. Peterson's business we have two general stores, one hardware store, one millinery store and one blacksmith shop. Two creameries are located at Shafer and they have been important factors in the upbuilding of this district and making the

Meurling

TRANSCRIPTION FROM CHISAGO COUNTY COURIER. ITEM FOURTEEN.

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farmers independent.

The firm Anderson and Anderson was founded in 1902, when A Adolph Anderson and C.O. Anderson bought out John H. Holmberg's store. A. Anderson had been a clerk for Mr. Holmberg for some time and was fully acquainted with the business as well as the customers. By strict attention to business, fair and reasonable prices and courtesy toward the patrons they have succeeded in building up a good and prosperous business being second only in this place to Jacob Peterson's.

Some time ago Fred Nelson built a ~~new~~ saw mill which burned to the ground this spring.

Shafer is in need of a good physician and a permanent druggist. A barber shop, a shoemaker, would also be of value to the town.

HISTORY OF CHISAGO COUNTY.

(FROM THE CHISAGO COUNTY COURIER, PAGE NINE,
DATED FRIDAY, APRIL, 1, 1905. AND PUBLISHED
AT LINDSTROM, MINNESOTA.)

ITEM FIFTEENN. (#15.)

(BIGRAPHIES)

A. B. SLATTENGREN.

Alfred Bernadotte Slattengren was born March 21, 1871, in the town of Chisago Lake. He attended the public school after which he entered the Gustavus Adolphus college in St. Peter where he pursued ardent studies for one and a half years. Then he enrolled as a student at Valpariso, Indiana from which he graduated in 1893. Returning to his native county he was engaged as a school teacher and taught ~~successively~~ successively at Franconia, Center City, and Lindstrom. At the county convention in North Branch 1898, Mr. Slattengren was nominated for the office of county auditor. In Chisago county the nomination on the Republican ticket is equivalent to an election. He is now serving his fourth term as auditor. Mr. Slattengren is the greatest auditor the county has ever had, measuring 6 feet, 6½ inches in height and weighing pounds. Married September 20, 1900 to Miss Amanda C. Jonasson of the town of Chisago Lake, he is the father of two children, Eunice Ethlyn and Gerard Bernadotte.

JOHN E. MODIN.

John Engelbrekt Modin, the present superintendent of the schools of the county, came from Orebro, Sweden, at the age of thirteen and settled at Lawrence, Kansas. Here he went to school and graduated at the high school; attended the Kansas state university two years, - poor health compelled his removal to a northern climate so he went to Wisconsin and pursued his studies at the university if that state; came to Chisago county in 1885; taught school in Franconia, at that time a prosperpus trading and saw-mill town, four years; served as deputy county auditor two years and was elected county auditor two years, and was elected county superintendent in 1891. This position he has filled since then, having been re-elected seven times, for the most part with no opposition. At the time he first took office there were 2493 scholars in the 45 districts of the county taught by 50n taechers. Now there are 3328 scholars in 59 districts and the teaching force consists 83 teachers. The superintendent says this force taken as a whole is as good as that of any county in the state and consequent ly ~~xx~~ our schools are as good as any. As reasons for this may be given the following.

The healthy interest of the people of the county in the edu-

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cation of their children; the high average salaries paid the teachers, much over the average paid in the state; the constant efforts of the of the superintendent to discover and secure for the schools of the county competent and energetic teachers; also displace incompetent and different ones if any should get in; in his frequent visits to the schools by candid criticism when necessary encouraging teachers at all times to do their best.

Mr. Modin is a bachelor. When not out visiting ~~the teachers~~ schools he makes his home at the Center City Hotel in Center city.

ALFRED STOLBERG.

Alfred Peter Stolberg was born Dec. 4, 1876 in the town of Fish Lake. First he attended the public schools, after which he attended the Gustavus Adolphus college at St. Peter. Graduated in 1899, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After that he became a student at the University of Minnesota law school, from which he graduated in 1902. June 6, 1902, same fall he was elected register of deeds for Chisago County, won out in a three cornered fight, with 14 votes plurality. Was re-elected in the fall of 1904, without opposition.

