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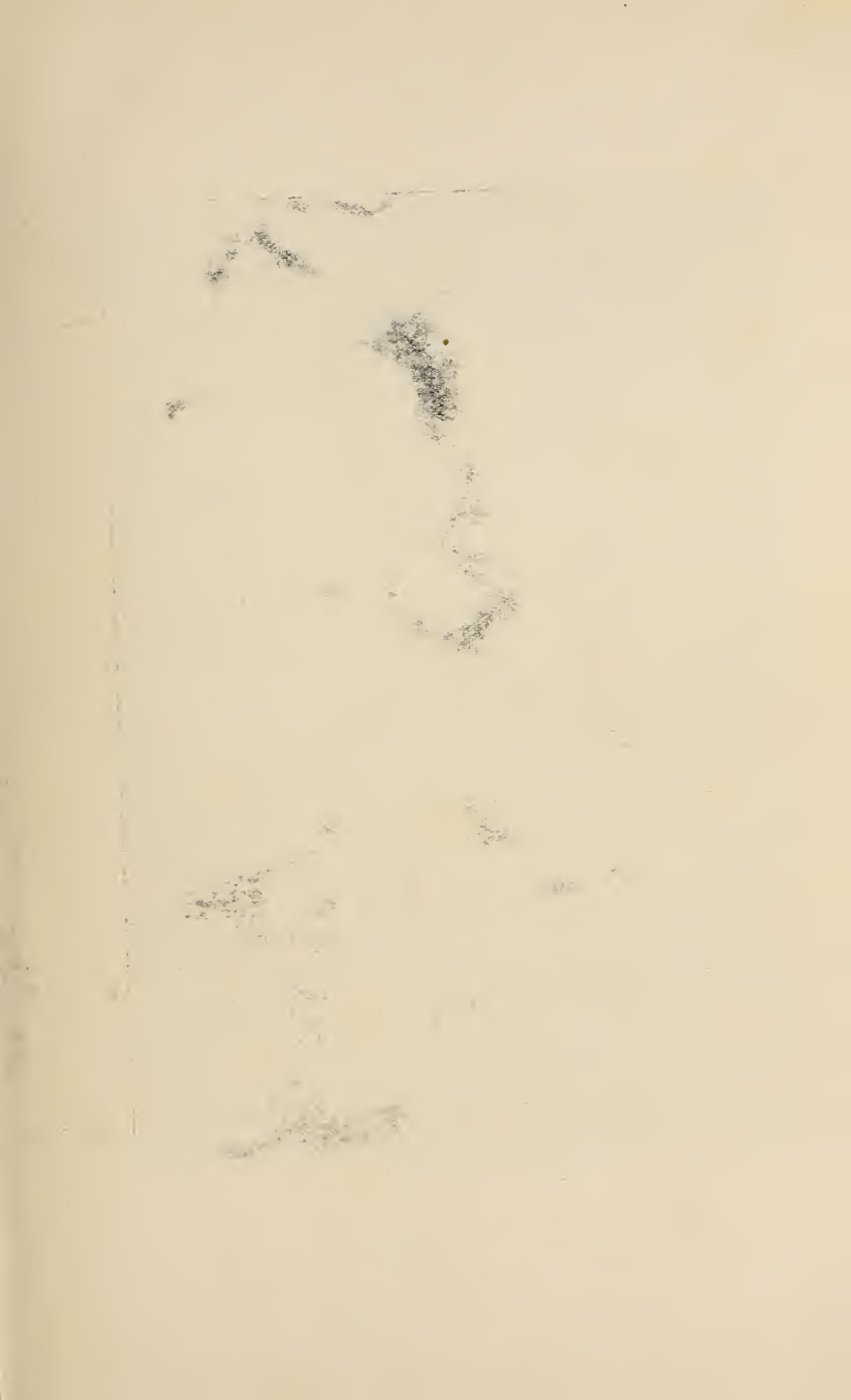
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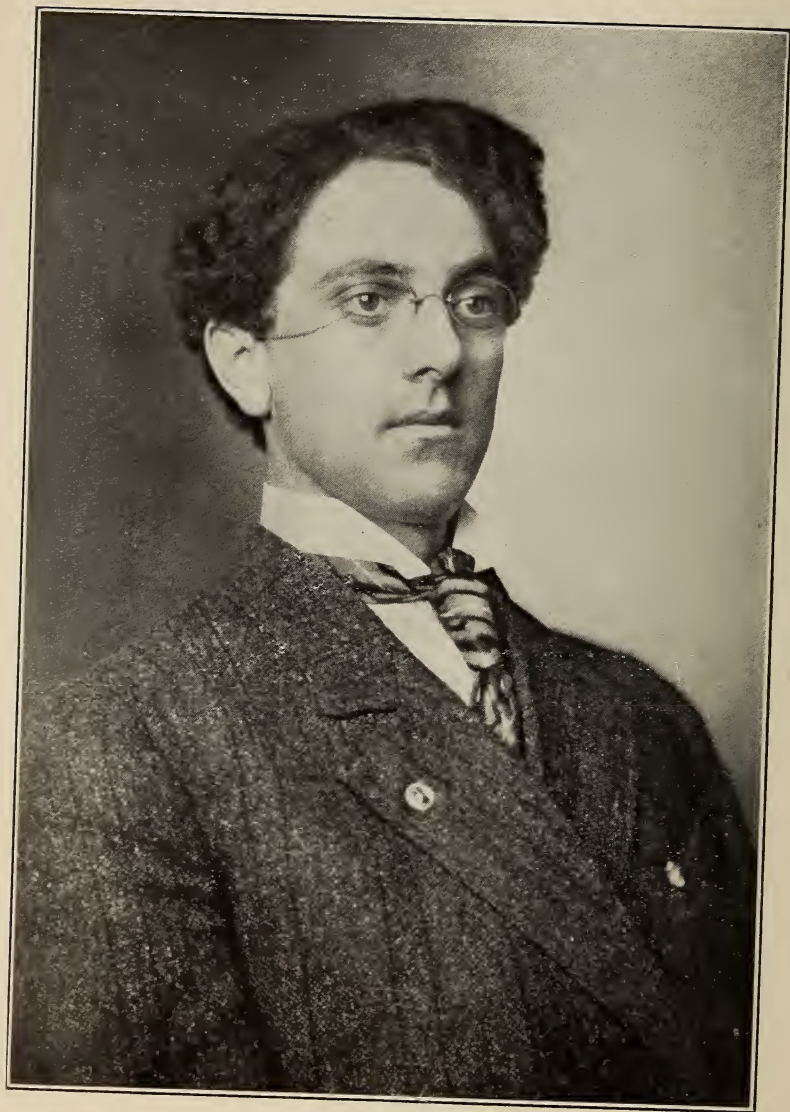
**HISTORY
OF
HYDE COUNTY
SOUTH DAKOTA**





A. E. Van Loamp





John B. Perkins

HISTORY OF
HYDE COUNTY

SOUTH DAKOTA

FROM ITS ORGANIZATION TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY JOHN B. PERKINS

1908



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TO THE OLD SETTLERS OF HYDE COUNTY,
WHO HAVE MADE ITS EARLY HISTORY,
AND ALSO TO THE LATER SETTLERS AS WELL,
WHO ARE AIDING IN MAKING ITS PRESENT HISTORY,

THIS BOOK IS RESPECTFULLY

DEDICATED

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Ms. A. 10/23/84

PREFACE

The compiler of these pages came to Hyde County with his parents in the spring of 1884, then only a few months old, and lived here for several years, and after an absence in Iowa for a few years, returned here in 1905, so that he claims some distinction as an old settler, and feels that he has the authority of the public, and of all interested in the county, to prepare for them these pages, which constitute the history of the county up to the present time. It is always well at certain periods of the ever onward passing of time to preserve records and incidents of the locality where one lives, for there are many things constituting its history, which, unless preserved, will pass into oblivion. Our readers know that we are never looking for perfection in any department of life's labor, and in this history, if it is found that we have omitted something or have unintentionally erred in some statement, let the criticism be sparingly and charitably made.

Ms. A.

THE NAME

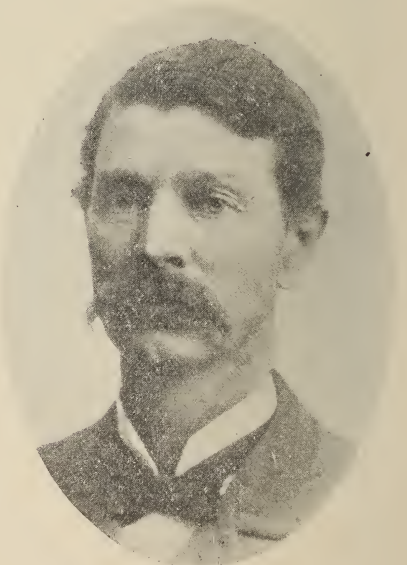
Hyde County was named after James Hyde, who was one of the earliest and most influential citizens of Clay County, South Dakota. He died in Vermillion May 28, 1902, and at the time of his death the papers there gave him prominent mention. Among other things said of him we reprint the following from the Dakota Republican of April 2, 1902.

“Last Friday morning the death angel visited a Vermillion home and removed from that home a kind husband and loving father, and removed from Vermillion circles a true neighbor and loyal friend.

James Hyde was one of the pioneers of this county. He came to South Dakota at the close of the Civil War, and since his coming here he has been prominently and actively identified with all the interests that went to make up the material growth of this county. He was widely and favorably known, and all who had the good fortune to make his acquaintance came to know him as their friend. To his family he was the embodiment of all that is implied in a kind and loving husband and father,

and his death falls heavily upon the bereaved ones. But his earthly sufferings are over and he has gone to a brighter and better land.

James Hyde was born on April 14, 1842, at Mapleton, Penn.



JAMES HYDE

When he was a lad of eight years of age his parents moved to Iowa, where he lived until he was twenty years old. On May 23, 1862, he enlisted in Co. B, Second Battalion, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, and saw a large amount of service during the war up to the time he was mustered out and received an honorable discharge at Lookout Mountain, May 24, 1865. Out of the three years he was in the service, he spent fourteen months in Southern prisons. He was confined in Libby prison for three months, and for eleven months he endured as best he could the horrors of Andersonville. When the war was over he came west and settled in South Dakota. In 1868 he was married to Miss Helen Miner, daughter of Captain Nelson Miner, who, with seven children, still survive him.

Mr. Hyde was prominent in society circles. He held a membership in Miner Post, No. 8, G. A. R., and in Dakota Pine Camp, No. 450, M. W. A. He was also prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of the R. A. M. and A. F. & A. M. in this city, and also of Vermillion Commandery No. 16, Knights Templar."

He represented Clay County in the Territorial Legislature of 1872. We are indebted to his daughter, Mrs. Rosa E. Beebe, of Vermillion, S. D., for the kindly interest she has taken in furnishing material for the above mention.

HISTORY OF HYDE COUNTY

CHAPTER I

Organization of the County

Hyde County was organized in 1883. This was when there was only one Dakota and under a Territorial form of government, but soon after there was a division of the Territory, which resulted in the two states of North and South Dakota. The organization of the county was brought about upon presenting to Governor N. G. Ordway, the governor of the Territory, a petition setting forth that the county contained one hundred and fifty inhabitants, and asking that he proceed as an executive duty to organize the county. The law at that time provided that when such a petition was presented to the governor, he should act upon the same by appointing three commissioners, whose duty it would be to locate the county seat, and also to appoint the necessary officers to manage the county business. The law has since been changed, now providing that instead of appointing commissioners, the governor issues a notice calling an election by the people of the county, and fixing the time for the same, at which election the electors choose their county officers who hold until the next general election, and also at the same election, there is selected the location for the county seat. When the petition for organization was presented to the governor he acted upon it, and right there we drifted unexpectedly upon the shoals and quicksands of contending influences, brought about by county seat rivalries, and by the governor's own act, who manifested a selfish interest in the organization itself. The governor had made some deal whereby he was to be benefited by the location of the county seat at Holabird, and to carry out that deal he was to

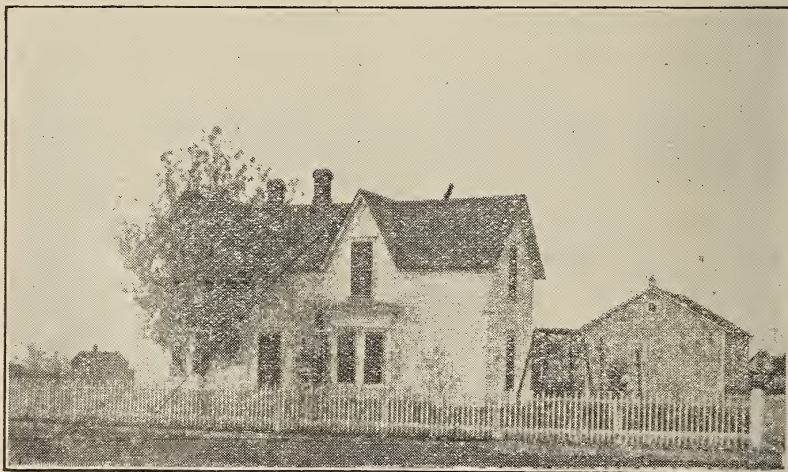
appoint as commissioners L. E. Witcher, John Falde and A. E. VanCamp, giving the Holabird location two commissioners votes, for, as Mr. VanCamp was the owner of the Highmore townsite, his vote was not expected for Holabird, nor was it needed. At this stage of the proceedings it became known that the governor had changed his own views as to the county seat location, and was in favor of a site two miles east of Holabird upon land belonging to J. S. Harris, and he expected that his appointees would carry out his wishes, but he soon learned that Mr. VanCamp and Mr. Falde would vote for Highmore, and thereby defeat the Harris scheme. Accordingly after the commission to the three men above named had been issued and placed in the post office at Bismark for transmission to Highmore, the governor revoked the commission to John Falde and appointed in his place Geo. W. Dunham, and upon that act a case was brought to settle the question as to which held legally the office of commissioner, whether it was John Falde or Geo. W. Dunham, but the case never reached a hearing as a settlement of the matter was had later on.



A. E. VAN CAMP

In the meantime the conflict over this one commissioner resulted in two separate organizations, each having two commissioners, that on the Ordway side being L. E. Witcher and Geo. W. Dunham, and on the other side A. E. Van Camp and John Falde. The Ordway organization held their meetings on the west side of town at the office of E. O. Parker. Their first meeting was on the 5th day of November, 1883, at which time L. E. Witcher was

elected chairman of the Board and J. S. Harris secretary pro tem, and thus organized, the following named officers were elected by the Board: J. S. Harris, register of deeds; J. F. O'Donnell, Sup't of Schools; James H. Lynch, sheriff; O. C. Cole, county judge; W. W. Kingsbury, assessor; A. H. Everhard, treasurer; D. L. Cadwalader, surveyor; Peter Learn, coroner; and N. F. Bates, John C. Stoner, Sr., and G. L. F. Robinson, Justices of the Peace. The Board fixed the amount of officers bonds, also voted to defer action on the county seat location until there was an expression by the



RESIDENCE OF F. M. BARNES, HIGHMORE, S. D.

people. At a meeting of this Board held Nov. 14, 1883, they took a fling at the other organization in the following resolution:

“Whereas, one John Falde, of Hyde County, S. D., has and at present is acting or purporting to act as a commissioner of Hyde County without having been duly commissioned or qualified according to law, and, whereas the said John Falde together with one A. E. VanCamp, a commissioner of said County of Hyde, have proceeded to the organization of said county and the appointment of officers therefor, which said organization and appointments are

bogus and contrary to law, and whereas; the further action of said parties in representing themselves to be such authorized commissioners will be of great and lasting detriment to the said County of Hyde.

Therefore Resolved, that the chairman of this Board, L. E. Whitcher, be instructed to procure proper counsel, and inaugurate the necessary legal proceedings to test the validity of their said claim, and enjoin their further proceedings."

At this time there were two newspapers published in Hyde County, the Herald and the Vox Populi, both of which refused to publish the proceedings of this Ordway Board, so that at their meeting Dec. 25, 1883, they authorized the clerk to post copies of the proceedings in three public places in the county.

On May 5, 1884, Geo. W. Dunham resigned as county commissioner, which left Mr. Whitcher to run the thing alone until June 13, 1884, when Wm. Fankboner was appointed in Mr. Dunham's place. This board continued its meeting until September 2, 1884, which was the date of its last meeting, and on this same date, Sept. 2nd, a settlement having been made between the two separate organizations, the real legal commissioners met for the first time and organized. During the existence of the Ordway Board, they fixed the salaries of their officers, ordered supplies, established school and road districts, fixed the amount of liquor license, and indeed seemed to go on with the county business all right, except, we judge, must have been hampered for finances, as there is no ac-

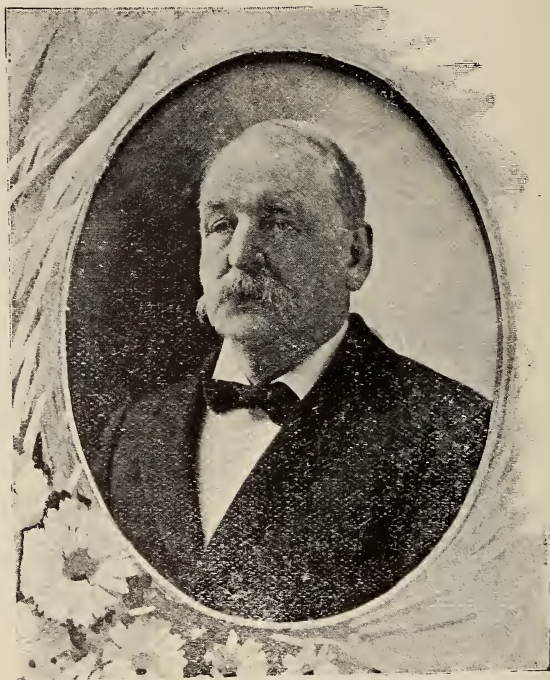


JAMES BUCHAN

count of any money received by their treasurer, no report by him and no account of disbursements.

THE OTHER

Having in the preceding, mentioned what we have designated as the "Ordway Board," we will now refer to the "Other" of this



D. A. W. PERKINS

double headed organization. This Board also met Nov. 5, 1883, on the east side of Highmore town. There were present as commissioners A. E. Van Camp and John Falde. Mr. Falde was elected chairman and D. A. W. Perkins, clerk pro tem. The following county officers were then elected by the commissioners: D. A. W. Perkins, clerk and register of deeds; Lincoln Davis, sheriff; J. T. Haight judge of probate; L. C. Hadley, treasurer; D. C. Cadwalader, sur-

veyor; E. E. Christie, coroner; A. N. VanCamp, Sup't of Schools; N. M. Jacobson, assessor; and G. L. F. Robinson, A. B. Coplin, Robert Stewart, N. M. Jacobson, Justices of the Peace. The Board then fixed the location of the county seat at Highmore. The bonds of officers were fixed, and afterwards filed and approved. At their meeting held Nov. 10, 1883, they took official notice of the Ordway organization in the following resolution:

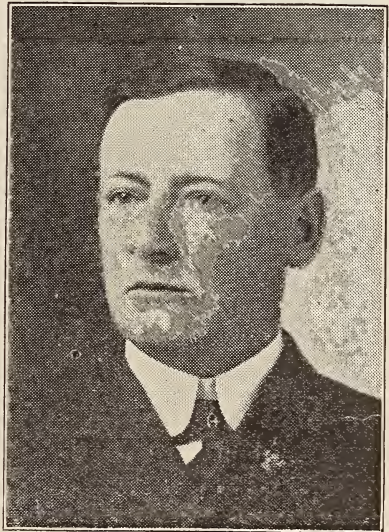
"Whereas, one L. E. Whitcher was, as we believe, appointed one of the commissioners of Hyde County, and who has habitually and wilfully neglected his duty as such commissioner, not having met with this Board at all, therefore

Resolved, that the county clerk be authorized and instructed to take such legal proceedings in the name of the county for the removal of said Whitcher as the law provides, and to employ counsel in the prosecution of the case as may be required."

Soon after the passage of this resolution the clerk reported that he had secured the services of Gamble Bros., of Yankton, as such counsel.

