

Bud Greenquist

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History of Millerville 50

The History of Millerville

Douglas County, Minnesota

1866 to 1930

Greenquist

History of Millerville

NORTH STAR, ST. CLOUD, MINN.

Greenquist

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FOREWORD

In this, my ninth book, is given to the people a history of Millerville, for the last sixty-four years, from 1866 to 1930, of the birth of Jesus Christ. It is a commandment of God, and the foundation of all learning and kultur, to know and keep in honor that which is first, is related, and is old; for which reason, and because there are but a small number of the earliest settlers left yet, I write this history. Of my helpers, the earliest are, Constanz Cichy, came in 1866; August Wilm, 1867; Joseph Hopfner, 1868; and Wolfgang Zwack, 1869; who came as grown men; the next, Franz Freske; Nick Zeimantz; Frau Kraemer; Rochus Fröske; Nick Hockert; and John Kuhn; who were from five to ten years old; then those as they come and are born in. I have carefully compared the instruction received, taken what appears true, and read it to them as written; now and then some date may waver a little, and some mistakes are unavoidable; but otherwise we have taken only what is true. It holds not so strictly to the boundaries of the township, as to the German settlement and its friends; and it has to depend on the tradition of the living to fill up the shortage that its own narrow roll cannot unfold.

Some abbreviations are used; understand them thus: B for Brandon, S for section, and the number 1, or BS1. For Millerville township only S is used for section, and the number. For acre the letter a, thus 160a.

Trusting that this book will go in the same direction, and do good as the others of my books, I am,

Yours truly,

Karl Matthias Klein.

Millerville, Minn.
July 21, 1930.

DER DEUTSCHE ENGEL.

O du meine neue Welt,
Du fremdes Schicksal meiner Wahl!
Wildniss, fernes Himmelszelt!
Doch hier hin steck ich meinen Pfahl.

Aengstlich schau ich trüb umher;
Doch auf! Auf Gott vertrau!
Mit dem Hammer, dem Gewehr—
Ich bin jetzt Herr auf dieser Au.

Ja, du schöner Eichenwald,
Wie wohlbekannt siehst du mir aus;
Stark und dienstbereit sobald,
Erträgst du mir mein erstes Haus.

Mit dem Baum fällt auch das Wild,
Die Farm ersteht, des weissen Hort,
Mit dem Vieh und dem Gefild;
Der Sumpf fliesst ab und Uebel fort.

Wenn auch das Bier brauset bald;
So richte jetzt mit recht und mild;
Freude brauchen Jung und Alt,
Und hier war es gar rau und wild..

Ja, wir sammelten uns hier,
Und hatten Arbeit viel und schwer;
Für Sprach' und Kirch' sorgten wir;
Achte auch du dies, junger Herr!

O du liebe neue Welt,
Untreue Folge meiner Wahl!
Dornen alle Kultur hält,
Verzage nicht an dem Schicksal!

THE HISTORY OF MILLERVILLE

The first firmament of the whites in Minnesota, was the establishment of Fort Snelling, in 1819. In 1849 Minnesota was made a Territory; and in 1856 Douglas County with its first boundaries was established by its legislature.

In 1858 Minnesota was made a State, and in the same year the Government road from St. Cloud to Fort Abercrombie was laid out and surveyed, and in about the middle of June, J. C. Burbank & Co. stages began to arrive. The first settlement of the county began this spring. The people continued to stream in, among whom was Henry Gager, 1859, who opened a stage station in Chippewa, which name was later changed to Brandon. A great many claims were taken up and improvements made, even a partial government of Douglas County, till one day in August, 1862, when an Indian outbreak made them flee for their lives, and for a short time the county was almost abandoned.

In the fall of 1862 a military-post was established near Alexandria, and troops placed there. The people began slowly to return, and the post was finally quitted in 1866.

In 1866, Lincoln's war being over, emigrants began rushing in to all places, also Millerville, in October, where John A. Miller, heading the German settlers, got his name on the township and later village. Miller was accompanied by John Lorsung, and followed by Joseph and Peter Lorsung, his relatives. In two weeks Constant Cichy came, then Frank Weber, Johann Engeler, Bernard Nuss, Jos. Wagner, August Wilm, Charley Debilzan, Martin Faust, and so on till the land was taken up.

These early German settlers chose a good country; they liked the high air, the fertile and easily tillable soil, the splendid vegetation, sweet water, the beautiful lakes and fine fish and game, which were plentiful here in the beginning; also the opportunity to form a congregation to keep their religion and language, besides the common American kultur.

But the establishment of the settlement was not too easy: August Wilm tells me that many Swedes pushed fearfully against them, and they they, to protect their corner, set up stakes telling a number of claims to be already taken up till German settlers came upon them later. And we have no reason to doubt this, when we see, when looking back, a Swedish Lutheran congregation formed, and a church built west of Lake Moses, S17, in about 1880.

They gave knowledge of their wants to the Indian Missionär, Franz Pierz; who then came in the spring of 1867, at Pentecost (Pfungsten), and offered the first Mass for them, in the log house of John A. Miller, and thereby raised up for them the Principal of goodness, love, and salvation, for their standard here in the wilderness. This is testified to me by Constant Cichy, and August Wilm, who were both present at the first Mass, and are living yet today here. Then and thus the Catholic congregation at Millerville was formed. From then on Pierz visited the young congregation on his regular trips every few months. And Mass was also read in the houses of Peter Lorsung, and Frank Weber. Miller's farm is now owned by Edw. Schirber, Lorsung's by J. G. Wagner, and Weber's by Jos. Haidn.

The congregation being formed, they planned for a church building, prepared logs in spring 1868, which were taken over from the farm now owned by Henry Brocks; hauled the necessary sawed boards and shingles up from St. Cloud, and logged it up early in the summer, of hewn oaks. For Rochus tells me, when his father, Johann Freske, came on August 14, 1868, they attended the Fest Maria Himmelfahrt, (Feast of the Assumption) in it on August 15th.

The nearest trading post was Chippewa, BS5, a little over 6 miles southwest of Millerville. Constant Cichy says when he came in 1866, the Freudenreich Hotel was there, and a store owned by Miller & Metz. There was also a blacksmith-shop there, and barns for the animals of the stage line, horses,

mules and oxen. And Wolfgang Zwack says, who came in 1869, that a Cowing had a store there also then; and Metz, Paul Metz, is beginning in Millerville about this time, the first store in Millerville. Chippewa had an Indian Fort, which gave good service in the years 1862-6; for a time 25 or 30 troops stayed there. On the hill, west, there was a nice public school. It had a good history and beginning for a country town, but was not successful. The rising of the village of Millerville hurt it already, and after 20 years when the railway cut it off on the south side it died. In Nov. 1869 its name was changed to Brandon. Freudenreich first rented and then sold the farm on which it stood to Richard Peffer. Peffer died in 1914; and Elias Lund now has the farm. Chippewa was the first village in Douglas County.

Millerville got a postoffice in 1867, Frank Weber holding it in his house near Lake Aaron, for three years. Next Metz got it over into his new store. The first mail carrier was a man with some Indian blood, named Grant. He carried the mail on foot and with dogs, over the route from Chippewa to Otter Tail City, was told to me first by Aug. Koepflin II, and proved by others. It took 3 days to make one trip, around.

First the nearest flour mill to Millerville was in Pomme de Terre, Grant County. It is said one person once carried 50 pounds of flour on foot here from there. Next W. E. Hicks sawed lumber and then also ground flour at Alexandria. In the fall of 1869, E. H. Alden starts running his saw-mill east of Lake Milona, and near to 1870 flour is ground there also. And in 1873-4 Dobbmeyer's mill is built here, which is there today yet, having outlived all the other mills in Douglas County and neighborhood. It is operated by F. C. Dobbmeyer, son of George, son of Thomas, who came in 1868, Jos. Hopfner tells me, who came with him. Water was so high in the beginning that the millers used it alone for power.

In the fall of 1869 Karl Volk built his brewery in Alexandria and the County fixes the liquor license at \$25 per

year. Soon we see beer also sold at Metz's place of business in Millerville, Wolfgang Zwack told me.

Our land office was in St. Cloud, but on the 1st of February, 1869, it was opened up in Alexandria. There they also get two doctors in the same year, E. E. Barden, and Dr. Vivian. But no dentist is there yet.

In June 1869, the Bank of Alexandria opened its door, the first bank in Alexandria, and soon became a financial power in this part of the state. They managed it carefully, and believed to have conducted it always on honorable principles, but some of the Millerville people who borrowed money and got only \$76 or \$80 for a \$100 note, with interest at the rate of 20 to 24 percent, that it was almost ruinous to them, and dishonest too.

Prices on the products of the cultivated soil were high till in the fall of 1869, when things began to be offered for sale a little more liberally, by the new farmers. In the first years the price of wheat was \$1 to \$1.25; and wheat of the 1869 crop we see offered at 55c to 66c per bushel. In the beginning eggs were scarce at 30c per dozen, and in the spring of 1870 we see them sold at 15c. Potatoes were always cheap, from 20c to 30c the bushel. Butter was scarce at 35c to 40c, and in the spring of 1870 it was plentiful at 20c per pound. In the early years venison was plentiful at 4 to 5 cents the pound, but beef by the quarter sold for from 6 to 8 cents. Flour was \$7 to \$7.50 the barrel till wheat was down, farmers had grist and mills were there. Turkeys were then not so passionately sought for and were only 10 to 12c. But chickens were scarce at 10 to 11 cents the pound; later they sold for 20 to 25c each. Pork was 8 to 9c the pound, till later it was as low as 3½c. Oats was 50 to 60c, but went down to 25c when it was plentiful. There was much maple sugar made in the early years; it sold for as high as 28c the pound.

The fur market: No. 1 mink \$5 to \$6.50; coon 75c to \$1; lynx \$1.50; red fox \$1.50; otter \$6 to \$7.50; skunk 20 to 30c; martin \$5 to \$10; bear \$8 to \$10; spring rats 20 to 22c, and even 5c.

Working oxen were to be had for about \$150, and extra heavy at \$160 to \$170. A good milch cow brot \$60 to \$70.

The price for hauling goods from St. Cloud, nearest railroad, to Alexandria was \$1.25 the 100 pounds, at which rate it is \$1.50 to Chippewa.

In the fall of 1868 Douglas County got the first newspaper, *The Alexandria Post*, by W. E. Hicks, which was followed up to the present *Alexandria Citizen News*, from which I get many good records.

There was a threshing machine in the county already in the fall of 1868, and the rates charged were, 6 cents for wheat, and 4 cents for oats. Wolfg. Zwack tells me Miller and Freudenreich had the first machine in Millerville, and August Wilm managed it for them.

The first school teacher was Frank Weber, and the first school held in his first log house near Lake Aaron, where also the first white child of this settlement was born, Susana Weber, born March 25, 1867.

When Metz's store was there, a blacksmithshop was built a little way north of it soon, by a man named Fleming, says Wolfgang Zwack. Opposite Metz's store Stariha's saloon was built in the summer of 1873; and north of this we soon see a harness shop; in which building school was also held for a time. Andreas Bader was the first harness maker. Budendeik is said to have taught school here. He with Frank Weber and Steichen, were the best teachers here in this time, for they could give instruction also in German.

When the push of the Swedes, 1867, was averted, we find a number of Englishmen strewn in that shall be bot out. On the Gottlieb Meissner farm was Moses Dewey; on the Ru-

dolph and Wilhelm Klein farms was Aaron Dewey, and afterward a Hugit; on John Kuhn's place was a Frost; on the Korkowski and Pischke places was Mat. Godwin; on the August Korkowski place Bill Ames; on Drexler's place Chas. Knapp; on Jos. Hagedorn's place Jos. McKibbin; on Karl Lehn's place Heyhouse; and on the Jacob Hagedorn place Mat. Klein, (probably Englishified, as also Knapp, and Buse). Martin Buse was on the Wm. Wilken and Frank Meissner places. It was worse in Leaf Valley. The Chas. Guenther place was homesteaded by Harrison Butler, one of the earliest settlers, who left for So. Dakota, and founded a village there named Butler. On Alfred Guenther's place was Ash; on the W. Freudenberg place was Davis; on John Kelly's place was Garry Paddick; on John Maloney's place was L. W. Ryme, who counterfeited U. S. money. And there are other names in memory yet: Major Flint, Barrett, Evans, Morse, Willard, Ellis, etc. On Dav. Klug's place lived one of the oldest settlers in a dugout in a hill.

We hated neither the Swedes or the English, but as neither had a heart for our religion or language, they were not desirable in our colony. For as religion, so is the upholding of the language of our forefathers holy, especially so, because the sign of the King, the Thousand-Year Crown, is our blessing in eternal Christianity.

For our deutsche Sprache we always got a bracing hand from the German Lutherans in the neighborhood; for our Catholic religion, from the Irish who came in. And while in the beginning most of us had to learn the English, the Irish were not a hindrance to us, till now when most of what is left of these is intermarried with the German, it remains to us to do our part to maintain and retain our German language. And this will be done if we continue what our forefathers began. It ought to be done.

Beginning with 1867, the Irish corner has: Thomas Lanigan; Dennis Maloney; Michael Kelly; Patric Shea; Richard

Shea, now Gust. Shoenick place; Pat. Finn, had a store near Pat. Shea's; John Commerford, thrown off from horse, dead, at Emmerich bridge, Dobmeyer creek; Michael Murry; Hubert Kelly, father of John; James Kelly, father of Edward; Pat. Kelly, died single; James Faulkner; Michael Commerford; Mike Mullens; John Lehan, now Edw. Sastrow's place; Sam. Thompson and C. McCabe.

Besides the Irish corner in the southeast, we got a Polish corner in the northwest. More than the Irish, the Polanders were in perfect harmony with our religion, for with a few exceptions, they understood the German language; and most of them understand the German yet even in the third generation now; while the Irish tho here in the same German church for over sixty years every week, have never learnt it. Tho, most of them are from Marienwerder, West Preussen, most of which remains in Germany. Most of them had German schooling; and most of them, as history proves, have a mixture of German blood, increased here still by intermarriage. Most of them came in later, and had to settle down in the Leaf Hills.

Missionär Franz Pierz was succeeded by Ignaz Thomazin, first as missionär, and then as the first resident priest, till 1873. Thomazin built the first parish house. A small frame building; it stood on the north side of the log church.

* * *

1866.—John A. Miller, Baden, Baden, Germany.

Homesteaded 160 acres, S14-23, and inherited two other farms in the village. His mother gave 40 acres of her farm to found the Maria 7-Schmerzen Kirche, which was a strong help to establish the village—where it is, in the township that he registered on his name in St. Cloud, where the Land Office was. He sold his farm to Matt. Butala in 1899, for \$10,000; Matt Butala sold it to Edw. Schirber, for the same price in 1903, who has it still.

He in company with Geo. A. Freudenreich, had the first threshing machine in Millerville; later M. Faust bot the Freudenreich share. August Wilm managed the machine for Miller & Freudenreich. It was a machine without straw-carrier. In his last years on the farm he bot a steam and blower threshing outfit for his boys, Joseph and Peter.

He was a mariner in war. One time in his later years, when his new house was done, he gave a public Fourth-of-July celebration, with a parade and music and dance. In scornful fun some men shot in his large expensive flag, saying, that is its sign of service in the war.

On selling his farm, he went to Alexandria, bot the old court house, to build into a hospital, to give to the city; when death overtook him, in 1900, 71 years old. The children contested the will and got back their inheritance; for he was thru age and disease then not in sound reason. He is buried in Millerville, on the Maria-7-Schmerzen Friedhof.

* * *

1866.—Frank Weber, Bayern, Germany.

Homesteaded 185 acres, S15. Sold it to Anton Klein I, in 1879, whose widow turned it over to Matt. Haidn, who gave it to his son, Joseph Haidn, who has it now.

In his first log-house near Lake Aaron, the first white child of this settlement was born, Susanna Weber, March 25, 1867. Here he held the first school, and the first postoffice, and also church services were held here in the first years.

But besides his valuable social business, which did not yield much material profit in those days, they loved company, entertained, ate and drank, and danced, so that the farm-work was neglected, the debts rose, and the more desirable homestead could be held no more. He traded it off to Anton Klein I, for a farm in Leaf Valley, S3-10; where the family lived till Weber died in 1903, 62 years old.

He was a sergeant in war. He trained a company of Musketeers, and captained them at our Corpus Christi celebrations, the shooting of which, with Goetz's Band, made the parades very imposing, as seen here no more since his death.

As teacher, Frank Weber was a good man, giving instruction in English and German, and also religion when needed, tells me Charley Debilzan II, one of his pupils.

* * *

1866.—Johann Lorsung, Elsass-Lothringen.

Homesteaded 160 acres near Miller, S22-23. 80 acres he sold to Ludwig Markling, which he sold to P. B. Lorsung; the other 80 Nick Hochert bought. A part of his land was sold in lots in the Village.

“Der gemüthliche Hannes von Millerville.” Er kam mit dem Miller, und kriegte eine gute Heimstätte, worauf das untere Städtchen gebaut wurde. Seine Mutter wohnte bei ihm bis zu ihrem Tode in 1876. Er blieb ledig, und hatte immer einen schäckigen Jagdhund, Waldmann, bei sich. Einmal traf man ihn bei dem Priester, klagend und schimpfend über die bösen Menschen dieser Gemeinde. Sein Hund war bei ihm und blutete; sie hatten ihn ihm zum Aerger ausgeschnitten, sagte mir Frau Hafke.

Ich sah ihn nie hart mit der Arbeit. Er verrentete und verkaufte sein Land, und machte sich das Leben leicht; und er liebte die Gesellschaft und das geistige Getränke. Die Saloons zogen ihn an, und wenn er wieder voll war, predigte er, und schimpfte über “Die verflammten, oder verdammten Slovaken.” Immer wieder die “verdammten Slovaken,” und wenn er dann seinen Rausch wieder überkommen hatte, dauerte es nicht lang, da war die Gesellschaft der “verflammten Slovaken” mit ihrem Getränke wieder das begehrenswerteste in der Welt; und so ging es weiter bis sein Leben verspielt war in 1893, 59 Jahre alt. Da er tot war, wusste man nicht ob man ihm eine kirchliche Beerdigung geben sollte. Er hatte seine

Pflicht als Katholik nicht gethan. Aber ungläubig war er auch gerade nicht. Ein armer Mensch war er; und seine Verwandtschaft war fromm. Bei dem Tode seiner Mutter die doch ihre Pflicht immer getan hatte, erhob sich ein solch' verrufener Sturm; bei ihm ging es ruhig durch und er bekam eine katholische Beerdigung. Doch, war er nicht zugegen bei der ersten Messe? Und half er nicht die erste Kirche hier aufblocken? Hier in der Wildniss? Ja.

* * *

1866.—Constant (Konstanz) Cichy, Marienwerder, W. P.

Homesteaded 160 acres, S11, and bought 40 acres to it by the mill. He is living still and is near 91 years old. His memory is good and clear; he tells me the following things, speaking German:

Ich segelte 5 Wochen und 5 Tage auf dem Meer. Von Milwaukee kam ich mit Bahn und Fluss bis St. Paul, von da bis St. Cloud, mit Eisenbahn; und zu Fuss von St. Cloud bis Millerville. Johann Lorsung war der erste dem ich begegnete; er war beschäftigte mit seinem Haus, er hatte es noch nicht unter Dach. Miller hatte sein Haus unter Dach; bei ihm übernachtete ich, und schlief auf einer Bärenhaut auf dem Grund, denn es war noch kein Flur darinnen.

Es war im November. Das Wetter war sehr schön; ich dachte Gott fügte es so, dass ich mein Haus noch fertig sollte machen können; und bekam es auch aufgeblockt und fertig. Doch es war blos ein Fenster und eine Thür darinnen. Dann, als es fertig war, nach einem so schönen Herbst, noch vor Weihnachten, kam ein ungeheurer Schneesturm; es blies und schneite fürchterlich; und ich war froh unter Dach bei einem warmen Feuer sitzen zu können, und dankte Gott.

Eines Abends bellte mein kleiner Hund; ich konnte nichts sehen, doch er hielt an jämmerlich für vielleicht dreiviertel Stunde; es war dunkel, ich war etwas zaghaft, nahm aber mein Gewehr und suchte nach. Da hörte ich etwas murksen, und

fand einen Menchen im Schnee stecken bis an den Hals, fast ganz ausgespielt. Ich schaffte ihn in mein Shanty; ich war noch ledig. Er war von hinter den Leaf Hills und wollte nach Alexandria gehen; er hatte sich verloren im Wetter und Schnee.