Mr. Stolberg takes great interest in local affairs, especially in educational matters. He is universally esteemed, of a very social, genial disposition, and everyone who knows him, values the acquaintance highly.

PETER SAUSEN.

Peter George Sausen was born May 21, 1861, of German parents at Wyoming. Attended public schools which was his only means of obtaining an education. Worked on a farm until 1878, when he started to work on the railroad. At 20 years of age he was appointed section foreman, then the youngest foreman of the day, on whole Northern Pacific railroad system. This work he followed until spring of 1898, when he was appointed to fill the vacancy as clerk of court, vacated by the death of ~~Mr. Peter~~ Mr. P. Shaleen. In the fall he was elected without opposition, and is now serving his second term.

Mr. Sausen is a lively and congenial fellow to his friends, and a punctual and obliging official. As a sportsman he is excelled by few. When the village of Center City was incorporated, Mr. Sausen was elected recorder, an office which he now fills for the third ~~time~~ term.

Mr. Sausen was married Dec. 31, 1884, to Miss Ida Johnson of Center

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City.

Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sausen, of which two are living, namely, Ardella, who graduated last year from the Cleveland High School, St. Paul, and Earl, five years old, of age.

JOHN JOHNSTON

John Johnson was born July 28, 1868, in Thorsas, Smaland, Sweden, and arrived in America 1870, with his parents who settled at Chisago City. At 8 years of age he lost his right arm by accident in a stove factory. This probably shaped the young lad's future, as the parents realized the necessity of giving the one armed boy an education, thus enabling him to make a living without being subjected to manual labor. Consequently at an early age he was sent to Gustavus Adolphus College, at St. Peter.

At the age of 17 he had acquired sufficient knowledge to become a school teacher. He taught school at Chisago City and Almelund for eight years. Meanwhile he studied telegraphy with a view of securing a more remunerative and steady employment. In 1893 he was appointed station agent at Chisago City, a position which he held until the fall of 1904, when he resigned, in order to qualify for the position of county treasurer, to which he has been elected, making a phenomenal run against a strong opponent. While in Chisago City, he was for several years manager of the Chisago City Co-Operative Creamery Company.

Mr. Johnson was married in 1893 to Miss Helen Tenquist. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, of which three are alive, namely, Amy, Telford, and Richard.

J. N. WESTLUND.

The subject of this sketch was born in Stenbrohults parish, Sweden, 38 years ago. At the age of 17 he started in to learn the stone cutters trade. After working two years as apprentice, he managed to save enough money to buy a ticket for Center City, Minnesota. His first year

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in this country was spent in the pineries and working on the railroad. The second year he started to work in Minneapolis, at his ~~own~~ chosen trade and worked there three years. after which he went to Center City, where he established the "Chisago ~~County~~ lake Marble and Granite Works." Mr. Westlund, being a skilled stone cutter, has made a specialty of making monuments, and by furnishing his customers ~~with~~ substantial headstones and monuments of ornamental design, second to none in the market, at a comparatively low price, has managed to build up a large and lucrative business.

Mr. Westlund is a judicious advertiser, and his customers are distributed over many states. The past few years he has employed skillful workmen, as most of his time is taken up by the management of his business. He is a liberal and public spirited citizen, and his pocketbook is always opened, when called upon to contribute to some good cause.

Mr. Westlund was married in 1898 to Miss ~~Lilly~~ Lilly L.E. Nelson of Center City. Mr. and Mrs. Westlund are the happy parents of a bright baby boy.

WM. MATTSON.

William Mattson was born on the 12th day of July, 1871, half a mile north of Center City. He has a good common school education, both in the English and Swedish languages. In the year 1888 he went to Decorah, Iowa, where he took a course in bookkeeping.

Winter 1891 he hired out with C.D. Nelson, to work in the woods at the same time performing the combination duties of cook, clerk and stable boss.

(BIOGRAPHIES FOUND ON PAGE TEN OF CHISAGO
COUNTY CORIER OF APRIL?, 1st, 1905.)
ITEM FIFTEEN CONTINUATION.