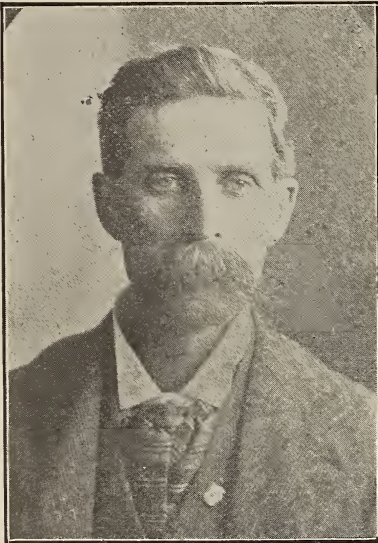
This Board also established roads and school districts, purchased supplies, allowed bills and transacted the county business in a regular way and in about the same manner as the Ordway Board did.

They also fixed the liquor license and under their administration three licenses were issued, which placed in the county treasury the sum of \$327.81, which amount was counted out to the Board by Treasurer Hadley at their last meeting, thereby enabling the officers



H. C. SHOBER

appointed by this Board some pay for their services, a privilege not in the power of the Ordway Board, for their treasury was empty. The last meeting of the commissioners of this organization was Sept. 2, 1884, the same date of the last meeting of the Ordway



J. C. STONER, SR.

commissioners and as the clerk has it in his minutes, "This wound up their earthly career." Both of these organizations having on that date retired from business and on both sides their appointees to office having resigned, there was by this surrender of both organizations created the real legal organization of the county.

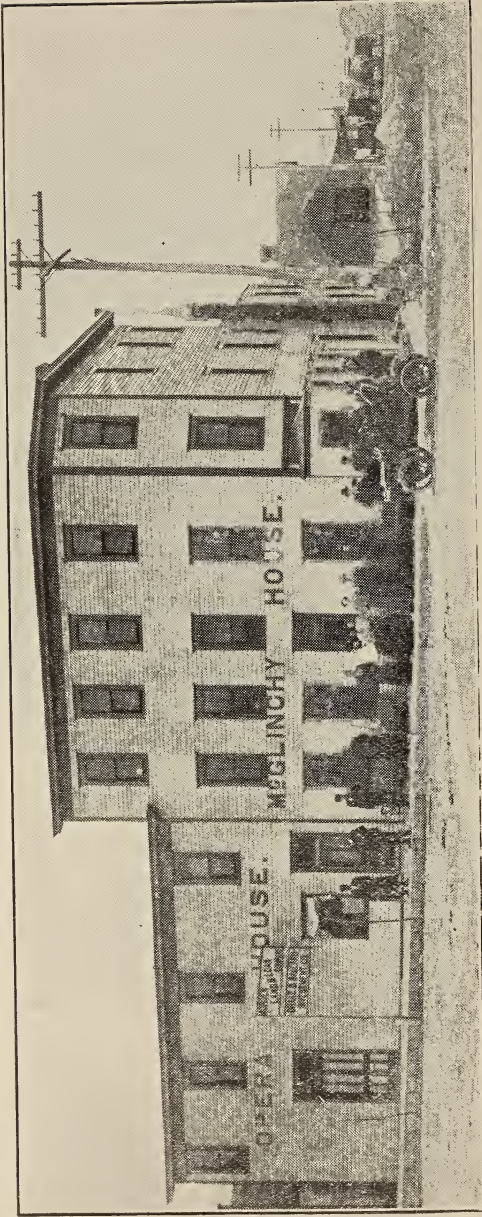
The Legal Organization

Resignations having been made by all of the county officers appointed by the two separate organizations heretofore men-

tioned, this cleared the way for the two legal commissioners, L. E. Whitcher and A. E. VanCamp, to come together and form the new Board, whose legality as the Board of Commissioners of Hyde County could not be questioned. Accordingly they met on the 2nd day of September, 1884. L. E. Whitcher was chosen as chairman and E. O. Parker as clerk. They being fully organized appointed the following county officers: E. O. Parker, register of deeds; Charles H. Price, probate judge; John F. Goudy, treasurer; B. D. Foster, coroner; D. L. Cadwalader, surveyor; Charles P. Jones, sheriff; Cora M. Shober, Sup't of Schools; Charles S. McGill, assessor, G. L. F. Robinson, George Close, John C. Stoner, Sr., E. J. Quinn, Justices of the Peace, and E. J. Mix, Quincy Stark,

Charles H. Lynch and James B. Newell, constables.

On the 4th day of September, 1884, this Board made their first levy for taxes as follows: Territorial purpose, three mills; Interest on Territorial Bonds, three-tenths of a mill; ordinary county revenue, six mills; bridge fund, one mill; road tax, one mill. At their next meeting, September 8, they levied a poll tax on all male persons between twenty-one and fifty years of age; one dollar and fifty cents on every elector for support of schools, and also for support of schools two mills on all taxable property. At this same meeting the Board allowed its first bill, being \$4.50 to reimburse L. E. Whitcher money expended for chairs to be used in the court room for Justices of the Peace.



McCLINCHY HOUSE AND OPERA HOUSE, HIGHMORE, SOUTH DAKOTA.

CHAPTER II

Leaving now the monotony of county official proceedings (which, however, will be referred to again) we will mention in a lighter vein such scraps of history as tend to make up the unwritten record, but still are a part of the county, and without which the history would not be complete. There is something peculiarly fascinating to early settlers, who make the first start in a new county who constitute what the poet calls

“THE FIRST LOW WASH OF WAVES
WHERE SOON WILL ROLL A HUMAN SEA.”

Its virgin and unbroken soil lies in mute silence, so to speak, waiting for coming events. A few men come together attracted by what seemed to them the best of opportunities to be in on the ground floor, and awaiting the results which are promising and alluring, and they are, for time brings settlement, cultivation of the soil, land values, and, under proper management, wealth to the early settlers. The immediate future growth of the county also depends somewhat upon the character of the men who make the first start. In some parts of the west the first organizers of counties, as in Northwestern Iowa, were grafters pure and simple. They had no other object only to organize the county, set in motion all the machinery of a county municipal government, have themselves placed in the various county offices, then grind out county warrants for the most exorbitant expenditures and divide the spoils. Hyde County did not start that way. Whatever strife there may have been in the early organization, it was not for graft, although that species of plunder may after all, in a mild form, have crept in along some stages of the county's history, for men are weak, easily fall into temptation, when it pertains to money getting. But the county was not organized for plunder and the records of the county

show that as a rule its affairs have been honestly managed, though now and then perhaps there has been some thoroughly dishonest official, for no county nor any other species of governmental existence can always be entirely free from them.

The first year of the county organization, during the period of its double character, from November 1883 to September 1885, there



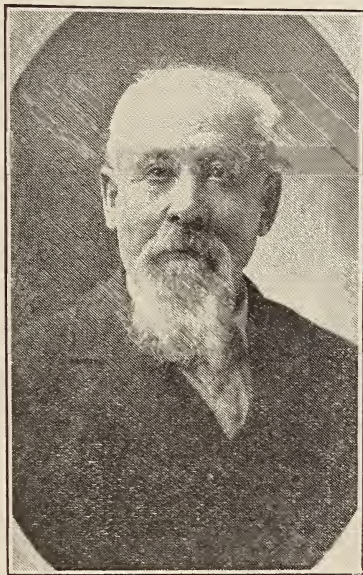
MRS. S. C. TRAVER

was no other town in the county except Highmore and during that time there was little else to do except to join one faction or the other, each mingling with the other with such smiles and blandishments as they could command and carry upon their faces under a real feeling of hatred and dislike, which, however, never culminated in an outbreak of personal warfare, and after all the real humor of the situation would appear upon the surface, and show itself in various ways. There was but little work for the two registers of deeds, for there was but a small number of acres to

be conveyed, most of the land then being owned by the United States government. But still there was some conveyancing and the parties to it, of the first and second part, in order to be sure of a legal record would pay double fees and the conveyance appear upon both sets of books. Some stranger appeared one day in town with a deed to be recorded, and on his way up street from the depot not knowing of the double headed organization inquired for the recorder's office, and was directed to the office of Recorder Perkins. He went there paid the fees and left his paper. At noon time when

he was among the Ordway crowd he was informed that his deed had been recorded at the wrong place, that it was a fake shop and he had been swindled out of a dollar. Being a man of nervous and excitable disposition he hurriedly went to the Perkins office, demanded his deed and his money, and did this with the air of one who believed he had been swindled and was determined to avenge the offense and punish the offender. He was told, however, that he could have the deed when its record was complete, but the money would not be returned. Upon this he started in to be troublesome and belligerent, but a few of the boys being near by, he was hustled out into the street and threatened with arrest. He was a decent fellow, however, and when he learned the true situation of affairs he laughed over it, patronized both offices and later on had some of the individual members of both factions lined up together at the bar of John Zwright's saloon.

What is now Holabird township was known at first as Hughitt township, though as a township it was not so designated, except as a school precinct. It was given the name Hughitt by the Ordway Board, December 3, 1883. But that locality to Highmore and the Ordway crowd, was the offending territory and constituted the contention over the county seat. But although it had assumed the name of Hughitt and became known as such, Highmore people, in the spirit of sarcasm and irony, designated that locality as "Gumbo Holler" and would convey to the mind of the outsider and the incoming settler

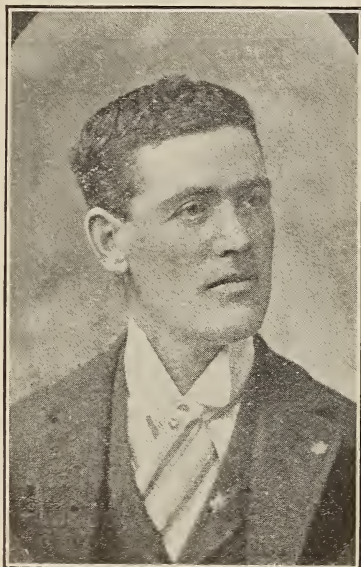


S. C. TRAVER

the idea that the soil was nothing but gumbo and unfit for cultivation, which is not so, and which statement those same Highmore people would now refute with the most emphatic denial.

But in the crisis of war, be it in the case of contending armies or in a bloodless strife, in a war of words, each side does not hesitate to blacken the reputation of the other, or to apply any kind of an offensive epithet with a large measure of expressive adjectives.

During 1882 and on to nearly the close of the season, the government land in the vicinity of Holabird was without settlers. There were no filings in the Huron land office by homesteaders, indeed the outside world had not been told of the opportunity to secure land there. Neither the railroad company nor hustling land agents had entered the advertising field to proclaim the virtues of this rich and uncultivated El Dorado, waiting there for incoming settlers. It was not until the following year, in 1883,



G. C. STONER

when there was a rush of settlers to secure land in this part of the state and in that rush Hyde county obtained its share. Towards the latter part of 1882, however, a few parties from Highmore interested in establishing a town where Holabird now is, made some filings there, and there was some bogus settling, so called, as there always is in a new country. Some fellow from the east conceived the idea that he could hold some of these quarter sections of land for speculation by placing shacks upon them and thereby deceive the incoming settler into believing that the land was legitimately

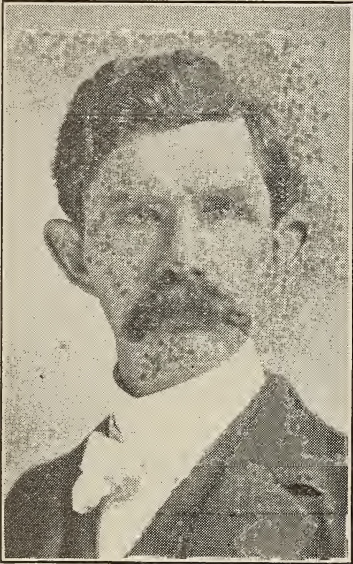
settled upon.

The shacks stood there (about a dozen of them) for a few weeks, when the real settlers made investigation at the Huron land office, and finding that no filings had been made, and knowing there were no occupants of the shacks, they then realized the true condition of affairs and decided to act. The result was that in a single night every one of these shacks disappeared, the next morning not even a single board was left, they were all gone as if the wings of the morning had borne them to distant lands. The speculative person who put them there never showed up, his scheme had been defeated, and he was silent, for complaint on his part would have brought about an exposure.

The settlers who located in that neighborhood near the close of the year 1882 and in the early spring of 1883 were men who intended to establish a town, which afterwards was established by others and named Holabird.

That town will be mentioned further on under its appropriate heading, as we are now referring to the early settlers. These settlers consisted of L. E. Whitcher, Quincy Stark, George Stark, A. B. Vines, Charles McElwain, A. B. Chrysler, John Stevenson and D. A. W. Perkins. Each had shacks of their own, but the main tabernacle where they counseled together and played seven-up was on the northwest quarter of section 10, Holabird township; there they were in frequent conference over the new town to be started, and the establishment there of the county seat. At one time they were about out of grub, not enough for another day, when Whitcher went to Highmore for a fresh supply. Soon after he had gone, ominous and threatening clouds showed up, the atmosphere and the temperature betokened serious weather, and in a few hours a first-class blizzard was sweeping the prairie, making it impossible for even a Dakotan to venture out of doors. There was serious alarm in the camp. They had reached about the last of the fuel, with about one more meal of flour pancakes, and now this blizzard of

about three days prospective duration howling with mad frenzy about their single boarded habitation. The next day after dinner time—we say time, for they had no dinner—they heard shouting



D. L. CADWALADER

out of doors, and upon investigation they found Mr. Witcher and James Ingram, along with a team and wagon and a small amount of supplies. These two were nearly perished, and it took some time to bring them around, but with fuel from their wagon, the room was sufficiently warmed to get them well thawed out. Theirs was a dangerous mission and it was a wonder they successfully performed it, but they felt the necessity of relieving their companions from their deplorable conditions. In the blizzard they were unable for some time to find the shack, and had they

not accidentally come upon it when they did they must have perished in the storm. As it was they brought supplies enough to last through the blizzard. Their horses were stabled in an adjoining shack and the straw beds were emptied to get feed for the horses, such as it was. But the storm, after lasting two days and two nights, let up, and then all was serene again and everybody happy. Along about the time mentioned there was probability of quite a Chicago settlement. About a dozen soldier declaratory filings were made, but under these there were only two settlements. Norman Barney, of Chicago, proved up on a claim there, also F. M. Barney and F. M. Smith. They did not remain, however, after final proof. W. B. Hamlin and Fred Lyman were among these from

Chicago. Mr. Lyman was killed later on in the railroad yard at Huron, where he was employed. Mr. Hamlin now resides at Highmore. He arrived there in the spring of 1883. When the Holabird contingent, as before stated, were in their shack Mr Hamlin drove by with a load of goods and was looking for his claim. He stopped and inquired of the boys where the claim was located and the information was given him. After Mr. Hamlin drove away there was quite a discussion among them as to who that man was and what had been his occupation in life. One of them thought he was a farmer changing his location, another thought he was a storekeeper and had shifted to a government claim, but the rest insisted that he was a Presbyterian preacher and finally bet on it, but Mr. Hamlin afterwards decided against them.

In the winter of 1882 and 3 coyotes were plenty and many of them were caught as traps were continually kept out, indeed by spring the main shack was about covered with coyote skins.

One moonlight night they set two traps about six inches apart and placed a piece of meat between them, then watched out of the window for their game. The first coyote that showed up actually lay down on the ground, reached his paw between the traps and pulled the meat out and away from them, which was such an act of cuteness and intelligence they had not the heart to shoot him, but many were shot as well as trapped. In the early days of the county, most of the settlers lived in shacks. Any kind of a habitation



Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hirsch,

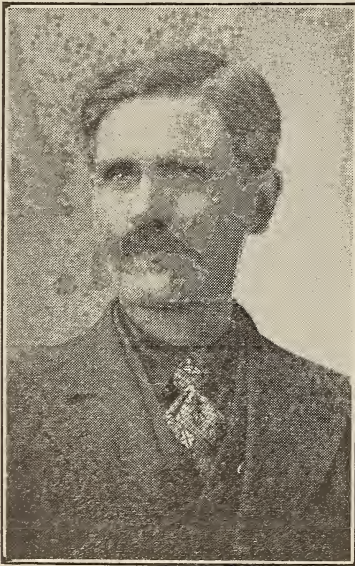
would do on the start, unless the settler was able to build extensively. The shack or shanty is exclusively a western institution, at any rate it was the settler's castle, and a shack was generally 8 by 10 with a shed roof, and tar paper covering. If anyone doubted the continuous residence, the shack was pointed out as the mute but convincing evidence of settlement. A stove pipe also projected through the roof, and this useful ornament would remove all doubt

of the settler's good faith. Occasionally, when some shack was too long neglected, some mischievous or malicious fellow would appropriate it to his own use, and the settler, if he returned, would find his evidence of settlement removed.

But among settlers it was regarded, if the claim was taken in good faith, as the sacred habitation, the legal improvement of him who placed it there, and it was not well either to molest or disturb it.

Ofttimes the habitation consisted of a sod shanty, and sometimes a dug out, which was an

excavation in the ground, a hole large enough to live in, covered to shed the rain. As the settler prospered, and as he possessed thrift and economy, he would "catch on," and his pioneer structure would be succeeded by something more commodious. If a claim was too long neglected, it would often be taken by another, jumped as we called it, but jumping claims was then a disreputable, and sometimes a serious business, unless the settler had entirely neglected his duty, and paid no attention to the requirements of the law.

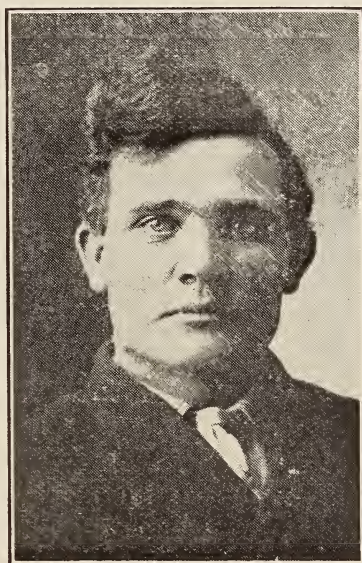


A. D. WINANS

There are a few shacks now, but in a few years we can say with the poet,

“ Good-by, old shack ; time’s relentless rigor
Has ground you up at last to shapeless dust ;
But faithfully have you performed your trust,
And sheltered manly worth, and moral vigor.”

Along in the early days when money was scarce, and people hard up, the fuel question was quite a problem. It cost something to live through the winter and keep warm, and without coal or wood then something else must supply their place. Many people burned “Buffalo chips” and laid in quite a stock in the fall, but this method of heating was distasteful and unsatisfactory. If ever the mind of man is prolific with suggestions and theories, it is when necessity demands it. In casting about for something that would take the place of coal, there seemed to be nothing in sight, aside from the chips, but the prairie grass which was produced right here from the soil. This discovery of available fuel at our very doors went over the country like wild fire, and soon the horny hand of many a struggling homesteader was straining its muscles twisting the prairie grass into a compact form, so that it could be placed in the stove and answer all the purposes of fuel.



J. H. PILKINGTON

The hay it was true, did considerable heating, but the twisting and firing up took about all the time one man could spare, and as women could not do the twisting, the head of the household had to practice, and perhaps improve upon the art with devoted indus-

try. Ingenious ones entered the field of invention, and the brain of many an ambitious settler was racked with devices for twisting the stuff until the patent office at Washington was crowded with models, which each one furnishing them believed would revolutionize the heating forces of the world. One fellow's invention consisted of two upright pieces of wood, of sufficient height, manipulated the



FINE RESIDENCE OF B. A. FOOTE, HIGHMORE, S. D.

hay by hooks, and then a crank, which carried a roller catching the hay and winding it, until it was a solid stick of proper size for using.

Fred Wareham spent many an anxious day and night over a hay burner, which, by new devices, he thought would revolutionize the whole system of heating, but at last he gave it up in despair and pitched the thing out in the back yard.

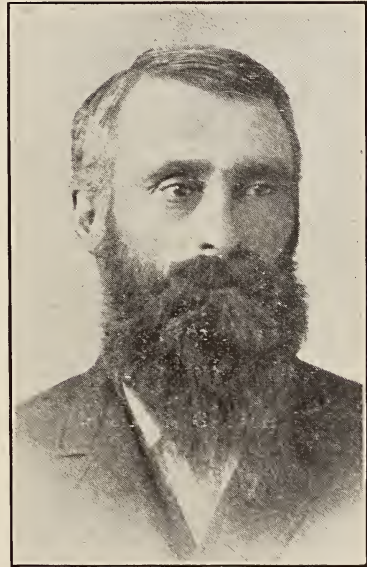
One fellow who run for office in 1886 was nearly slaughtered in his election, because he was charged with being so "stuck up" that he would not burn hay. During those winters the shack with only

room enough to live in, would be so filled with twisted hay, the inmates could hardly get around themselves, and the stranger who entered it would see no room for him.