I translate: Once in the beginning Miller set out alcohol and molasses for a bear. The bear came and took it, got drunk, and he shot him. I slept on his hide.

Bill Ames raised a bear. One time he followed him like a dog to Millerville, to the church. When he became older, he got independent, and wanted to order the milk pans and kitchen. His work ceased to be good, and self-willed as he was, he had to be killed.

One time when my brother, Anton, took the Missionaer Pierz to Otter Tail City, with Miller's horses, a snow-storm arose. They got lost; Pierz told Cichy to drive round in a circle. This they did till morning to keep from freezing. In the morning the weather was better, and they soon saw Otter Tail City, and were saved.

After sheltering Cichy, the next evening when it was time to sleep, Pierz asked Anton to go to bed. There being only a bed for one person in the shanty, Cichy disliked very much to do this, but his protests helped him nothing. The Missionaer Pietz himself slept on the floor. He was a good man. Pierz, Minn., is named for him.

Eines Tages kam Bernard Nuss zu mir, ich sollte ihm helfen sein Vieh zu retten. Wir gingen hin; das Vieh hatte für zwei Tage weder Wasser noch Futter bekommen. Er war viel Schnee, und hier fast alles eben zugeweht. Wir konnten sehen wo der Stall und Heustock waren, und machten auf von oben hinein; und gruben nachher einen Tunnel durch gegen hie Stallthüre. Das Heu wurde herauf geschafft und von oben hinein gelassen. Das Vieh musste dann hinunter zu Lake Aaron wo offene Quellen waren. Es gab hier im Anfange viel mehr Schnee und Regen denn jetzt.

Once on the way to Wadena with oxen, two bears stepped into the road before me and sat down. I stopped and when they tired me waiting. I took my axe and chopped wood. After about three-fourths hour they arose and wandered away, everything peacefully and no harm. It took three days to make one trip. We stopped at a half-way-house, Wrightstown.

A man named Weiss, working for Kotschevar, and Matt. Portz, once drove to Detroit, Minn., with oats. The first night they found a nice grove and shanty; the snow-storm still being bad that had caught them, Weiss counseled Portz to stay another night, but he did not mind. Portz left alone, but was halted by the weather, tied up the horses and crept under the wagon-box. Both horses died, and he lost one and one-half of his hands.

Once when Nick Renkes, Nick Hockert and I hauled wheat to Perham and stopped by a nice lake for our Mittagessen, there came three Indians out of the green grove. They lined up directly towards me, and looked beggingly. I knew they wanted bread; but they said not a word. I gave a piece to the boy near me; but he handed it to his brother, the next to his father, and the father did not eat it. Then I gave another piece to the boy; again he handed it to his brother. When I gave him the third piece, he kept it; and they ate their bread. After eating, I filled my pipe with tobacco, and also offered some to the Indian. He filled his pipe, arose, and puffed, looked at me and up to heaven, highly pleased, as if thanking God for the kindness and pleasure! Poor people, I thot!

* * *

1867.—Joseph Lorsung, Elsass-Lothringen.

Homesteaded 160 acres, S22-23. He died in 1884, 47 years old. His widow built a house in the Village after 1890, which Matt. Stariha bot for \$3,500, and now owns, north of the Village Hall. In 1919 she sold the homestead to John A. Roers for \$13,400.

1867.—August Wilm, Bayern, Germany.

Homesteaded 160 acres, S24, and bot 40 acres to it in 1870 for \$100, of John Hockert, whereon Nickolaus Hockert I had first lived a short time. He was in the Lincoln war. His sons, Andreas and Martin, bot the farm for \$10,000 in 1918.

He tended the threshing machine for Miller and Freudenreich, the first one here. He is now 88 years old. And died while I am closing this book July 21, 1930.

In the beginning the family, Fred, August, Mathias and their mother, homesteaded in this neighborhood, the "Wilmeck." Linus bot the claim of his brother, Fred, which he later traded in exchange with John Woida, and moved to S12. Fred took other land a distance up here from Evansville. The Wilms came from 1867 to 1870.

* * *

1867.—Joe Spitzer, Germany.

Came with August Wilm, and claimed the farm in S24 which he sold to Karl Rettig, before having the deed. He then homesteaded 160 acres at Spitzer Lake, on which now the Steve Stich family is. He sold it to Ludwig Markling in 1874, and went into the cloister at Collegeville.

Nick Hockert II tells me he was an evil tempered man and swore badly. One time he got so angry at his oxen that he took a gun and shot one dead. He had only one eye; this and other infirmities probably brot his temper upon him. We trust that his later life in the cloister won a good place in heaven for him. Spitzer Lake is named after him.

* * *

1867.—Charley Debilzan I, Elsass-Lothringen.

Homesteaded 160 acres, S10. It was sold to Nick Hockert II; to Peter Boesen; Wm. Willen; John Boesen, who, in 1903, sold it to Charley Debilzan II, for \$2,000.

For a while he had a saloon on the place Wm. Brocks now owns, in the lower Village, in the early years. He kept a stopping place with a bar there, on his homestead, in the years of the heavy traffic to Perham. His wife died, and he married a Lutheran widow, Mrs. Ude. He died in 1906, 87 years old; and is buried in the Maria 7-Schmerzen Friedhof.

* * *

1867.—Thomas Lanigen, Ballengary, Ireland.

Homesteaded 160 acres in Leaf Valley. He always belonged to the Maria 7-Schmerzen Kirche; he died in 1921, 100 years old. His son, James, took over the farm in 1912.

* * *

1867.—Peter Lorsung, Elsas-Lothringen.

Homesteaded 160 acres and had 40 acres more to it, S14. He sold 40 acres to J. C. Drexler; and the rest of the farm to his sons, Anton and Johann, for \$3,000. These sons sold it to J. G. Wagner, in 1911, for \$6,150.

“Der fromme Peter.” Er kam früh und bekam eine gute Heimstätte. Er war der beste Schreiner hier in dieser Zeit, hatte seine Gebäude besser gemacht wie gewöhnlich, und half mit bei der Bauerei der Kirche. Er war eine gut übende Seele; half dem Priester mit bei dem Dienst in der Kirche; war fromm, ehrbar, gerecht, und mässig im trinken. Sein Betragen erntete ihm den Titel “Der fromme Peter,” und von seinen Feinden manchmal zum Spott. Er war ein treuer Leser der deutschen, katholischen Schrifften.

Er half etliche Male seinem Joseph eine Heimat zu gründen; Aug. Stariha's Platz war sein Heim; aber es taugte dem Joseph hier nicht. Er ging nach Washington.

Er war ein Muster dieser Gemeinde. Wir hätten mehr solche Männer haben sollen. Er starb in 1909, 78 Jahre alt.

1867.—Johanna Flesch I, Rheinland, Ger.

Homesteaded 160 acres, S23. Sold out to Martin Schirber in 1879, for \$1300. His son, John II, blacksmithed in the Village a while on the Fleming place.

* * *

1867.—Matt. Portz, Rheinland, Ger.

Claimed 120 acres, S22, which he sold to August Klein. Homesteaded 160 acres, S11-14; the heirs of P. B. Lorsung, and John Kuhn have it now, divided. Crippled by frost and hardship, he died in 1878. He is buried on the Maria 7-Schmerzen Friedhof.

* * *

1867.—Michael Kelly, Ireland.

Homesteaded 160 acres in L. V., and bot 3 more farms for his sons, James, Mike and Mark. Verde Smith married into the family and took over the home farm, 200 acres, at \$50 per acre, in 1924.

He taught school in Millerville in the early years. He died in 1914, 74 years old.

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1867.—William Kapphahn, Sachsen, Deutschland.

Homesteaded 160 acres in S25, which he increased to 3 farms, which went over to his sons, Frederick and William II. William II died suddenly in May, 1926, leaving the property to his widow and children. Only Frederick now survives of these three men.

* * *

1867.—Johann Engeler, Elsass.

Homesteaded 120 acres, S10, and had 12 acres of woodland, S16. Sold out to Hubert Roers I, in 1879, for \$2,100.

In January, 1876, when in the woods in the neighborhood of the Jos. Hafke farm, with his team, the horses took fright at a buffalo coat and ran away, tearing his leg between the sled

and a stump and breaking both bones below the knee. With his hands and the use of one leg he crawled to where the team had stopped, took them in charge, and they again ran away. He finally succeeded in stopping them; but not feeling able to manage them, he made a stirrup of the traces and succeeded in mounting one of the horses and riding home, his broken leg, full of pain, dangling uselessly in the icy air. As things were it took three days till surgical help came, when Dr. Lewis treated him, and he recovered. He was then 60 years old.

* * *

1867.—Joseph Wagner, Wieseng, Tirol.

Homesteaded 160 acres, S27-34; bot out the homestead of Herman Eigens, S27, who had married the daughter of Matt. Portz, Katherine; in 1877 he inherited the homestead of his brother, George Wagner, S26; then he bot the Johann Sutter homestead, S33; in 1883 he bot out the Peter Beres homestead, S25, for his son, Adolph; and other lands, and also a mill in Evansville. He gave the George Wagner homestead to his son, Joseph; the mill and the Sutter homestead to his son, John, S.; and the home farm to Peter. He died in 1908, 78 years old.

He made a Schweizer Käse, and sold it to the people of the community. The cheese was of a good quality, having eaten of it myself, I say this. He was a church director for many years; and a good business man.

* * *

1867.—Dennis Maloney, Tipperary, Ireland.

Homesteaded 160 acres in LV. Died in 1920. His son, John, took the farm over in 1924, for \$10,000.

In the time when improved horses were imported, he had a high grade Clydesdale Stallion for \$2,000; a beautiful horse. But he was not successful; that kind of horses did not give satisfaction for farm work with their heavy feet.

John Maloney tells me these stories:

Once Dennis Maloney's little dog was in trouble, running to and fro towards the woods, barking, whining and begging without rest. It was dark with a fearful snowstorm and very cold. The second morning, Maloney believing something in danger, went along the fence to his neighbor Paddock, aroused him to go along into the woods, where they found a team, Marquitt, from Parkers Prairie. He had been in Alexandria, and lost himself in the storm on the way back. He had one gallon of molasses, and one-half bushel of oats in which eggs had been packed, from which he had lived. He kept himself warm by driving around a tree; the bark of the tree was all pounded off. He was here one day and two nights. His hands and feet were frozen. They took him in, and had to doctor him up, and feed him with a spoon like a child.

In John Maloney's house lived L. W. Ryme, who made counterfeit \$20 gold pieces. He put them in a place in his woods for Sam Lawes, also of Leaf Valley. Lawes gave them to Chas. Hoxey, who passed them. Finally they got caught: Hoxey got 3 years jail; Lawes got 7 years, and L. W. Ryme got free.

Later Ryme had a saloon in Winona. One day two men came into town on a load of hay; their dog attacked and beat the dog of L. W. Ryme, which made him so angry that he shot at the men, killing one. Ryme got free again. He was a Freemason. At the end he was shot and killed by a woman in the saloon.

* * *

1868.—Joseph Goetz, Oberpfalz, Bayern, Ger.

He was the son of a school teacher, and the first musician here. He homesteaded 160 acres, S25, Schirber and Kapphahn property now. Next bot a farm near Millerville, part of Matt. Portz, and part of John A. Miller, 120 acres and a faction, S14. With the opening of the St. Peters Colony he

went to Canada, with his son, Johann, who sold the farm to P. B. Lorsung. Johann had also the 10 acres the Brozeks now own, in the Village.

They spent much of their time to uphold their Band, which was a thing of joy for the people, but it was not without a loss to their farming. Johann also took much pleasure in hunting and fishing.

* * *

1868.—Matt. Wilm, Bayern, Ger.

Homesteaded 160 acres, S24, which Ludwig Markling bot, and later Nick Hockert II, for his son, Nickolaus III.

Wilm kept a feeble minded brother, and it is said that he was badly maltreated, which treatment was returned to Matt. when his farm was thru mortgage foreclosure sold to Ludwig Markling, and he had to go off the place.

* * *

1868.—August Klein, Mecklenburg, Deutschland.

Bot the claim of Matt. Portz, 120 acres, S22. Sold out to Wm. Wilken for \$2500. Bot out Martin Hugit, 304 acres, S9, the Dewey homestead, at \$10 and \$20 per acre, in 1894. Gave the farm to his sons, Wilhelm and Heinrich. Heinrich has turned his farm over to Wilhelm II, son of Wilhelm I. August died in 1901, and is buried on the Dreieinigkeits Friedhof.

* * *

1868.—John Debilzan, son of Charley I.

Homesteaded 160a, S10; now his children, mostly Charley II.

Thresher, as early as 1871. Assessor for 22 years; Justice of the Peace 15 years; much on the school board; teacher in the early years; besides farming. He and Martin Hugit had the first steamer thresher; they moved the engine with two giantly great oxen. Also feed grinding.

In politics he pretended to be the whole government; in religion he was the buck of the congregation, not coming up to his ordinary duties, and causing much discord and fear with his government authority, his pride. Yet he never betrayed his faith in Jesus to the end. He opposed German instruction with his children, and had no knowledge of the importance of German history and literature. He died in 1919, 75 years old, and is buried on the Maria 7-Schmerzen Friedhof.

* * *

1868.—Nickolaus Faber, Rheinland, Deutsch.

Homesteaded 160a, in LVS6. His son, Peter, is on the homestead now. He was one of the first singers in the M. 7-Schmerzen Kirche.

* * *

1868.—Thomas Dobbmeyer, Schoensee, Bayern, Deut.

Homesteaded the place of the mill-pond; helped his son, George, build the mill. Became badly crippled from rheumatism, and quit farming in 1880; lived a while in the Kuettemann house till it burned down; in 1866 he bot a lot in Millerville and built a cottage on it, where he died in 1894, 87 years old.

* * *

1868.—George Dobbmeyer, son of Thomas.

He bot pieces of land around the creek, made a dam and pond and built the mill in 1873-4; in 1883 he annexed a saw-mill to it. He died in 1885, 47 years old. Water leaving off, J. C. Drexler put in a steam engine in 1887, and replaced the grinding stones with rollers. In 1902, Ferdinand G., son of George Dobbmeyer, took over the mill. With the woods mostly gone, the last logs were sawed in 1903.

1868.—Joseph Hopfner, Schoensee, Oberpfalz, Bayern.

“Jumped” 80a that John Commerford had claimed in LV., and bot 120a at \$5 per acre; and later 280a for \$6 and \$11 per acre, and made the farm where his son, John, now is. Sold his home farm to Sastrow. Settled a few of his boys on land in Canada, the St. Peter’s Colony. He is now living on the farm of his son-in-law, John Wilken, is still in good health, and over 82 years old. He is one of my main supports in getting the early records for my history of Millerville.

* * *

1868.—Lorenz Peffer, Rheinland, Deut.

Homesteaded 160a, S12. He turned the farm over to his son, Nickolaus, who died in 1899; the heirs sold the farm in 1919 to Kraemer brothers at \$75 per acre. Leo Peffer, son of Nick. had it as renter for 4 years.

“The Peffer Prairie.” Lorenz Peffer came with a large family of boys and girls. His sons, Adam and Arnold, each homesteaded 160a near him, and Richard 160a farther back; and his daughter, Katherine, married Constanz Cichy, who was already here. He was followed by a relative, Peter Joseph Langshausen, who took 160a near him; and a brother, John Peffer, who homesteaded 160a farther east on the same prairie, whom they called “Spezereien Peffer”, because he had a grocery in Germany. For these logical reasons, I call it the Peffer Prairie, and the Peffer Road.

* * *

1868.—Maria Sieben Schmerzen Kirche.

Du unsere teure Gründerin,
Was lag dir wohl im Herzen,
Warum strömte es dir vom Sinn,
Maria Sieben Schmerzen?

Ja in der Fremde, wild und rau;
Unter Angst, und Leid und Weh,

Zog Schmerz zu der lieben Frau,
Herz zu ihrem in die Höh’!

Es brachte die Erinnerung,
Diese Plagenvolle Zeit;
Man lebte nur in der Hoffnung
Hin, bis in die Ewigkeit.

Doch gab’s uns auch sein eigen Glück,
Dummheit soll es nicht schwärzen;
Doch, sehr enttäuscht der Welt Geschick:
Maria Sieben Schmerzen.

Traue jetzt nur so dem Leben!
Dies leuchte dir die Kerzen;
Es wird es dir auch noch geben:
Maria Sieben Schmerzen.

* * *

1868.—The First Church.

It must have been early in the season when the church building was logged up, for the records show that it was dedicated in the middle of summer. It stood against the lot of the Klein Store, or street marked Klein or Schirber’s Platt, with its south side; and fronted to the east, to what we must best call 7-Schmerzen Str. At first the priest had only a small table for an altar; and for seats the people had oak blocks, no board seats yet. This first log church was made larger two times; first longer, then a wing annexed on the side, to the south; all of hewn oaks (Beschlagenen Eichen). In front to the east, there was a cross on top.

The first music in the church was made by Joseph Goetz, who played the violin; and who later organized Goetz’ Band. The first leading singers were, Peter Lorsung, Frank Weber, Nick Faber and Matt. Schoennenberg. They were all talented for it, and did well. Those living, say it was more edifying than now.

When I saw it in 1881, a belfry stood at the southeast. The same bell is in use now yet; it has a double-blow hammer. A large white oaken mission cross, on a small platform over two steps, stood in front, between the church and parish house. Inside, the wall behind the altar was decorated with wall paper; the altar with its tabernacle, crucifix, candles and flowers, all looked beautiful and dignified to my six year old eyes.

The church was named in honor of the sufferings of the mother of God, Maria Sieben Schmerzen Kirche. And as the English language in its makeup anyhow uses many German words, the name Maria Sieben Schmerzen needs never to be changed; nor can it be changed without robbing the founders of their honor and authority.

* * *

1868.—Our Lakes.

Aaron and Moses,
Solemn, priestly they sound;
Like the wild roses
They spread the leaves around:

Often but greeting
Low eyes with worldly bands;
But some minds, meeting,
Press warm their healthy hands.

Friendly they glimmer,
Charmer eyes to the face,
Lying together,
Giving sight to the place.

At what they aimed
With these waters, so good,
When they were named,
That can be understood.

The waiting fisher
Can here think of it when
Christ said to Peter,
"Henceforth thou shalt catch men."

Lakes Aaron and Moses. Ever flattering the English element, sometimes even for loss, for the love of peace, they took the names of the two brothers, Aaron and Moses Dewey into the mouth to name our two lakes. The Deweys were not here long: in 1869 one sold out to Gottlieb Meissner, the other also early to Wm. Hugit.

* * *

1868.—Johann Freske, Marienwerder, West Preussen, Deut.

Bot the claim of the mothers of the Lorsungs, 160a, S22, for \$550. In 1897 his son, Rochus, took over the farm, with a fraction of 20a in S23. He died in 1900.

"Der alte Kaiser." Once in the early years Johann Freske hauled 10 sacks of oats, a black variety, to Perham, and got \$100 for it, at \$1 per bushel. Some people in Millerville hearing this believed that the dealer in Perham made a mistake and refered it to him: but it was correct. Freske had it in large sacks brot along from Germany, containing 10 bushels each.

* * *

1868.—Hilari Suchi, Marienwerder, W. P.

Going to America, in Berlin, pushing crowds to see the wonders of the city, he found when to buy his ticket that his money was gone, stolen. Johann Freske borrowed him money, for the promise to work it off in America three years. But when he had worked nine months for Freske, time pressing to get a claim, the people, with probably the chief "lawyer", Matt. Meyers, made him free. For we find Suchi's 80a homestead, S11, to be on Meyer's name afterwards, which Meyer sold to Murach, and Murach to Aug. Koeplin I. Then Suchi bot 140a Ry. Land for \$2.25 per acre; and in 1891

80a School land for \$5 per acre. He died in 1916. In 1913 his sons, Ben. and Paul, took over the farm and divided it.

* * *

1868.—Matt. Meyers, Rheinland, Deut.

He homesteaded 160a and had 40a to it, S22. He sold the farm to Frank Bitzan in 1903, for \$6,500, whose son, Joe, is on-it now.

He drove up from Indiana with 21 horses, half schimmels, one was a white stallion, the first one in Millerville. But there was not much success with them; it was too early in the settlement; few were used yet; there were no good barns yet, nor fenced pastures, and he could not give them the best care. One got stuck in the marsh when driving them in on his claim, and probably half were lost till they were cleared up.

He was bald and wore a wig; he was worldly wise, and "the lawyer", a Burgenländer, who probably wanted to have inherited some of his learning.

* * *

1868.—Peter Ley, Rheinland, Deut.