JOHN FREDELL.

John Fredell was born at Shafer, Minn., on April 1st, 1871. He received a common school education and remained at home, working on his father's farm until he became of age. In 1892 he accepted a position as clerk for Jacob Peterson at Shafer where he remained for two years.

In 1894 he moved to Center City and engaged in the jewelry business

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in partenership with his brother Herman, However, they had considerable spare time and John, as junior partner, improved his opportunities by clerking in Frank Lorenz's store. In 1895 Fredel Brothers began running a barber shop in connection with their jewelry store. Two years later they added a line of confectionery, drugs and tobacco. The firm was dissoleved in the spring of 1904, when Herman sold out his part in the business in order to move out west for his health.

John Fredell is now running the business previously conducted by Fredell Brothers with the exception of the drug line, which was dispensed of a year ago to the Center City Drug Company.

Mr. Fredell was married in 1898 to Miss Hulda Quist of Lindstrom. One boy Cleary, is the bright star of the Fredell home. Another child died in infancy.

C. H. WESTMAN.

The subject of this sketch was born in Frienship, Fond du lac county Wisconsin in 1871. At ten years of age he came to Minnesota with his parents who settled in this state. Mr. Westeman was raised on a farm and receeived hus education in the lumber camps in the pineries six months of the year and in the saw mills the ~~rest of the time~~ balance of the time.

In 1886 Mr. Westeman went into the milling business at Henderson. Eight years later he sold out his interests to his partner, C.L. Welsh and and moved to Jordan where he opened a lumber yard. This business he disposed of in the fall of 1900, and in January, 1901, he acquired the ~~ix~~ lumber yard where he is today doing a lucrative business. Mr. Westeman also handles all kinds of farm machinery.

E. M. DAHLBY

E. M. Dahlby is one of the most prominent business men in the northern end of the county. He has a large store which is well kept, scrupulously clean and neat, and filled with a stock of goods, which can hardly be excelled by any country store.

Mr. Dahlby has taken great interest in political matters. Had he belonged to the majority party he would doubtless have been elected to

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fill some of the best offices in the ~~state~~ gift of the people; but he prefers to stand by his convictions and remain the leader of the minority party, which has very little chance of doing anything in this county.

(BIOGRAPHY FOUND ON PAGE FOURTEEN
OF THE CHISAGO COUNTY COURIER,
DATED FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1905.
ITEM FIFTEEN CONTINUATION.)

P. H. WEDMARK.

Paul H. Wedmark was born in Wisconsin 1873. At the age of eighteen he entered a photo gallery in Minneapolis as apprentice. For eight years he worked in some of the best photo studios in the Twin Cities and in 1899 he started in business for himself at North Branch.

Mr. Wedmark was very successful in this venture. Two years later he branched out opening a branch studio at St. Croix Falls, Wis. where the people gave him a splendid welcome. He still has their full confidence, which shows that they are satisfied with his work and the treatment he has accorded them.

In the summer of 1903 he opened a branch gallery in Lindstrom. He has worked up a nice business at this place, so good in fact, that he two weeks ago sold out his business at North Branch and moved his headquarters to Lindstrom.

Mr. Wedmark has made many friends and customers in all the places where he has been. A notable fact is that he has among his customers the most particular critics of photographs and business and professional men in general. We are pleased to see Mr. Wedmark among us, and the people will greatly appreciate to have a photographer at this place the first three working days of each week.

Mearling

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(BIOGRAPHIES FOUND ON PAGE TWO OF
THE CHISAGO COUNTY COURIER, DATED
FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1905.
ITEM FIFTEEN CONTINUATION.)

C. A. VICTOR.

C. A. Victor was born in Allgutsboda, Sweden, in the year 1861.

Mr. Victor came to America in the spring of 1879, going through from Wyoming to Taylors Falls, making his home with Mr. and Mrs. Leaf. Nothing can be remembered of Lindstrom at that time.