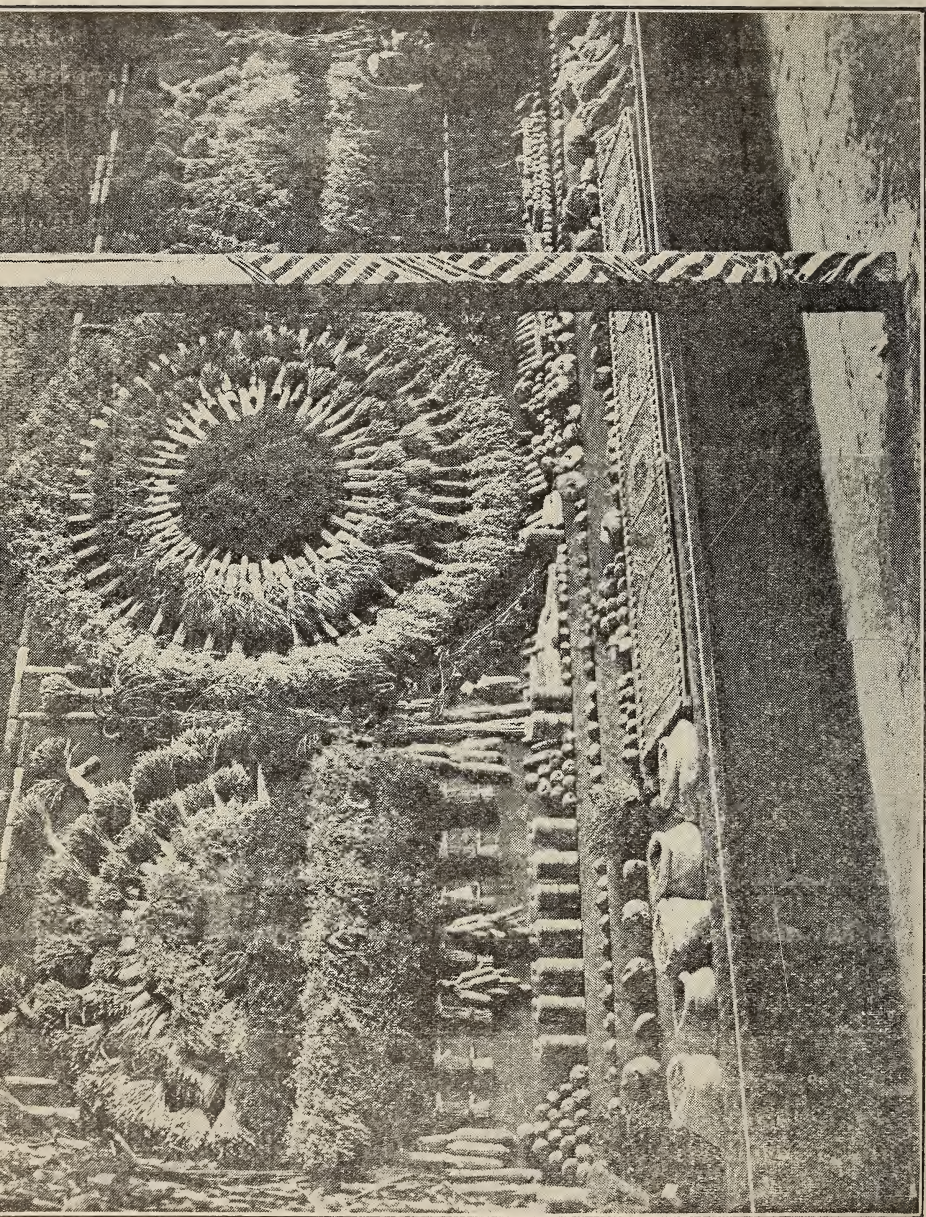
But in the time, the hay burner went out of use, the people of the county were "catching on" and money was on hand to buy the proper kind of fuel.

In September, 1882, a prairie fire swept the county, but there being not much property in the county to burn, there was but little damage. But prairie fires during the eighties were of common occurrence, started principally from sparks thrown from the locomotive, which resulted in damage suits against the Northwestern Railroad Co., but owing to the fact that the losers were generally poor men the company settled the suits satisfactory to the claimants.

July 26, 1886, a prairie fire started north of Holabird and swept on east and southeast and burned over in area what would be about one township, and more damage would have been done but for a rainfall the next morning, which put an end to the fire. As it was D. W. Peppel lost a barn and contents, eleven tons of hay, chickens, turkeys and some wheat in the field. John McGovern, seventy-five shocks of wheat; Peter Learn, three acres of wheat and John Tobin his house barn and grain, in fact Mr. Tobin lost about all he had. Other misfortunes which came to Hyde county are mentioned elsewhere.



B. A. FOOTE



HYDE COUNTY GRAIN EXHIBIT AT THE STATE FAIR, HURON, S. D., SEPTEMBER 9-13, 1907.

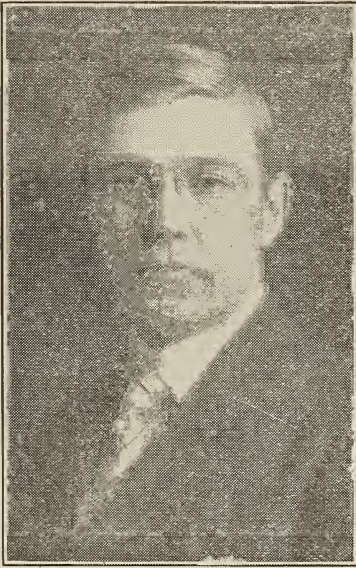
CHAPTER III

Our readers will now pardon us if we leave Hyde county long enough to say something of the great state of South Dakota, of which we are a part, and in doing this we quote from a statement made by Ex-Gov. Elrod. It was written in January, 1907, and to an outside reader will be of much interest. The Governor said:

“The story of the growth and development of the state of South Dakota is most interesting. Its 76,850 square miles is a part of the great Louisiana Purchase which Jefferson bought for a mere song, i. e., \$15,000,000. South Dakota’s corn crop last year brought \$16,000,000. The first farms were opened in what is now the state, less than forty years ago, and settlers did not come in great numbers until 1880 and 1883. Dakota territory was divided in 1889 and the state of South Dakota has had a remarkably healthful growth from its admission into the union until now. For many years it was the talk among doubting Thomas’s that the climate was too dry and that the state could never become an agricultural state, but our pioneer citizens have demonstrated that wherever the prairie fires are kept out, wherever the plow goes, wherever trees are planted, rain fall increases.

Let me ask what is the matter with a state that has produced for eight consecutive years more wealth per capita than any other state? What is the matter with a state that has more money per capita in her banks than any sister state? What is the matter with a state that has fewer idle people than any other state and fewer people per capita in her poor house? South Dakota is the state that leads in all these things. South Dakota is neither too far north nor too far south. Her climate is better, winter and summer, than Kansas and Nebraska, or North Dakota and Montana. Kansas and Nebraska are great States, but a look at the map of the

Missouri valley convinces one that the soil, or the land, of South Dakota is better than the land or soil of the states above mentioned. The great Missouri river crosses South Dakota from northwest to southeast and the state is watered and drained by it and its branches. A look at the map shows one that the western half of South Dakota is peculiar for two things. It contains the Black Hills, a most interesting 100 square miles of country, famed for its rich valleys



J. C. STONER, JR.

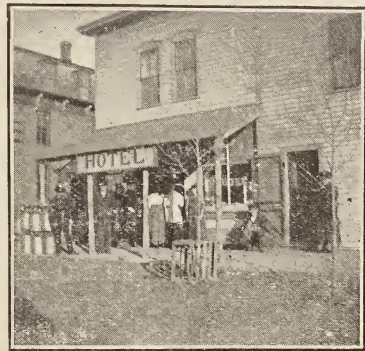
and its gold mines which produced during the last year \$7,190,000, and secondly the greater part of the western half of the state drains to the north and east and is much better watered than our sister states to the south of us, and there is considerable timber and probably a great supply of lignite coal. In a word those of us who have lived here for twenty-four years are just beginning to realize what a wonderful area of land our state contains.

The native grasses of the state are unsurpassed. Cattle and horses and sheep fatten without corn on the grass that produced the famous buffaloes of only forty years ago. Timothy and clover and alfalfa and Kentucky blue grass follows civilization. South Dakota does not claim to be a wheat state or a corn state. She is both, and she is more; she is a mixed farming state. She produces in great quantities wheat, corn, oats, barley, flax, potatoes, horses, cattle and dairy products, sheep and wool, and hogs.

Last year the state raised 43,000,000 bushels of wheat which

sold for \$28,000,000; 51,000,000 bushels of corn worth \$16,000,000, 42,000,000 bushels of oats worth \$9,450,000; 20,000,000 bushels of barley worth \$5,400,000; 2,250,000 bushels of flax worth \$1,800,000; potatoes worth \$4,250,000 and eggs and poultry worth \$3,600,000. She sold 33,000 car loads of horses, cattle and hogs and sheep which put \$25,000,000 into circulation in the state. It may be of interest to know that 33,000 cars, if in one line or in one train, would reach from Sioux City, Iowa, across our beautiful state of South Dakota, via Yankton, Scotland, Mitchell, Redfield, Aberdeen to Oaks in North Dakota. By the way, there is not a finer stretch of country anywhere than lies between the above named points, excepting other points in South Dakota.

Illinois and Iowa and Indiana are called hog states, and Wisconsin is a cow state. South Dakota is not a hog state or a cow state; she is both a hog state and a cow state. According to the figures of the United States authority, live stock per capita is valued at \$160 and the rich, long settled state of Iowa is second with a valuation of \$122.



The Farmers' Friend Hotel, H. E. Tagg, Prop.
Highmore, So. Dak.

We are just beginning to raise fruit. There is one orchard in Turner county containing 130 acres that produced 24,000 bushels of apples in one season. The state is sure to become a fruit growing state, owing to the invigorating climate.

Let me ask the reader if he or she thinks there is anything seriously the matter with the climate, or the people of the state that produces all these things.

There are other things of equal if not greater importance than cattle and hogs and dollars.

The homes, the schools, the churches and the character of the

people of a community are the real test after all. The quality of the citizenship of the average South Dakotan is unsurpassed. The first settlers were the pluckiest boys and girls from the other states and from the nations across the ocean. They came here without means, but with the courage and determination that always insure success. The march of the pioneers of South Dakota, like the exodus of the children of Israel, has been from a wilderness into a land of beautiful homes supplied with all the necessaries and many of the comforts of life. How I wish the renter and the small farmer of the eastern states could see what the pioneers of this state have accomplished within the last quarter of a century. If I were a renter and paid annually a big rent to a rich landlord, or had but a few acres, provided always that I had backbone, I would come to South Dakota and buy a farm, if I had a part of the purchase price, and if I had no means, I would go to the end of the railroad, or ahead of it, and enter a homestead.

The writer of these lines, without money, landed at the end of the track on a construction train where the thriving little town of Clark now stands, in 1882. He still owns the land he preempted and \$50 an acre wouldn't buy it and there isn't any mortgage on it. When you get a good piece of land, improve it, do not mortgage it, except for purchase money in case you buy it. Do not sell it, but keep it. It will be the safest asset you can leave your family. It will be there after the storms, after the panic, after the bank failure.

The Schools of South Dakota are the pride of all our people. The common schools, the Normal schools, the School of Mines, the Agricultural College, the State University, are each and all in a healthful growing condition. The Agricultural college at Brookings with James Wilson, Jr., at the head of the farming department is beautifully located and is an inspiration to every stock grower who sees it. The Agricultural Experiment Farm at Highmore is the most helpful institution a state can give its farmers. It is doing

for Hyde county and the state generally a vast amount of good.

Our permanent school funds amounts to \$4,707,000 every cent of which is drawing interest at the rate of 5 per cent and we have 1,960,000 acres of choice school lands unsold.

The penal and charitable institutions of the state are modern. Neatness and economy and efficient management are characteristic of every one of them. There is neither waste nor graft in a public institution in the state.

We are just beginning to grow. Our people now have something to do with as fast as hands and money can make improvements they are being made. A sure index of a good country is when railroads build in it. A thousand miles of new railroad are being built in the state at a cost of many millions of dollars. Three or four new steel bridges are being built across the great Missouri river that Lewis Clark ascended a hundred years ago.



O. L. WHITCHER

Each will cost about \$1,250,000. Along these new roads, homes and farms, towns, villages and cities will spring up and the prairies which have been known only by the buffalo and the Indian will bring forth wheat and corn and all the products of the farm. Truly, "Man proposes, but God disposes."

The financial affairs of the state are in a most flattering condition. The banks are full of the people's money and there has not been a bank failure within the state during the past two years. The

state is practically out of debt. The bonded indebtedness is but \$212,000 and the money is in the sinking fund to take up these bonds as soon as they are due.

For several months past the state treasurer has been trying to get the owners of these bonds to take their money, but most bondholders only want their interest. He did succeed in getting the owner of \$25,000 of these bonds to take his money and thus saved the state in interest \$2000.



Come on in The Water's Fine--SCENE ON JOHN SARVIS' FARM, HYDE COUNTY.

The state has outstanding emergency warrants in the sum of \$250,000 and has cash on hand amounting to \$40,000; so the indebtedness of the state is but \$212,000. Many of the counties of the state are out of debt. Money is plentiful and taxes are low. It is needless to say that the present administration stands for economy. The watchword of every state institution and every department of the state is first, efficiency and secondly, economy.

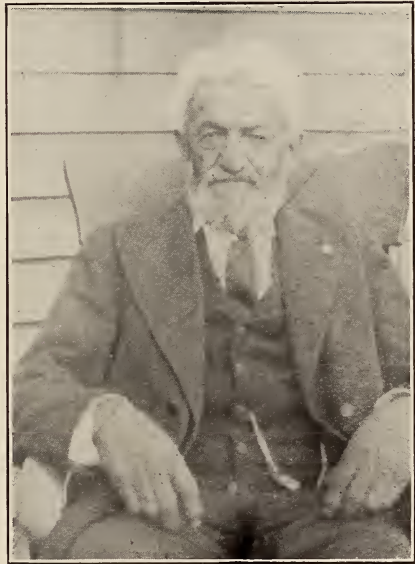
South Dakota is a bee hive. There is work for every man, woman and child. What the state needs is people, and what a great many people need, is a home. There is room for thousands in South Dakota. If you are interested, come and see. The railroads sell half fare tickets every Tuesday. In a word, if you want

work, if you want a home, come to South Dakota; but do not come unless you are an optimist and have the blood in you that knows no defeat. Storms will come and they will come again, but the sun will shine brighter tomorrow than it does today.”

* * * * *

Following this we will add that Hyde county lies in about the center of the state, is bounded on the north by Potter and Faulk counties, on the south by Buffalo county and the Missouri river, on the east by Hand county and on the west by Hughes and Sully counties. The county contains eight hundred and seventy-four square miles or 552,960 acres. It is one of the youngest of Dakota counties and when these

pages are per.sed its short, but eventful career will convince the reader that this county is one of the most progressive and inviting. It will not be long before every



H. WINANS

acre of wild prairie will be transformed into waving fields of agricultural enterprise and all will be thrifty farms and several prosperous towns. The surface of Hyde county land is generally rolling prairie with occasional ranges of low bluffs. The prairie rolls everywhere in the county to an extent that drains the land without creating swamp or marsh. The character of the soil is such that it cannot be surpassed by any agricultural region in the United States. It is one to five feet deep and for small grain, such as

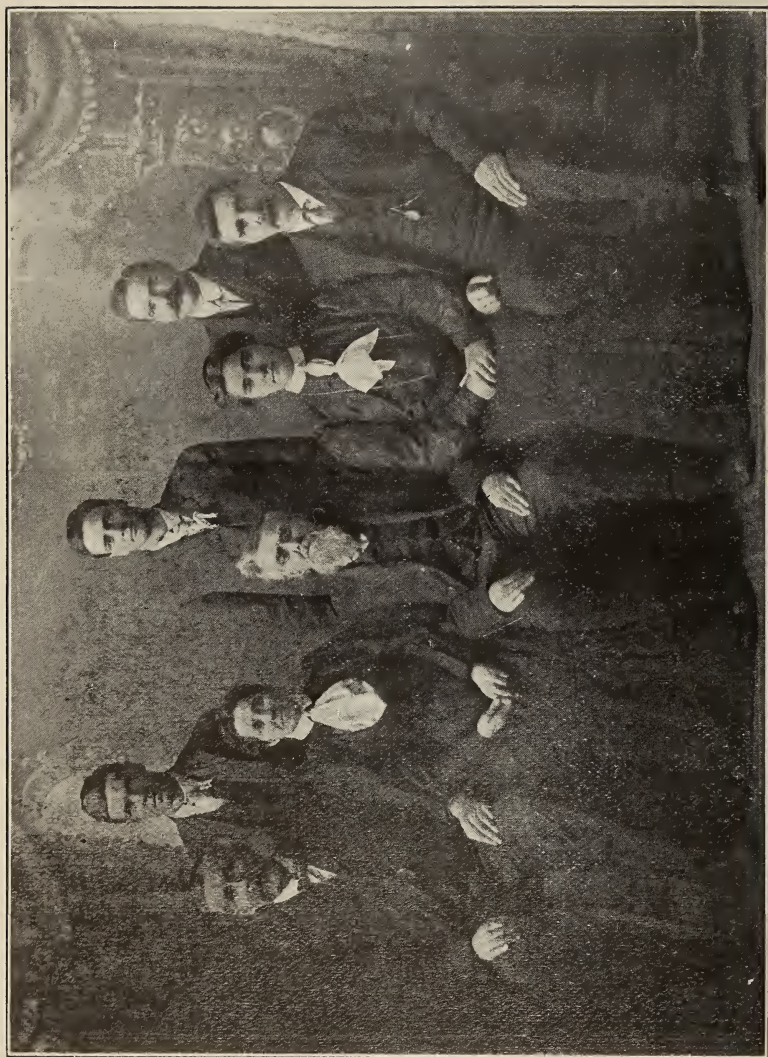
wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, etc., is well adapted, and the yield of corn and potatoes is simply enormous. The soil is rich, deep and durable, and with proper care and cultivation is almost inexhaustable. Stock raising in Hyde county is a safe and lucrative business. The grass and hay producing qualities of the soil are of the highest character and any farmer here can make a great success of hogs and corn in fact many are doing it. The climate dif-



ONE OF HYDE COUNTY'S BEST FARMS, OWNED BY DR. H. H. STONER.

fers from that of eastern states in a very few particulars. The summers and winters are milder than in the east, that is to say, the heat is not so oppressive in the summer, nor are the winters so steadily cold. In the spring and autumn the mornings and evenings are delightful and refreshingly cool and the climate may be justly considered one of the most healthy, being a dry and exhilarating atmosphere well adapted to persons having catarrh, bronchial or

lung difficulties. There is not a climate anywhere free from all objectionable features, but we cannot but conclude that Hyde county possesses that which is fine and healthy.



EUGENE TIBBS AND FAMILY.

CHAPTER IV

COUNTY OFFICERS

We will now give the names of all the county officers from the time of its legal organization up to the present, omitting the names of those in the double organization as these are given in Chapter I so that our list commences Sept. 2, 1884, and were by appointment.

—1884—

Register of Deeds.....	E. O. Parker
Probate Judge.....	Charles H. Price
Treasurer.....	John F. Goudy
Sheriff.....	Charles P. Jones
Sup't. of Schools.....	Cora M. Shober
Surveyor.....	D. L. Cadwalader
Coroner.....	B. D. Foster
Assessor.....	Charles S. McGill
Supervisors.....	L. E. Whitcher, A. E. Van Camp

—1885-1886—

The first election in Hyde county, for county officers was in November, 1884, at which time the following persons were elected.