A Burgenländer, the second "lawyer" to Matt. Meyers. He moved to Alexandria, and sold his farm to Albert Lehn, in 1901, for \$4,500. LVS19-30.

His son, Jacob Ley, was shot and killed by Ed. Larson, in 1923, in Alexandria.

* * *

1868.—Matt. Schoenberg, Rheinland.

—Homesteaded 160a, S1, sold it to Ludwig Markling in 1883, for \$1,300; whose son, Joseph, is on it now.

He was one of the first singers in church. He harnessed up the creek running thru his place from Mike Klein's farm, and sawed shingles; he also burnt lime; and one of his sons repaired watches. He was more manufacturer, than a steady farmer. They went to Washington.

1868.—Nickolaus Hockert, Schwemlingen, Rheinland.

Lived first on 40a later sold to August Wilm, by John Hockert; then bot the claim of Margaret Engeler, 173a, S21-28, for \$50. Near 1878 bot out Charley Debilzan I, 160a, S10, which he later sold to Peter Boesen. In 1883 he bot 80a of Karl Krueger, S27, for \$1,800, which later his daughter, Anna M. Kotschevar, got. He gave the home farm to his son, Nickolaus II, who bot 80a of Johann Lorsung to it, near the Village. He spent his last days in the Village with his daughter, A. M. Kotschevar, and died in 1914, 84 years old.

His son, Nickolaus II, has helped his son, Nickolaus III, to the Matt. Wilm homestead in the Wilmeck, and his son, Ferdinand, to the John Miller II farm.

* * *

1868.—Peter Boesen, Rheinland.

Homesteaded 145a in S5; later he had also the Charley Debilzan I homestead, of which he sold 40a to Matt. Haidn, and the remaining 120 he turned over to his son, John, who sold it to Charley Debilzan II. His son, Matt., is on the home farm now. He died in 1894, 57 years old.

* * *

1868.—Nickolaus Mager, Rheinland.

Homesteaded 160a, LVS19; turned it over to his son, Matt., in 1910, for \$6,500. In 1919 Matt. sold it to Wm. Schulz for \$96 per acre, and bot Matt. Stariha's saloon for \$5,000.

* * *

1868.—Karl Rettig, Baden, Deutschland.

He bot the claim of Joe Spitzer, S24, and homesteaded it; he sold out in 1903 and went to Dakota. The farm was divided between Adolph Wagner, and J. M. Schirber.

He was a wood-worker; he made picture frame mouldings, and framed pictures.

1868.—Johann Lambertz I, Rheinland, Deut.

Bot the 160a that Jos. Debilzan now owns; took over the farm of his father-in-law, Andreas Reger, in 1889; on which his son, John II, now is, LVS18. He died in 1910, 62 years old.

* * *

1868.—Cornelius Hengen, Wallenheim, Trier, Deutschland.

Homesteaded 160a, LVS6; the "Loeffler School" now stands on this farm.

He lived to 101 years old; his mother also was 98 years old.

His daughter, Anna Maria Hengen, was the first First Communion child of the Maria Sieben Schmerzen Gemeinde, of Missionär Pierz, in Millerville, in the spring of 1869. She is now Mrs. Johann Kraemer, and is now living, over 70 years old.

* * *

1868.—Vernichtung.

Im Herbst trieb ein Jäger namens Bly, eine Herde von 17 Hirschen auf, am Fusse der Leaf Hills, und verfolgte sie durch die Wildnis bis nach Holmes City, wo er den letzten erlegte. Und dann wollte er nur die Haut und einen Teil des besten Fleisches. Das überige, die Vorderviertel, bekamen die Ansiedler.

Es waren anfangs viele Hirsche hier, aber durch den Weissen Mann wurden sie grässlich vernichtet; so dass in ungefähr zehn Jahren nur mehr wenig von ihnen übrig war.

* * *

1869.—Jacob Zeimantz, Niederweiler, Trier, Ger.

Homesteaded 160a, LVS7-8; his son, Nick., owns it now. His sons, Theodore and Christopher, were here one year earlier, in 1868, and picked out their claims. Theodore sold his farm to John Thoennes, and Christopher to John Doepper, and went to Washington state, around 1885. He died in 1902.

They came in June, and in August 15th the wife of Jacob Zeimantz, Apolonia, died. Nick believes she is the first person buried on the Maria Sieben Schmerzen Friedhof. Mrs. Kraemer believes a child of John Flesh was the first.

Nick was 11 years old when he came with his father; he is now 72. He received First Holy Communion of Ignaz Thomazin, priest, in 1871, when 13 years old. Thomazin made Millerville first as a Missionary, but was already staying, and must have built the first parish house in this time.

* * *

1869.—Margaret Thoennes, Lindenbach, Rheinland.

Homesteaded 160a in LVS7. The farm was sold to Bartholomeus Murach, and then bot by Jacob Loeffler, who owns it now.

She is the mother of all the Thoenneses here, now a large relationship.

* * *

1869.—Adolph Pries, Treptow, an der Tollensee, Pommern, Ger.

Homesteaded 160a in LM, Jos. Horst now. Bot his brother's farm S5, 164a, in 1882, for \$2,000; which he sold to Max Schmidt in 1911, for \$3,200. Sold his homestead in 1921 to Albert Klein for \$10,000. He died in 1924, 83 years old, he is buried on the Dreieinigkeits Friedhof.

* * *

1869.—Michael Bach, Rheinland.

Homesteaded 160a, S2-11; turned the farm over to Wolfgang Zwack for their keeping. Had no children; both are buried on the Maria Schmerzen Friedhof.

* * *

1869.—Peter Joseph Langshausen, Rheinland.

Homesteaded 160a, S1; sold out to Aug. Koeplin. A grand-child, Eva Langshausen, taught school in Millerville in 1908-9.

1869.—George Keller, Unterfranken, Bayern. Deut.

Homesteaded 160a, S3; sold out to Antonia Pekulick in 1887. Died in 1903, 81 years old. He had served as soldier.

He led his oxen walking ahead and back, making the way almost two times, and hauled his wife to church on Sundays. She seconded the common prayer, sounding her Amen after the others, singularly. Had no children; pious people.

* * *

1869.—August Koeplin I, Marienwerder, W. P.

Homesteaded 160a, S1-2; in 1882 he bot 80a of Murach for \$500; and in 1886 the Peter Joseph Langshausen homestead increased to 200a for \$3,000.

He kept a stallion in early years with peculiar eyes, which was seen in horses for a long time afterwards. He was a thresher; generally a good farmer. He died in 1926, 85 years old.

* * *

1869.—John Woida, Marienwerder, W. P.

Homesteaded 160a, S12; about 10 years later he traded this to Linus Wilm, for his farm in LVS18, moving from the Peffer prairie to the Wilmeck, where he increased it to several farms. He settled down first his son, John, on land now Aug. Starha has; then Emil got the home, whose widow now holds it. He died in 1917, 75 years old.

* * *

1869.—Ignaz Kroll, Marienwerder, W. P.

Homesteaded 160a, S6-7. Adopted a girl, sister to Ign. Doersch, whom Anton Kuhn married, and received over the Kroll homestead in about 1883, when Kroll got on lease a cottage built for him by Matt. Kotschevar, on a lot bot of John A. Miller. His wife died in several years, and he married again, in 1887, Antonia Pekulick, and bot the cottage. He died in 1917.

1869.—Matthias Kalista, Oesterreich, and his stepsons, John and Frank Bitzan.

Homesteaded 156a, S18. Frank took over the farm in 1883. Kalista left in about 1895, for St. Paul, where he died.

* * *

1869.—John and Peter Schwartz, Schwemlingen, Rheinland.

John bot a claim which now John Stich owns, S7; in 1880 he sold it, and with his brother, Peter, built a brewery in Evansville. He sold his share in the brewery to his brother and bot 110a, S32, of land from Herman Nootnagel, in 1897, which his son, John II, took over. His son, Frank, in 1888, bot 160a of wild land, BS5, at \$10 per acre, and made a good farm of it. John was a tinner, having learned his trade in Deutschland. He died in 1899, 63 years old, and is on the Maria 7-Schmerzen Friedhof.

On Peter's place was Henry Bustin, who died in 1896; then Ernest Meissner bot it; now his son, Rudolph has it. In 1886 Peter built a saloon in Millerville. The brewery was successful only for a while. Peter died in 1900.

* * *

1869.—Johann Klimek, Marienwerder, W. P.

Homesteaded 160a, S1. He died in 1923. His son, John, took over the farm in 1911, for \$5,000. John II is a successful farmer; he bot 20a to his farm of the Albert Koeplin estate.

* * *

1869.—Andreas Reger, Schoensee, Bayern Deut.

Bot 160a of School land at \$5 per acre, and in 1870 40a more at the same price. He quit farming in 1889, turning his farm over to his son-in-law, Johann Lambertz; and moved to our Village, where he built a saloon in 1896, after buying the Thomas Dobbmeyer lot. In, I think 1904, he made a visit

to Deutschland, his son, Hans, having the saloon a while. He gets a trouble in his feet and sells the saloon to Birkhoefer, who rents it to Ben. Weber, son of Frank. In 1906 he is operated, and he loses both legs; and he died in 1910, 73 years old.

* * *

1869.—Gottlieb Meissner, Sachsen Deutschland.

Bot 160a, S8, of Moses Dewey for \$800. In 1875 he bot out Christ Blatt for \$800, and Andreas Bader for \$700. He increased his lands till one time he had 720 acres. He gave farms to his sons, and to William a mill in Brandon. His son, Heinrich, has the home farm.

Gottlieb Meissner was supervisor of our township for 12 years. When in 1883 the Maria Sieben Schmerzen Kirche was built, the frame church, and it had to be paid, he borrowed money for it. In the fall of 1883 he made a journey to Deutschland to visit his old home. Er mit seiner Familie war der Hauptpfeiler der Evangelischen Dreieinigkeits Kirche, wo er begraben ist. Er war 60 Jahre alt.

* * *

1869.—Paul Metz, Luxemburg.

He had a store in company with a Miller, in Chippewa; after this he built the first store in Millerville, which was tended mostly by his wife and another woman. He was a pleasing man, spoke the German, and was a Catholic. He dressed well, and was fond of hunting, and also liked liquor. After selling his store to Kotschevar & Mitschke, in 1872, he returned to Europe; but came back, and was so bankrupt for a time, that he lived on fish in a shanty by Stockhausen Lake, tells me Nick Hockert. Then his father sent him money, and he bot furs; he paid 42c for muskrats. Some persons made as much as several hundreds dollars on furs in this time.

* * *

1869.—Joseph Zwack I, Schoensee, Bayern, Deut.
Homesteaded 160a, S25-35; and bot 80a of the Jos.

Goetz homestead to it in 1872. He died in 1896. His son, Joseph II, took the farm over in 1890, who farmed it till his wife died about 1908, when he became despondent, sold the farm to Eug. Korkowski and Wm. Kappahn, and wandered over the country, leaving the children to themselves and relatives, till he died in Nov. 1926, in Millerville, at his brother's home, Wolfgang.

* * *

1869.—Wolfgang Zwack, Schoensee, Bayern.

Teamsed for the Burbank & Co. stage line; then for Kotschevar & Mitschke; then he homesteaded 120a, S10, claim gotten of Jacob Engeler, son of Johann; then got the Michael Bach homestead, 160a, S2-11, for keeping the two old people, Bach and wife; then he bot the Joseph Nuss homestead, 160a, S11, of Stephan Pauli. He became bankrupt and lost all but 80a of the first homestead, which was deeded over to his wife.

He is my main support in getting my early records; he has a good memory; held public offices and is well acquainted with local things.

Die gedrungenen Scheinwege jener Zeit waren nicht geeignet für grosse Thaten. Er liebte die Gesellschaft der Männer seiner Zeit; doch ihre Wege waren verderblich.

He tells he took 80 bushels oats to Perham, sold to Henry Trauman for \$1.25 per bushel, in 1873. I think railroad work was done there.

* * *

1869.—Erst Trauung.

Das erste Paar wurde getraut anfangs Januar, 1869, in dieser Gemeinde, Maria Sieben Schmerzen Kirche; es waren Katherina Pfeffer und Constanz Cichy. Tochter von Lorenz Pfeffer.-Beide leben jetzt noch.

1869.—Land Contesting.

In homesteading there was often enmity made thru land contesting, several parties laying claim to the same piece of land. In April, 1869, there appeared 38 land contest notices in the Alexandria Post, of Wm. E. Hicks. The last three cases in my memory are those of Hubert Roers I, Paul Cichy, and Christ Blatt. Thomas Thomas came in 1880, and settled down on 160 acres of land. Roers seeing that Thomas was ignorant of the regulations of getting the land, built a shanty also on the same 160a, and got 120 acres away from him. This was taken up badly for a time, because instead of being helped, a poor man was outdone by another who already had a farm. Paul Cichy settled down on land that Michael Klein wanted, and got a part away from him. Christ Blatt was shot off the mower in July, 1888, by Henry Schecher, in a land contest.

* * *

1870.—Evangelische Dreieinigkeits Kirche.

Heilige Dreieinigkeits,
Welch schöner Name doch!
Vereinigung der Menschheit
In den Bund des Gottes hoch!

Gebet mir ein lauterer Wort,
Reine Wahrheit allezeit;
Und das soll immer der Ort
Sein meiner Ewigkeit!

Gebet mir ein deutsches Wort,
Herr, zukomme uns dein Reich!
Hebt euch in den Himmel dort,
Und alles schaut auf zu euch.

Weh, o Weh, du Menschenkind,
Wer kann auf dieser Erde steh'n!
Das Getreide peitscht der Wind,
Und den Wirrwar muss man seh'n.

1869.—Evangelische Dreieinigkeits Kirche.

Wurde gegründet in den ersten Jahren dieser Ansiedelung; da sie noch keine Kirche hatten, wurde der Dienst in den Wohnhäusern der Gemeindeglieder abgehalten: Meissner, Glebe, Buse, Pries. In 1890, nachdem es eine Zeit benützt war, kauften sie das District School 56 Eigentum, welches sie benützten bis die jetzige neue Kirche gebaut wurde in 1908.

Die wirklichen Glieder dieser Gemeinde jetzt sind: Heinrich Meissner, Herman Meissner, Andreas Carlson, Herman Jante, Fred Jante, Wm. Klein, Sr., Wm. Klein, Jr., Rudolph Klein, Heinrich Klein, Wm. Glebe, Rudolph Meissner, Conrad Knoerl, Frank Meissner, Albert Pries, Herman Buse, Edgar Aune, Karl Buse. Gegenwaertig noch: David Lade, August Buse, Wm. Buse.

Ihre Pastoren waren: August Hartwig, Fred. Wertz, Theo. Reuter, Heinrich Tessman, H. J. Radeke.

* * *

1870.—District School No. 25.

This school was founded early in our history; it stood near the NE corner of the Matt. Klein homestead, on the Bill Ames place, S28. About 1886 the district was divided. No. 25 was moved to Edw. Schirber's farm, NW corner, now Karl Lehn; and the other part of the district founded a new school, No. 72, on the SE corner of the Magnus Johnson farm. In 1905 No. 25 was moved to the Joseph Zwack homestead; and No. 72 to Gabriel Wagner, after 1920.

* * *

1870.—Cornelius Schmidt, Herbschlingen, Wiesenthal, Deut. Baden.

Homesteaded 155a, S6; his son, Stephan, is on it now.

* * *

1870.—Valentine Thoennes, Lindenbach, Rheinland.

He was one year old when he came from Deutschland. He was here early and late; he teamed for Burbank & Co., from

St. Cloud to Winnipeg in the beginning; and was likely with his mother, Margaret Thoennes, at times when she homesteaded, LVS7. Later he made his home in Effington; bot farms for his boys; was in different business and helped his sons into it; had threshing machines. Bred horses with white spots on the sides, something of which is seen now yet. He bot the Reger saloon property in 1912; had his son, Mike, here in the implement business for a while; fitted out the garage in 1919. He was in an Indian war; he died in Urbank in 1923.

* * *

1870.—Linus Wilm, Bayern, Deutschland.

Bot the claim of his brother, Fred, 160a, LVS18; after about 10 years he traded this off with John Wöida, for 160a on the Peffer Prairie, S12, changing places. He sold this farm to his son-in-law, John Kott, and died in Millerville, 95 years old, being born June 6, 1829.

* * *

1870.—Maria Pauli, Trier, Deutschland.

Came to America in 1855, to Millerville in 1870; her husband, Stephan Pauli, bot out the claim of Joseph Nuss, brother of Bernard Nuss, whose homestead J. H. Roers has. Sold the farm to his son-in-law, Wolfgang Zwack, and built a house in our Village, where he died in 1901. She then moved to a house near J. J. Thoennes, where she died in September 16, 1927, 98 years, 3 months and a half old.

Geborene Weins, 3 Juni, 1927, ist es ein Wunder dass sie dann und wann ein Glass Bier oder Wein liebte? und auch sehr stark war. Aber from und gottesgläubig war sie auch bis zum Ende.

* * *

1870.—Christ Blatt and Andreas Bader, Deutschland.

Homesteaded two farms NW of Lake Aaron. Lived as bachelors in one house on the line between the two claims of

160a each. Sold the land to Gottlieb Meissner for his son, Herman. Herman sold 80a to Wm. Glebe in 1904.

Once when Christ Blatt and Nick Hockert II were trying to kill a dog, the dog turned to attack Nick, when Blatt fired at the dog, but missed his mark and hit Nick's left arm below the elbow, in 1881.

Once Christ Blatt took a load of wheat to Perham and bot a box of chewing tobacco for the money received; then they had something to chew.

In 1873-6 we find Bader as harness-maker in our Village; he died a few years ago in Clitherall, still in the same business. Christ Blatt was killed in 1888 by Henry Schecher in a land contest.

* * *

1870.—Johann Kuich, Marienwerder, W. P.

Homesteaded 160a, S2. The farm was sold and divided; it lies south of the Gluba place. His son, Paul, was ordained to the Catholic Priesthood in 1903, and twin brother, Peter, died before completing his studies.

* * *

1870.—Christopher McCabe, Ireland.

Had 320a in Ida Township; went to Alexandria about 1900. The Osteopath, J. A. McCabe, there is in his son.

* * *

1870.—Michael Hoffman, Rheinpreus.

Had 200a in LVS8-17; he went to Canada with the opening of the St. Peter's Colony.

* * *

1870.—Peter Smith, Deutschland.

Had a good farm in Leaf Valley; his son, Joe, sold it to Geo. Roers in 1928, for \$9,500.

He did horse doctoring and castrating; he was badly whipped by the wind, frayed by evil spirits, both visible and invisible. Died in 1909.

1870.—Goetz' Band.

Joseph Goetz founded the first Music Band in Millerville. The leading players were: Joseph Goetz, Johann Goetz, Jos. Zwack, Ferdinand Reger and many others who stood in, as things go; they cannot be mentioned here. They were good players from Bayern, Deutschland; and the Band was upheld from 1870 to 1905, till the Goetzes left for the St. Peter's Conony, Canada, where their boys were playing in a band too.

* * *

1871.—Perham and Wadena.

The Northern Pacific Railroad was laid thru Perham in 1871, so I am told by a friend of Perham, J. G. Duerrenberger. And from now on you can see hundreds of teams of oxen and horses on the way there with grain; back they bring along merchandise, also lumber. Now this is the main wheat market till the railway comes thru Douglas County in 1878-9. It is 45 miles from Millerville; the trip took 4 days with oxen; 3 days with horses. John Kuhn tells me that his step-father, Linus Wilm, brot the lumber for his buildings down from up there.

* * *

1871.—Albert Mielke, Marienwerder, W. P.

Bot 160 acres of Gottlieb Traeger, S5, who had homesteaded it, but went to Washington. Mielke turned the farm over to his son-in-law, August Koepf II, in 1889. It is one of the finest farms in the county. A. Mielke died in 1898, 70 years old.

* * *

1871.—Anton Klein I, Schoenenburg, Weissenburg, Elsass.

Homesteaded 160a in Carlos, S8; sold 80a of it to Henry Thies, and bot 200 acres in LVS3-10, in spring, 1878, which he traded to Frank Weber in spring, 1879, for the Frank Weber homestead, S15. He died in January 1886. He is the father of the writer of this history, Karl Matt. Klein.

1871.—Michael Klein, Schoenenburg, Weissenburg, Elsass.

Homesteaded in Carlos first but lost the claim; married the widow of Philipp Palzer in 1878; where the property was improved and increased so that his son, Michael II, now has a good farm of 160 acres, in LM, just north of the Matt. Schoenberg homestead. Philipp Palzer died in 1875, only 46 years old. Michael Klein died in 1913, 77 years old.