In the fall and winter of 1879 - 80 - 81, he attended the schools at Taylors Falls. In the summer he worked on the river rafting and lumbering, and also did some work on, and assisted in the construction of the Taylors Falls branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

In the fall of 1881 he became clerk for Ed. O. Ballard in a feed store at Taylors Falls, and also later clerked for C. E. Peaslee in a general Merchandise store. He went to Wyoming, Minn. in July 1884, where he was employed by M.C. Tombler, as clerk and assistant postmaster. In the year 1887 he went into partnership with M.C. Tombler. He disposed of his interest in 1888 and in the fall of that year moved to Lindstrom and bought the business of Tombler and Company, there conducting a general Merchandise ~~business~~ establishment. He now occupies a building 56x60 and 24x30, two stories and with the warehouses, one 40x80 with basement same size, one 20x40. He carries a complete line of general goods and farmers produce are handled very extensively.

In 1898 he established "The Medborgaren" (The Citizen) a Swedish newspaper and the only Swedish paper published in Chisago county. He also bought the Interstate Park Press, printed by Ed Hazzard at Taylors Falls in 1900. The name of the Interstate Park Press was changed to the Chisago County Courier.

He is largely interested in the Lindstrom Mill Company, controlling most of the interest in the plant, of which he is secretary and treasurer.

In 1904 he purchased the Peninsula Hotel from Mrs. Siegman.

In the year of 1895 he went into partnership with C.E. Peaslee in a wholesale commission business in West Duluth, the firm name being Peaslee & Victor. Later they consolidated their business with a larger

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cold storage company in Duluth and changed the name to the Victor Company. Mr. Victor has sold his interests in the company, which bears his name, to C. E. Peaslee.

In 1886 Mr. Victor went home to Sweden to visit his parents as well as his old sweetheart, Miss Johanna M. Israelson. On this visit they were engaged and the following year she came to this country, where she proceeded direct to Wyoming, Minn. to join her waiting bridegroom. The wedding took place shortly after Mrs. Victor's arrival. They have ten children of which the youngest is only a few months old, and the oldest is a student at the Gustavus Adolphus college, St. Peter, Minnesota.

Mr. Victor was appointed postmaster of Lindstrom in 1888, and served six years. He was retired during Cleveland's ~~administration~~ second term as president, but in 1898 he was re-appointed postmaster and served until January 1st, 1903, when he resigned. He has served as treasurer of the school district since 1892, and he has always taken an active and leading part in all local ~~affairs~~ public affairs.

M. W. TUTTLE.

Maynard W. Tuttle was born May 21, 1868, at Mason City, Iowa, graduating from the Mason City High School in 1886. Soon after he entered the employ of the Commercial Savings Bank ~~at~~ as bookkeeper. In 1890 he removed to West Superior, Wis. then having its boom, entering the First National Bank of that city, holding different positions. During this time that bank went through the panic of 1893, during which five banks of that city went to the wall but the First National survived. In 1901 Mr. Tuttle resigned his position as receiving teller of the First National Bank of West Superior to accept the cashiership of the First State Bank of Fosston, Minn., in the stock of which he invested. After remaining there one year he resigned his position as cashier and disposing of his interests in Fosston, moved to Lindstrom with his family, April 1st, 1902, having in company with F.M. Tuttle, purchased the business of Bank of Lindstrom.

Mr. Tuttle was married May 17, 1898 to Miss Alice Herrick of Monticello, Minn. and has a family of two nice boys.

O. F. LINDSTROM.

Oscar F. Lindstrom was born May, 1867, on a farm in what now ~~consists~~ constitutes the village of Lindstrom. After leaving the public

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school he lost no time before securing for himself a business college education. Already at the age of eighteen we find him assistant cashier of a bank, a position which he has held with different banking institutions until the present time, with the exception of two years when he served as postmaster and the four years he was engaged in the clothing business. He has been assistant cashier since ~~then~~ 1901.

Mr. Lindstrom was married in 1898 to Miss Sophie Anderson of Lindstrom and has now three children.

AUG. J. ANDERSON.

August J. Anderson, one of the active business men of Lindstrom, was born in Sweden in 1860 and came to America and Chisago County in 1869 having resided in in the county continuously since that time.