Register of Deeds.....	M. G. Sinon
Probate Judge.....	John F. Goudy
Treasurer.....	Homer James
Sheriff.....	James H. Lynce
Sup't of Schools.....	John F. O'Donnell
County Attorney.....	Charles H. Price
Surveyor.....	D. L. Cadwalader
Assessor.....	E. J. Quinn
Coroner.....	B. D. Foster
Supervisors.....	A. E. VanCamp, David Moore and J. W. Beardsly

In the summer of 1885 the commissioner districts were changed



FINE RESIDENCE OF S. DREW, HIGHMORE, SO. DAK.

which added two more districts. The election was held May 12, 1885, for the purpose of electing two additional commissioners. In District No. 4, Robert E. Murphy was elected, and George Crose in No. 5. With these officers added to the list the next election was held Nov. 2, 1886. Officers in

—1887-1888—

Register of Deeds.....	M. G. Sinon
Probate Judge... ..	O. W. Beebe
Treasurer.....	Homer James
Sheriff	S. R. Meigs
County Attorney.....	A. N. Van Camp
Sup't of Schools.....	T. E. Price
Surveyor.....	D. L. Cadwalader
Coroner.....	H. H. Stoner
Commissioners.	A. E. Van Camp, Wells F. Pidge, Wm. H. Triplett, R. E. Murphy and L. W. Harvey.

—1889-1890—

Auditor.....	F. M. Barnes
Register of Deeds.....	John H. McCoid
County Judge.....	John C. Stoner
Treasurer.....	J. A. Sedgwick
Sheriff.....	S. R. Meigs
County Attorney.....	D. A. W. Perkins
Sup't of Schools	T. E. Price
Surveyor... ..	L. C. Hadley
Coroner.....	H. H. Stoner
Clerk of Courts.....	L. Q. Jeffries
Assessor.....	Stephen Swift
Commissioners	H. B. Young, G. W. Comstock, James H. Pettys Simon Fritzen, and W. W. Kingsbury

In 1890 Mr. Kingsbury and Mr. Fritzen had retired and in their places were appointed B A Foote and John D. Gray.



STEPHEN MOSS AND FAMILY

—1891-1892—

Auditor.....	F. M. Barnes
Register of Deeds.....	E. O. Parker
Sheriff.....	S. R. Meigs
County Judge.....	A. N. Van Camp
Treasurer.....	John A. Sedgwick
State's Attorney.....	T. E. Price
Sup't of Schools.....	John F. Gowdy
Surveyor.....	L. C. Hadley
Coroner.....	H. C. Harris
Clerk of Courts.....	John C. Stoner, Sr.
Assessor.....	John M. Zemlicka
Commissioners....	B. A. Foote, Geo. A. Tosh, G. W. Comstock, J. W. Jones and John D. Gray.

In 1892 W. D. McDonald was elected to succeed Mr. Foote. In January, 1892, John F. Gundy resigned as Superintendent of Schools and Mrs. Dora Stewart was elected by the Board to succeed him.

—1893-1894

Auditor.....	S. C. Traver
Register of Deeds.....	E. O. Parker
Probate Judge.....	A. N. Van Camp
Treasurer.....	Denton B. Thayer
Sheriff.....	Hiram B. Young
Sup't of Schools.....	Etta Bell Morton
State's Attorney.....	G. L. F. Robinson
Surveyor.....	H. C. Harris
Coroner.....	A. P. Stoner
Clerk of Courts.....	John C. Stoner
Assessor.....	Wm. C. Wooley
Commissioners....	Henry A. Parker, Soren K. Christianson, Henry A. Parker, Wm. Bottcher, Martin Bouzek.



FINE RESIDENCE OF A. N. GERHART, HIGHMORE, SO. DAK.

—1895-1896—

Auditor.....	S. C. Traver
Register of Deeds.....	Charles P. Sawson
County Judge.....	Eli Johnson
Treasurer.....	D. B. Thayer
Sheriff.....	A. N. Gerhart
Sup't of School.....	Dora C. Stewart
State's Attorney.....	G. L. F. Robinson
Surveyor.....	H. C. Harris
Coroner.....	A. P. Stoner
Clerk of Courts.....	John C. Stoner, Sr
Assessor.....	Wm. C. Wooley

Commissioners for 1895 were Albert Wells, Martin Bouzek, Reuben Ellerton, W. D. McDonald and S. K. Christensen.

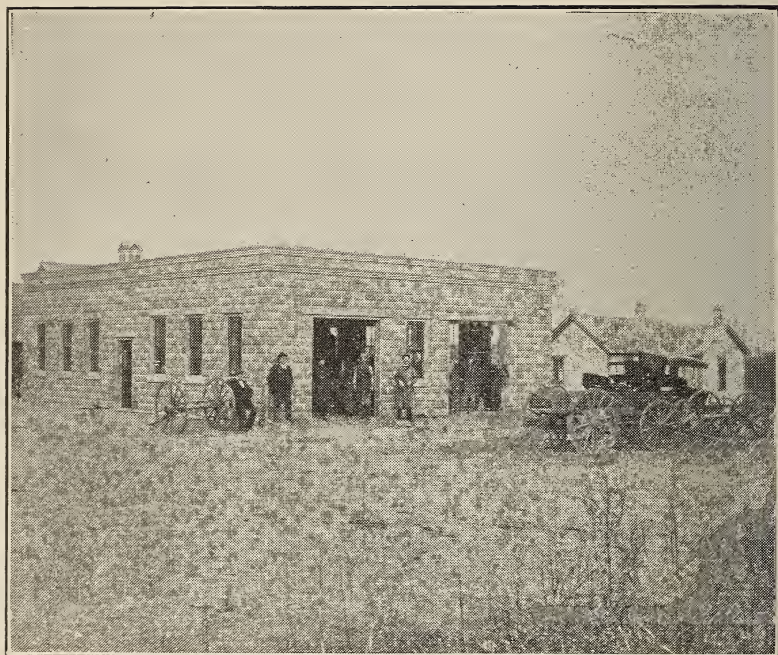
In 1895 Coroner Stoner, having resigned, Orin L. Whitcher was elected coroner by the Board.

Commissioners for 1896 were the same as 1895 except H. C. Shober and Christ Olegard were on the Board in place of W. D. McDonald and S. K. Christenson.

—1897-1898—

Auditor.....	H. C. Shober
Register of Deeds.....	B. A. Foote
County Judge.....	J. S. Harris
Treasurer.....	Chas. P. Swanson
Sheriff.....	A. N. Gerhart
Sup't of Schools.....	Dora C. Stewart
State's Attorney.....	Fred M. Barnes
Surveyor.....	H. C. Harris
Coroner.....	A. P. Stoner
Clerk of Courts.....	E. R. Sheppard
Assessor.....	John Wooley

Commissioners for 1897: R. Ellerton, E. L. Sarvis, J. M. Jensen, S.



BLACKSMITH SHOP OF W. W. YEANDLE, HIGHMORE, S. D.

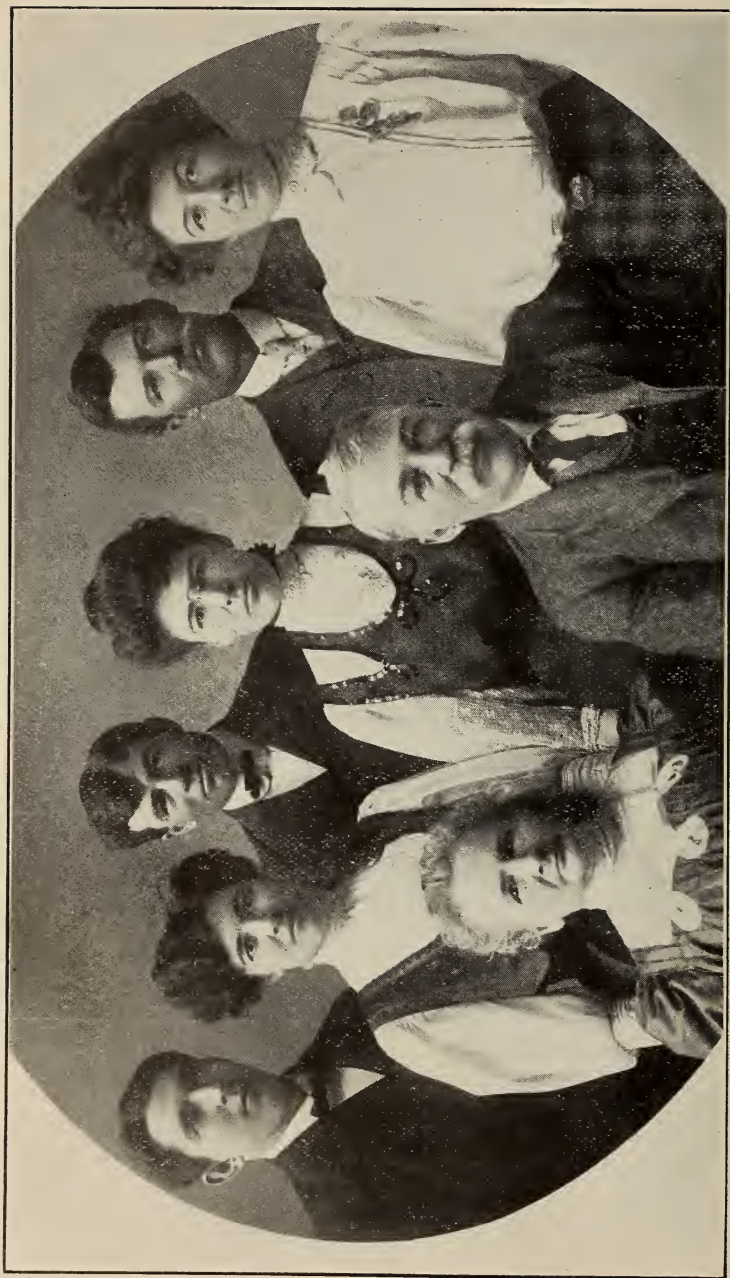
S. Meigs, C. Odegard; for 1898, the same except Arthur Lee in place of C. Odegard.

—1899-1900—

Auditor.	H. C. Shober
Register of Deeds.	B. A. Foote
County Judge.	J. S. Harris
Treasurer.	Charles P. Swanson
Sheriff.	Alphonso Winans
Sup't of Schools.	Clara Morford
State's Attorney	Fred M. Barnes
Surveyor.	H. C. Harris
Coroner.	C. E. Lighthead
Clerk of Courts.	E. R. Sheppard
Assessor.	Geo. H. Bottcher
Commissioners for 1899; the same as 1898 except D. O. Welch in place of Reuben Ellerton. In 1900, H. T. Johnson, J. M. Jensen, J. A. McDonald, Arthur Lee and D. O. Welch.	

—1901-1902—

Auditor.	John C. Stoner
Register of Deeds.	O. C. Kippenbrock
County Judge.	Eli Johnson
Treasurer	B. A. Foote
Sheriff.	Alphonso Winans
Sup't of Schools.	Ira L. Angle
State's Attorney.	A. N. Van Camp
Surveyor.	John Amaldy
Coroner.	Chas. E. Lighthead
Clerk of Courts.	E. R. Sheppard
Assessor	Wm. J. Bottcher
Commissioners in 1901 the same as in 1900 except that Samuel Mason was on the Board in place of D. O. Welch.	



HENRY MARSO AND FAMILY

—1903-1904—

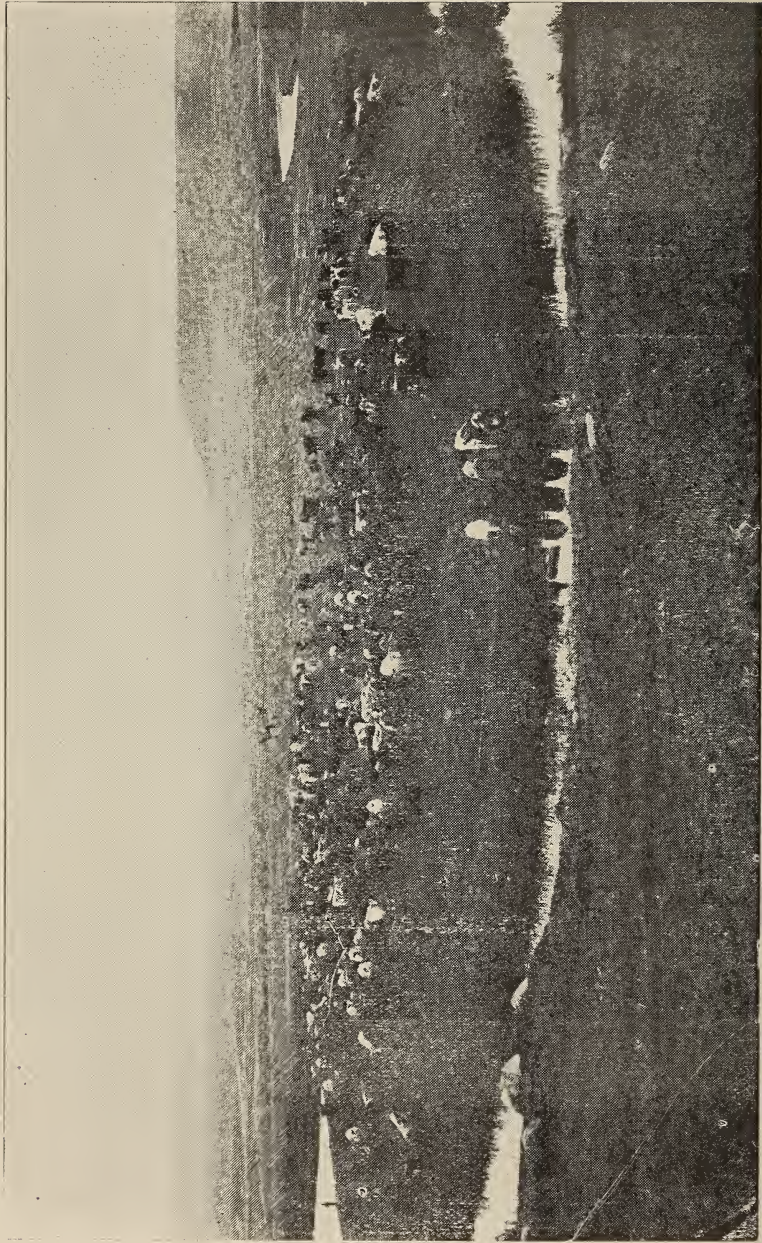
Auditor.....	Frank L. Latta
Register of Deeds.....	O. C. Kippenbrock
County Judge.....	Eli Johnson
Treasurer.....	B. A. Foote
Sheriff.....	Thomas W. Tibbs
Sup't of Schools.....	Ira L. Angle
State's Attorney.....	M. C. Cunningham
Surveyor.....	J. P. Gilman
Coroner.....	I. M. Burnside
Clerk of Courts.....	Oran O. Hart
Assessor.....	Even O. Evenson
Commissioners.....	John M. Jensen, Arthur Lee, H. T. Johnson Samuel Mason and J. S. Mesick.

—1905-1906—

Auditor.....	Frank L. Latta
Register of Deeds.....	J. H. Pilkington
County Judge.....	G. L. F. Robinson
Treasurer.....	L. M. Hanson
Sheriff.....	Thomas W. Tibbs
Sup't of Schools.....	W. N. Van Camp
State's Attorney.....	Eli Johnson
Surveyor.....	J. P. Gilman
Coroner.....	H. H. Stoner
Clerk of Courts.....	Oran O. Hart
Assessor.....	J. H. Myers
Commissioners.....	Reuben Ellerton, John Zemlicka, W. J. Hannah, Jos. Mesick and Arthur Lee. In July, 1905, Judge G. L. F. Robinson died and F. M. Barnes was appointed to succeed him.

—1907-1908—

Auditor.....	James Buchan
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CATTLE ROUND UP ON ELM CREEK, HYDE COUNTY.

Register of Deeds	J. H. Pilkington
County Judge.....	D. A. W. Perkins
Treasurer.....	L. M. Hanson
Sheriff.....	S. R. Meigs
Sup't of Schools.....	W. N. Van Camp
State's Attorney.....	Eli Johnson
Surveyor.....	C. R. Buller
Coroner.....	H. H. Stoner
Clerk of Courts.....	R. B. Rockwell
Assessor	Even O. Evenson
Commissioners ..	Reuben Ellerton, H. C. Harris, W. J. Hannah, Charles Olson, John Zemlicka. Sheriff S. R. Meigs died in February, 1908, and Arthur Lee was appointed to fill out his term.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN SARVIS, HYDE COUNTY.

CHAPTER V

THE COURTS

At a meeting of the County Board Sept. 8, 1884, a resolution was passed, providing for a petition, to be presented to the Hon. Seward Smith, then judge of the 5th Judicial District, asking him to create a new sub-division of the district to be composed of Hyde county, named Highmore as the place for holding court and to provide for a term by judicial order.

The petition was drawn on behalf of the county commissioners and duly presented to Judge Smith, who then issued the following order.

Territory of Dakota }
Fifth Judicial District } ss

By the authority invested in me by law, I, Seward Smith, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Dakota and sole presiding judge of the District Court of said Fifth Judicial District, do hereby detach the County of Hyde in said Judicial District from the County of Hughes and other counties, together with which it and they have heretofore constituted one judicial sub-division, and it is hereby ordered that the said County of Hyde shall of and by itself alone, be and constitute a separate and complete judicial sub-division and a term of the District Court is hereby appointed to be held at the Court House at the county seat of said Hyde County at such time as shall hereafter be designated by law or by the Judge of this Fifth District.

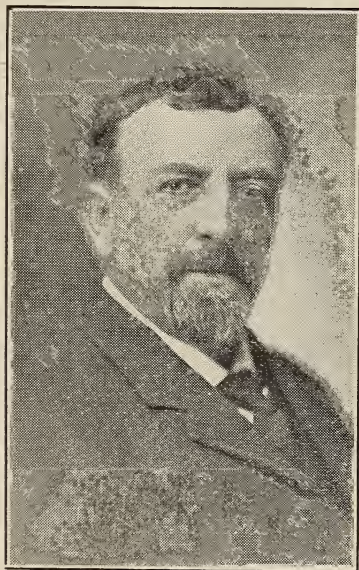
Dated at Pierre, Hughes County, Dakota, this 3rd day of February, 1885.

Seward Smith,
Judge.

There seems to be no record of any order fixing a time for the

first term of court in Hyde County, but such order must have been made, as court was convened at Highmore, Sept. 15, 1885.

At a meeting of the County Board held Sept. 8, 1885, R. E. Murphy was appointed as committeeman to procure a room in which to hold court. He later reported that he had rented the First Methodist church building at a rental of four dollars a day. Court was not held there however, but was held in the upper room of the building now owned by H. C. Harris and occupied by him as a drug store.



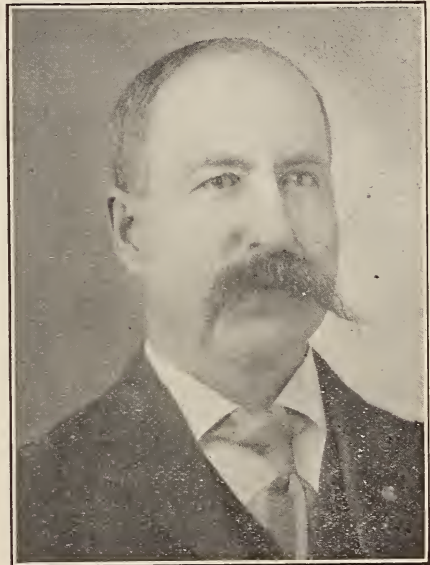
L. E. GAFFEY

Probably upon reflection the church officers may have regarded it as rather sacrilegious to turn their building over to lawyers and litigants whose performances are sometimes on the "show" order. Court convened, however, on the 15th day of September, 1885, in the Harris building and this was the first term of the District Court in Hyde County. Judge Seward Smith presided, Chas. H. Price was County Attorney, James H. Lynch, sheriff; and E. S. Martin,

Clerk. The bailiffs were R. E. Murphy, C. E. Lynch, A. A. Dibble, E. C. Musser and W. W. McCullough. Upon motion of L. E. Whitcher; G. L. F. Robinson, Homer James and D. A. W. Perkins were admitted to practice, upon certificates from other states. J. L. Ayers then moved the court that Titus E. Price, John Sutherland, M. G. Sinon and John T. Blakemore be admitted to practice upon examination. The court appointed J. L. Ayers, A. N. Van Camp and D. A. W. Perkins as examining committee, who per-

formed their duty and reported that the applicants named were worthy and well qualified; they were then admitted, the clerk administered the oath.