* * *

1871.—Lars Gulickson, Norway.

S12 Lund T. Popular here an animal doctor after 1900 till he died in 1921. He was the best hunter in this neighborhood; he shot from 25 to 39 deer every year till about 1880, when they became extinct. His best range was over the Leaf Hills to Parker's Prairie.

John Baumhoefer tells me, and his son, Gilbert, verifies it, that he when lost hunting, slept under the snow like a rabbit. He made himself a hole in a bank, and stuck a snowshoe up out for an airhole. He became warm, the snow around him became firm and smooth.

* * *

1872.—Matt. Kotschevar, Oesterreich.

Matt. Kotschevar and Mitschke bot Metz' store in Millerville. They run a general store, the only one in Millerville till Ludwig Markling begins in 1882.

* * *

1872.—Johann Argen, Koeln, Deutschland.

Homesteaded 160a in Effington; the farm was sold and divided; Peter Klimek, living there now has a part of it. He died in 1917, 86 years old.

He drove up here from Minneapolis with a team of mules. Mrs. Paul Cichy, the youngest daughter of Argen, tells she was but a few years old then, but remembers yet when they lived in a covered wagon under a tree, and how she heard

the cow-bell ding in the distance; for there were no fences then yet to keep the cattle in. Later they made long fences of split oak rails, piled up zig-zag, without nails, for nails were scarce at that time, and wood was plentiful everywhere here. But first they fenced in the fields only, letting the cattle run loose.

* * *

1872.—Joseph Lange, Marienwerder, W. P.

Had 120a of School land, which Clemens Suchi bot for \$1,800 and is now on; and 80 acres of Railroad land that Simon Cichy bot for \$900. He died in 1895. His grandchild, John Klimek, tells me this.

* * *

1872.—Lorenz Goldstein, Bayern, Deutschl.

Homesteaded 160a, S4; his son, John, is on the farm now. He died in 1909.

* * *

1872.—Nickolaus Renkes, Schafhausen, Saar, Lothringen.

Bot right and homesteaded 160a, S32; veterans right, claimed first by Schock, then McKibbin. Died in 1891, 64 years old. His son, Peter, bot the farm in 1897, for \$3,000.

Peter Renkes tells me that the Wander Doves, which were so numerous in the beginning visited also Millerville; he saw a flock of them at about 1878.

* * *

1873.—Dobmeyers Mühle.

Da steht sie schon seit Anbeginn,
Noch immer an dem selben Ort;
Das Wasser strömt noch zu ihr hin
Sie klappert noch in einem fort!

Begleitet von schattigem Holz,
Gespiegelt von dem kleinen See,
Ragt sie hervor in altem Stolz—
Bezauberend, so als wie je!

Es sein bald sechzig Jahre her,
Das es dort lappert ohne fehl;
Erst dreht Wasser Steine, gar schwer,
Jetzt rollt der Dampf meistens das Mehl.

Der Gründer musste früh zur Ruh,
Doch sein Sohn hatte Art und Fleiss;
Gott gab seinen Segen dazu,
Und so erhielt uns das Gehäus'.

* * *

1873-4.—Dobmeyer's Mill.

George Dobmeyer builds his mill in these years; uses water power only in the beginning, and grinds with stones.

* * *

1873.—Johann Bannach, Marienwerder, W. P.

Homesteaded 80a, S32; died in 1882. His son, Anton, took over the farm, and in 1890 bot 80a of Railroad land to it at \$7 per acre; in 1914 he bot 200a of John Molding for \$25 per acre; and in 1922 90a of August Molding for \$45 per acre, S29, all in LM. Now Anton is dividing it out to his boys.

* * *

1873.—Joseph Stariha, Oesterreich.

Built his saloon in 1873; his son, Joseph, took it over; in 1893 Conrad Sauer, his son-in-law, bot it; he builds a new house and the hall, Sauer's Hall, and rents it to August Stariha, youngest son of Joseph I, for 5 or 6 years, and then sells it to the brother of him, Matt., who sells it to Matt. Mager, son of Nick Mager, in 1919, for \$5,000. Matt. Mager died in May, 1928, leaving it to his widow, Gertrude, daughter of Ludwig Markling, our storekeeper of old. They do a hotel and liquor business and give dances.

From the beginning on till 1914 in the time of the great war, there were not so many dances held in Millerville, only

four or five the year. And the shows were seldom, probably a few in the year, if so many. It is true there was drunkenness, but this drunkenness of liquor was not so bad in all, as the drunkenness of the automobile, with its squander, lewdness, falsehood, ignorance, and pride, dispersion.

* * *

1873.—Peter Schecher, Bayern.

This 160 acres, S24-25, was claimed first by Nick Koenig, then homesteaded by Nick. Beck of Cold Spring, and then bot by Peter Schecher, who died in 1897, 70 years old. The farm went over to his sons, John and Lorenz.

* * *

1873.—Klemens and Franz Revering, Westphalen, Deutschland.

Came about this time, and got good homesteads in Effington; they were weekly visitors here till Urbank separated off. Two of our best men. I heard one of them once came 12 miles on foot to attend Christmas Mass, thru the snow and cold. Many of our early settlers braved many hardships.

* * *

1874.—Nickolaus Politeske, Marienwerder, W. P.

Home staded 160a, S1. He turned it over to his son, Joseph, but Joseph died in 1925, 45 years old; and in 1928 his widow married Nick Klimek, who is on the farm now. He died in 1928, over 80 years old.

* * *

1874.—Martin Koske, Marienwerder, W. P.

Homesteaded 80a, S2, and bot 30a Railroad land to it. He died in 1894; and the farm went over to his son, Andres, who sold it in 1919 to Joseph and August Roers, dividing it.

1874.—Jacob Hagedorn, Marienwerder, W. P.

Bot the homestead of Matt. Klein, S33, 166a, for \$2500. Had a saloon in Brandon, Had trouble in getting water; trouble with horses, Government officer shot 3 once for glanders. His son took the farm over in 1913, and he sold it, dividing it out to Wm. Wilken, and two Korkowskis.

* * *

1874.—Michael Pischke, Marienwerder, W. P.

Bot 160a on the Ebene with Matt. Korkowski, and then 80 of the Henry McKibbin farm; in 1886 he bot the J. C. Nichols farm for \$3,000, which he gave to his son, John, and Karl Schultz is on now. In 1890 he bot a farm at Brandon; and the property of Frank was increased to 200a. The home 80 belongs to his son, Joseph. His son, Anton, went into the cloister, but left them, but kept his vow of celibacy and died in July, 1924, in West Union. He died in 1909, 77 years old. His son, Frank, died in 1930, 44 years old.

* * *

1874.—Matthias Korkowski, Lanken, Marienwerder.

In company with Michael Pischke he bot 160a of Jacob Goodwin, S33, for \$1800, on the Ebene. He helped his sons, Michael and Eugene to good farms, and Frank got the home farm. He died in 1890, 64 years old.

* * *

1874.—Ludwig Markling, Elsass.

He bot the Joe Spitzer farm, by Spitzer Lake, sold it again and built his store in Millerville in 1882. In 1883 he bot the Matt. Schoenberg homestead for \$1300; later he bot 50a of Johann Lörsung, and some wood-land between the Lakes; and later the Matt. Wilm farm. His store burnt down in 1909, while it was rented by Haehn & Linster.

1875.—Spitzer Lake.

There was a man here named Leindecker. The J. J. Klimek farm was homesteaded by the mother of Ludwig Markling. On the south side of Spitzer Lake lived a German Catholic named Bischof; of whom a relative of Cornel. Schmidt married a daughter; they moved to Red Lake Falls.

A Mrs. Wiesel lived on the farm now Brudarius Jacobson has. Then a man was killed by two other men for his money, and buried by them, wayfarers. The widow was first suspected, but given free. The murderers were not discovered. It is 2 miles from the L. M. store, right side of the road.

* * *

1875.—Jake Kuettemann, Deutschland.

Had a building made of poplar logs near the mill, and kept store and saloon, and held dances there, from 1875 to 1880, tells me F. G. Dobbmeyer. He had only one arm. Later he had a hotel in Evansville. Thomas Dobbmeyer lived in the building till it burned down.

* * *

1875.—Thomas Gluba, Marienwerder, W. P.

Homesteaded 80a, S2; his son, Lazerus bot 17 acres to it. In 1925 Lazerus built a house on the 17a for himself; and turned over the 80a to his son, Albert. Lazerus died in 1927, 59 years old.

* * *

1875.—Johann and Peter Daas, Marienwerder, W. P.

Johann was married, Peter single; both died early, and are buried on the Maria Sieben Schmerzen Friedhof. John Teusch got Peter's farm; John A. Woida that of Johann.

* * *

1875.—John and Wm. Wilken, Mecklenburg, Deutschl.

They rented the farm of Bill Ames first in company, then bot it. Then Wm. bot out Martin Buse, 80 acres, S34, for his home. W. increased his property to a number of farms; in

1890 he bot out August Klein, the Matt. Portz claim, 120a, S22, for \$2500, his son, J. J., is on it now. A son-in-law, Jos. Roers, is on his home place now, the Martin Buse homestead.

John got the Bill Ames place, increased it, and bot out also Peter Hanson and Dr. Nootnagel place, for his sons, Otto and Walter. He sold the home farm, Bill Ames' place, to August Korkowski, S27128, for \$21,000.

* * *

1875.—Johann Danelke and Theodore Klimek, Marienwerder, W. P.

Their farms are in Leaf Mountain, but both are buried on the Maria 7-Schmerzen Friedhof, and their followers, August Danelke and John T., son of Theo. Klimek, are still regular visitors at our Village.

* * *

1875.—The Lake Aaron Outlet, Freske Ditch.

The natural outlet was cut off by Johann Freske, by ditching thru the bank and the land of Johann Engeler, to lower Lake Aaron and win valuable lands. Having gotten permission of Engeler and the ditch was made, the public officers, John Debilzan, Constable; and Charley Debilzan, Justice of the Peace; and others, fooled and threatened that what he had now done was unlawful, and that he would be sued. Johann Lorusung modified it, and they agreed on a large keg of beer, which Freske, anyhow somewhat uneasy, paid, and the case was acquitted. They won their game.

* * *

1875.—Ludwig Horst, Marienwerder, W. P.

In a while he bot the homestead of Savodil, S32, on the Renkes Road, for \$700; which near 1885, he sold to Matt. Korkowski for \$1700, and bot the Swenson homestead of 120a, S4, for \$1000, which his son, Joseph, now has. Ludwig now lives in Urbank.

1876.—Matthias Baden, Rheinland, Deutschl.

Ran a blacksmith shop for about 7 years, then rented it to Wagner & Buckley, and sold out near 1890, to Matt. Kotschevar, who gave the property to his daughter-in-law, a child of Nick. Hockert, who kept her father there, nursed her uncle John, and is guilty of very much good work.

* * *

1876.—Johann Kraemer, Lassen, Rheinland.

Homesteaded 160a which August Fahrtnann got. Then he bot the homestead of his brother-in-law, Bartholomeus Hengen. His son, Joseph, now has 80a of this; and his widow the other 80 acres.

* * *

1876.—Albert Pries, Treptow, Tollensee, Pommern, Deut.

Homesteaded 160a in S5, and sold it to his brother, Pries, Adolph, in 1882, for \$2000. Bot the Keller farm of Mike Pekulick in 1890, for \$1950 and foreclosed it; and bot 40a of Lofdahl for \$600 in 1894, in S17.

* * *

1876.—Dr. Nootnagel, Deutschland.

In June this year Dr. Nootnagel came and bot the Baumbach homestead, BS4, and practiced medicine.

Nootnagel, as this name gives in its meaning, so is this year, 1876, a terror for Millerville. We will see.

* * *

1876.—Mrs. Lorsung, Elsass-Lothringen.

The mother of the Lorsungs became sick in April; the priest was called to her, but probably thru some misunderstanding, he did not administer the last sacraments to her, and in a little while she died suddenly without them. It is said that this gave rise to the anger in which some drinking men threatened to hang the priest, Emmanuel P. Schneider, who was in Millerville then. He went to Alexandria and rendered

a complaint before Justice A. J. Ames, against John A. Miller, Michael Schneider and Matt. Portz, alleging that on account of threats of personal violence he considered his life in danger; whereupon the justice issued warrants for the arrest of these three men, who pleaded not guilty. On demand of defendants, change of venue was ordered to the court of W. McAboy. On examination the court held each of the defendants to give bonds in the sum of \$500, to keep the peace and pay the costs of the prosecution. Miller and Schneider gave the bonds and appealed to the district court. Hon. Knute Nelson conducted the prosecution; N. H. Miner of Sauk Centre, appeared for the defendants. Mrs. Lorsung had stayed with her son, Johannes, a bad drinker ever after also.

* * *

1876.—Centennial Liberty Poles.

In this time they brot into the County larches, some of them 75 feet long, and set them up in the villages for centennial liberty poles. I remember that one stood in the middle of the street in the lower end of Millerville, between the two saloons, Kotschevar and Stariha. And on the Fourth of July they had the flag on it, and a wild time there. It surely was a high time; fierce drinking, political speeching and crying, dancing and playing, with Goetz' Band doing the music, good and strong.

Now, fifty years later, we hear no more liberty songs or speeches. Alcoholic drink is forbidden, and there is an endless rumbling and mumbling of "moonshine". Victor Siegler is wasting the Village. The devil is rising and gagging and robbing. The power of God is ringing, and according to prophecies, in about twenty-five more the Oriental war is due, and in twenty-five more the Antichrist is here; and then the position of the sun will be changed; when, those who know, will likely call the day-light "moonshine".

1876.—The Grasshopper Years.

1876 and 1877 are the grasshopper years. They came down towards the middle of July, 1876; the people got a part of the crop and grain yet; in 1877 there was almost no grain harvested, only some acorns and nuts in the woods for the hogs, and some potatoes. There were not so many cattle kept yet as now, and there was some grass and old dry grass every year, also old straw. In 1878 there was a good crop, but a streak of hail passed over a part of Millerville and destroyed it. There was actual suffering for the commonest necessities thru all this, and charities were sent in from the distance.

* * *

1876.—Indian Scare.

July. A party of Chippewas were over to the vicinity of Big Stone Lake, and bot a lot of ponies of the Sioux. In returning thru Elizabeth City, in Otter Tail county, they got some bad whiskey. Crazed by the influence, they were emboldened to help themselves freely to provisions, and to graze their ponies in the grain fields. This story was circulated over the country, and by the time it had traveled to eastern Otter-tail, and to Grant and Douglas counties, had become distorted into a massacre, which soon brot on a panic. Hundreds of families hastily loaded their wagons with provisions and clothing, and abandoned their homes fleeing for protection. A number of teams hung behind Debilzan's hill. Some men rode out to spy the trouble, and in about twenty-four hours light was received and the scare was over.

* * *

1876.—Adultery and Fornication.

If 1876 was a terror for Millerville, with the Priest hanging, the grasshoppers, the liberty pole and drunkenness, and the Indian scare, it was made still louder with the adultery case published in the Citizen, of Matt. Kotschevar and Rose

Peffer. This law-suit was dropped, naturally, for God knows more about these cases than men can prove. But it would be unfair to our cases of late, Wagner-Larson, Doersch; Kroll, Cichy, etc., not to say something of those of old.

* * *

1877.—Franz Hagedorn, Marienwerder, W. P.

He bot a part of his farm from a German Lutheran, named Eich, who left for Washington. Jacob Hilbert, priest, came about the same time. He died in 1929, 87 years old.

* * *

1877.—Andreas Drewniak, Marienwerder, (Krojanke).

Shoemaker in our Village, in the same building after Andreas Bader, 1877 and 1878. Farming still near Lake Mil-tona.

* * *

1877.—John Kott, Marienwerder, W. P.

Bot 120a in LVS17-20, Railway land for \$6 per acre; later 80a of Dollinger, S13, which was sold to Aug. Stariha after his death. And the Woida homestead of Linus Wilm, on the Peffer Prairie.

He was a lover of horses. In his last years, while staying with his son-in-law, Linster, he tended a big black stallion. But he probably hurt his health; he died in 1928, 76 years old.

* * *

1878.—The Railroad.

The St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad comes into Alexandria. From the Alexandria Post of November 15, 1878: The First Regular Train—Its arrival yesterday evening was celebrated by bonfires and anvil-firing. The depot grounds and sloping banks were crowded with people. The citizens had provided a grand supper for the trainmen and visitors at the popular Wissahickon, and the whole affair passed off pleasantly and to the satisfaction of all parties. In a year

it ran to Brandon and Evansville; and in the fall of 1881 the Northern Pacific ran also into Clitherall.

* * *

1878.—John Brunkala, Joe (Stanislaus) Polutschek, John Dido. Marienwerder.

Drei so wie so Männer. Brunkala kam zuerst. Er stammte von wohlhabenden Leuten, aber war ein Taugenichts in seiner Jugend. Sein Trunk und Bummel von hier wurde hinaus berichtet von John Kott, und sie enthielten ihm eine Erbschaft von \$1500. Er setzte sich auf verschiedene Stellen, zuerst auf den Hafke Platz, Schulland, wahrscheinlich auf seine Erbschaft hoffend; er baute und klärte etwas, und hatte auch einmal schon Vieh. Vielleicht entmutigt; er war schläfrig, und tat der Arbeit nicht zu gern weh; und hatte eine grosse Sehnsucht nach dem Saloon. Also ging es von Rausch zu Rausch bis zum Ende. In 1911 baute er sich eine art Einsiedelei zwischen den Lakes Aaron und Moses; wurde auch hier einmal vertrieben und musste sein Haus verlegen. Das zweite Haus hatte er vorn oben mit einem Kreuz bezeichnet. Er lebte hier meistens vom Fischen, obwohl oft ungesetzlich, taten sie ihm nichts weil er schon alt war, und das Town musste ihn doch unterstützen. Schliesslich als er einmal mit Jos. Horst nach der Stadt fuhr, beide in etwas Nebel, schlug die Car über und beschädigte sie schrecklich, und John brachte es sein Ende, im Herbst 1924.

Joe Polutschek sagte, sie wollten ihn nicht nach Amerika gehen lassen, da nahm er eine Axt und zerschlug einem neuen Wagen; dann bekam er Geld zum gehen. Viel wie Brunkala; trank nicht so schlimm, schnupfte aber sehr, und kaufte oft unnötig teure Sachen. Er war viel beschäftigt mit grubben, er war stark und konnte diese Arbeit leisten. Sie machten gerne Spass mit ihm, welches er oft gut aufnahm und er machte Spass. Einmal war er besessen auf ein Woida Mädchen, aber sie hielt Gesellschaft mit einem anderen. Sie machten ihn glauben unter solchen Umständen müsste er den Kerl tot

schiessen. Dies überkam ihn so dass er einmal in dem Busch seinen Gegner abwartete mit seinem Gewehr. Die Sache wurde aber zerstreut. Sonst war er gutmütig und religiös. Zuletzt ging er nach Kanada, und nahm eine Heimstätte, welche er dem Michael Hopfner, Sohn von Joseph Hopfner, vermachte für ihn zu halten in seinen letzten Tagen, wo er starb in der St. Peter's Kolonie.

John Dido war ein Mittelding mit den obigen, er kam aber von Gallizien, Oesterreich. Nach vierzig-jährigem Dienst bekommt er Unterstützung vom County. Doch er hat eine gute alte Meerscham Pfeife, eine Violine, eine Taschenuhr; und er kann einen guten Gehstecken fabrizieren. Er spielt seine Leier oft über, nicht gerade ungenehm wenn man es nicht zu oft hört.

* * *

1878.—Johann Bettin, Marienwerder, W. P.

Homesteaded 160a and bot 40a to it, now in Urbank. Died in 1928. His son, Albert, is on the farm now.

* * *

1879.—Hubert Roers I, Limburg, Holland.

Bot the Johann Engeler farm, S10, for \$2100; and later he homesteaded 120a in S3. His son, August is on the home farm now. He died in 1917, 78 years old.

One of the first men interested in fine imported horses, and he kept stallions.

* * *

1879.—John Fridgen, Moselkern, Rheinland.

He bot the homestead right of J. P. Thoennes, in Effington, and thru hard work made a good farm of it. He died in 1926, 77 years old. His son, Michael, is on the farm now.

Near 1890 he was once struck down by lightning and nearly killed; one horse was killed; driving home from Millerville. John A. Fridgen is his son, the school teacher, telephone builder, postmaster.

1879.—Martin Schirber, Oberstreu, Bayern.