He lived in Franconia for twenty four years and Taylors Falls ~~in~~ nine years, until he in the summer of ~~1910~~ of 1902 engaged in the mercantile business at Lindstrom.

Mr. Anderson was engaged in business at Franconia for about twenty ~~four~~ years, first as clerk and then as a partner. At Taylors Falls he organized the Taylors Falls Produce company of which he was the manager.

Mr. Anderson has held many positions of honor and trust in village, town, state and federal offices. Among them he represented Chisago, Pine, and Kanabec counties in the state legislature four successive terms ~~1896~~ 1890-97, was deputy United States internal revenue collector 1898-1902.

He was married in 1888 to Miss Josephine Holm of Taylors Falls.

GUST LANTZ.

Gust Lantz was born at Kallsvik, Smaland, Sweden, Dec. 7, 1860. In his boyhood days he was sent to the city of Vexjö, where he became apprentice in a tin shop. At the age of sixteen he had secured the papers showing that he completely mastered the trade. Two years later he followed his parents to this country and the family settled in the neighborhood of Center City. For a few years he worked on the farm, in the woods, on the log drive, on the railroad or in the tin shops in some town or another --

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anything to turn an honest dollar.

About twenty three years ago he opened a small shop in Lindstrom. His principal work consisted of making eave spouting. But the business grew. He found that he was able to handle some manufactured articles and at once he took it ~~in charge~~ stock. In this way he has succeeded in building up the largest hardware and furniture store in Chisago county, besides handling harness, farm machinery and undertaking. He is also running a couple of well digging machines, which have opened the majority of wells in the county. Mr. Lantz is married and has a large family.

P. H. TYRELL.

F. H. Tyrell was born at Panola, Chisago County, July 28, 1864. He was raised on the farm and he had grown into manhood long before he ever entered any idea of launching into business. Eleven years ago he came to Lindstrom and opened a barber shop which he had for seven years. Four years ago he sold his shop to his brother, Joe, and purchased the drug store from Dr. J. G. Erickson. He has been very successful in his business undertaking. Mr. Tyrell has served as a member of the Council and is manager of the Lindstrom Investment Company, which owns the Opera Hall.

Married in 1897 to Miss Mary Irene Burns of Stillwater, he is the happy father of four children.

THOMAS H. KAYE.

Thos. H. Kaye, a Manx man, was born on the Isle of Man, near England. He came to this country with his parents at the age of between seven and eight years. The family settled in Milwaukee, Wis., where young Thomas attended school until he was fifteen years old. He then entered a six hundred barrel mill at Menasha, Wis., as apprentice and worked there four years. From there he went to Milwaukee to work in ~~J.A.B. Kern's mill~~ J.A.B. Kern's mill, of 200,000 bbls. capacity. But at the age of twenty he left that place and accepted a position as head miller in a ~~mill of 500 bbls. capacity~~ 150 bbl. mill at Faribault, Minn. Later he went to Attica, N. Y., to become second head miller in a mill of 600 bbls. capacity. Here he met and married Miss Dora Zivetch of that place.

From Attica Mr. Kaye removed to New Richmond, Wis., until offered by the late Isaac Staples the position of miller and manager of the Maple Island Mills which he retained until 1895, when he built and took charge of the Lindstrom roller mill.

When he sold out his interest in the Lindstrom mill he went to

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North Branch, where he built and took ~~charge~~ a block of stock in the mill at that place, where he remained until 1901, when he returned to Lindstrom. Since his return he has continuously acted as head miller at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Kaye have been married eighteen years and have a family of three children, two girls and one boy. They take a great interest in church work and occupy a prominent position in society, as well as in literary and musical circles. Mr. Kaye has also served as member of the village council.

(Reporter's Note.-- I am transcribing nearly all of the 1905 edition of the Chisago County Courier. There are only a few copies of that edition intact, and even those are in an advanced stage of disintegration. Will continue this series with next page, numbered 36.)

office
NEWSPAPER RESEARCH. RE: WILLIAM BERGLUND.

MEURLING.