The calendar was quite a large one for a new county, there being thirty-nine civil cases and five criminal. There was a grand jury at this term, but there seems to be no record of only four of its members. They were Matthias Shoup, David Moore, A. W. Sanderlin and J. R. Middlebaugh. The following were the first jury in the county to hear and determine the first case tried in District court: Howard C. Shober, W. N. Sarvis, Peter O'Brien, J. S. Harris, N. H. Palmer, H. A. Schultz, F. A. Goudy, Edward Ryder, Marvin Calkins, Geo. H. Gould, Albert Jessup and John C. Stoner. Other jurors summoned and in attendance were D. L. Cadwalader, N. F. Bates, J. H. Van Camp, S. A. Dinnick, E. J. Quinn and Wm. Little.



L. E. WHITCHER

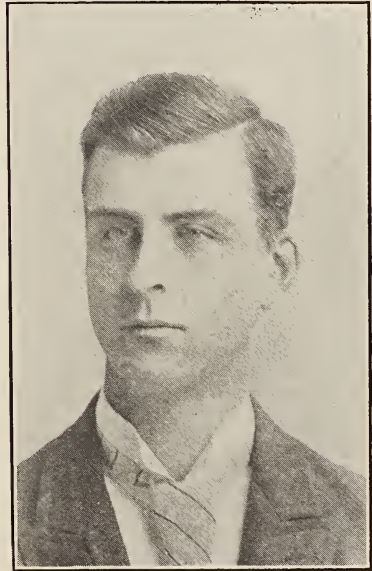
Among the witnesses in attendance were John Newell, W. C. Wooley, C. S. Smith, Eli Johnson, J. C. Canode and S. R. Meigs. The first civil case tried was that of Sarah E. Downey vs A. E. Van Camp involving some question as to Highmore town lots. The attorneys were L. E. Whitcher and J. B. Kelley for plaintiff and C. H. Price and D. A. W. Perkins for defendant. The next civil case tried was J. C. Stewart vs. A. H. Hayden, in which case the jurors were unable to agree. These were the only civil cases tried to a



RESIDENCE OF L. E. WHITCHER, HIGHMORE, S. D.

jury during the term. The only criminal case tried was The Territory vs Alexander Mitchell. The attorneys were C. H. Price and D. A. W. Perkins for the prosecution and A. N. Van Camp and John T. Blackemore for defendant. The jury found the defendant not guilty. Other cases on the calendar were disposed of by demurrer, dismissal or reference. The entire cost of the term to the county for court room, bailiffs, stenographer, jurors, witnesses before the grand jury, and clerk of court was about eight hundred dollars.

We do not care to continue the court record. We desired only as a matter of early history to mention our first term. We will add, however, that the next term following the first one was held in October, 1886. No court was held in 1887, but there was a term in Oct. 1888, and then the next term was not until December, 1891. Since then we have had court each year and now have two terms in the spring and fall, under a law passed by the legislature of 1907 introduced by our



M. C. CUNNINGHAM

member, John H. Wooley. Of the Judges who have held court in Hyde County, Seward Smith was the first, who was appointed by President Arthur, we then being under a Territorial form of government. Following Mr. Smith, Louis K. Clutch, who was appointed by President Cleveland, held court in 1886. He retired from the bench and was succeeded by James F. Spencer, who was also appointed by President Cleveland and was the last one of our Territorial Judges. Judge H. G. Fuller was the first elected judge after the

state government of South Dakota, and the name of the court was then changed from District to Circuit court. Judge Fuller held his first term in December, 1890. Having been elected on the Supreme Court bench, he held his last term of court in Hyde County in December, 1893. He was succeeded by Judge Loren E. Gaffy, who in 1906 was followed by Lyman T. Boucher, who is our present Circuit Judge. The local attorneys now residing in Hyde County in active



M. HARRY O'BRIEN

practice are A. N. Van Camp, L. E. Witcher, M. C. Cunningham, M. Harry O'Brien, C. E. Noel, L. M. Morris, Royal C. Johnson, Eli Johnson and D. A. W. Perkins, though Mr. Perkins and Mr. Johnson have about retired from practice. Of the attorneys in former years, Charles H. Price died in Indiana, G. L. F. Robinson at Hightmore, M. G. Simon at Pierre; Titus E. Price is a prominent lawyer at Yankton, E. S. Martin resides at Superior, Wisconsin, John T. Blakemore at Birmingham, Alabama.

The courts and lawyers are quite a part of governmental machinery, and while the law is regarded as a science, something which adjusts upon principle and precedent, the jarring elements of society, yet it is often used by some in attempting to perpetrate an injustice. A client who consults a lawyer, does not always want to know so much what the law is, but how it can be used for his particular benefit.

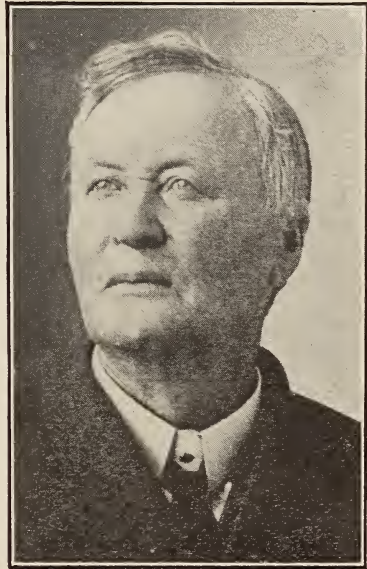
While law has been defined by one eminent writer as a rule of action, given by the majority which the minority are bound to obey,

still, a student in process of examination for admission to the bar, upon being asked what the law was, stated, it was that which was boldly asserted, and most plausibly maintained.

Lawyers as a class are broad in their make-up, and are free from personal bickerings. Of course there occasionally drifts into the profession some insignificant shyster, who breathes not the atmosphere of fellowship, nor knows the significance of professional ethics, but the rule is, that they are fraternally engaged in the analysis of a science, whose principles they apply to the controversies of men, for the settlement and adjustment of their difference.

Lawsuits sometimes disclose some peculiar phases of human nature. Along in 1885 the coal station of the Northwestern railroad was continually robbed of its contents by some parties unknown to the company. Mr. Perkins was then County Attorney and was appealed to by the company to prosecute, and the County Attorney notified them

that he would not act as a detective, but was ready and willing to act if the criminal was named and the evidence furnished. Soon the name of a party was furnished, along with the required evidence to convict. Complaint was filed before Justice Stoner, the warrant was issued and the party arrested. At the trial he plead not guilty, and his attorney, J. T. Haight, called for a jury which was soon empanelled. The evidence consisted of the testimony of several eye witnesses to the theft, which was produced, and the state rested its



ELI JOHNSON

case The county attorney then asked Mr. Haight if he had any testimony, who replied that he had one witness, and then called the defendant himself. Mr. Haight asked him one question, "Did you steal that coal as charged in the information?" The answer was, "I did," and then the sagacious lawyer for defendant with the air of a conqueror, turned the witness over to the County Attorney, but the attorney, having no questions to ask, the defense rested. The



L. M. MORRIS

jury were out long enough to take one ballot, and returned a verdict of "not guilty." This verdict being somewhat surprising, the presumption was that the jurors themselves had all been in the same kind of coal business, but as there were a few of them good men and true above suspicion, it was afterwards stated by some of them, that when defendant swore that he had stolen the coal they did not believe him, for he was such a notorious liar it was impossible for him to tell the truth, that he would lie on time when he could get cash for the truth.

A replevin suit was brought in Justice Court in which the plaintiff sought to recover from the defendant one mirror, one cigar case, one hog trough and a refrigerator. The plaintiff kept a hotel here and the defendant had the reputation of running a "bind pig" liquor joint. After the evidence was in the jury retired for deliberation, and after being out an hour or two it was found there was prospect of disagreement. We do not know who all the jurymen were, but among them were Harry Pilkington and John Wooley. These two had made arrangements to

go to Miller on the afternoon train along with some others of our people and it was imperative that they should go. The train was about due and what was to be done? The Justice would not discharge them, nor adjourn the deliberations for another day, nor could they agree. Then jurymen Pilkington and Wooley got their heads together and finally said to the rest of them, boys we have to go to Miller, let us do this; give the defendant the hog trough and

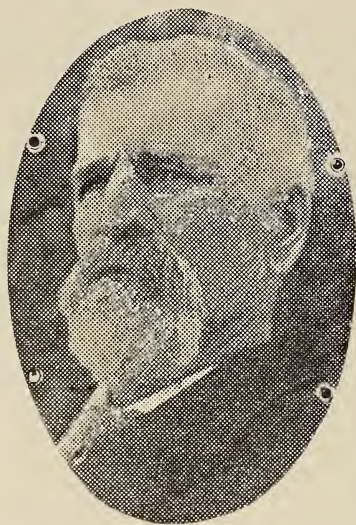


FINE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE S. R. MEIGS, HIGHMORE, S. D.

the refrigerator, for he needs them in his business; give the mirror and the cigar case to the woman for she needs them in her business, and then divide the costs between them. The other jurymen in sympathy with these restless two said it was a go, and the verdict was written accordingly. Just then the train whistled, the verdict was rushed in before the justice, and the jury discharged. The justice, who has the reputation of having a good knowledge of the law and of being fair minded, come to the conclusion after the two jury-

men had gone, that the verdict was an irregular one, but the parties to the case settled any question as to that by each taking the property awarded to them, and each paying his share of the costs, so that after all the jurymen were satisfied they had arrived at a solution of the differences between the litigants, though done in a hurry and to accommodate two of their number.

Along in the summer of 1887 one Sander Olson was arrested by



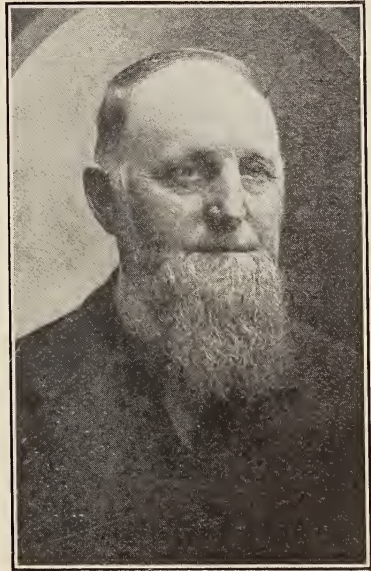
S. R. MEIGS

Sheriff S. R. Meigs upon the charge of murder. He lived with his family in Chapelle township and while in Highmore purchased at the drug store a bottle of whiskey with strychnine mixed in it. He took the bottle home, laid it away in his trunk, locked the trunk, and this was known to his wife, who was in the habit of going to the trunk and taking a drink of it, of which her husband was aware. After Olson had placed the strychnine whiskey in his trunk and had gone to bed, Mrs. Olson got the key out of his pants pocket, unlocked the trunk

drank the poisoned whiskey and died before morning. The charge of murder was based upon these facts and the prosecution contended that the poison was put in the whiskey, he knowing that his wife would pursue her usual custom of taking a drink from the bottle,

A preliminary hearing was had upon the charge of murder before Justice Stoner, A. N. Van Camp, then County Attorney, appearing for the state, and D. A. W. Perkins for the defendant, Olson. After hearing the testimony the Justice bound the defendant over to the Circuit Court for trial. Now follows the tragic

ending of the case. On the day following the hearing the defendant, Olson, desiring to pay his attorney a retainer in the case and having no money, requested the sheriff and Mr. Perkins to go with him to his farm and have the sheriff pick out a few head of his stock of the value of one hundred dollars. This was done and the attorney took charge of four of the critters as a retainer. That night Olson was left as usual in the jail cell and the sheriff went to his home. In the morning, Mr. Meigs went as usual to the jail with the prisoner's breakfast, but he was horrified upon his first glance to see poor, unfortunate Olson hanging by the neck, dead. He had torn the blanket into strips, made a rope, placed it around his neck, fastened it to the ceiling, and done the deed. There was not a certainty that Olson was really a murderer, though the evidence which was circumstantial, pointed that way, and was no doubt sufficient to justify the Justice in binding him over. In this connection there has followed strange happenings.

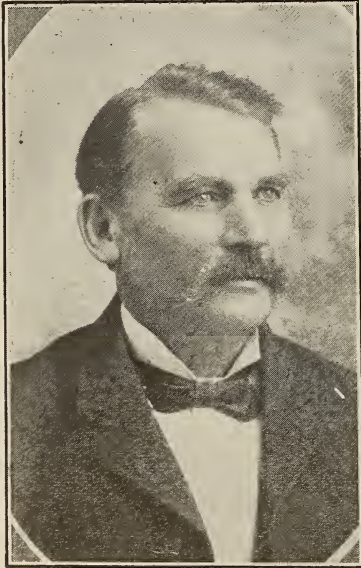


G. W. McLAUGHLIN

When Harry Pilkington was deputy sheriff under Mr. Tibbs he placed a prisoner in the cell for keeping. After a night's stay there he told Mr. Pilkington that during the night he heard most unearthly noises, and had seen white rats scampering about the floor, and these things kept on every night during his incarceration. After that Mr. Pilkington placed in the cell the fellow O'Brien, who broke into McLaughlin's store, and O'Brien made the same complaint as the former prisoner, and we understand that

others since have heard the same noises. The officer does not and should not tell a prisoner of the hanging, as one of a sensitive nature would suffer almost death itself there confined, and these noises in connection with the hanging we leave to the psychologist.

In the eighties the bar of Hyde county was quite extensive, for there were twelve lawyers, four of whom are still here. If a book could be written giving in detail the numerous and various law



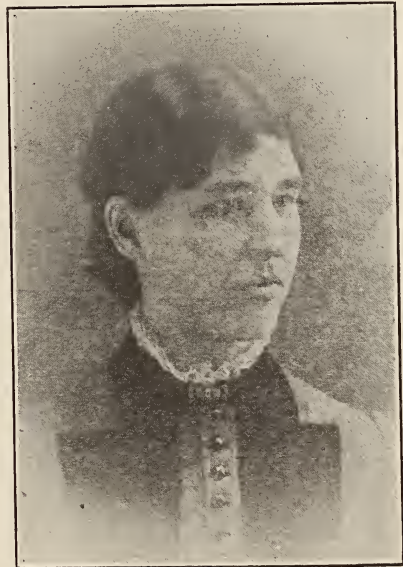
A. N. GERHART

cases and their incidents which arose during that time it would be worth the reading. G. L. F. Robinson was Justice of the Peace during most of that period, and it is a wonder that the old gentleman held out so long as he did, when we consider the number of refractory and combative lawyers who practiced before his court, with their multiplicity of pleadings and worst of all, as Whittier has it, their endless tongues. Sometimes a law book would be shielded across the room from one to the other, and a fellow's head was in more danger than at the Donybrook fair.

Once over some mysterious act on the part of the lawyers or the audience Justice Robinson cleared the room, turned out the whole push and dismissed both sides of the case, leaving the litigants and the lawyers to fight it out among themselves. But after all most of the lawyers were proficient in their profession and were good fellows, but the litigation was apt to be over some petty and frivolous matter.

Lawyer Whitcher in a case not long ago before the land depart-

ment at Washington was confronted with the question as to whether he had the authority to be a practitioner there. The Commissioner wrote to the client that there was no record of Mr. Whitcher's admission, and that in order to go on with the matter an admitted attorney must conduct the case. This required Mr. Whitcher to take a hand in it himself. He prepared and sent to the department a voluminous statement and injected into it considerable matter in his own peculiar fashion along the line of wit and rebuke and now and then an anecdote for the purpose of illustration. He wound up with copies of certificates, several of them showing his admission to the South Dakota bar before Judge Edgerton in November, 1882, his admission afterwards before the State Supreme Court, before the Court of Claims, the United States Supreme Court, the United States Circuit Court, and last a certificate of practice before the land department issued to him in 1884. When these evidences of his right to practice there reached the Commissioner he lost no time in giving immediate recognition to one of our pioneer lawyers as a practitioner in his department and was surprised after his name had appeared on the papers of hundreds of cases and for many years that at this late day it had been said he must be admitted in order to go on with the case.



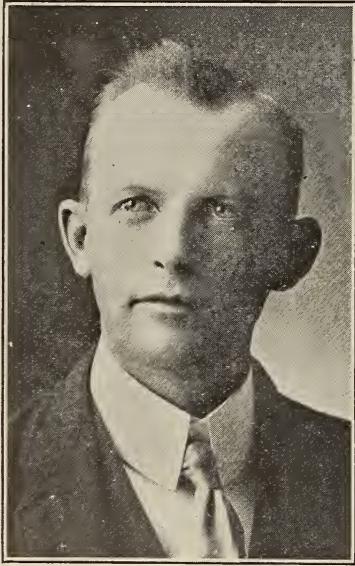
MRS. O. L. WHITCHER

We will now mention more particularly the individual mem-

bers of the Highmore bar.

ANDREW N. VAN CAMP

Mr. Van Camp was born on his father's farm in Muscatine county, Iowa, Dec 18, 1850, and remained there doing a farm boy's work and attending the district school until he entered upon a more advanced system of studies with a view to the legal profession. He later entered the Iowa State University, and graduated from the



L. M. HANSON

law department in June, 1871, and at once settled at Wilton Junction, Iowa, first forming a partnership with D. A. W. Perkins, which continued until Mr. Perkins moved to O'Brien county, Iowa, in 1872. In the spring of 1882 Mr. Van Camp had some business at Northwest-ern Iowa, and upon the train met Mrs. Lucinda Robinson, who was on her way to Hyde county and his conversation with Mrs. Robinson led him to believe that her place of destination was worth looking into, and accordingly he gathered ten of his friends together, and they landed here on

June 1st, 1882. Several of the party remained, among them his brothers, A. E. and Harry, also James Ingram. Mr. Van Camp remained here during the summer, and in the fall returned to Wilton Junction, and closed up his business, and came permanently to Hyde county in the spring of 1883 and has remained ever since. He became a lawyer in Iowa and tried cases there before he was twenty-one years of age, but however inefficient he may have been then by lack of experience, he has made good in the years that

followed. Mr. Van Camp has a large business, is quite aggressive as a trial lawyer and is generally sure to have the last word. He has been quite a student and has acquired a good knowledge of the law, and has a good library. He has recently erected a large, fine brick building in Highmore, which we show on another page, in which is his residence, his law office, and also the telephone office of which line he is the manager. Mr. Van Camp was one of the organizers of our Methodist church, and has always been an active member, and in the dark days of its existence has been the main prop. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W. and of the Masonic lodge.

LEWIS E. WHITCHER

Lewis E. Whitcher, along with A. N. Van Camp and Mr. Perkins, is a pioneer lawyer, that is, he came to Hyde county in 1832 the same year the other two came, though later in the season Mr. Whitcher studied law in New Hampshire, principally in the office of Austin E. Pike, who was a lawyer eminent in his profession and who for a time was a United States Senator. After a few years study, Mr. Whitcher, feeling that he was qualified for practice, came west and landed in South Dakota, and for awhile was in the office of Governor Ordway as Yankton, came to Hyde county in the fall of 1882, and was admitted to the bar before Judge Edgerton in November, 1882. He has a good practice and every term of court has a large list of cases on the calendar, is vigorous in his prosecution of cases and persistent when he defends. Mr.



FRANK DREW

Whitcher is City Attorney and has been for several years and has taken strong ground in favor of city cleanliness, and of good order.

MATTHEW C. CUNNINGHAM

Matthew C. Cunningham was born in Black Hawk county, Iowa, about forty years ago. After being well fitted by an academic education he commenced the study of law and was graduated from the Iowa University of Law at Iowa City in the state of Iowa in 1896. He opened a law office at Highmore in 1900 and has established a large practice. He is a man of quiet demeanor, all methods of bluffing or brow beating are entirely foreign to his nature yet he is firm and stubborn in his position when once taken. He is a hard student, always poring over his books and papers and when he has a case he knows all about it.



Emma Hirsch and Mrs. Mary Hirsch-Hanson

CHARLES E. NOEL

Mr. Noel was born in New Sharon, Ohio, in 1876. He came to Iowa some years later, entered Penn College at Oskaloosa, Iowa, and graduated from that institution. He then took up the study of law and was graduated from the State University

at Iowa City, Iowa, in 1906, was admitted to the bar in Iowa, and in South Dakota in 1906; that same year opened a law office in Highmore. Along with his law practice he has established an abstract office. Mr. Noel has a good share of the legal business of the county, as a trial lawyer looks well after the interest of his client, and has a good knowledge of the law.