Bot the 160a homestead of John Flesh I, to which he added 80a of the Jos. Goetz farm. He died in 1897. The farm went over to his son, J. M. Schirber, who bot 80a of the Joe Spitzer, Karl Rettig farm to it in 1903. J. M. was successful in farming; and had much to do with the banking business, the failure and disorder of which has much to do with his death in 1926.

* * *

1879.—Franz Freske, son of Johann I.

Homesteaded 120a in LMS20; in 1889 he bot 40a Railroad land to it at \$5 per acre; in 1908 he bot out Constanz Maroteck, 80a at \$25 per acre; in 1914 he bot again 40a to it; and in 1920 40 acres. 80a he gave to his son, Rochus.

Franz is the correspondent for the German farm paper, Der Landmann, and interests thousands of readers with his letters; in which he does not forever complain about the state of the farmer as many others do. He has lived here since 1868 and knows much to be thankful for, while the younger generation do not appreciate it what the first settlers have done, or God has given. Seine Briefe gefielen mir immer besser denn die vieler anderen. Es lebt noch etwas von dem Alten Gotte in seinem Geist das meine Achtung verdient. Mit dem breiten Weltgeist des Biestes ist es nicht so wohl bestellt bei ihm.

Er sagte mir, wie in der ersten Zeit Franz Pierz die Messe las in dem Haus von John A. Miller, fiel er einmal in den Keller, als er sich umdrehte mit dem Dominus Vobiscum. Scheinbar ist dies prophetisch, denn Victor Siegler, warf die Gemeinde in den Keller durch seine unzeitige Bauerei; und in 50 Jahren soll der Antichrist da sein. Viele Zeichen deuten so hin.

* * *

1880.—Richard Pepper, son of Lorenz.

Rented the farm on which Chippewa stood of Geo. A. Freudenreich, and later bot it. He died in 1914. Elias Lund now has the Freudenreich homestead.

1880.—Paul Klimek I, Marienwerder, W. P.

Bot the Teller homestead of John A. Woida; his son, Paul II, is on the place now. His son, Marzelus, gives me this record, and says he worked with the Indians laying the railroad thru Clitherall in fall 1881.

* * *

1880.—Thomas Thomas, Marienwerder.

Sat on farm in S3, not knowing the rules to get it, H. Roers got 120a away from him. Was 42 years old when he came; is 92 years now.

* * *

1880.—Thomas and Hubert Koepp, Rheinland, Deutschl.

They homesteaded each 160a of land in Effington. Hubert died in 1894; his son, Theodore took over the farm in 1925 for \$8,000. Thomas died in 1927; his son, Joseph had taken over the farm in 1919, for \$10,000. Thomas was a school teacher in Deutschland, and a correspondent for German papers here.

* * *

1880.—Andreas Gebur, Marienwerder, W. P.

Homesteaded 160a in the Leaf Hills which George Debilzan had claimed first, and quitted, finding it hard to clear. Debilzan then rented the John Hockert farm a few years; then went to Bristol, S. Dak., having married a daughter of Peter Beres. Gebur died in our Village.

* * *

1880.—Lake Moses Swedish Lutheran Church.

In the summer of 1880 the Swedes build a church near the northwest shore of Lake Moses. Albert Swenson gives me the following names as the membership: Hammergren, farm now owned by Gabriel Wagner; Olaf Landeen; Magnus Johnson; Charles Johnson; Peter Hanson, now Otto Wilken place; August Swenson; Peter Anderson; J. C. Beckman, Albin, his son is on place; Swen Swenson, land owned by

Ernest Meissner; Swen Lundquist, place now Fred Jante; Carl Anderson, C. J. Carlson now on place; Otto Buse, place now has Ernest Meissner; Chas. Swenson, Gabriel Wagner has also this place and Peter Lofdahl. The congregation was broken up, and the church abandoned about 1907-10. There is a grave yard remaining yet near Lake Moses telling something of the story.

* * *

1881.—Joseph Hafke, Marienwerder, W. P.

Bot 80a of Railroad land for \$5 per acre; sold his farm to Franz Cichy for \$4,000, and came into Millerville in 1911, where he bot the house of Jos. Schmitz, buttermaker, for \$800. He works now as shoe repairer.

* * *

1881.—Die Völker Töchter, Waldrach, Trier, Deutschl.

Sie kamen mit ihrem Vater, Karl Völker; und verheirateten sich in Winona, Helena zu Anton Klein I, und Anna zu Wendel Goetzmann. Goetzmann bearbeitete eine Farm in Edfington, Peter Lenertz ist jetzt darauf; Anton Klein handelte ein die Weber Farm in Millerville. Beide verloren ihre Männer, und begruben sie auf dem Maria Sieben Schmerzen Friedhof. Klein hinterliess 6 Kinder; Goetzmann 3. Anna ging nach Winona zurück, zu ihrem Vater; Karl Völker kam nach Millerville und kaufte das Land zurück für Helena, das ihr verloren gegangen war durch die Notlage.

* * *

1881.—Isidore Ledermann, Oberstreu, Bayern, Deut.

Bot 120a of School land at \$5 per acre; three years later 40a at \$8.25 the acre. His son, Franz, took over the farm in 1896 for \$2800; and bot to it 20a of Paul Pehan for \$400 in 1898. S36. He died in 1923, 84 years old.

1881.—Karl Buse, Pommern, Deutschland.

Homesteaded 160a, S5. His son, Herrman, bot the farm in 1917 for \$10,000.

* * *

1881.—Constanz Maroteck, Marienwerder, W. P.

Labor 5 years; farmed in Leaf Mountain 18 years; rented the Goetz farm of P. B. Lorsung 10 years; in 1914 bot 80a of the Gregor Stuckel homestead, of Jos. Stuckel in LM.

* * *

1881.—John Miller, son of John A. Miller.

Helped by his father he bot 110a School land in S16; sold it to Nick. Hockert II, for his son, Ferdinand, in 1923, for \$10,000. Moved to Bradon, and died there in 1827. Wore one glass eye.

* * *

1881.—Gustaf Guenther, Deutschland.

Bot the Emery DaPiere homestead of Siek Martin, 160a, BS3; and in 1889 120a of John Wilken for \$3,000. He died in 1920.

His brother, Charles, came two years later and bot out Butler in LVS20.

* * *

1882.—Paul Cichy, Marienwerder, Deut.

Bot 80a of School-land at \$5 the acre in 1888, and 70a in 1891 at \$5 per acre. Bot a lot in the Village, one acre of Matt. Haidn for \$400, and built a house on it in 1919, on Haidn and Klein Streets.

* * *

1882.—Matthias Haidn, Sonnen, Bayern, Deut.

Married Helena Klein, and took over the farm, the Weber homestead, S15, in 1887. Came into the Village in 1899, where he had bot a lot of 5 acres of John A. Miller, for \$200. To the farm he bot 40a of Peter Boesen, for \$540, in

1891. In 1919 he sold one acre of his lot for \$400 to Paul Cichy; and the rest of his property in the Village to Fred. Abel, for \$3,500. His son, Joseph, took over the farm, Weber homestead, in 1914.

* * *

1882.—Michael Abel, Saar, Lothringen, Deut.

Bot 160 acres of Tom. Lander, S32, Renkes Road, for \$800. He died in 1925, 82 years old. His son, Nickolaus, is on the farm now.

* * *

1882.—Ernest Meissner, son of Gottlieb.

With his father they bot out Otto Buse, homesteader, S17, 180a; in 1900 he bot the Henry Bustin estate, 144a, Peter Schwartz farm, for \$2,600. His son, Rudolph, took over the farm in 1926, for \$13,000.

* * *

1882.—George Schmidt, Schoensee, Bayern, Deut.

Homesteaded and got some good land in Effington. A prosperous and successful farmer. One of the heaviest losers in the Millerville State Bank failure of 1927. Made a visit to Bayern after the war, and found things in a very poor condition, Armut und Elend, sehr viel.

* * *

1882.—The Millerville Wagon.

John P. Wagner, Joliet, Ill., nephew of Anton Klein I, came from Winona, formed a partnership with Daniel Buckley, and manufactured a good farm wagon, known as The Millerville Wagon. They began in the shop on Baden's hill, and afterwards built the shop now J. J. Thoennes owns. He made a good wagon, and quite a number of them were sold here; he had it painted like any of the modern farm wagons, in bright colors. In 1888 they sold back to Matt. Baden, and went to Bristol, S. Dak., and continued the same business. But large factories rising and making his business unprofitable, he

returned to Joliet, and worked in the wagon factory there till his death in 1923.

* * *

1882.—The New Frame Church, Marie Sieben Schmerzen Kirche.

Under Edward Guenther, O. S. B., the Maria 7-Schmerzen Gemeinde build a new frame church this year. The plans and specifications were made by architect H. L. Sage. It is the largest and best church edifice in the county at this time. The main building is 41x60 ft., chancel, 20x22, vestry, 12x16, robing room, 12x12, tower, 14x14 feet square and 95 feet high. Painted white.

When the cross was put on the tower, a man named Rol-lens, stepped on the arms of the cross boastfully, spreading his arms apart, when he lost his balance, fell and glid down to the roof, caught some hold, but turned over and went down to the ground. The skin was stripped off from the insides of his hands, and he was badly bruised; otherwise he was not seriously hurt, tells me Jos. Markling.

* * *

1882.—The Benedictine Sisters.

In fall three Benedictine Sisters come, from St. Joseph, Minn. They live first in the parish house, and then on the floor over the school. I remember that the priest slept in the sacristy of the church for a time; and that he took his meals a time by L. Markling.

In the time of the first teacher, Sister Humilitas, the church gets its first organ. Till then Goetz' men make the music, filling a time of 15 years, ending after a short while in the new frame church.

The teachers before the Sisters were: Weber, Debilzan, Budendeik, Kelly, Thompson, Balthaser, Steichen.

1883.—Church Dedication.

In June the new Maria Sieben Schmerzen Kirche was dedicated by Bishop Seidenbusch. Ulrich Nordmann, O. S. B., preached in German and English. And the Bishop administered the sacrament of confirmation to 17 boys and 30 girls, who were prepared by Edward Guenther, O. S. B.

* * *

1883.—Frank Bitzan, stepson of Matt. Kalista.

Took over the homestead, and in 1885 bot 20a to it of Henry Bustin. Bustin was a Hollander. In 1915 he bot the Landeen homestead of Peter Lofdahl, for \$15,450, 310a. In 1903 he bot the Matt. Meyers farm for \$6,500. His sons, Albert, Joseph and Peter, are now on his farms.

John Bitzan I, homesteaded the piece of land his son, Anton is on now. He also bot farms for his sons. He died in 1923, and is on the Maria 7-Schmerzen Friedhof. Both Bitzans held public offices; and were threshers.

* * *

1883.—John Kuhn, Elsass, stepson of Linus Wilm.

Bot 80a of land in 1879, of Richard Frost, for \$1300, S14, and homesteaded 40a, S11; later he bot 40a, Portz Homestead, of P. B. Lorsung, for \$1200. In 1929 he rented his farm to his son, George, and came into the Village.

In his early years he had bad luck with horses; he lost many thru illness.

* * *

1883.—Nick. Pepper, son of Lorenz.

Took over the homestead of his father; died in 1899. The farm was sold by the heirs in 1920 to Geo. and Matt. Kraemer, for \$12,000. Leo, son of Nick., had it rented 4 years.

* * *

1883.—Anton Kuhn, Elsass, stepson of Linus Wilm.

Took over the Ignaz Kroll homestead, S6-7; went to Evansville in 1908; and sold the farm to George Kuhn in 1924, for \$6,000. He died in 1930, near 75.

1883.—Adolph Wagner, son of Joseph I.

With his father bot the Peter Beres homestead, S25, for \$3000; in 1903 he added 120a of the Spitzer, Rettig, homestead to it. His son, George, is on it now.

* * *

1883.—John and Anton Theusch, Marienwerder, W. P.

John bot the Peter Daas homestead, which his widow still owns. Anton, thru marriage got 80a, LMS28, of Martin Gundeck, who died in 1995; bot 80a Railroad land to it at \$7 the acre; sold out to Nick Hockert in 1909, for \$3,500. In a few years Hockert sold it to Joseph Gebur, who bot the Jacob Stuckel 160a to it in 1919, for \$3,800, and traded it off to Richard Tuel, in 1929.

* * *

1883.—Johann Jante, Deutschland.

Bot 120a State and Railroad land at \$10 and \$20 per acre. He died in 1922. His son, Herrman, took over the home farm in 1925, for \$8,000.

* * *

1883.—Stillwater.

January, they had been drinking quite heavily and doing good, one stole a keg of beer; Ludwig Krueger wanted to put the keg on John Argen's sled; whereupon Argen took a stake of his sled, and giving Krueger a blow fractured his skull. Argen got 3 years in Stillwater for it.

* * *

1883.—L. F. Kapphahn and Samuel Thompson Killing.

They shot and killed Martin Niemvhsenke, on August 12th, a half mile south of school district No. 28, Leaf Valley. He was a Pole, and a stranger here; on his body was found a policy for insurance for \$4,500, and a warranty deed for lot 6, block 15, Avon, Minn. They were drunken. The devil

with hate, strife and finally drink, overpowered them, and the deed was done. Niemvhsenke had worked for Thompson.

* * *

1883.—John Faust, son of Martin.

John, aged 15 years, was caught by the sickle of a harvesting machine, while it was turning a corner, and it cut off the small bone and nearly all of the cords, and the two arteries of the right leg, about five inches above the ankle. They sent to Parkers Prairie for Dr. Tyler, who arrived next morning at nine o'clock. He found that the boy was very weak from the shock and loss of blood. After stopping the hemorrhage, Dr. Tyler not being prepared to make an amputation, came to Alexandria and secured Dr. McEwan and returned, but upon their arrival at six in the evening, found that the boy died at 1:30 afternoon.

* * *

Martin Faust, S. Deutschland, came early and homesteaded in LVS6; Heinrich Roers has the farm now. He was one of the first singers in the Maria Sieben Schmerzen Kirche.

* * *

1884.—Cyril and Eustachius Gluba, sons of Thomas.

Cyril drew a scythe out under a bed, caught a gun, lying there also, and shot himself in a leg accidentally from which he died. In the same year Eustachius, out shooting blackbirds, by accident shot himself in the breast and died. They say the old man then threw the gun into a slough, but Lazerus took it out again, thinking the gun was not the fault.

* * *

1884.—Franz Baumhoefer, Muenster, Westphalen, Deutschl.

Homesteaded 160a, Lund S1; died in 4 years; the farm was turned over to his son, Joe, who sold it in 1907; Carl Beck is on the place now.

Franz Baumhoefer, Matt. Pehan and John Doepper, came together from Shakopee. Joe Baumhoefer is remembered by the mules that he drove; he died in Montana in 1924.

* * *

1884.—Matthias Pehan, Elsass.

Homesteaded a farm in S7, which he sold to John Baumhoefer for \$1,000, in 1898, and went to Brandon. He is remembered that he watched the boys in the Maria 7-Schmerzen Kirche. He died in 1928, leaving behind 13 children.

* * *

1884.—Anton Fahrtmann, Nordwalde, Westphalen, Deut.

Bot 160a of Johann Kraemer, for \$1400, in Effington. He died in 1907. His son, August, is on the place now.

* * *

1884.—Dr. J. C. Drexler, Olmits, Roemerstadt, Oesterreich.

The first doctor in Millerville, for Dr. Nootnagel is in Brandon Township. Teaches school a while, the best of all teachers, could he have stayed at it. He married the widow of Geo. Dobbmeyer; runs the mill, begins with rollers and puts a steam engine into it in 1887; gets over the Knapp homestead, to which he buys 40a of Peter Lorsung; and makes his home on it in 1900. His son, Joseph, took the farm over in 1928, for \$16,000.

* * *

1884.—Martin Pinkowski, Weissenhoehe, Posen, Germany.

Bot 80a of Railroad land for \$7 the acre; turned the farm over to his son, Leo, in 1908. Bot the Pauli house of Thomas Kott, who had Mrs. Marotek unladful, for \$600, in Millerville. Did the janitor work for the Maria Sieben Schmerzen Gemeinde till the second year of V. Siegler. Got \$50 the year for bell-ringing and firing, and 25c the hour for extra work.

1884.—Matt. Riedeck, Oesterreich.

Homesteaded 80a on the hills, LMS34. His son, Ben., took the farm over in 1915, to which he bot 40a of John T. Klimek, for \$1450, in 1914.

* * *

1884.—Franz Stich, Marienwerder, W. P.

Bot 120a of Andrew Nelson, S6, for \$700. He died in 1919, 83 years old. His son, Leo, took over the farm in 1910, for \$3,000.

* * *

1884.—Johann Juelig, Kappelrodeck, Baden, Deut.

Came in the same year with his sons, Heinrich and Karl. Heinrich was here first and bot of Matt. Evans, 160a for \$700, LVS15, and in about 1899, 40a of Venske for \$1100. Johann homesteaded 40a, and bot 106a Railroad land to it at \$8 the acre: Karl got the home place, and bot also the Johann Freske prairie 80a to it near 1900, of the administrator, Matt. Koll.

* * *

1884.—John Thoennes, son of Margaret.

Came with his mother in 1868. Farmed in Dakota a while; but finally settled down in LVS5, where he bot the homestead of Theodore Zemanz. He is there still. In Dakota he farmed in company with my uncle, Jacob Voelker; they had good land, but did not yet know what they wanted. Voelker returned to Winona.

* * *

1885.—The Potato Bug.

The potato bug makes its appearance here; they were not here before. Nor were cut worms, cabbage worms, radish worms, melon bugs, onion worms; nor wheat blight, black rust, or potato black rot. Nor did they have Wild Oats, Quack Grass, Sow Thistle, or Canada Thistle yet. All the crops were healthier and purer in the beginning.

1885.—Wilhelm Kuetter, Germany.

He bot Railroad land, which with hard work they increased to 275 acres, S35. He died 80 years old; his son-in-law, Fred Staek is on the farm now. His boys lately were mostly in the butcher business.

His wife is not the only one that helped her husband in the beginning, with the hard work like a man, even grubbing.

* * *

1885.—Franz and Joseph Jasinowski, Bromberg, Posen, Deut.

Franz bot of John Landeck, a German Catholic, who went to Duluth and found wealth in mining, 160a for \$1600, and is still on the farm, 67 years old. Josef bot 80a of Railroad land at \$8 the acre; he died in 1925; his son, Franz J., is on the farm now. LMS33.

* * *

1885.—Wilhelm Pfeffer, son of Lorenz.

Bot back 113a of the homestead of his brother, Adam, for \$1180, and then 80a of his brother, Richard, for \$740, and other lands on the Pfeffer Prairie. He died in 1928, 71 years old. His widow is living in our Village.

* * *

1886.—Der Letzte Bär. John Hengen, son of Cornelius.

August Koeplin II sagt mir, einmal wann sie auf der Jagt waren, in der Gegend von der Schneider Farm wurde John Hengen überrascht von einem Bär, als er gerade neben einem schwarzen Stumpfen sass seine Not zu machen und die Hosen herunter hatte. Der Bär kam auf ihn zu, und er schoss ihn an und zürnte ihn. Es handelte sich nun um sein Leben! Und in diesem unbeholfenen Zustande verfehlte auch noch das Gewehr die leere Patrone los zu lassen; er schrie, bekam das Gewehr aber doch dann geladen, und streckte den Bär schliesslich nieder mit dem fünften Schuss. August Koeplin lief auf ihn zu, und fand ihn nun in diesem Schreckenszu-

stande, und den Bär, mit den hinteren Beinen nieder, und den vorderen kratzend, und brüllend von Wut. Dies war der letzte wilde Bär der hier geschossen wurde, so weit wir wissen.

* * *

1886.—J. H. Terfehr, Laten, Hanover, Ger.

A regular visitor in Millerville till the Herz Jesu Kirche was built and Urbank founded thru it, in 1903. His father is buried on our M. 7-Schmerzen Friedhof.

* * *

1886.—Jacob Pischke, Marienwerder, West Preussen.

Bot the claim right to Railroad land of 120a of John Brunkala, for \$150. Brunkala had only 3 acres opened. Jacob Pischke died in 1893. His son, Anton, took over the farm in 1901; and in 1903 bot to it for John Gluba, 20a at \$30 per acre; then he bot 120a of his father-in-law at \$50 the acre.

He died suddenly on August 15th, 1928, of an operation for appendicitis, which disease is since 1890 the most frequent cause of death. Many young people are carried away with it, and many thru the operations for it, for which hundreds of dollars are taken.