SOURCE: CHISAGO COUNTY PRESS.

FRONT PAGE. EDITION OF

Page 1.

One Time Member Of James
Gang Fed On Farm By Linds Man.

Wm. Berglund, 87, Recounts Experiences Of Pioneer
Days In Chisago County: Remembers Day When One
Of Notorious Younger Brothers Was Fed On Farm.

Lindstrom, Minn., Feb. 21: William Berglund, 87, in recounting his experiences of the past remembers the day on his old farm in Panola when one of the notorious Younger Brothers, a member of the Jesse James gang, was fed at his place. Preachers, lawyers, Indians, lumberjacks, thieves, hunters and men of all walks of life called at his farm on their way through the woods from Stillwater. The Younger brother, upon his call had been previously released from prison and had served his time, Mr. Berglund stated.

Times were hard in those days and in relating his story the venerable Mr. Berglund told of how he ran ~~into~~ \$600 in debt when he bought 40 acres of land in Panola, paid 12 per cent on the money and started from the bottom without even a house on his land. He conquered the elements, raised his crops, cleared the land, and the debt, and at the height of this interesting career he owned a 160 acre farm with 35 head of stock. During his best year he raised 1800 bushels of grain and had built a house worth 3500 dollars, owning the land and having the buildings paid for. Berglund's story is that of a hardy soul whose undaunted courage carried him against obstacles from which youth of today would shudder and shirk. "People don't save money today as then," he stated in his interview with the "Press." He also believes that "young people should get married early and settle down. I don't believe that they should have such big families today, however," he added. Berglund had a family of 16 children, 11 of whom are still living.

Born in Smaland, Sweden, December 13, 1853, he came to this country

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alone, when only nineteen years of age. He settled first in Stillwater during the early boom days and worked with a logging concern "rafting" on the boom just above the city. He married at the age of 24 to Miss Emily Peterson and then moved north to the southern section of Chisago county, to a settlement known as Panola. Here he purchased 40 acres of land. His first barn was made of a straw stack and the young couple had to get their water ^{from} ~~in~~ a swamp. During his spare time Mr. Berglund worked on the St. Croix river logging and helping in the sawmills. On Saturday afternoons following his week's work he would ~~in~~ walk 20 miles north of Stillwater to his Panola farm.

The aged man has paid church dues and taxes in Chisago county for 58 years and as he stated: "I have even erected and paid for my own monument in the church yard at Scandia, which I did five years ago." proving that Mr. Berglund thinks not only of the present but of the future.

.....

A STRAY NOBLEMAN

There was none who came nearer to filling the bill as a nobleman than Robert C. Eden. Captain Eden, as his friends fondly called him on the river, was the son of an English baronet. His father sent him to Oxford, from which ancient seat of learning he graduated with honors.

Eden's studies were along theological lines but the wonderlust was in his blood and giving up the opportunity to be a churchman, Eden departed for Canada. Dissatisfied he came to the United States.

Eden bought a little side-wheel steamer, having both wheels on a single shaft. He visited the St. Croix country with a crew consisting of himself, an engineer and fireman in one person, a deck hand and a cook. "Enterprise" was the name of the boat. Eden made a study and investigation of St. Croix, especially studying the Dalles and its surroundings. He spent two months studying the St. Croix and then went to Oshkosh where he sold his steamer and took a position as a reporter on the Northwestern of Oshkosh where he was promoted to editor.

He served in the Civil War with honor but after the war went home to England where he became a minister. He left many friends in the United States.

RESEARCH. CHISAGO COUNTY HISTORY.

(Mearling.)

JOHN SMITH. (ON APPLICATION FOR CITIZENSHIP HAD HIS NAME, JOHN ANDERSON,
CHANGED TO JOHN SMITH.)

(The following sent in by mail, from Mrs. P. J. Anderson, Chisago City.)

JOHN ANDERSON?--- (CHANGED TO JOHN SMITH.)

Page 1.