L. M. MORRIS

Mr. Morris graduated from the law department of the Iowa

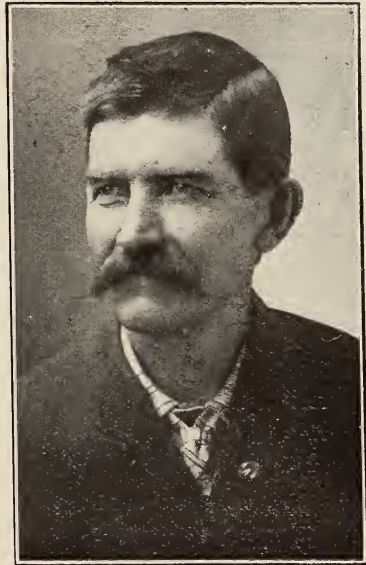
State University, practiced law in Iowa and came here in 1896, and has been associated with Mr. Noel in the law business, also doing abstract work. He is a brilliant lawyer and good before a jury.

M. HARRY O'BRIEN

H. Harry O'Brien was born in LaSeur county, Minnesota, in 1877. He was raised on a farm and lived there with his parents until about seventeen years of age. Later he studied for awhile in St. Paul at the Minnesota College of Law, and afterwards studied in the office of Judge Andrews at Mankato, Minn., and was admitted to the bar at Pierre, S. D., before the Supreme Court at their April term in 1904 and at once settled in Highmore, where he has a lucrative practice. Mr. O'Brien is quick in perception, alert in the trial of cases, and well prepared to meet his antagonist. He resides at Highmore with his wife and baby.

ELI JOHNSON

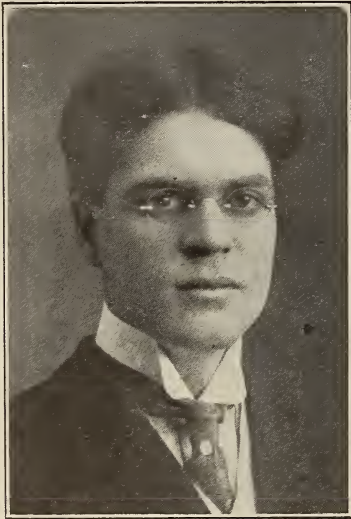
Eli Johnson is a lawyer by profession, though he has not kept at the practice as his life work and as he intended to do when he started out. He studied law in Washington county, Ohio, with Knowells & Loomis and later on was a partner in the firm. He afterwards moved to Cherokee, Iowa, where he resided until his removal to Highmore in 1883. He was a member of the legislature in Iowa from Cherokee County District composed of several counties in 1866 and 7. Mr. Johnson since he has been here has tried some cases and his most effective forte is his talk to a jury. Being a man well informed and



J. E. HOLLANDER.

of a versatile mind, he calls into play a fund of philosophy of correlative matter applicable to his case and gives the jurors something to think about. One of our citizens, a friend of Mr. Johnson, was arrested for some crime and tried in Clark county this state and Mr. Johnson went there to defend him. His opponent was S. H. Elrod, afterwards governor, and Mr. Elrod told the writer of Mr. Johnson's speech to the jury, and said that the astute lawyer was so

wound up in sympathy for his friend he actually shed tears, and established in the minds of the jurors the fact that there was no intent to crime and hence no crime was committed. His client was acquitted. Mr. Johnson is now State's Attorney.



ROYAL C. JOHNSON

ROYAL C. JOHNSON

Royal C. Johnson, a son of the present State's Attorney Eli Johnson, was born in Cherokee, Iowa, in 1882 and came with his parents upon their removal to Highmore in 1883. He attended the public school at Highmore, and later on was at Yankton Col-

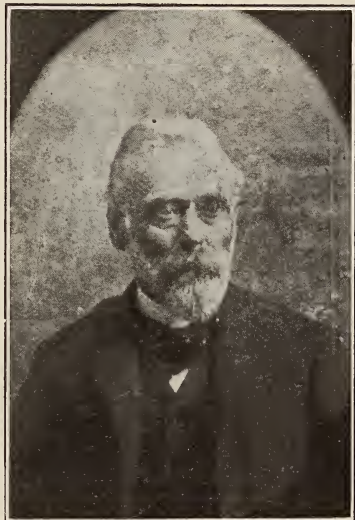
lege from which place after three years study he attended the University of South Dakota at Vermillion, and graduated from the law department there in 1906, and upon the proper certificates was admitted by the State Supreme Court. He soon after opened a law office at Highmore and is now assistant State's Attorney and attends to the active duties of that office. Mr. Johnson is young yet in the practice, but has tried many cases in the courts and has shown his fitness, and being a student his further experience will no doubt command for him a good clientage.

In 1882 or 3 John P. Organ and John P. Kelly established a law office in Highmore, but they did not long remain for the prospects then were not inviting. Mr. Kelly died a few years ago in New York state, and Mr. Organ is now a prominent attorney at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

In May, 1886, the lawyers of Hyde county formed a bar association. There were present G. L. F. Robinson, A. N. Van Camp, John T. Blakemore, M. G. Sinon, John L. Greer, Homer James and J. L. Haight. They elected officers, met a few times, but the organization soon faded away, and we have not heard of it for many years. Perhaps their many conflicts in local courts created an individual belligerency which left a fraternal gathering among them entirely out of question.

On another page will be seen H. H. Horner, a lawyer of Pierre, which was placed there upon the writer's request, as Mr. Horner is an early settler in the Capital city and has attended

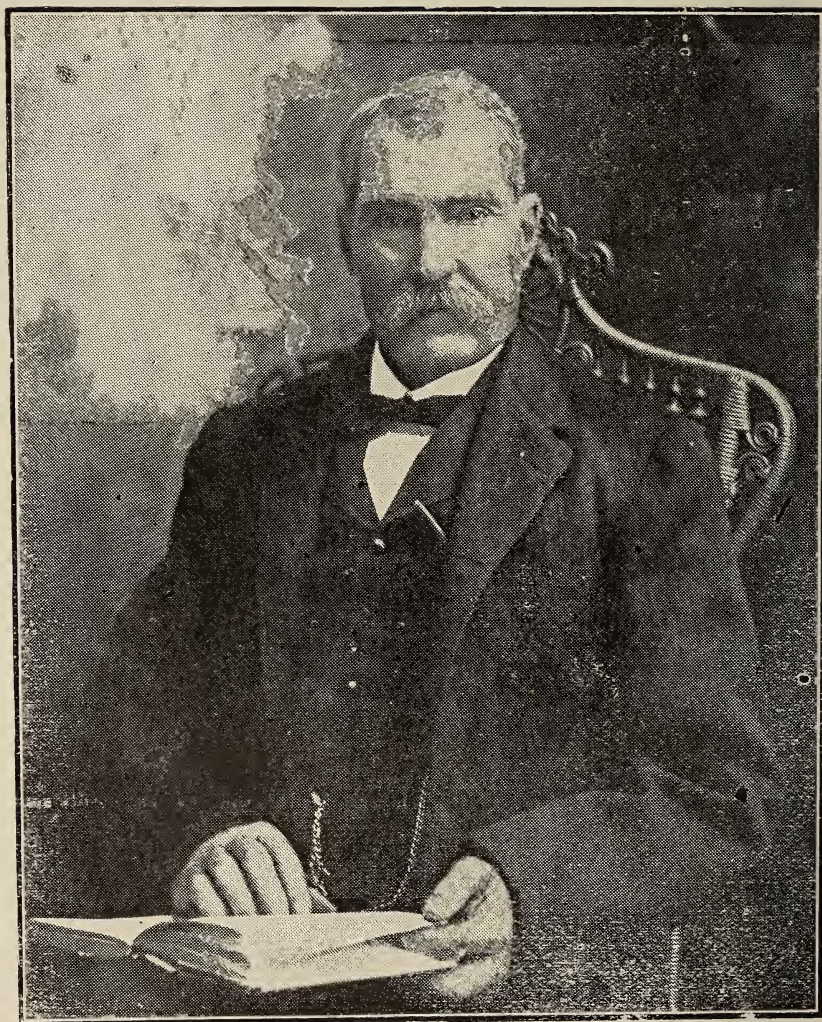
about every term of court here from the first, and is a lawyer of promise and of much legal ability. We were also pleased to have Judge L. E. Gaffy under the court heading, for he is very popular in Hyde county with the bar and the people, and known to be an able and conscientious jurist, and who kept things moving in his court without any waste of time.



J. S. HARRIS

THE COURT HOUSE

While the first term of court was held in 1885 in a rented building, the next term was held in the court house. An effort was made



DAVID MOORE

to have a court house in 1885. April 6, 1885, the County Board authorized an election to be held May 12, 1885, to vote upon the proposition to issue bonds in the sum of fifteen hundred dollars to build court house and jail. Notice of election was given and on that day there were cast 456 votes as follows: For court house 114, against 342. The next move was made in Oct. 1885, when the County Board ordered an election to be held November 3, 1885, upon the proposition to issue bonds in the sum of \$7,000, to build a court house and jail. The result of that election was 263 votes for and 184 against. That election having determined the question in favor of a court house, E. O. Parker offered to the County Board Block 7 in Parker's Town of Highmore as a court house site, upon the consideration of one dollar. A. E. Van Camp offered to the Board, Block 14 of Van Camp & Old's Addition to Highmore upon the same consideration of one dollar. The Board accepted the offer of Mr. Van Camp, and appointed a committee to investigate the title, which committee performed their duty and reported that the title was perfect, upon which Mr. Van Camp and wife executed to the county a quit claim deed of the block mentioned. As a part of this deed there was a reverting clause which reads as follows: "Said interest hereby conveyed to revert to grantor unless said second party builds a court house and jail on said block within one year from this date, and uses and maintains the same for county purposes, and if at any time said block ceases to be used for said purposes, the interest hereby shall revert, and this instrument shall be deemed null and void." It is the opinion of the writer that the county should place a court house on that block, which is a valuable piece of property, unless this is done the courts are liable to revert it to its original owner.

They advertised for plans and specifications, and for bids to put up the court house and jail. Plans and specifications were prepared and filed, and bids were filed to be opened on a certain day. On that day it was found that the lowest bid, and which was ac-



HYDE COUNTY'S FIRST COURT HOUSE, BURNED JUNE 20. 1892.

cepted, was by August Carlson and James Jackson of Ree Heights, who constructed the building at the contract price, being \$4,475, and finished it June 16, 1886.

Thomas Kane & Co. were given the contract for Court House furniture at \$215, and Mosler Bahman & Co. for jail with one cell, two vault doors and three window grates for \$1700. The Court house contractors were also paid \$270 for extras. That Court house was burned June 20, 1892, and by the fire many of the Court house papers were also destroyed. The Commissioners' record does not seem to mention the authority by which they took possession of the building now used and occupied as a court house, but they took charge of the building at once after the fire, and April 14, 1893, they entered into a contract with A. N. Gerhart to purchase the ground and the building, being lot 17, block 3, Van Camp's first addition to Highmore, together with adjoining lots belonging to the Phoenix hotel property, for the consideration of \$2700.

The deal was soon after closed and the county acquired title to the building and grounds now used as the County Court house. The Board then provided for vaults and other necessary fixtures in order to place the property in good condition for use.

July 4, 1886, there was a large gathering at the Court house for the double purpose of celebrating the day, and formerly presenting the Court house as a building to the people of the county, by the board of County Commissioners. A. E. Van Camp as chairman of the board made the presentation speech, and as his speech is preserved in the Bulletin we partly quote from it as follows:

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

As chairman of the board of County Commissioners I was notified that I would be expected to make a speech.

Now it happens that I am like Aaron of old inasmuch as I am not given to talking, so if anyone expects a lengthy discourse I fear they will be disappointed. I will confine myself chiefly to a brief history of the county. Hyde County's first settlement dates back four



OUR PRESENT COURT HOUSE

years ago. Four years ago today the first plat was placed on file. Although our number was small, still we felt the same glow of patriotism burning within us and we celebrated the first national anniversary within the county with as much enthusiasm if not as much noise as if we had numbered by hundreds. Dinner was served under a few rough boards, one end placed on the roof of the old railroad coal shed where now stands the Van Dusen ware house, the other end resting on a wagon.

We ate our pie and cakes and drank our lemonade straight."

(Here Mr. Van Camp gives a detailed history of the county and its organization, and then closes his remarks as follows: "Before

presenting this building I will remark that the amount of bonds issued to erect this court house and jail called for \$7000. It seems so small an amount for which it was to be applied that the board was at a loss how to secure the best result. After due deliberation and careful planning a way was devised. I feel proud

to say that the building committee consisting of Moore, Murphy, and Crose have not only done justice to the tax payers of Hyde county, but credit to themselves, knowing they have had the interest of the county uppermost in all their transactions, and now, fellow citizens and tax payers of Hyde county and members of the bar, in behalf of the County board I take pleasure in presenting this building to you, hoping that through the coming years and so long as its walls may stand, that Justice may be meted out alike to the rich and the poor. Thanking



JAMES BARBER



JOHN E. CAMPBELL AND WIFE

you, ladies and gentlemen, for your close attention, the balance of the day is yours."

Until such a time as we had a permanent Court house the county board provided rooms for the county officers in different parts of the town. At their meeting November 29, 1884, they selected the upper floor of the Van Camp & Hadley building (since burned) for some of the officers, a room in the Everhard bank building, recently vacated by the First National Bank, for the County Treasurer, and a room in the rear of Haight & Sinon's law office for the Register of Deeds. These rooms were so occupied until July 1, 1886, at a rental of \$53.00 a month.



W. B. HAML'N, SR., AND FAMILY.

CHAPTER VI

SECRET SOCIETIES

MASONIC

There is in Highmore one Masonic Lodge—the “Ree Valley Lodge A. F. & A. M. This lodge was organized at Highmore Oct. 22, 1884. The first officers were appointed and consisted of the following: E. O. Parker, Treasurer; O. Kenyon, Secretary; N. F. Bates, Senior Warden; D. W. Peppel, Junior Warden; L. B. Smith, Senior Deacon; S. R. Meigs, Junior Deacon; Stewards, J. F. Gowdy and S. G. Trine; A. A. Dibble, Tyler. At this first meeting Charles H. Price presided as Worshipful Master.

The lodge at that time was small in numbers, as the next meeting, Nov. 12, 1884, had only nine members present and two visitors, but other members were soon added; among them at that early day were E. S. Martin, John Newell, Charles P. Swanson, J. R. Gowdy, W. H. Tomlinson and J. C. Blundell. Mr. Price continued as master of the lodge until the Dec. 1886 meeting, when N. F. Bates was elected to succeed Mr. Price. Masters of the lodge since Mr. Bates are as follows in their respective order: John H. McCord, N. F. Bates, C. P. Swanson, H. B. Young, A. E. Van Camp, W. R. McDowell, W. E. Reeve, A. E. Van Camp, H. H. Stoner, and W. G. McLaughlin.

The present officers of the lodge are as follows:

W. G. McLaughlin	Worshipful Master.
A. E. Van Camp	Senior Warden.
C. H. Drew	Junior Warden.
H. H. Stoner	Senior Deacon.
W. W. Yeandle	Junior Deacon.
C. H. Gray	Secretary.
O. C. Kippenbrock	Senior Steward.

C. W. Trent.....	Junior Steward.
Wm. Goetchius.....	..Tylor.
S. Drew.....	Treasurer.

EASTERN STAR

This lodge is a ladies' auxilliary to the Masonic Lodge, and was first regularly instituted at Highmore on the 12th day of February, 1903, acting under dispensation from the Grand Lodge, and so acted until July 7, 1903, when it organized as Chapter 68. The lodgē was instituted by Grand Patron Marshall R. Brown presiding, assisted by Gertrude Briggs of Crescent Chapter No. 4, and Ora Baldwin of Crescent Chapter No. 4 acting as Grand Marshall.



Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Kippenbrock.

At this meeting the following named officers were assigned to their respective stations: Mary A. Yeandle, Worthy Matron; Socrates Drew, Worthy Patron; Minnie R. Kippenbrock, Associ-

ate Matron; C. P. Swanson, Sec. Augusta Gerhart; Treas. Anna M. Stoner, Conductress; Harriet E. Swanson, Associate Conductress; Abbie Drew, Adah; Martha Drew, Ruth; Georgiana B. Meigs, Esther; Clara A. Barnes, Martha; Bessie Meigs, Electa.

At their 49th regular meeting held in November, 1907, the following were elected, and are the present officers for the lodge for 1908.

Bessie Meigs.....	Worthy Matron.
W. G. McLaughlin.....	Worthy Patron.

- Abbie Drew.....Associate Matron.
- Melva L. Angle.....Treasurer.
- Minnie R. Kippenbrock.....Secretary.
- Nannie Harlan.....Conductress
- Margaret Hemmingson.....
- Assistant C. nductress.

ODD FELLOWS

Highmore Lodge No. 89 was instituted at Highmore May 6, 1886, with the following named persons as charter members: Edgar E. Barnes, Charles H. Price, John T. Blakemore, Joseph W. O'Brien, Francis B. Tallman, Joseph A. Patterson and Philip Van Buskirk. These met the District Deputy Grand Master with some visiting brethren from Ree Heights, St.



C. W. TRENT.

Lawrence and Miller, at their hall in Highmore, May 11, 1886, and proceeded to institute Lodge No. 89. An election was held at this meeting and the following officers of the lodge were chosen: Charles H. Price, N. G.; F. B. Tallman, V. G.; John T. Blakemore, Secretary; Joseph O'Brien, Treasurer. The following were appointed: Philip Van Buskirk, Inside Guardian; Joseph O'Brien, Right Supporter to N. G.

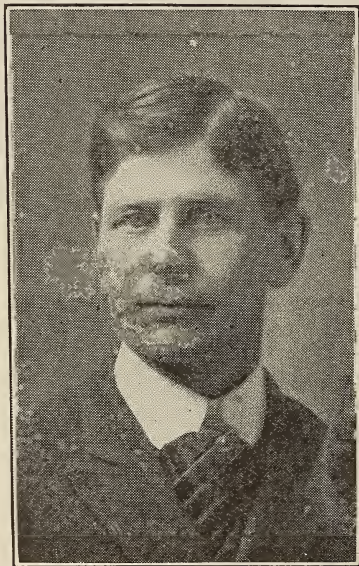
This order is quite prominent and flourishing in Highmore and has for its present officers the following named persons:

- M. H. O'Brien.....N. G.
- J. B. Ringer.....V. G.
- James Buchan.....Secretary.

W. B. HamlinTreasurer.

This order is purely fraternal in its nature, as expressed in its motto which is "Friendship, Love and Truth."

REBEKAH



L. A. HENDRICKS

This order bears the name of the "Pride of the West," and was organized in Highmore March 23, 1901, as an auxilliary to the Odd Fellow Lodge. The first meeting was called to order by Etta A. Whiteher acting as special deputy Grand, commissioned by the State Assembly who instituted the lodge with the following as charter members: J. A. Patterson, Mary A. Patterson, J. H. Pilkington, Bertha A. Pilkington, Frankie Winans, Mary E. Winans, Mrs. M. Stoner, Florence Stine, Julia Stoner, Mrs. Anna Stoner, Geo. C. Stoner, James Buchan, Clara

Tryon, Geo. Tosh, Bertha Gerhart, W. N. Van Camp, Mrs. C. P. Swanson, I. L. Angle, Mrs. I. L. Angle, Bernad Samuels, Mrs. J. C. Stoner, Mrs. Sadie Pilkington, and Marion Young.

The following at this first meeting were elected officers: Anna Stoner, Noble Grand; Bertha Pilkington, Vice Grand; Mary Winans, Secretary; Mattie Little, Treasurer.

The present officers of the lodge are as follows:

Mrs. Nettie L. Welch..... Noble Grand.
 Miss Ethel Clark..... Vice Grand.
 Miss Edna Clark..... Secretary.
 Mrs. R. W. Perry..... Treasurer

MODERN WOODMEN

The incorporated name of this order is "The Modern Woodmen of America." It is fraternal in its character with insurance benefits, and has a Latin motto which interpreted in English means "For Others' Lives."