It is remembered that Matt. Gappa worked for him near all the time here; he came in 1905, and died in 1930. Towards the end he was taken to the hospital several times; the price for the last run was \$900, and by looks they took more than he had.

* * *

1887.—Jacob Loeffler, Wuerttemberg, Deutschland.

Bot the Margaret Thoennes homestead, 137a, which Bartholomeus Murach had left, for \$2500. In 1914 he bot 60a to it of Wilhelm Peffer at \$50 the acre, and added also 20a of woods. For a time Loeffler gave good influence to the school, Dis. 43, for good teachers and German. Being near his place, it is mostly called "The Loeffler School".

1887.—Antonia Pekulick, Marienwerder, West Preussen.

Bot the Geo. Keller farm, and married Ignaz Kroll the same year; her son, Michael, took over the farm, and sold it in 1891; Frank Boesen has it now. Michael owned the Cornelius Hengen homestead for a time; farmed 14 years in Leaf Mountain; bot the Andreas Reger house of Val. Thoennes I, for \$1600, in 1924. Antonia died in 1926, 82 years old. Michael has his son, Clarus on the farm in LM.

* * *

1887.—August Lehn, Wieseck, Posen, Deutschland.

Bot 120a of land near Brandon, of Swenson. August is the father of all the Lehns in the neighborhood. He died in 1910, being killed by a corn husking machine.

* * *

1888.—Christ Blatt Killed.

In a strife over land Henry Schecher shot him off the mower. Schecher was punished with prison for life at Stillwater, but got out in 8 years. In June, 1882, Schecher attempted to board a moving train, fell between the cars, was badly hurt, and lost his left arm.

* * *

1888.—Andrew Carlson, Wester Juetland, Sweden.

Laborer 7 years, then he bot the Ude homestead, 160a, S29, from Willie Klein I, for \$1600, in 1895. His wife is German; he belongs to the Evangelische Dreieinigkeits-Kirche, at the N. end of the Renkes Road.

* * *

1889.—Magnus Johnson, Sweden.

Was struck by lightning while coming home from mowing grass and killed, also one horse. His son, Charley J., was kicked dead by his mules one night when he came home late and had probably drunken heavily, about 1900. They are buried in the Lake Moses Swedish Luthern Cemtery.

1890.—Herman Meissner, son of Gottlieb.

Got the Blatt and Bader homesteads from his father; sold 80a of the Christ Blatt homestead to Willie Glebe in 1904, for \$1500.

* * *

1891.—The Frame Public School.

District 34 built its first school house, and moved out of the old church building on Klein Street. The directors were: John Debilzan, John Miller II; and Wolfgang Zwack; the priest, Edward Guenther, O. S. B. They leased ground of the Maria 7-Schmerzen Gemeinde, and put it opposite the new frame church, on Sieben Schmerzen Str., to let the children have the benefit of religious instruction and church service.

District 34 never owned ground till this one was erected on rented ground in 1891, nor a building. Being independent, the district could not have been kept in the parish building, so the priest was practically forced to give the lease, to secure the advantage of religious work for the children, who were most of the time all Catholic.

* * *

1892.—Eugene Korkowski, son of Matt.

Bot 160a of George Ochsner, S36, for \$3,000; and in 1911 80a of the Jos. Zwack farm, for \$1800. Still living, S36 is School land.

* * *

1892.—Marzel Brozek, Marienwerder, Deutschland.

Laborer. He and his brother, Anton, bot the 10a lot west of the Maria 7-Schmerzen Friedhof, of P. B. Lorusung, who had it of John Goetz, and divided it. He built his house on it in 1916.

* * *

1892.—Wilhelm Brocks, Gelsenkirchen, Ansberg, Westphalen, Deutschland.

Bot the John Hockert homestead of 121 acres for \$3,000, for his son, Heinrich. Both living yet.

1892.—Simon Tropick, Schrim, Posen, Deutschl.

Had 80a of Railway land first, and in about 1910 he bot out Matt. Bergscheidt, 280a, LVS20, at \$45 the acre. His son, Herman Vogt, son-in-law, is on the farm now.

Bergscheidt had the name of a night-owl, for he had the habit of working nights; and it is said that he made hay in the winter on the ice. He was here early; went to Canada.

* * *

1893.—The Benedictine Sisters Leave.

The Sisters were better than the temporary government girls, but they also had faults; and the female can never equal the male teacher. Altho without a just cause, the people were annoyed by them with their begging for a better house, and their annual school closing entertainment, "even in First Communion instruction time", as it was said; and the priest, even a Benedictine, Edward Guenther, let them go. They came in 1882 in fall, and left in the spring of 1893. The teachers were: Humilitas, Vincent, and Walburga. Walburga was here longest.

The Sisters gave instruction also in German, but in common they were the first to leave off from its use; while all of our priests used the German with pleasure, excepting that the last two were led off by Baala, instead of instructing and admonishing her.

* * *

1893.—Bankrupt.

In twenty years Matt. Kotschevar had built up a large thriving business. They had a store and saloon in Millerville, store and saloon, and an elevator in Brandon, a number of farms, the postoffice in Millerville, also a saloon in Evansville, a stallion, the blacksmith shop, many cattle, they sold farm machinery also, and other property. All at once it was all lost. People say it came mostly thru the fast living of his son, John, and his gambling. The general merchandising busi-

ness was good here in the country in the beginning; many merchants became rich then. Excepting wheat, most of the farm produce was taken in exchange for merchandise; there were no catalog houses, no good roads, and no automobiles to carry away trade. People had to buy from their local dealer, and there was not much competition.

* * *

1893.—Peter B. Lorsung, son of Josef I.

He began as harness-maker, first on the place where J. J. Thoennes' house now is. He got the postoffice thru Kotschevar's failure, handled hardware and shoes. He bot a part of the Kotschevar lot, and the house, and built his store there. Then 50a of land of Ludwig Markling, a part of the Johann Lorsung homestead; and the farm of Johann Goetz, when the latter went to Canada. He was successful in business but died early, and his widow was unable to uphold what he had built up. He died in 1916, 44 years old.

* * *

1894.—Frank Korkowski, son of Matt.

Took over the home farm in 1894, and bot to it 40a of Jos. Hagedorn, at \$25 per acre. He also helped his son to a farm near Brandon.

* * *

1894.—Michael Lanigan, son of Thomas I.

Bot 137a of Michael Commerford for \$2,000, LV; and in 1901 160a of the M. C. heirs for \$63 per acre; in 1911 40a of John Woida for \$550. In 1926 he sold the first farm to John Pischke for \$6,000.

* * *

1894.—Heinrich Meissner, son of Gottlieb.

Took over his father's farm, the Dewey homestead, 210a, S8, one of the best farms in Millerville Township.

1894.—John Stich, son of Franz.

Homesteaded 80a, S7, and bot 170a of John Wilken for \$1500, the John Schwartz homestead, which Wilken had of Geo. Hetzel, who got killed in the threshing machine, in about 1890. He had a horsepower machine in company with Anton Kuhn, and Matt. Pehan; the accident happened on a Johnson farm in LM. Hetzel was related to the Wilken family.

* * *

1894.—C. J. Carlson, Stockholm, Sweden.

Bot 139a in S8, the Carl Anderson homestead.

* * *

1895.—Fred Joos, Elsass.

General helper; bot the Franz Makoski place (1894-6), in 1896 for \$205, which he improved, and to which he bot a lot of J. A. Miller, and one of Edw. Schirber; for his son, Karl P. Joos, there was built a harness-shop on the place. Mail carrier 1898-1902. His wife, Marie, Naeherin, has taught over 100 girls the art of sewing and dress-making.

Fred Joos sagt mir von den Wander-Tauben, die in grossen Zahlen nach Minnesota kamen im Sommer. Sie waren grösser als die jetzigen wilden Turteltauben, den zahmen mehr ähnlich; sie kamen in Heerden wie die Vögel. Er schoss einmal 11 mit einem Schuss, in Carver county; und sein Vater einmal 17 in Wisconsin.

* * *

1895.—J. M. Prazak, Oesterreich.

Bot 40a of Peter Lofdahl, S8, for \$400; and in about 1910, 20a to it of Albert Pries, S17. He runs a blacksmith shop, garage and oil station. This is on the Renkes Road, north, near to school 56, and the Evangelische Dreieinigkeits Kirche.

1895.—Otto Wiest, Augsburg, Bayern. Priest.

He tried to build a parochial school. When a part of the foundation was laid, north of the frame church, and anger rose among the people, he stopped it. The frame school was put up too late, 1891.

He founded the St. Otto Court of the Catholic Order of Foresters in Millerville. Before this there was no society carrying insurance here; whenever a case of need came, they took up a collection for it; and the people were sanctified thru it. Insurance makes this charity a matter of business, and hardens the heart. The Church did not like it, but allowed it, to keep her members from free and dangerous societies. Here some men had already joined the "Wood Men," if I have it right: Chas. Debilzan, J. H. Roers, August Koeplin II, Anton Pischke, and Anton Koeplin. He died in 1899, and is on our Maria 7-Schmerzen Friedhof.

* * *

1895.—The Big Crop Year.

This year the farmers got the biggest crop in the history of Millerville. An all-a-round heavy crop. They could hardly get it threshed. But prices went very low: wheat 39c, with no market for oats and feed stuffs. It was very hard to get money; and Wm. J. Bryan began to preach "the free coinage of silver".

* * *

1896.—Josef Markling, son of Ludwig.

Bot the Matt. Schoenberg homestead from his father for \$2,000, and is living there still with his daughter.

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1896.—Reger's Saloon. See Andreas Reger, 1869.

* * *

1896.—Schwartz' Saloon.

The brewer, Peter Schwartz from Evansville, built a saloon in Millerville; he died in several years; John H. Kolling bot

it in 1902, but goes to Brandon in a few years; Ben. Weber is in it a short time; and in 1907 Johann P. Lorsung bot it, who has it still.

* * *

1897.—Rochus Freske, son of Johann I.

Took over his father's farm, the Mother Lorsung homestead, in 1897, also the fraction in S23, 20a, and they inherited the Kroll lot in our Village.

* * *

1897.—John P. Klimek, son of Paul I.

Bot 240a of Railroad land at \$8 and \$9 the acre, and later 80a of John Johnson for \$25 the acre, in LM. In 1894 he got under a traction engine one night while moving, since then he is lame.

* * *

1897.—J. H. Roers, son of Hubert I.

Bot the Bernard Nuss homestead, 160a, S11, of John and Nick Nuss, for \$1500. In 1903 bot 160a of Lena Murry, in LV-I, for \$25 the acre; in 1907 he bot 40a of Christ Stahl, in BS1, for \$900; and in 1908 he bot 120a of the Wolfgang Zwack land. Drove a stallion 3 years; was Villiage Trustee 21 years; and Treasurer of School Dist. 34 for 11 years.

* * *

1898.—The War against Spain. No men needed from here.

* * *

1898.—J. J. Thoennes, son of Valentine I.

Bot a share in the blacksmith shop of John Reger first, and then also the share of John Lorsung II. Has thru his father 33 a of land east on Lake Aaron, and the Reger Saloon. Bot the bank building after its failure for \$1350, and keeps a store in it, mostly hardware.

1898.—John Baumhoefer, son of Franz.

Bot the farm of Matt. Pehan for \$1600, 159a, S7.

* * *

1898.—Anton Koepf, son of August I.

Rented 6 years; bot 100a of his father of the Langshausen homestead, and 60a of the Peffer estate, paying \$1200 and \$900. Bot also the Jos. Nuss, Pauli, farm, and turned it over to his son, Edmond. Musical; good farmer.

* * *

1898.—A. J. & J. P. Lorsung, sons of Peter I.

Bot the Metz, Kotschevar, Ley store for \$1,500; in 1903 Anton J. bot out John P. In 1929 Anton J. took in his son, Matt, as partner, who bot out his father in 1930.

* * *

1899.—Review.

Valentine Thoennes I, told me in the beginning an Indian was killed by a white man, between the two lakes, Aaron and Moses. The Indian stole the game out of the traps, which angered the white man so that he shot him. It being anyhow not right to kill him, the Indians wanted to repay it, and he flew from this place.

About 58 years ago the Indians stole a 3 year old boy from John Carlson, a Swede who talked German, in Effington.

1870, August Swenson homesteaded 145a, S19; and bot out Stockhausen, 161a, S18, near Stockhausen Lake, which lake is named after this man, a German settler. His son, Albert is on the farm now.

Nick Hockert tells me that Paul Knoerl and John Buscher did the work of building the first store in Millerville, for Paul Metz.

This year 4 children died of diphtheria for Nick. Hockert II. This sickness took many lives of children; after 1910 it

was not noticed much anymore. If I remember right, Ang. Wilm lost 3 or 4 of his first children thru it; the last in my mind are the boys of Ferdinand Reger after 1900.

1861.—Heinrich Schulke, Pommern, Deut. C27. His son, Willie, tells me that his father was there at the time of the Indian Outbreak of 1862; he met the Indians once on Lake Ida, but they did him no harm. Heinrich died in 1916, 80 years old.

1869, Millerville, a Frenchman with an ox team, when about 3 miles from Chippewa himself and one of his oxen were instantly killed by lightning. He had stopped to cook dinner, and while unhitching the oxen the accident came.

1867.—C. J. Beckman homesteaded 80a, and bot School land, 120a at \$5, S29-30. Died in 1920, 77 years old. His son, C. Albin, is on the farm now. Was a member of the "Lake Moses Church".

1896-7, Steve Ley, German, was in the Metz, Kotschevar store in these years. He does a good business, as also the Lorsungs did till the car came, but quits, goes to a new place in Dakota.

* * *

1900.—Reverses.

The new century brot reverses for the Village of Millerville. In the time when its best prosperity would have come, it was set back. In 1902 the people separated off and built the St. Anna Church at Brandon, who belonged to the Maria 7-Schmerzen Gemeinde. In a few years the Soo Railway was built to Miltona, and Parkers Prairie, and this took away the traffic of the Germans of Leaf Valley, who stopped here often on their way to Evansville and Brandon. In 1903 the Herz Jesu Kirche was built in Urbank, separating off that portion, which for worse even to her own membership, came nearer than Brandon, causing a rubbing 2½ mile line. Then we lost the Postoffice, thru the R. F. D. in 1907. In 1909 Markling's store burnt down. Then came the car carrying

away trade; the great war; and the death of one of our best business men, P. B. Lorsung, and the death of the wife of another, Mrs. A. J. Lorsung; while C. M. Klein spent much of his time, talent and money on religious books. Next Prohibition closed the 3 saloons. Then came Victor Siegler, a stranger, ignorant of local conditions, and going in an outward spirit, and wasted the fixed values of the Village. Finally the bank failure thru Swenson of Brandon. The people felt it as it went and spited us, and the devil triumphed much over us.

* * *

1900.—John Lorsung, son of Josef I.

Runs a blacksmith shop by Dobbmeyer's mill in these years, 1900-2.

* * *

1900.—Ignaz Thomas, son of Thomas.

Got 65a from his father, S3; and about 1910 bot 45 acres of Jos. Suckel for \$500, also in S3.

* * *

1901.—The Klein Co. Store.

C. M. and J. P., sons of Anton Klein I, bot a lot of Matt. Butala, for \$160, near the Maria Sieben Schmerzen Kirche, and built a store on it, handling chiefly the druggists' line. In 1906 C. M. Klein bot out his brother, J. P., who went to the St. Peter's Colony, Canada.

* * *

1901.—John Pischke, Marienwerder, West Preussen.

Renter first; bot the Geo. Wagner homestead of Jos. Wagner, in 1912, for \$9,000; and in 1926 he bot the Commerford farm of Mike Lanigan, 148a, LVS19, Wilmeck, for \$6,000.

1901.—Gabriel Wagner, Wieseng, Tirol.

Labor 5 years; bot of Hans Anderson the Chas. Swenson homestead, 160a for \$4,900, S29. In 1908 bot 80a of the Hamergren farm for \$2,600; and in 1925 20a of the Pischke estate for \$700.

* * *

1901.—Albert Lehn, son of August I.

Bot the Peter Ley homestead for \$4,500, in LVS10-30; and later 80a of Mike Kelly for \$100 per acre; and in 1929 of him also the Thompson 160a for \$12,000.

* * *

1901.—Frank Gebur, son of Andreas.

Bot the Finch farm, 128a, S4, for \$1150; and in 1924 he bot out Sylvester Stich, 80a for \$3,000, S3. John Jasinski bot 40a of it to his 40a, for \$900, which Sylvester had bot of Simon Gebur, giving him \$200 for his right, who had bot it as Railroad land for \$9 per acre. Simon Gebur had lived there a few years. Sylvester had 120a.

* * *

1901.—Johann Abel, son of Michael I.

Began his work as carpenter and builder master at this time, and has since given employment to many men, and instruction to many young men in that line of work; and not only that, but with him they have been in good company. In 1921 he bot 45 acres of land of P. A. Carlson, in S30, for \$46.50 per acre.

* * *

1902.—John Freske, son of Rochus, son of Johann I.

A friend that frequents me more than anyone else, and to whom I preach more than anyone else, yet he still looks to me like the white blackbird he shot in 1925. But he helps me gladly to things for my History, that he has thru his father. Very few men found themselves well to live forever. Still I

hope that he will at the end come out according to his name, a Johannes.

* * *

1903.—Incorporated.

The Village of Millerville was incorporated. The first officers were: P. B. Lorsung, Pres.; A. J. Lorsung, Recorder; John Kuhn, Treas.; Edw. Schirber, Ludwig Markling, Jacob J. Thoennes, Trustees; J. C. Drexler, Justice.

Millerville had three saloons, paying \$500 each for license: It was incorporated mainly to keep this money at home, which flowed into the County pool.

* * *

1904.—Anton Klein II, son of Anton I.

Rented since 1898; in 1904 he bot the John Buscher farm, 172a, S8-9, for \$4,400. Having learned hog growing at Winona, he was the first farmer in Millerville to go into this line on a larger scale. Where before 1900 4 to 6 hogs were kept, there are now often 40 to 50 and even more.

* * *

1904.—Frank Guenther, son of Gustav.

Bot the John Ellis homestead, LVS14, increased to 200a for \$35 the acre. The Guenthers are hard workers, and successful farmers.

* * *

1904.—Willie Glebe, son of George.

Bot 80a of Herman Meissner, half of the Christ Blatt homestead, for \$1500. Mason and Plasterer, besides farming.

* * *

1904.—The Millerville Creamery.

The Village gave \$500 to it; it was built by Matt. Haehn & Joseph Schmitz; sold to Sorensen (1914); to John Poplar (1917); to Fuerstenberg and Majerton; to Majerton, with Peter Zierden (1923) as butter-maker; to Farmers Co-op-

erative C. Assn. in spring, 1929. Farmers were unsatisfied and forced sale. Main organizers: J. H. Roers; Chas. Debilzan; Herman Buse; Wm. Ruetten; J. J. Wilken; Eugene Korkowski; John A. Roers. Shares were sold at \$25; first share bears no interest, after that 6 percent. Unfirm fixture of values displeases me. In this time creameries pay more than New York price, but help themselves out of the can. Farmers are kept in the dark by buttermakers, who get up to and over \$3,000 the year.

* * *

1904.—The St. Peter's Colony, Saskatchewan, Canada.

Beginning this year many of our settlement go to Canada: Frank Revering, Anton Revering, Paul Wacholz, Jos. Goetz, Johann Goetz, Nick Kolling, Matt. Butala, Edw. Rick, Albert Rick, Peter Mager, Wm. Kapphahn, Michael Hoffman, Gregor Stuckel, Matt. Stuckel, Jos. Stuckel, Jos. Hopfner, Mike Hopfner, Mike Abel, Peter Klein, Prodehl, Koepp, Paul Politeske, John Dobmeyer, Jacob Stuckel, John Markling, Louis Markling, Paul Schmidt, Andrew Zwack, Val. Zwack, Jacob Zwack, Matt. Bergscheidt, Aug. Hopfner, and some more.

We have supplied enough people to that colony to form a congregation alone. Most of the settlers here have raised large families; besides the above our children wander away continually to many different places. Only few come in new, or return.

* * *

1904.—Albert Koeplin, son of August I.

From his father he got 100a of the 200a Langshausen farm, which was divided with him and Anton, for \$1200. He worked well, but got a lingering sickness and died in 1923. His widow being unable to keep the family together, has already sold 20a of it to John K. Klimek.

1905.—Haehn & Linster, Stearns County Deutsche.

Rented Ludwig Markling's store, bot the merchandise. In 1909 in spring, the store burns off, most of the merchandise is saved. They bot the lot of Markling, and build up new. In 1913 Jos. Haehn sold out to Linster; in 1929 Linster sold out to Nick Miller, for \$5,000, and moved into the P. B. Lorsung estate, Goetz house on the farm.