John Anderson was born on April 16, 1825, in Sorby, Ortonta Socken, Linkoping San, Sweden. He was the seventh son in a family of seven boys. He had no sisters. When he was four years old his father died. At the age of eight years he had to work on a farm to make a living. When he became of age he decided to go to America where he hoped eventually to ~~makexaxliving~~ get a home of his own.

It was a real adventure to undertake to go to a country so unknown,--and only sailing vessels crossing the ocean. R^{egardless} of warnings not to leave their native land and kindred, three young men decided to go together to the United States.

On January 11, 1851, Hohn Anderson, (who in America changed his name to John Smith), Jonas Anderson, and Gustaf Peterson signed a contract before an official binding themselves ever to be true to one-another.

They left Sweden in May, 1851, in a sail boat and arrived in the United States July 27, 1851. They only had enough money for their railroad fare to Buffalo, New York. Gustaf Peterson found work in Pennsylvania and decided to stay there. The other two wished to go on to Minnesota. They worked and saved money to pay for the trip.

There were no railways west of Chicago, Illinois,-- so from Chicago they had to go by steamboat down the ~~rxvaxx~~ Illinois River to St. Louis, Missouri; from there up the Mississippi river to Fort Snelling, Minnesota; then up the St. Croix river to Taylors Falls.

The United States Government was building a state road from Stillwater to Taylors Falls at that time. John and Jonas Anderson worked in the construction gang.

The Federal Land Office was located in Taylors falls; here

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JOHN SMITH (NAME CHANGED FROM JOHN ANDERSON.)
SENT IN BY MRS. P. J. ANDERSON FROM CHISAGO CITY.

MEURLING.

Page 2.

John Anderson was told that some Swedish men had bought land near a lake eight miles away. John followed an Indian trail through dense woods to the beautiful Chisago Lake, where he bought land from the government at \$1.25 an acre. He cut down trees and built a log cabin on a peninsula which belonged to his land. Jonas Anderson made his home with him and lived there until he died in 1878. Only five white men had settled along this lake when John Anderson first arrived.

The Indian trading post was located in Taylors Falls, where the Chippewa Indians got their supplies. They were freindly enough although they took what they liked of what the white men raised.

On August 6, 1852, John Anderson applied for his first citizen papers and at this time he changed his name to John Smith. Minnesota was at that time only a territory of the United States. St. Paul had a population (in 1849) of 1,540 inhabitants.

John Smith, (formerly John Anderson of Sweden) walked the forty miles to St. Paul to buy a large clock and a broadaxe; returning, he carried these on his back all the way home along the forty mile Indian trail

Maja Lena Johanson, who was to become the second wife of John Smith, was born in Elmbo, Sweden, June 17, 1834. She was brought up in a comfortable farm home with five brothers and two sisters.

Her parents, John and Inga Johanson, left Sweden with their family in May, 1854. Their destination was Minnesota. They were sixteen weeks on the ocean. The weather was very uncomfortable so their sailing vessel was driven back and forth. They had to bring their own food with them on the trip.

They went by train to Chicago, Illinois, then by river to Taylors Falls, Minnesota. An epidemic of cholera was raging in ~~the~~ this country at that time. The father, one son, a daughter and her small son fell victims to the plague. They were buried along the banks of the St. Croix River,--only God knows where.

JOHN SMITH (NAME CHANGED FROM JOHN ANDERSON.)
SENT IN BY MRS. P. J. ANDERSON. FROM CHISAGO CITY.

MEURLING.

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The survivors of the stricken family reached Taylors Falls finally and there they were met by an older son who had come to America the year before, had bought land and built a log cabin beside Chisago Lake.

Maja Lena worked in a boarding house in Taylors Falls for a few months.

Maja Lena's sister, Johanna, married Johns Smith in the fall of 1854. One month after her marriage, Johanna fell ill and died. It was a hard land and a survival of the fittest.

In 1855, Maja (pronounced like Mya), Lena married John Smith. They started housekeeping in the log cabin he had first built. Beautiful oaks, maples, basswoods, butternuts, hickory trees, ironwoods, and other trees were cut down to make a field where they planted corn, potatoes, and vegetables between the stumps.