The order was established in Highmore April 6, 1898. Its charter members were Ray Ballard, G. H. Bottcher, G. F. Brandell, N. L. Calkins, A. H. Everhard, J. H. Figley, S. K. Gregg, O. C. Kippenbrock, T. H. McWeeney, Sam Mason, C. E. Leithead, E. J. Quirk, J. H. Pilkington, L. Rolewitch, W. E. Stewart, G. C. Stoner, J. K. Van Camp, A. N. Van Camp, and J. H. Wooley. The lodge was organized by J. M. Johnson, and its first elected officers consisted



DANIEL HALEY

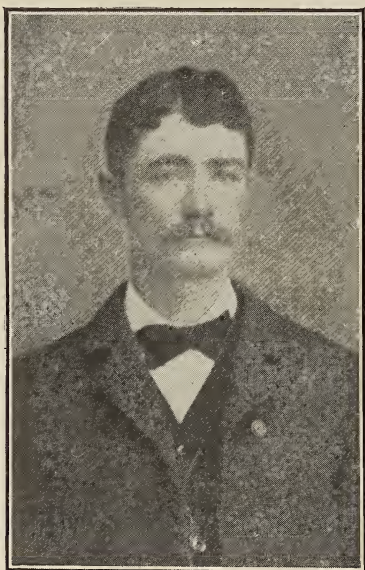
of the following named persons: Consul, W. N. Van Camp; Advisor, N. L. Calkins; Banker, A. H. Everhard; Clerk, C. E. Leithead; Physician, C. E. Leithead; Watchman, O. C. Kippenbrock; Sentry, W. E. Stewart; Managers, J. K. Van Camp, J. H. Pilkington and E. J. Quirk.

This order has a membership now of seventy six. Its present officers are;

- Consul.....G. C. Stoner.
- Advisor.....C. L. Ford.
- Banker.....Charles Robinson.
- Clerk.....W. N. Van Camp.
- Escort.....J. N. King.
- Watchman..... W. H. Tryon

Sentry..... J. H. Wooley.
 Managers..... John Keiser, E. J. Qairk and G. M. Wells.

Only one person connected with the order here has died since the organization; that was Edward Dobson.



CHARLES SMITH.

DEGREE OF HONOR

The incorporated name of this lodge is "Highmore Lodge No. 76 Degree of Honor," and is an auxilliary to the Ancient Order of United Workmen. It was organized at Highmore March 13, 1901. Its charter members consisted of the following: Margaret McCullen, Mary Yeandle, Nettie Witcher, Harriet Swanson, Sarah Lightv, Margaret E. Stoner, G. C. Stoner, A. E. Van Camp, O. L. Whild, C. P. Swanson, M. E. Miller, A. H. Everhard, H. D. Ohl, W. W. Yeandle, and A. McCullen.

The lodge was instituted by the Grand Chief of Honor Laura Comstock, and after organization at their first meeting the following officers were elected: P. C. of H., Nettie Witcher; C. of H. Margaret McCullen; L. of H. Mary A. Yeandle; C. of C., Sarah Lighty; Recorder, Harriet Swanson; Financier, Margaret E. Stoner. At the following meeting to complete the list of officers the following were appointed: Receiver, Katherine Gilligan; Lady Usher, Atta Ohl; Inside Watch, Jane Ohl; Outside Watch, A. E. Van Camp.

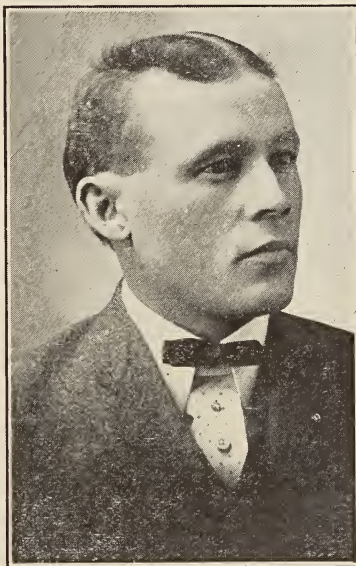
This Lodge has now a membership of sixty-seven, it meets once each month and is fraternal in its character with insurance. Its

present officers are as follows:

P. C. of H.....	Alice Meigs
C. of H.....	Harriet Swanson
L. of H.....	Mary A. Yeandle
C. of C.....	Florence Walker
Recorder.....	Bessie Meigs
Financier.....	Nannie Harlan

A. O. U. W.

The above signifies the "Ancient Order of United Workmen" The applicants for a charter for a subordinate lodge of this order met at the Odd Fellows Hall in Highmore on the evening of Oct. 8, 1887. Deputy Grand Master James I. Hontz called the meeting to order and presided. John T. Blakemore was appointed Recorder and Financier pro tem. The charter members consisted of the following named persons: Mathias Becker, John T. Blakemore, Henry W. Brace, Francis W. Gustin, John L. Greer, Fred



H. HEMMINGSON

W. Goudy, Lewis C. Hadley, Jacob T. Haight, John Mayer, Sylvanus R. Meigs, Martin G. Sinon, Abram E. Van Camp, Andrew N. Van Camp, Frank Wareham, Fred J. Wareham, and George H. Wareham. It was voted that the Lodge should be "Union." The following persons were elected as its first officers: Past Master Workman, A. N. Van Camp; Master Workman, J. T. Haight, Foreman, H. W. Brace; Overseer, L. C. Hadley; Financier, J. L. Greer; Receiver, M. G. Sinon; Recorder, J. T. Blakemore; Guide, Fred W. Goudy; Inside Watchman, Fred J. Wareham; Outside Watch-

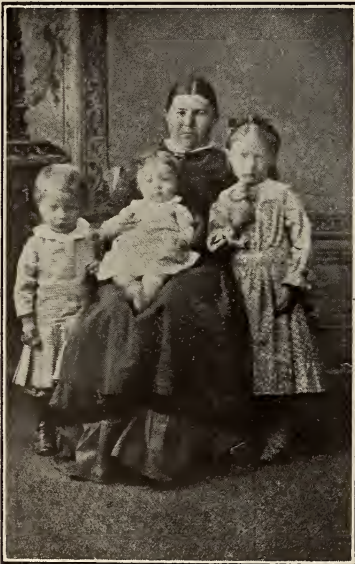
man, F. J. Gustin; Trustees, S. R. Meigs, George H. Wareham and Matthias Becker.

The emblem of this order is the Anchor and Shield.

The following persons are its present officers:

M. W. L. W. Carter
 Foreman I. M. Burnside
 Overseer A. McCullen

Recorder... A. E. Van Camp
 Financier..... M. E. Miller
 Receiver..... S. Drew
 Guide..... H. C. Harris
 I. W. A. Derck
 O. W. H. D. Ohl
 Trustees, G W. McLaughlin, S. Drew, H. C. Shober.



Mrs. James Barber and children.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

This order has been established in Highmore but recently. A meeting of those who made petition to the Grand Lodge was held February 10, 1908, and was called to order by Grand Chancellor Warren, who announced that it was his purpose to institute

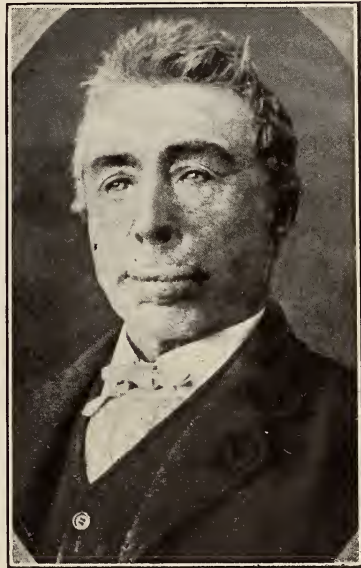
Highmore Lodge No. 88, Knights of Pythias, of the domain of South Dakota. The following constitute the charter members: Geo. L Havens, Frank N. Harlan, L. A. Hendricks, L. M. Hanson J. H. Irwin, A. L. Lamos, B. M. Mitchell, M. E. Melton, A. McCullen, W. V. Osborn, John B. Perkins, R. B. Rockwell, H. H. Stoner Geo. C. Stoner, L. A. Sherer, K. M. Sackett, G. W. Walker, A. Bordner, A. G. Button, L. E. Cummings, J. Earl Core, John Irwin, L. E. Friars, James Buchan, John E. Campbell, C. H. Drew, C. H. Gray, J. E. Hollander, H. W. Hamilton, M. H. Harter, H. P.

Hemmingson, Jack Moore, John T. Melbourne, Cary C. Neff, G. A. Stout, J. H. Pilkington, J. C. Stoner, Jr., C. C. Sheen, S. Van Camp, Frank Volek, W. E. Beaver, Mervin McLaughlin, Royal C. Johnson, E. J. Quirk, and C. G. Walker.

Part of the above were members by card, and others, the ranks were conferred upon them that evening.

The following are the present officers of the Lodge:

Geo. L. Havens.....C. C.
 L. A. Hendricks..... V. C.
 John B. Perkins... ..Prelate
 C. H. Gray..... M. of W.
 L. A. ShererK. of R.&S.
 R. B. Rockwell.....M. of F.
 C. H. Drew.....M. of E.
 J. H. PilkingtonM. at A.
 H. P. Hemmingson.....I. G.
 James Buchan.....O. G.
 Representaives to Grand Lodge,
 L. E. Cummings and Geo. C.
 Stoner.



JOE ARTZ

ROYAL NEIGHBORS

A sufficient number of signers were obtained to apply for charter of a Lodge of "Royal Neighbors" of America" in Highmore, the first meeting of which was held March 31, 1906, in the record of which it is designated as Camp No. 4437. The meeting was called to order by Eva E. Williams, Deputy Supreme Oracle, and Maude Jones was appointed temporary recorder, when the names of signers to the charter were accepted as members. An election of officers was then held, which resulted as follows:

Bertha Pilkington.....Oracle
 Margaret Van Camp.....Vice Oracle

Jennie Keiser Past Oracle
 Lora Keiser Chancellor
 Ella Van Camp Recorder
 Grace Traver Receiver
 Maude Jones Marshal
 Minnie Young Assistant Marshal
 Lucy Cowan Inside Sentinel
 Anna Reha Outside Sentinel



JAMES BARBER, SR.

Managers..... J. E. Van Camp
 Jennie Keiser and Marie Van
 Camp.

I. M. Burnside..... Physician

The present officers in this
 Lodge are:

Mvra Ford... Oracle
 Lora Wooley Vice Oracle
 Bertha Pilkington... Past Oracle
 Mrs. Jennie Keiser... Chancellor
 Ella Van Camp..... Recorder
 Bessie Thompson..... Receiver
 Nellie Quirk Marshal
 Emma Bottcher..... I. Sentinel
 Marie Van Camp... O. Sentinel
 Managers..... Charles Robinson
 Jennie Keiser and Reta VanCamp

MACCABEES

The local name of this order in Hyde County is "Highmore Tent No. 33." This subordinate lodge was organized December 16, 1903, by State Commander C. K. Hill, and meets the first and third Monday of each month. Its object is fraternal and beneficiary. The first principal officers of the lodge were H. H. Stoner, Past Commander, Geo. C. Stoner, Commander, Bart M. Mitchell, Lieut. Commander and M. L. McLaughlin, Record Keeper. The present

officers are:

- J. V. Atwood.....Commander
- Arthur Yeandle.....Lieut. Commander
- G. C. Stoner.....Record Keeper

The charter members were as follows: H. H. Stoner, G. C. Stoner, B. M. Mitchell, M. L. McLaughlin, James Volek, H. B. Ohl, J. E. Campbell, James Gorey, Ed. Quirk, John H. King, W. W. Yeandle and J. E. Hollander.

YEOMAN

Highmore Homestead No. 1264 of the Brotherhood of American Yeoman was organized June 14, 1905, by District Manager W. E. Cornwall, and the following members were adopted.

H. H. Stoner, H. P. Hemmingson, C. H. Drew, W. L. Quirk, B. F. Cornell, R. W. Reddick, C. O. Crowningshield, Joseph L. Kusser, Wm. M. Harrington, Ira N. Keiser, Ben F. Barber, James E. Barber, Henry O. Lawson, Emma Sherer.



J. H. WOOLEY

Social Members—L. A. Sherer, Harry Sunding.

Admitted by Card—T. W. Gibbs, E. T. Gibbs, R. L. Smith, B. M. Smith, Eliza Pierce.

Officers Elected—Foreman, T. W. Gibbs; Master of Ceremonies R. L. Smith; Correspondent, H. P. Hemmingson; Master of Accounts, C. H. Drew; Physician, Mrs E. T. Gibbs; Overseer, L. A. Sherer; Watchman, Wm. M. Harrington; Sentinel, B. W. Reddick;



GATHERING AT ONE OF THE G. A. R. BEAN DINNERS

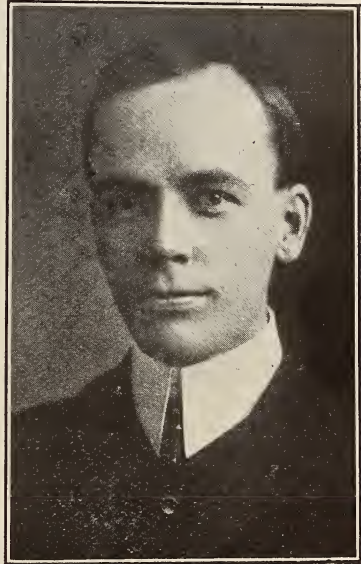
Guard, C. O. Crowningshield; Lady Rowena, Eliza Pierce; Lady Rebecca, Emma Sherer.

Members subsequently adopted: Wm. F. Hodges, Ella J. Hodges, Mary Bloomenshine, James W. Taylor, Herman A. Syverud, Stephen M. Hale, Stella B. Halloway, Paul H. Kruemling, Pearl E. Kruemling, Arthur R. Jekyll, Lennie M. Cornell, Edward M. Mueller, Edwin J. Winget, Chas. R. Schneider, C. E. Noel.

Social members elected: Ida E. Drew, Amelia Arneson, Ellen Arneson.

Officers for 1908:

Foreman C. E. Noel,
 M. of C. B. F. Cornell,
 Correspondent . . . Emma Sherer,
 M. of A. C. H. Drew,
 Phip. Ellen Arneson,
 Over eer Amelia Arneson,
 Watchman H. A. Syverud,
 Sentinel Stephen M. Hale
 Guard Paul Kruemling
 Lady Rowena
 Pearl E. Kruemling
 Lady Rebecca
 Mary Bloomenshine



C. E. NOEL

Regular meeting night, second Wednesday of each month. Meeting place, I. O. O. F. hall.

W. C. T. U.

This organization was perfected at Highmore in 1884 at the house of Mrs. Philena Johnson, and of the charter or original members Mrs. Johnson alone remains. There are several different branches of work connected with the order, among which is the L. T. L. especially for children, also a young women's society. The object of this order is not to fight the saloon direct by enforcement

of the law, but its system is educational in the way of scientific instruction in schools of the effect of alcoholic liquors upon the human body, and indeed, to impart such instruction to all young and old, not only such liquors used as a beverage, but its use in all medical prescriptions. The order here was established by Mrs.



MRS. P. E. JOHNSON

Mary Bradford, of Miller. The aim of this society also is to bring about a better condition of society, to establish purity, virtue and human kindness, and its work is along all lines that will tend to make better men and women.

Its present officers are

Mrs. Anna Robinson.....President
 Mrs. A. N. Van Camp.. ..Secretary and Treasurer.

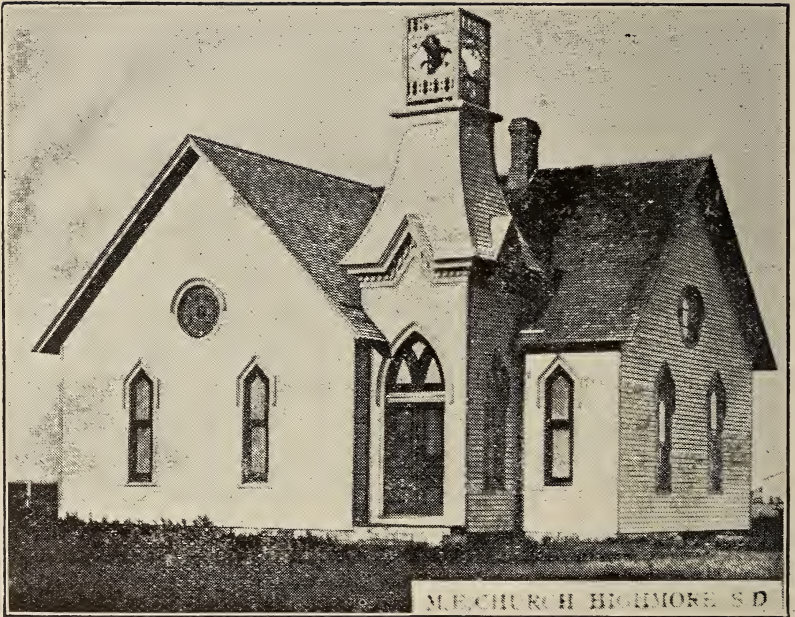
H. E. S. A.

The above letters mean the "Highmore Equal Suffrage Association" whose president is A. N. Van Camp, Vice President, Mrs. John Campbell, Treasurer Mrs. A. N. Van Camp, Secretary Mrs. J. Watson. This association has fifty nine members, and intends to meet regularly. The association is active in its work, and among its prominent members is Mrs. Philena Johnson, who is State Superintendent of Franchise and Legislation.

CHURCHES

METHODIST

The first church organization in Highmore was the Methodist Church. It was incorporated under the general law of the Territory by articles of incorporation dated June 18, 1883, which articles provided among other things that there should be trustees to manage its affairs, of numbers not under three and not over nine, and that the incorporated name of the organization should be "The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Highmore." Article five of its incorporation papers provides that F. Henderson, D. S. Warner, E. Wisson, A. N. Van Camp, O. C. Cole and A. E. Van Camp act as trustees to serve until an election of such officers. On Nov. 5, 1883, the board of trustees decided to select the south 15 feet of lot 6 and all of lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 in Block 13 of Van Camp and Olds addition to the town of Highmore, as a site for church building and these lots are still church property and are the site of the present church building. Arrangements were immediately made for the erection of a church building, which upon completion was dedicated May 3, 1885. The dedication exercises were of an impressive character. An able sermon was delivered by Dr. Ira M. Pardee; Mrs. Eli Johnson presided at the organ, and the choir consisted of Mrs. A. N. Van Camp, Mrs. Grant,



METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, HIGHMORE, S. D.

Mr. G. H. Wareham and Mr. O. P. Everhard, with Fred Gowdy, cornetist. After the exercises there was raised by subscription the sum of \$1424.18, and it was then announced that the church indebtedness, by the above amount with money from other sources, in all about \$2500, was fully provided for. On the 15th day of July, 1885, this church building was entirely destroyed by the cyclone which struck Highmore from the north west on that day. That was a great hardship to the Methodist people, there being no insurance and it came so soon after the building had been erected and after a generous contribution to pay for it, but it was not long before the effort began for another building, and while the movement was necessarily slow, it was fully accomplished by the building of the present church, which was dedicated July 18, 1886. At the dedication about \$1000 was raised to liquidate the debt, which placed the church on a good financial basis.

Our people were quite liberal in the building of this second church, aided by benevolent societies and persons from abroad.

The following are the names of the pastors in regular succession: J. C. Shebland, J. T. Blakemore, J. W. Scott, T. H. Garvin, John G. Palmer, A. M. Ward, E. S. Darling, J. W. Stokesbury, J. E. Norvell, A. W. Thurston, J. J. Ramsey, C. G. Paulson, A. C. Maclean, A. F. Stiles, Charles O. Thibodeau, Mr. Snell, J. D. Sparks, H. K. Wallis.

The present church trustees are B. A. Foote, H. H. Bloemshine, C. P. Swanson, John McLaughlin, and G. W. McLaughlin.

The present pastor of the church, H. K. Wallis, graduated from Boston College at Boston, Massachusetts, also from Georgetown College in Kentucky. He is a sincere, conscientious man, is not narrow in his views, is quite a reader and thinker, and unusually entertaining in the pulpit. He has a good congregation, who worship in a fine church building with very comfortable conveniences. They have a very fine parsonage property, consisting of several lots and a commodious residence building.