* * *

1905, Black rust is seen in the grain. More and more disease, weeds, and insects are coming into the fruits of the fields.

* * *

1905-10.—Abels' Band.

They had played in Goetz' Band, and when that was gone, they formed the new one under the direction of Nickolaus Abel, consisting chiefly of Nick., Fred. John, and Conrad Abel and Fred Jante.

* * *

1905.—The Lorsung Lake, now Dobmeyer's Creek, Bach, in German.

In 1905 they began to ditch off the Lorsung Lake, which was quite a nice lake, a good lure for wild ducks, and great for muskrats; having many fish, especially pickerel, bullheads, and suckers, with other kinds stocked up from Lake Moses. It was the source of much pleasure; now only Dobmeyer's Creek flows thru, and this is cut off from Lake Moses, which is hereby also ruinously damaged. The ditch was made by the County, by a contractor named Henry Wilder. They worked Sundays.

* * *

1907.—We Lose the Postoffice.

Thru the Rural Free Delivery, our Postoffice which Frank Weber got in 1867, was closed, after 40 years. The Postmasters were: 1867, Weber; 1870, Metz; 1872, Kotschevar; 1893; Novak; 1894, P. B. Lorsung, who closed it in

1907. The mail carriers were: 1867, Grant, with dogs; 1869, McNilles; 1879, Freske; same year, Flint; 1891, Maas; 1895, John Debilzan, daily; 1898, Joos; 1902, Brocks; 1905, Charley Debilzan, R. F. D. from Millerville till 1907, when the postoffice was closed here. From then on we get the mail from Brandon: Carriers: 1907, John Zwack; 1908, Ed. Miller; 1910, Arthur Swenson; Frank Lehn; 1928, H. R. Johnson.

* * *

1908.—The Cement School.

District No. 34 replace the frame school on 7-Schmerzen Str., with a new building made of cement blocks, which is larger and has two rooms. P. B. Lorsung had a cement block factory in this time, and John Debilzan was the school director, and I do not know that anyone else had much to do to the building of this school house. The frame building had stood 17 years; it was built over into the Village Hall.

* * *

1908.—Balthaser Wagner, Wiesing, Tirol.

Bot 40a of Markus Hegele, in 1915; and 80a of Carl Wilken, in 1926, for \$5,000, S34.

* * *

1909.—John J. Wilken, son of Wilhelm I.

Got the 120a, S22, his father bot of August Klein, for \$2,300, in 1890. Then he bot an inheritance of his mother for \$2,000, and 40a of Frank Bitzan, of the Matt. Meyer farm, for \$2600.

County Commissioner, and director on school and creamery Assn.

* * *

1909.—Alfred Guenther, son of Chas.

Bot the Madison homestead, 160a, LVS20-29, of Albert Flint, for \$8,000.

1909.—Felix Kroll, Marienwerder, Deutschl.

Bot 60a of land S3, for \$1500, of Joseph Lorsung II, who had it of John Thomas, son of Thomas Thomas.

* * *

1909.—Joseph Roers I, son of Hubert I.

Got 160a of his father in S3; in 1919 bot 54 acres in S3 to it, of Andreas Koske, for \$1500.

* * *

1909, They built the Village Hall, out of the frame school, Dist. 34; and bot a fire engine this year.

* * *

1910.—A. C. Townley, Alexandria.

Organizer of the Nonpartisan League. He charged the farmers from \$8 to \$16 to get into his league, which made much noise in these years, but went the ordinary way of swindle and Dummheit. From now on we see more of this.

* * *

1910.—The Corn Husking Machine.

In this time came the corn husking machine. It was a snare of danger, and killed many in the beginning, by catching the hands of the feeders. Here it killed August Lehn and Gustav Guenther; tore a hand off of Geo. Freudenberg; fingers for Nick. Abel; and John Kuhn; and finger tips for Max Schmidt, and others.

* * *

1910.—Peter Abel, son of Michael I.

Bot the Fleming lot, 40x50 ft., of Christ Stahl, for \$440. In 1916 he sold same to Frank Renkes for \$1,000, and bot the first Peter Lorsung 5-acre lot for \$1300 of Christ Stahl. In 1926 he bot the one-acre "A" lot of Christ Stahl also, for \$150. He is a carpenter, a good worker.

1910.—Fred Jante, son of Johann.

Bot 40a, S17, of S. P. Lundquist for \$500. Does ditching contracts and lumber sawing.

* * *

1911.—Maximilian Schmidt, son of Cornelius.

Helped by his father, Max, bot the farm of Adolf Pries, of Albert Pries, 164a, S5, for \$3,200.

* * *

1911.—John Geo. Wagner, son of Adolph, of Joseph I.

He bot the farm of A. J. & J. P. Lorsung, for \$6,150, which they had of their father, Peter Lorsung I, the homestead, for \$3,000.

* * *

1911.—Frank Boesen, son of Peter I.

Bot the Keller homestead for \$3,000, of Steve Stich.

* * *

1911.—Karl Lehn, son of August I.

Bot 200a, S26, of Oscar Schirber for \$8,000, the Hey-house homestead.

* * *

1911.—Stannislaus Stich, son of Franz.

Bot out Nels Lindlof, 142a at \$40 per acre, in S6. He was in the Mental Hospital, Fergus Falls, a while before, but is doing well since, to this date, 1930.

* * *

1912.—Frank Theusch, son of John.

Got 68 acres from his father. Besides farming he is a machinist, clover threshing and wood sawing, and he keeps a stallion.

* * *

1912.—C. M. Klein published The Flight Into Egypt, and The Nativity of Our Lord Jesus Christ at Bethlehem, from

Sister Anne Catherine Emmerich, two books, 5000 copies of each.

* * *

1912.—Die Herz Jesu Kirche, Urbank.

They built in 1903, and now that the separation of the congregation is fairly well settled, I give a list of names that we lost. Here: Absetz, Arken, Bettin, Becker, Benzinger, Buersken, Breunig, Cichy, Daas, Doersch, Dorn, Doeber, Debilzan, Fridgen, Farthmann, Faust, Faber, Freske, Gappa, Gluba, Hasselhof, Jasinowski, Kraemer, Koepp, Klimek, Otto, Pekulick, Peters, Politeske, Pfeffer, Reger, Revering, Riedeck, Roers, Schecher, Schmidt, Schneider, Suchi, Terfehr, Thoenes, Wacholtz, Woida, Zeimantz. Some of these have now branches of two or more families. Names of 1912.

* * *

1913.—The Parochial School.

The priest, Ignaz Wippich, pushes it thru, and builds a Catholic school. It stands northwest of the frame church, facing to the east, 7-Schmerzen Str. It is a three-story building with the basement, of brick, with a statue of St. Maria at front. To please the English, he names it St. Mary's School. Wippich was director of the public school, but he fell into disagreement, mostly over the teacher, Walz, whom the others did not like. And he built the Catholic school. But he used a fund of \$3,500, which was intended for a new church; and because the Cement Public School put up so late sufficed for the present need; and he hung too much to certain friendships, he made enemies, whom he called "Garibaldianer". But Wippich was economical and kind to the people in many ways. He lined out the church with boards and steel ceiling, and claimed it will now serve for twenty-five years yet. This was true. He upholds the German well, even in time of the greatest danger, and gave a Polish sermon now and then; yet his enemies make up a petition and get him away. Had he remained the Maria 7-Schmerzen Gemeinde would have saved

\$50,000; the Village would not have been divided; the German language and the fourth commandment would not have been outraged; and the young mothers not encouraged to spite their own parents in their own houses; what did happen thru his follower. I am told the school cost about \$17,000.

* * *

1913, the Village lays the sidewalk, on the right side, up the 7-Schmerzen Str. They gave the contractor \$350. In 1911 they set up 7 kerosene light posts, which prove unsatisfactory, and are replaced in 1914 with gasoline posts at \$45 each. These are used a while, and then become the targets for the boys on the streets. John Linster tells me.

* * *

1913.—C. M. Klein publishes Anne Catherine Emmerich, and the Wedding at Cana, by Sister Anne Catherine Emmerich, 5,000 of the first, and 10,000 of of the second book.

* * *

1913.—Anton Klimek.

Began renting; was 2 years on Haidn's farm; 1 year, John Debilzan; 4 yr., Richard Pfeffer; 1 yr., Linus Wilm; 6 yr., John Kott; 1 yr., Mike Kelly II; left for Gray Eagle.

* * *

1913.—John Boesen, son of Peter I.

Bot a lot of Ludwig Markling where his father, Johann Adam Markling, had lived a while, and builds new and improves the place. Threshing, corn husking and labor.

* * *

1913.—George Kuhn, son of John.

In company with his brother, Frank, they rented the Kuich farm from Nick Kuich, for one year, and then bot it for \$6000. Frank sold his share of 80a the same year to Anton Pfeffer for \$4,000. George bot 60a to his 80a of the Bach

farm for \$1,800. Sold out to his brother, Conrad, for \$7,000, in 1924; and in the same year bot the Kroll farm of Anton Kuhn for \$6,000.

* * *

1913.—Joseph Hagedorn, son of Jacob.

Got 80a in S33, Mike McKibbon homestead, from his father, and 40a in Brandon Township, on the Ebene.

* * *

1914.—Peter Klimek.

Began renting; 4 years on Edw. Kelly's farm; and 12 years, till now, on the farm of Mrs. Emil Woida.

* * *

1914.—C. M. Klein publishes *The Communion of God*, 5,000 copies.

* * *

1914.—The German-American State Bank.

This summer a bank is opened in Millerville, the first one here. The main founder was Tolef Jacobson, and he used Frank Buscher, a Millerville born man, as cashier and confidence man, so also are F. G. Dobbmeyer and P. B. Lorsche, given shares and directorships. The building and fixtures placed there were valued at \$5,000. They go first under the name, The German American State Bank, and after our government got into the war against Germany, they change their color into The Millerville State Bank.

From a statement of Dec. 31, 1923, their total deposits are \$137,005.98. And the capital stock now is \$10,000. With Officers Fred Swenson, Pres.; John A. Nelson, Vice Pres.; Frank Buscher, Cashier; J. A. Wedum, Director. In this time there are many bank failures in the country; in Douglas County more than half failed; and in 1926 our bank also is said to be insolvent. On Dec. 1, 1926, a meeting is held and the depositors are made to sign an agreement for three years time to draw out their money. On July 18, 1927,

there is another bank meeting. Their promise is broken to clear up the matter in Millerville. They try to get the pot to Brandon, to organize a new bank with it, but fail. It is bankrupt, and goes into the hands of the State Administrator. Till now the depositors got back 60 percent of their money. The building was sold to J. J. Thoennes, for \$1350.

* * *

1914.—The World War.

Ever since the time the Germans wore the Catholic Roman Crown, the world hated them. And the Devil battled to destroy the chain of kings in the hand of the Angel of God. He led the world against the Kaisers of Germany and Austria, the Pillars of the white race and the Christian Church, the last links of the Thousand-Year-Chain, and they were torn away, also the Czar of the Russian Church fell.

C. J. Abel helps me to the following names of our boys, who were dragged over to France, after war was made on Good Friday: Geo. Kott; Frank Klimek; Martin Rosenthal; Fred Lambertz; Nikodemus Turchen; Frank Brozek; Victor Bannach; Harry Bannach; Peter Jasinowski; J. H. Thoennes; Andrew Thoennes; C. J. Abel; Nick Klimek; George Juelig; Anton Cichy; Stannes Hagedorn; Frank Hagedorn; Peter Marotek; Peter Zwack; Joseph Zwack; Alfred Joos, only 17 years old. Several were hurt, but none of them was lost.

* * *

1915.—Prohibition.

On December 5th the liquor license was stopped, by a County option law, after local option had already stopped it in neighboring towns earlier; and in 1919 the prohibition law of Washington, the Volstead Amendment, was passed. Three saloons were closed in Millerville, Matt. Stariha, J. P. Lorsche and Val. Thoennes I. They had paid \$500 each into the village treasury.

Certainly the saloons had done their evil, but if the preachers and government had worked together as hard for temperance, as they did for prohibition, it would also have helped, and surely more than it did to forbid what God has allowed. The saloon-keepers did evil, the trouble stayed unhealed, till they were cut off.

Many were impoverished by it, many degraded; and for the pleasure it gave, also many suffered. The people sinned with the keepers in it, and drunkenness did the work. Wild was their pleasure, so that anything was sacrificed there; and great was the thirst so that even the beer glass was eaten along. It is said that Joe Zwack did it: he ate all but the bottom of glass, which was too thick for his strong teeth. Many tumbled over, and many down from wagons, how these were killed: Renkes, Kuich, Danelke, Rick, Bjork. Many horses had to stand in the cold at night; many ran away; for Kroll and Kapphahn; running away, two were drowned in sloughs. Charley Johnson was kicked dead by his mules. How many times did John Debilzan send for poison when he was down again, he wanted to kill himself. It also has to do with the bankruptcy of Zwack and Kotschevar; the death of Mager, Reger, Brunkala, etc.

Yet, in all, the drunkenness of liquor, including "moonshine", did not cause so much damage to the farming community as the drunkenness of the car! This hurts the farm, carries the money to the big city and magnate; seduces to many needless trips and travels, takes to injurious shows and dances and companionship, debasing and impoverishing us more than any of the above. It is so too with the radio. For the pleasure of the world does not earn heaven.

* * *

1916.—C. M. Klein publishes Confession to God, 5,000 copies.

1916.—The Indian Doctors.

In war time a troop of Indians came doctoring, giving the people a handful of wild roots, to be set in alcohol, that was not lawfully obtainable, and charging as much as \$20. The chief doctor was an old woman, claiming to be a Catholic and about 100 years old. She hung a rosary around her neck. She told the people their occult troubles without examination, and made many believe anything. First they got much money; in a few years it failed to draw, the swindle. After being fooled again, the throng gets wise, as usual.

* * *

1916.—Joseph Horst, son of Ludwig.

Bot the Chas. Debilzan lot of 6a near Lake Aaron for \$1500; and in 1922 the Adolph Pries homestead, LM, for the 6a lot and \$6000; and in 1924 he bot his father's farm, S4, for \$3000. In 1919 he bot 24 acres between the lakes for \$3000.

* * *

1916.—Karl Wilken, son of Wilhelm.

Got 50a of his father, S34, and is to get 40a more. Bot 80a of John Wilken for \$4,800, which he sold again to Balthaser Wagner in 1926, for \$5000.

Lived in our Village in 1924 and 1925, and opened up the first Cream Shipping Station, buying also eggs.

* * *

1917.—Nickolaus Hockert III:

Bot of Ludwig Markling 160a for \$10,000, the Matt. Wilm homestead, S24, Wilmeck.

* * *

1917.—Thomas W. Brozek, Glomer, Marienwereder.

Laborer; when Victor Siegler was come he took him for janitor, discharging Martin Pinkowski. Excepting a fallout for over a year, when Leo Peffer was there, he is there still.

1917.—Die Bittage.

Grosse feierliche Prozessionen wurden gehalten auf den Wegen durch das Land, in drei Richtungen, an den drei Tagen. Die ganze Gemeinde beteiligte sich mit Gebet. Victor Siegler hielt sie garnicht mehr; es wurde ein Hindernis gefunden in den modernen Wegen der Car.

* * *

1917.—The Minneapolis Industrial Course.

In this time people from Minneapolis sold a correspondence business course here for \$175. They caught 32 and gave a splendid dinner for the closing roundup at Stariha's place. When I first protested that this thing was not worth more than from \$15 to the highest \$35, they got angry at me, and did not believe me. This swindle took over \$5,000 out of our community.

* * *

1918.—Walter Wilken, son of John I.

Bot 187a of his father, for \$65 per acre, in S32-28, 80a of the Peter Hanson homestead, and 80a of the Bill Ames homestead, and a fraction of 27a.

* * *

1919.—August Buse, son of Karl.

Born May 28, 1893, Mason and Plasterer.

* * *

1919.—Karl Jante, son of Johann.

Bot 80a of the A. Hammergren land at \$50 per acre, and homesteaded 40a; all in S29.

* * *

1919.—John A. Roers, son of Heinrich, of Hubert I.

Helped by his father, he bot the Jos. Lorsung I homestead of the heirs for \$13,400. Fond of public offices.

1920.—Adolph Wagner, son of Adolph I, of Josef I.

Bot 80a of Anton Peffer, half of the Kuich homestead, for \$6,500. A good farmer.

* * *

1920.—Josef P. Wagner, son of Peter, of Josef I.

Helped by his father they bot of O. F. Olson, the Joe Wilm place, former Paul Schibielske place, 144a for \$7,500.

* * *

1920.—August Korkowski, son of Michael, son of Matt.

Bot out John Wilken I, the Bill Ames place, 160a for \$21,000; in 1925 he bot 40a of Matt. Stariha for \$1100 to it. Born in 1896; hard worker.

* * *

1920.—Heinrich Botzet, Bayer, of Belle River.

With his father bot the John Bittner farm, 210a, at \$75 per acre, LVS18.

* * *

1920.—Albert Bitzan, son of Frank I.

Bot 159a of the Olaf Landeed homestead of his father, who bot the farm of Peter Lofdahl for \$15,450, 310a, in 1915, S20.

* * *

1921.—Anton J. Klimek.

Bot 80a of the Gregor Stuckel homestead for \$35 per acre. Constanz Maroteck has the other half.

* * *

1921.—Jos. Cichy, son of Constanz.

Bot 45a of P. A. Carlson, in S30, for \$46.50 per acre, and settled down on it. Carpenter.

* * *

1921.—Fred Abel, son of Michael I.

Bot the house and 4-acre lot of Matt. Haidn, in our Vil-

lage, on Haidn St., for \$3,500. Born in Schafhausen, Saar. Labor.

* * *

1921.—Felix Thomas, son of Thomas.

Sick a long time and mentally overpowered he jumped into a well and drowned himself, in spring.

* * *

1921.—August Lorsung, son of Johannes P.

Got his right shoulder shot thru, so that his arm is about 4 inches shorter and badly disabled; and there are about 50 shots in his shoulder now yet. In October he drove out with Ferdinand Hockert; they stopped in the field, Ferdinand drew his gun off the car, which accidently discharged and hit August. Nick Hockert gave him \$500.

* * *

1921.—C. M. Klein publishes the German Book, Die Entwicklung, Gesteze und Abstammung (Evolution), 5,000 copies.

* * *

1921.—Victor Siegler, priest, Wirtsburg, Bayern.

He came a short time before Christmas this year. Having been cheated with the school books by the Sisters, I plead to him for justice. He slights justice with the words, "Heutzutage Gerechtigkeit!", and throws me out at the parish house.

In 1922 he refused to give Catechism instructions to the children in German, for the first time in the history of this church. To protests that the children do not understand the English, and that the parents have to speak German to their children when small or they will not learn it anymore, and that he should let the people choose, he said: It makes me too much trouble. Tho he had six Sisters here to instruct the children. He squeezed out German prayer, song and sermons, ignoring the complaints of the old people. Instead of sustaining the cause of the German foundation, he promoted the

treason against it; he went with the renegades, and he chased to every corner for associates to his leaven. Where before about three-fourths of the prayer books bot were German, thru him, now only a very few were taken in German, and that by old people. And that after Ignaz Wippich had upheld the German faithfully during the war and till all danger of prosecution was over.

* * *

1922.—Wm. S. Meissner, son of Ernest, of Gottlieb.

Had a farm of his father, S17. Bot cattle with a fair reputation, till he fled with a carload of cattle, leaving a shortage of over half the checks unpaid behind, and worse trouble to his father, who made good a part of the loss.

* * *

1922.—Joseph Bitzan, son of Frank I.

Took over from his father 160a of the Matt. Meyer homestead, 40a of which was sold to J. J. Wilken.

* * *

1922.—Frank H. Meissner, son of Fred, of Gottlieb.

Took over his father's farm, 200a for \$14,000, 80a of the Peter Hockert, Martin Buse homestead; and 80a Krueger homestead; to which Fred had added 40a of J. S. Wagner.

* * *

1922, Karl P. Joos opens his harness shop, built on his father's lot in our Village, after having learnt the work by Jos. Seifert, Lambertson, Minn.

* * *

1923.—Peter Zierden, Neu Muenchen.

Is running the Creamery. The owner gave him a lot, and he built a house on it in 1928.

1923.—A New Church Building.

The priest, Victor Siegler, builds the basement for a new church. It is of stone concrete, a man named Schuler did the contract work. It cost \$25,000, without the free work.