The woods furnished ^{them} ~~the~~ for fruit, the wild plum, grapes, choke cherries, blackberries, raspberries and strawberries; also some cranberries which grew in the marshy lands near the lake. These,--together with butternuts, hickory nuts, and hazel nuts were relished in their season.

Deer abounded in the woods and the lake was full of fish. Mrs. John Smith could put her kettle of water on the stove, go down to the lake, to catch fish knowing for sure she would catch enough for dinner in a few minutes. The saying, "The woods is the poor man's coat" proved true.

After some years a larger ^{log-house} ~~house~~ was built, on the hill a few rods east of the "Old Farm Home." It had two large-sized rooms and a hall down stairs and two large rooms upstairs. The kitchen was situated in a lean-to.

South of the house a large barn was built on the crest of a hill. In the western part was ~~the~~ a basement where the cows, sheep, and chickens were kept. In the eastern part was the stable for the horses; above, was the hayloft. The horses and the cattle were watered at the lake. In the winter, large holes were cut and kept open through the winter for them to drink. The water to be used in the house had to be carried in

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JOHN SMITH. (NAME CHANGED FROM JOHN ANDERSON.)

SENT IN BY MRS. J. P. ANDERSON FROM CHISAGO CITY.

MEURLING.

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from the lake. (pails suspended from neck-yokes.)

Flax was raised and from the sheep wool was secured which was carded and spun into yarn. Mrs. Smith had a loom on which she wove her own towels and sheets from the flax. From the wool she wove cloth for clothing for the entire family; also carpets. She knitted stockings and mittens from the wool yarn.

To a flour mill in Franconia, John Smith hauled his wheat which was ground into flour from which bread was baked for the family. The cows gave milk for butter and cheese. As no glass fruit jars had then been invented, Mrs. Smith canned plums, apples, and berries in stone jars which were sealed with sealing wax. Fish was dried in the hot sun for use during the winter. The cellar was filled, with in the autumn with potatoes, rutabagas, carrots, beets, parsnips, and squashes. A steer, or a cow, a sheep, a hog, or a calf would be butchered. The meat intended for the winter could be frozen or salted down. From the hog they made bacon and ham which was smoked in a smoke house expressly built for that purpose. From sorghum they made syrup and from the maple trees they secured sap which was boiled into syrup and sugar. No need of starvation.

In 1862 there was a Sioux Indian outbreak in Kandiyohi county. Mrs. Smith's two brothers, Elias and Gustaf, lived there. Several white people were massacred there by the Indians. Gustaf fled with his wife, - a babe one month old, and a girl child of two years age. They came to John Smith's home where they stayed until 1866; then they returned to Kandiyohi county.

Mrs. John Smith became the mother of:

EMMA, who later married Andrew Falk and moved to Marine.

CHARLES, who never married.

ANNA, who became the wife of P.J. Anderson and moved to Minneapolis in 1883. In 1888 they returned from Minneapolis and settled on the farm near Lindstrom.

MINNIE, who became the wife of Robert G. Smith, resided in

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JOHN SMITH. (NAME CHANGED FROM JOHN ANDERSON.)

SENT IN BY MRS. J. P. ANDERSON FROM CHISAGO CITY.

MEURLING.

Page 5.

~~XXXXXXXX~~ Center City for twelve years and then moved to Kingsburg, California.

In 1881 John Smith built a new house just west of the old home; August Berquist was the carpenter. The nearest rialroad station was at Wyoming; another in North Branch. A stage carried passengers and mail between Taylors Falls and Wyoming. The St. Paul and Duluth Railway built a branch line from Wyoming to Taylors ^aalls in 1881. It went through Daniel Lindstrom's farm; a platform was built where the train stopped and later a village sprang up which was called "Lindstrom."

John Smith and his wife were very active in church work. John Smith was a local elder in the Methodist Church and a gifted speaker. Mrs. Smith had a good singing voice and led the singing at the meetings.

John Smith died at his home on January 25, 1888, and was buried in the Methodist cemetery near Center City. Mrs. John Smith died on November 20, 1914, at ^hingsburg, California, and was buried in the Kingsburg cemetery.