Siegler goes against the good rule of the people, not to build without a fund of at least one-third of the projected cost of the building. There is also the disadvantage that very high war prices are prevailing yet; and that his foregoer, Ignaz Wippich, has lined out the frame church with strong boards and steel ceiling, with the statement that it would thus serve twenty-five years yet.

He began in 1922, by appointing a building committee, taking men who are subject to his will, and culling out contrary persons. He was an utter stranger, ignorant of local conditions, and heeded counsel of no one. He considered neither advantage or priority right, and began a new church on another street, Haidn's road, dividing the Village, hurting the public school 34, the big barn, the cemetery, 7-Schmerzen Str., and the whole thing, for when Klein Street was extended, he himself said that the old location was better than the one he had chosen.

* * *

1924.—John Lambertz, son of Johann I.

Took over his father's farm, the Reger place, 200a for \$10,000.

* * *

1924.—Matt. Lorsung, son of Anton J.

Bot a gasoline truck and went into the cartage business. In December, 1929, he went into company with his father in the store.

* * *

1924.—Alfred Thoennes, son of Jacob J.

Born with badly crippled legs, could hardly walk at all, pushed himself along on a small wagon. Died Jan. 8, 1924, 19 years old.

1924.—Alfred Knoerl, son of Conrad, adopted son of Paul. In January, was found shot dead by an unseen hand, 23 years old.

* * *

1925.—Michael Hagedorn, son of Franz.

Bot the farm on the hill of Mike Krobat for \$30 the acre. This farm was had by Nichols, F. Boesen and Wm. Buse, before.

* * *

1925.—Conrad Kuhn, son of John.

Bot 80a of the Kuich farm, and 60a of the Bach farm from his brother, George, for \$6,000. All in S2.

* * *

1925.—Stephen Brozek, son of Anton.

Bot a gasoline blower threshing outfit with his brother, Ludwig, for \$3,000. Ludwig sold his share to August Cichy in 1928, for \$500.

* * *

1925.—Peter Bitzen, son of Frank.

Took over the Matt. Kalista homestead from his father, 176a, S18.

* * *

1925.—Anton Bitzan, son of John I.

Bot 71a of his father, the homestead of his father, S7-18, at \$50 the acre.

* * *

1925.—Jos. Webskowsky, West Preussen.

Bot 80a of August Bitzan, S20, for \$80 per acre. August had it of his father, John Bitzan I.

* * *

1926.—If the Devil was loose in 1876, this year is a reminder; in fifty years later watch for the Antichrist.

Hubert Roers had a steam boiler explosion. Strangers are

selling wild horses here. In May Rudnick's men strike for higher pay. They refuse \$40 per month, want \$50. But he gets other men. He is the contractor making the highway over Haidn's road; it is his second year here. The banks fail in Evansville and Brandon, and draw in also the one in Millerville. Martin Schirber, director of the Farmers State Bank at Brandon dies. Christ Stahl killed himself, July 26. Anton Cichy, son of Constanz, is by accident jerked in by a belt and instantly killed by the fly-wheel of the engine of a threshing rig.

The priest, Victor Siegler, fenced off the road, 7-Schmerzen Str., before the public school, district 34, on Sept. 8, which was used 60 years. Then the School Director J. J. Wilken, by state authority, makes him pull the posts out again. But on this Siegler fenced it off before the Maria 7-Schmerzen Friedhof, robbing our street, and mollifying the edification spent by the grave-yard to the passengers. The Village Rulers, subjects of his will, fell easily before him, and my protests were answered with blind and false babble.

* * *

1926.—Maria Lorsung, daughter of Peter I.

"Die lahme Mähri". In vielem ein Unglückskind. Als sie zwölf Jahre alt war, wurde sie von einer Kuh geschlagen, wovon ein Bein kürzer blieb, und sie sehr gebogen war, und lahm. Alles ging gut genug so lang ihr Vater lebte. Als sie aber allein war auf der 5-Acker Lot, war sie vernachlässigt, und unfähig in ihrem Zustande, oder unter ihren Versuchungen. In 1915 heiratete sie Christ Stahl, ein ungeduldiger Mann, und Trinker; und es ging nicht sehr gut mit diesem kränklichen, krüppeligen Weibe. Er hatte auch seine Krankheiten, und wahrscheinlich überwältigt von geistiger Schwachheit, und dem Drang des bösen Geistes, erschoss er sich am 26ten Juli, eine Strecke von seinem Haus, auf der Weide hinter einem Weidengebüsch. Vor er es that, wollt er sie solle mitgehen. Scheinbar dachte er es wäre besser sie wären tot.

1926.—The fishes in our lakes have badly decreased till now; the better kinds, pikes and bass have become scarce. This year Ferdinand Hockert caught a buffalo fish weighing 80 pounds. In 1891 Anton Klein speared a catfish weighing 31 pounds. The catfish are now extinct. The buffaloes were seined out in the near past and the general food supply of the fish damaged by it.

* * *

1927.—Karl the Great, The Thousand-Year Crown, Aachen, 5,000 copies, was published this year by C. M. Klein.

* * *

1927.—Martin Hagedorn, son of Franz.

Bot the Jacob Rick farm for \$6,000, 160a, S4, which is said is homesteaded by Gottlieb Traeger. In 1924, M. H. bot the 24a resort between the lakes of J. P. Lorsung, for \$3,000.

* * *

1927.—Klein Street. This short road became needed to Siegler, thru his building plan, and he improved it first. This year it was made straight thru the slough, east to the Knapp line of Drexler's farm. An ugly angle is taken out; much credit is due to August Starha for getting it.

* * *

1927.—A New Parish House.

The priest, Victor Siegler built a new parish house in 1927-8. Without money and having \$4,000 debts yet on the church basement, he built it for over \$14,000, without the free work. A brick building, with a corridor connecting it to the church.

The old parish house, with repairs, would have served fifty years longer. It was the second one here, a large house.

1928.—George Roers, son of Heinrich, of Hubert I.
Helped by his father, he bot the Peter Smith farm, 160a, LV, for \$9,500. From Joe, son of Peter Smith, who was on it.

* * *

1928.—Victor Doersch, son of Ignaz.
Bot 20a near Chippewa, of the Farmers State Bank, at \$35 per acre. He lived three years on the Renkes Road, on a lot being first School District 72.

* * *

1928.—Valentine Thoennes, son of Jacob J., of Valentine I.
Is now our blacksmith. Bot the Kotschevar house on the hill of Frank Buscher, for \$2,800.

* * *

1928.—This is the driest spring in the history of Millerville, but in the extreme need they get rain on the 11th of June.

* * *

1928.—Paul Kuich holds his 25-year Priest Jubilee, on August 8th. 54 priests and 3 bishops are present.

* * *

1929.—Nickolaus J. Roers, son of J. Hubert Roers, of Hubert I.

Got of his father 80a of the Michael Bach farm, and 40a of the Wolfgang Zwack farm.

* * *

1929.—Nickolaus Miller, son of Philipp, Bittburg, Trier, Deut.

Bot out John Linster, house and store for \$5,000, and his merchandise at their worth. This is the Ludwig Markling place.

1929.—The Favorite Old Home.

John M. Wlimek, Leaf Hills, has a wild deer visiting on his farm, feeding with his cattle, quite tame, strayed in from the northern reservation. A buck with horns, but not old yet as the antlers show. The Leaf Hills were the favorite country of his ancestors—poor animal.

Der Hirsch verliert sein Geweih jedes Jahr, im Februar; und in zehn Wochen hat er wieder ein neues: Wie es so schnell wachsen kann! ein Wunder Gottes in dem Tierreich! Er soll so der Menschheit das nützliche Horn liefern, wie das Schaf die Wolle. Nur der Bock hat Hörner, und an den Zweigen kennt man sein Alter, ein Zinken mehr jedes Jahr. So kann Gott geben, dennoch muss der Mensch essen ohne Zähne, weil er sich den Tod verdient hat.

* * *

1930.—Martin and Frank Korkowski, sons of Michael, of Matt.

Bot their father's farm, 290a, for \$18,000, the Jos. Sabadil homestead increased.

* * *

1930.—Rosa and Antonia Fahrtmann, daughters of Anton I.

Bot the Mary Lorsung house near the Village Hall, with the 16a behind it, of Matt. Stariha, for \$3,200.

* * *

1930.—Thoennes' Garage Burns Down.

It burned down in January. Siegler was much interested and asked me; I offer to build a new one if needed, but disagree with his will. He spites me, and gets in Penrose of Parkers Prairie, who buys two lots of Edw. Schirber, for \$600, on the SE corner of Klein & Haidn Sts.; and they are now building a new garage of concrete and tiles.

1930.—School District 34 Bot Ground.

In April the priest, Victor Siegler, sold the ground on which the cement school stands, 2 acres, for \$600, to the Public School, J. J. Wilken, director. In 1926 he fenced it off, and now he even sells them the rented ground. Time ago the founders protested loudly that nothing of the 40 acres given to the Church should be sold, or it would fall back to the heirs.

* * *

1930.—Victor Siegler, priest left April 29, and John B. Wilkes came 30.

Going from bad to worse, in 1924 Siegler opened up the new church basement for religious service, and vacated the frame church for an entertainment hall. And the Foresters in the early days push thru a dance in the old Maria Sieben Schmerzen Kirche, tho the priest forbids this henceforth. Still now begins a time of picnicking, showing, card partying and sporting on the platz dedicated to Maria Sieben Schmerzen, as never seen here before, a madness and shame no good sense can respect. Since the car came the people live more and more wastefully, and heedless of justice and salvation.

Where first common sense made the Catholics and as well the Lutherans, keep an eye on isolation for their self-preservation, now the priest, Siegler, himself brings in the Protestant youth—so Penrose—to mix with the Catholic, with games and entertainment, while at the same time he preaches against mixed marriages. Worse the radio. He enjoyed a radio himself, but gave no helping hand for the phonograph.

* * *

Wasting the Friedhof.

What Siegler began by isolating the grave yard, his follower continued thru leveling off the graves. Now I saw in the dump foot-stones and frames of granite and concrete; and all of the flowers and shrubs have disappeared, and as well some graves, together with the grand old remembrance of the first

persons laid to rest there first, which looked to the south from the hill. They are gone! Where before I found an oasis of interest, there now is grass and weeds growing over. What loving hands with labor and expense have built up, pride has wasted. Now it is isolated from the public passenger of the 7-Schmerzen Str., and outraged for the private visitor. All the world shall be wasted, it is shortly before us.

* * *

The Funerals.

In the beginning there was equality among the brethren. A coffin was made of boards, covered with cloth, black and a white cross; and they were carried to the grave on a tragbarre. After 1880 a few who shone more began and bot factory made coffins, which were accidentally followed by the hearse, which became more frequent, especially with the arrival of the automobile. After 1900 when the hospital came, many died without the presence and prayer of the loved ones, and many were brot home with great expense, hundreds, thousands of dollars, ruinous to the poor people. Much pride is rampant now, with this the poor are pressed down. The religion is like dead alive.

* * *

Our Priests.

Franz Pierz, Indian Missionaer, 1867. Praised by the people.

Ignaz Tomazin, Missionary follower of Pierz. Built the first parish house.

Anton Holzer, 1873. Wolfgang Zwack tells me was seen married in Washington.

Emmanuel P. Schneider, 1875. Him they wanted to hang.

Jacob Hilbert, 1877. The people did not praise him.

Joseph Kraemer, 1881. Given to drink badly. Stayed only a few months.

Edward Guenther, 1882. First Benedictine. Built the frame church.

Ottmar Erren, 1885. Only some days here.

Hieronimus Heider, 1885. O. S. B. Gave me First Communion in 1886.

Thomas Borgerding, O. S. B., 1886. Drove a blotched Indian horse.

Edward Guenther, O. S. B., 1888. Liked by the people. Built second parish house. Leased ground to public school. Sisters leave.

Otto Wiest, 1895. Secular priest again. Finds the St. Otto Court of the Catholic Order of Foresters.

John Kicken. Here some weeks only.

Aloys. Raster, 1899. Paints the church. Brandon and Urbank branch off.

John B. Brender, 1905. Drove a fuchs pacer horse.

Ignaz Wippich, 1910. Built the Parish School.

Victor Siegler, 1921. Waster builder. Likely knew not what he did.

John B. Wilkes, 1930. Wasted the Friedhof, Maria Sieben Schmerzen.

* * *

Religionsstand.

Bis jetzt hat Millerville bloss einen Priester ergeben, von den Eingeborenen, Paul Kuick, eingeweiht 1903. Ein Zwilingsbruder, Peter, studierte mit ihm, starb aber.

Zu den Ordensschwwestern haben wir diese Namen: Hockert, Lorsung, Lange, Roers 2, Dobmeyer, Wilm, Haehn, Thoennes, Klimek, Freske.

Ordensbruder, einer, Anton Pischke.

Jetzige Priester-Studenten: Peter A. Lorsung, Ferdinand Lehn, Eugene Pischke, Frank Juelig, Leopold Kapphahn.

* * *

With the Catholic School the Benedictine Sisters came back again. Till then some of the teachers were: Zimmer, Koll, Ivitz, Harsh, Dorrenkaemper, Staub, Reuter, Welte, Hengel, Walz; and females, Langshausen, Shea, Buckley, Maloney.

Gafney, Marx, Wilken. Girls that played the organ in church: Clara Guenther, Dora Kapphahn, Emma Debilzan, Anna Wilken, Anna Kotschevar, (Ivitz,) Maria Lorsung, longest.

* * *

1930.—Haecksel.

Blacksmiths: Fleming; Mike Sachs; John Flesh II; John Wedel; Matt. Baden, 1876; Daniel Buckley, 1882; John Rossier; Karls, opponent; John Lorsung; J. J. Thoennes, 1898, now his son, Valentine.

Harness-makers: Andreas Bader, 1876-80; Oscar Schirber, only a few years; P. B. Lorsung, 1883 to 1916; Karl P. Joos, 1922, and now, having the best equipped shop of all.

First Stallions: Matt. Meyer, schimmel, then fuchs, which Jo Ludwig drove for him; Evans of Leaf Valley; Kotschevar, Koeplin, Roers, etc.

* * *

Moonshiners: Otto Wilken; Jos. Horst; Chas. Debilzan; Aug. Stariha; Matt. Mager; J. M. Prazak; Ed. Loeffler and others; and I should probably mention the Suchis, who have made a good name for themselves. These were jailed or fined for it; but they are otherwise some of our best citizens.

* * *

Murders: Only one, and that in a land claim strife, Henry Schecher.

Suicides: Carrie Schwarz, before 1900; Felix Thomas, 1921; Christ Stahl, 1926; and Bernard Nuss, in the earliest years, of whom it is said that he poisoned himself. Likely all mentally diseased and overpowered.

* * *

Spiritists: C. M. Klein, who is battling the spirits for over thirty years already, face to face much of the time; and preaches the coming of the world war, the antichrist, the thousand-years of the last plagues, and the time of the end.

The Apple-tree Agent: Who ever tended to it to buy a right tree, and a tree right, and of an honest house or a local dealer who knows things, till a stranger came and humbugged him? How many times have we been humbugged by strangers? How many years is Millerville old? When did the stranger not hang too many on you, while wisdom wanted only a small number?

* * *

The Village Government: It resembles that of the state. Animal power will dominate, where the better qualification is neither counseled, nor allowed to rise into power.

* * *

In 1929 Jos. Haidn sold a stag hog weighing 850 pounds; he got \$87 for it.

* * *

In October, 1928, L. C. Cheney gets into a hay stack while rising with his airplane. Edw. Roers and Alphons Haehn were passengers; they escaped unhurt. Cheney had his face badly torn up and bled fearfully.

In 1867 Grant carried the mail with dogs; now H. R. Johnson carries it even without horses, with gasoline on wheels and runners, all the year round.

In spring, 1929, Peter Freudenberg freighted from here to St. Paul with a 5-ton truck. He loaded as many as 6 steers and some hogs above. He makes the round trip in 2 days.

Shooting Accidents: Ludwig Horst lost an eye while maneuvering the gun for the young widow of Nuss. A. J. Lorsche (1894) shot his arm thru, when a boy. August Stariha lost a son thru Elmer Stariha. Cyril and Eustachius Gluba, see 1884. August Lorsche, arm shot thru by Ferdinand Hockert. A son of P. J. Langshausen, killed by blasting powder. And some other things. Also some that were not accident, like Anton Cichy to Jos. Nuss; Jos. Kolling, in the time of the noise of their presence.

1930.—Review.

Electricity: In November, 1928, the Otter Tail Power Co., of Fergus Falls, built an electric high line from Brandon thru Millerville, to Urbank. Our Village paid \$4,000 to get it; \$2,200 cash out of the treasury, and \$1,800 on time to be earned back by getting in farmers. A while ago they wanted \$20,000; yet, a certain leader with a half dozen of his subjects voted for it. They were too rash now.

* * *

In 1893 Heinrich Roers, son of Hubert I, bot a farm, Lenertz, LVS7-8, 160a, for \$1500; in 1910 he bot the Martin Faust estate, LVS6-7, 295a, for \$6,000. He also helped his son, John A., to the Josef Lorsche farm, and his son, George, to the Peter Smith farm.

* * *

The Evans farm, LVS9, was bot in 1881, by Karl Krüger, for \$1600; and his son, Ewald, took it over in 1893. Ewald is acquainted with those people, and believes that it is true what I have written of Heinrich Schulke, come in 1861. He claims the same for Heinrich Schulz. They came very early; there was no machine and no flour; they stamped their grain, and lived in a very primitive way.

* * *

1868, Patric Shea, Longford, Ireland, homesteaded 160a in LVS29; in 1875 bot 80a School land; in 1880 bot of John Mumm 40a; in 1885 in BS11, 20a. His son, Willie H., took the farm over in 1912, for \$15,000. He was seen by us only with a stiff bent leg; he was damaged in 1880 by a run-a-way horse-team. He died in 1920, 91 years old.

* * *

In 1919 Andrew and Jacob H. Thoennes, went into the garage business, sons of Fred. of Urbank. In several years Andrew left it to his brother, who in January 1930 burnt

down. The building was rented, of J. J. Thoennes, the Reger place. He was not successful, being deeper in debt than at the beginning. Now he with Siegler got in Penrose to build a new garage.

* * *

In 1914 Willie Buse, son of Karl, bot 40a of land of Magnus Peterson, for \$1,400, in Leaf Mountain, and made his home there. He is a carpenter.

* * *

Ein Pflänzchen.

Ich sah es in der Frühe
Kühl, bedeckt mit feuchtem Tau;
Gereckt in schöpfungs Mühe,
Frisch auf einer grünen Au;

Als ob's ein Loblied sänge,
Breite seine Arme aus;
Und zu der Vögel Klänge
Gebe Dankes Schall hinaus!

Ich sah es in der Wärme,
In des Tages durrer Zeit;
Es hingen seine Aarme
Welk, matt, als in Traurigkeit;

Als ob's so nun ertöne,
Hin gebeugt in seiner Not,
Des Klagelieds Gestöne,
In Gelümp bitte um Brot.

* * *

Papers read mostly in Milleville:

Der Wanderer of St. Paul, Minn.
Der Nordstern of St. Cloud, Minn.
Ohio Waisenfreund, Columbus, Ohio.
St. Josephs-Blatt, Mt. Angel, Ore.

St. Paul Volkszeitung, St. Paul.
Catholic Tribune, Dubuque, Iowa.

* * *

They had a common wild kind of horses here in the beginning, smaller than the present improved stock, which were great run-a-ways. They were more dangerous to human life than the car. They were also not free from it that the drunken mentioned before were killed. Ignaz, son of Linus Wilm, was knocked dead by a horse while watering it; a son of George Schmidt was jerked from the wagon in the field and stamped dead; a daughter of Ernest Meissner was kicked and died; Gottlieb Meissner was thrown off from a wagon causing his death; Shea had his leg crippled, etc. Since the imported European horse is here, there are no such troubles at all on record; it has a better kultur, and is more gentle. Till now only two have lost their lives thru the car, here, John Brunkala and Rudolph Buse.

* * *

With the coming of black rust and the creamery, wheat was decreased, and dairying and hog growing increased till now they are the main line here. The car made horses cheap, also land; in the time of the big war a steer was worth more than a horse. There are lands here now since quack grass came, that are harder to clear, than they were from the wild woods first.

* * *

Before the St. Otto Court of the Catholic Foresters was founded, there already were: Der St. Josefs Maenner Verein, connected with the Central Verein; Der St. Anna Frauen-Verein; der St. Rosa von Lima Jungfrauen Verein; und der St. Aloysius Juenglings Verein. And they are all living now.