CATHOLIC

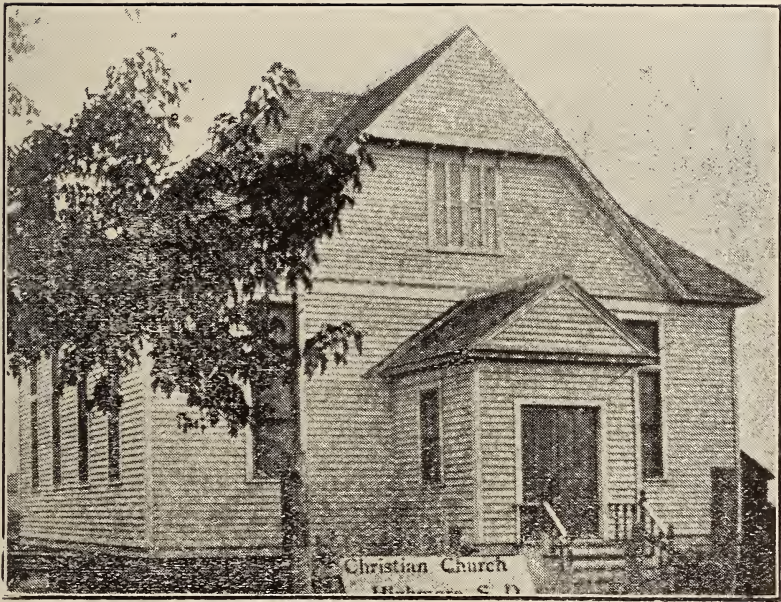
Catholic Church services were the first of any religious services held in Highmore, held at the railroad station, kept by Samuel Major. Services were continued here at different residences until the completion of the McGlinchy opera house, when they were held there until their new church building was ready for occupancy.

The church was erected in 1905, and dedicated Tuesday, November 20, 1906. Owing to the inability of Bishop Thomas O'Gorman of Sioux Falls to have charge of the dedication, the Vicar General, Mgr. O'Flynn took charge of the services, as-

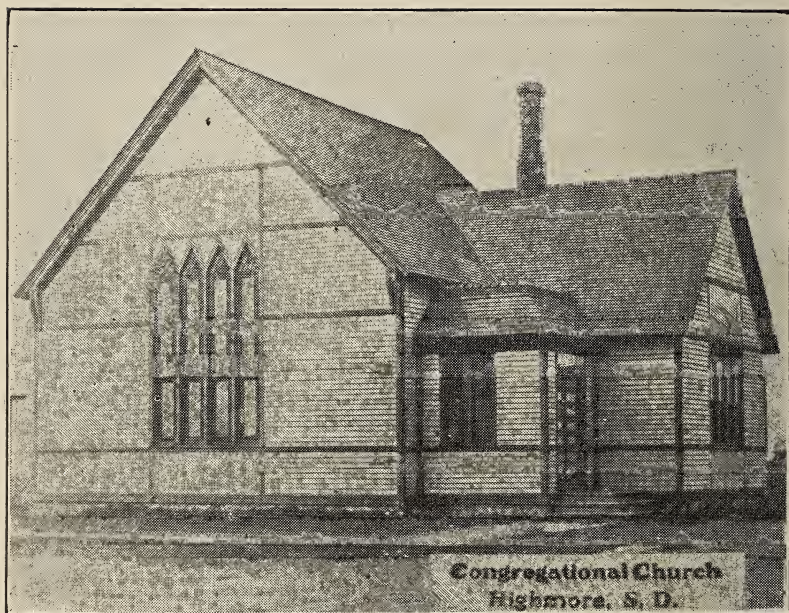


CATHOLIC CHURCH, HIGHMORE, S. D.

sisted by the following priests: Rev. M. Dermody of Aberdeen, S. D., Rev. M. J. Martin of Flandreau, S. D., Rev. D. F. Desmond of Huron, S. D., Rev. Father Cafferky of Bryant, S. D. P. T. Cafferky of Bryant, S. D., Rev. Father Stensel of Pierre, S.



CHRISTIAN CHURCH. HIGHMORE, S. D.



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, HIGHMORE, S. D.

D., Rev. Ambrose Mattingly of Stephan, S. D. and Rev. Hugh Fox, Pastor, of Highmore, S. D. The portrait of Father Fox will be seen on another page.

CHRISTIAN

The Christian church society was organized in Highmore July 25, 1897, with sixty four charter members. They erected a tabernacle in which to worship and hold religious meetings, and which was used by them for several years, but not intended as a permanent church building. In 1904 the present church building was erected and was dedicated August 21, 1904. At that time the church had a membership here of one hundred. The present church trustees are J. W. Keiser, H. B. Young and C. A. Gray.

Its first pastor was Rev. G. W. Elliott, who is now pastor of a church at Bethany, Neb. The present pastor is Rev. L. W. Thompson, who is a well educated man, attractive and forceful in the pulpit, and highly respected as a citizen.

CONGREGATIONAL

The Congregational church was organized on the first Sunday in July, 1883. Its charter members were Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Gowdy, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Harris, Miss Emma Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Y. T. Hatch, Miss Lida Hatch, Miss Addie Hatch, Mrs. P. E. Johnson, Mrs. W. A. Sargent, Mrs. J. L. Greene, Mrs. O. M. Van Swearingen, Miss Bertha Van Swearingen, Mr. Andrew Long, Mrs. G. W. Churchill, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gay, Miss Kate Ingalls, Miss Annie Ingalls, Mr. Albert Grant, and Mrs. Ann Hazen.

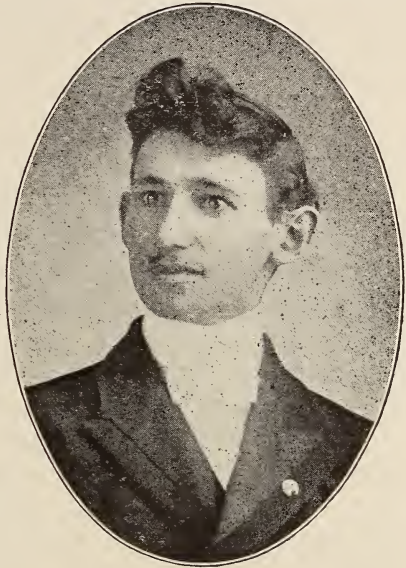
The first pastor was Rev. O. M. Van Swearingen. The Deacons were E. O. Parker, J. S. Harris, and Robert Gay, and the Trustees were Y. T. Hatch, John L. Greer, E. O. Parker, Clerk, and J. R. Gowdy, Treasurer.

The church building was dedicated July 21, 1889, by Rev. Coit. The present pastor is Rev. J. Watson, who was born in Eng-



PRESIDING ELDER REV. C. E. HAGER

land, and came from London to this country in June, 1905. After his arrival he visited with friends in Centerville, and Wakonda, South Dakota, and then accepted a call to the pastorate of the Congregational church of Hetland, this state. His pastorate continued there until the time of his resignation, previous to his present pastorate at Highmore, which commenced June 1, 1907. Mr. Watson is an agreeable, gentlemanly man, is a thinker and student, his views are not narrow or radical upon any subject, and his discourses are quite entertaining. His wife is a pleasant, English born lady, and together they reside in the church parsonage.



REV. J. WATSON



HIGHMORE'S FIRST SCHOOL HOUSE, NOW THE G. A. R. HALL

CHAPTER VII

EDUCATIONAL

If there is one thing more than another, in which the state of South Dakota feels a just pride, it is its system of education, and Hyde county is not behind any other in its desire to have the best of schools.

If any boy or girl living in this county grows up to manhood or womanhood without a good common school education the fault must be charged to the child or the parents, and not to any lack of opportunity.

The bureau of education at Washington has stated the fact to be, that South Dakota had the smallest amount of illiteracy of any state in the union. Up to 1890 the school system of the county was, in a loose way, in keeping with other affairs.

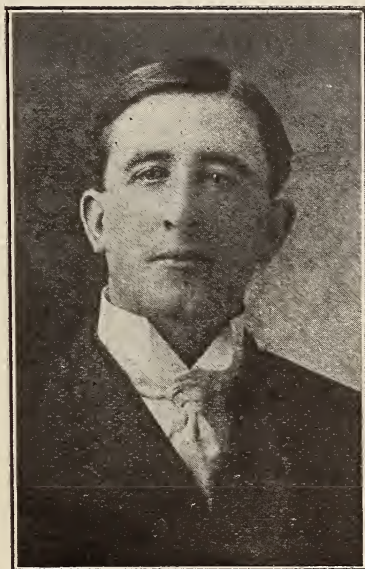
The office of county superintendent was simply nominal until the election of T. E. Price, who took much interest in the schools, and from that time on, the office of superintendent became one of much importance and since then has been admirably filled. The present superintendent, W. N. Van Camp, has taken much interest in the schools of the county, and under his administration they have materially advanced.

When the court house burned June 20, 1892, all records of the office of county superintendent were destroyed, and all of the facts in regard to the schools prior to this time were given from memory by the old settlers. The first school building in Hyde county was what is known now as the old Grand Army building, and was located back of where the Congregational church now stands. The first teacher was A. W. Furnese. He was followed by Miss Clara Gadd, now Mrs. J. E. McDonald. Of the pupils who attended this



HYDE COUNTY EIGHTH GRADE GRADUATES OF 1906.

first term of school in Hyde county nearly all are now scattered but of those who attended and are still residents of Hyde county we can name Mrs. I. M. Burnside, who was Jessie McDonald, H. A. McDonald, who was then known as Harve; they then lived on a farm about four miles southwest of Highmore and every day used to bring their dinner, as did J. K. Van Camp and W. N. Van Camp who served as county superintendent during the years of 1905 and 1908 inclusive. George C. Stoner, later one of the publishers of the Highmore Herald, was also a pupil of Miss Gadd, as was Shreve Van Camp, who for years has been Deputy Post Master of Highmore. Of pupils who attended this first school and have since moved away we can name Don B. Johnson, who now resides in Los Angeles, California, Annie Patterson, now the wife of R. C. Sanders living in Pierre, S. D., and Emily Patterson, now Mrs. Ellsworth France, living in Wenatchee, Washington.



W. N. VAN CAMP

Several years afterward bonds were voted for the erection of a two room school house on the site of the present school building and the first Principal of the City Schools was Enoch Vernon. He was followed in order by W. J. Merriss and W. S. McVey, who is still a resident of Hyde County and one of the prosperous farmers of Bramhall township. Mr. McVey's assistant was a Miss King, who later became his wife. Another early principal of the schools was A. J. Leatherman, who was later drowned in the Missouri river



HIGHMORE'S PRESENT SCHOOL BUILDING.

at Pierre. W. A. Root was principal for the years 1892-3-4-5-6; his assistant in 1893 was Miss Lizzie Bates; his assistant in 1894-5 was Mrs. Nettie Welch, who is still a resident of Hyde county. In 1896 his assistant was Mrs. A. J. Beardsley.

W. G. Jolly was principal of the schools for 1897 with Mrs. A. J. Beardsley as assistant.

P. E. Gilligan followed Mr. Jolly and had charge of the city schools during 1898-9-00-01. Mrs. Beardsley was continued as assistant during the four years that Mr. Gilligan was in charge and in the year 1901 a third room was added with Miss Nellie Lesh as teacher.

In 1902 Bruce McVey was elected principal with Clara Tryon and Maud H. Latta as assistants.

In 1903 Mr. McVey was in charge assisted by Maud Jones, Maud H. Latta and W. N. Van Camp, a fourth room being added during the year on account of the increased attendance.

The teachers in 1904 were Bruce McVey, principal, with L. A. Sherer, Mary A. Hamlin and Alta Swartout, assistants.

In 1905 F. G. Allen was elected principal with Pauline De Lange, Nettie W. Welch and Florence Walker, assistants.

In 1906 C. R. Buller was elected principal with the following assistants: Pauline DeLange, Amy Hahn and Florence Walker. Mr. Buller resigned during the year, however, and his term was completed by County Sup't W. N. Van Camp.

F. E. Schmidt was principal for 1907 when an additional room



ARTHUR YEANDLE



A. N. VAN CAMP AND FAMILY

was added. His assistants were Pauline DeLange, Gracia McIntire, Ethol Lamos and Florence Walker.

The first teachers in the various rural districts as taken from the records since the old school house was burned are as follows:

Banner, E. R. Shepard; Union, Amy J. Foote, Alice Tryon, Etta Belle Morton; Spring Lake, Lotta Russel; Illinois, Mrs. Hattie Pidge, Aurlee M. Pettys; Eden, Rose Zemlicka; Washington, Mary McIver, Mrs. Dora C. Stewart, Clara Morford; Douglas, Allie Simple, Florence Riskemire; Valley, Mabelle Mason; Lincoln, Mrs. J. W. Beardsley; Bramhall, Mrs. A. N. Van Camp, Lora Robinson, Lois Talbot; Holabird, Clara Tryon, A. J. Struble; Lomis, Mae Quinn; Hughitt, Fannie Quirk, Nettie W. Welch; Eagle, Etta Barbe; Van Order, Bessie Meigs, W. J. Bottcher; Penc, E. J. Quinn; Dewey, Rose E. Durlin; Convent, E. J. Quinn; Pratt, Bessie L. Hill.

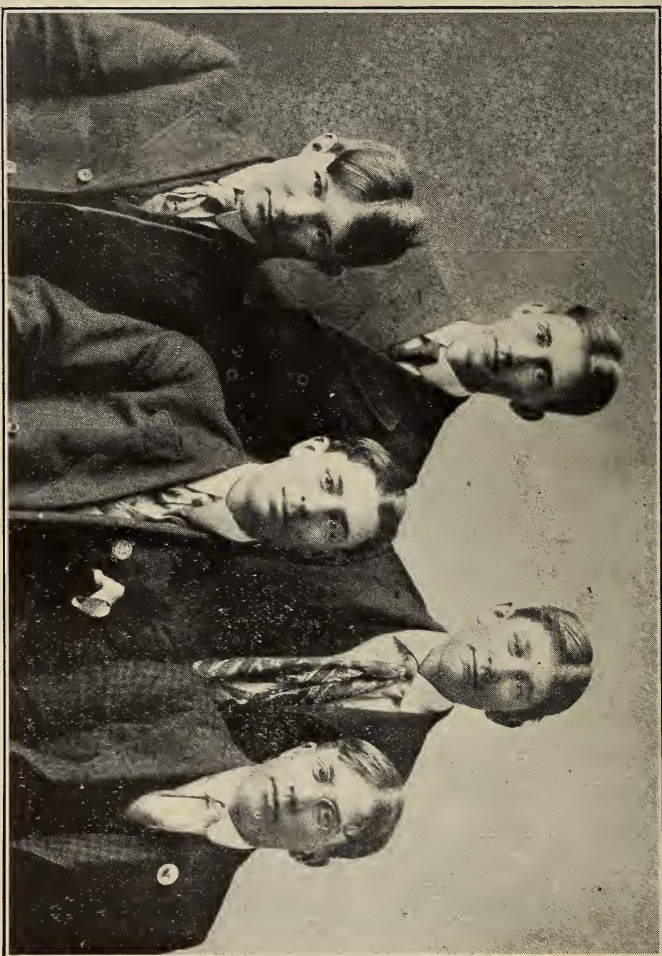


Mrs Nettie W. Welch and children

In 1890 the county had 51 school houses, with a total seating capacity of 1440, total number of teachers employed 44, total amount paid in teachers wages that year was \$6,369.04. Children of school age in the county was 427, total number of children that attended school that year was 382, total indebtedness \$32,984.45.

In 1908 the county had 44 school houses valued at \$34,275.00, with a seating capacity of 1128; number of teachers employed 38, number of children of school age 612, total amount paid in teachers wages \$8,576.50, total indebtedness \$15,912.13.

In 1890 there were 18 school districts in Hyde county, each



FIVE BOYS WHO WERE BORN IN HYDE COUNTY

district being a Congressional township, Banner, Union, Spring Lake, Franklin, Illinois, Eden, Washington, Douglas, Valley, Loomis, Lincoln, Wm. Hamilton, Bramhall, Highmore, Holabird, Hughitt, Eagle, and Van Order. In 1894 the townships of Peno and Convent were organized as school districts. In 1899 Dewey school district was organized, and in 1903 Pratt school township was organized.

The first school officers of the various districts as taken from the records are as follows: Banner—chairman, Lambert Rezac; clerk, Joseph Minnhart; treasurer, Albert Lusk, Union—chairman, Peter Riggs; clerk, S. A. Shoff; treasurer, P. H. Zeigler. Franklin—chairman, Christ Larson; clerk, Jens Larsen; treasurer, Arthur Lee. Spring Lake—chairman, James M. Gray; clerk, Mary E. Holmes; treasurer, L. K. Christjanson, Illinois—chairman, Thomas Strand; clerk, W. F. Pidge; treasurer, John M. Jensen, Eden—chairman, Joseph Chermak; clerk, John Zemlicka,



DR. I. M. BURNSIDE

treasurer, Frank Zemlicka, Washington—chairman, O. P. King; clerk, O. O. Hart; treasurer, Chas. McIver, Douglas—chairman, Wm. McGlasham; clerk, T. F. Cody; treasurer, F. G. Kurts, Valley—chairman, L. V. Stalnaker; clerk, Irene Feather; treasurer, Jacob Becker, Loomis—chairman, Louis Lopp; clerk, Ole O. Lee; treasurer, Peter DeWitte, Lincoln—chairman, Stephan Moss; clerk, J. W. Beardsley; treasurer, Jacob DeWitte, Wm. Hamilton—chairman, Albert Wells; clerk, Geo. M. Wells; treasurer, Geo.



H. C. HARRIS AND FAMILY

Tosh, Bramhall—chairman, J. P. Mabie; clerk, H. D. Ohl; treasurer, D. M. Sarvis. Highmore—chairman, J. A. Sedgwick; clerk, H. W. Brace; treasurer, James Barber. Holabird—chairman, Nat Cline; clerk, S. Mason; treasurer, J. S. Harris. Huggett—chairman, G. K. Templar; clerk, J. W. Jones; treasurer, John Quirk. Eagle—chairman, E. M. Volz; clerk, J. H. Barnes; treasurer, J. S. Messick. Van Order—chairman, Wm. Bottcher; clerk, Fred Sheen; treasurer, M. L. Hague. Peno—chairman, O. N. Johnson; clerk Ben Sorenson; treasurer, S. S. Stensrud. Convent—chairman, John Arnoldy; clerk, Pius Boehm; treasurer, Simon Kusser. Dewey—chairman, Andrew Thompson; clerk, G. H. Bottcher; treasurer, H. T. Johnson. Pratt—chairman, William Campbell; clerk, G. W. Pratt; treasurer, W. C. Pratt.

The Public school system of South Dakota is at least the equal to that of any other state in the union.

In 1898 a State Course of study was adopted and made a part of the school law, which insures a uniformity of education throughout the state. The common school is divided in eight years or grades, and upon the completion of the eight years work, pupils in rural districts have their tuition paid in a neighboring High school by their home district.

During the early years it was thought best to have three or four schools in each township, but in later years experience has demonstrated that by combining all of the pupils in a township that



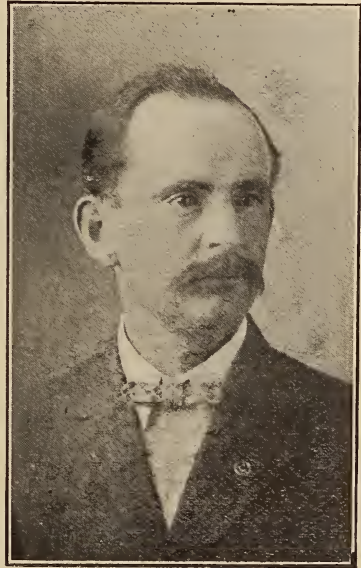
J. E. VAN CAMP



S. R. MEIGS AND FAMILY

a better school could be maintained, so that now in South Dakota, as in the more advanced eastern states, the centralized school has come to stay. The boys and girls of today little realize the improved condition of the school system under which they labor of what it was 20 years ago; often times then the school house was of sod or constructed of rough boards and covered with tar paper; now when they take up their daily work in the school room it is generally in a nicely painted, modern school building, the grounds dotted with trees, and in many cases over the building floats the flag; inside many beautiful pictures are hung on the wall, also a splendid school library, as well as numerous apparatus, which goes to make the work of the teacher and pupil more pleasant and easy.

The following are the present school officers of the county: Banner—chairman, Joseph Menhart; clerk, John Lusk; treasurer, Otto B. Enstad. Union—chairman, Mrs. C. A. Seckner; clerk, L. E. Schmidt; treasurer, C. Christensen. Franklin—chairman, Oscar Olson; clerk, B. F. Payne; treasurer, J. W. Meyers. Spring Lake—chairman, Chas. Olson; clerk, C. Odegard; treasurer, Arthur Lee. Illinois—chairman, John Bern; clerk, A. C. Rudine; treasurer, S. P. Anderson. Eden—chairman, Frank Foreman; treasurer, F. Zemlicka; clerk, M. Bouzek. Washington—chairman, O. P. King; treasurer, John Jirock; clerk, B. M. Morford. Douglas—chairman, A. Sunding; Treas., Lars A. Larson; clerk, T. F. Cody. Valley—chairman,

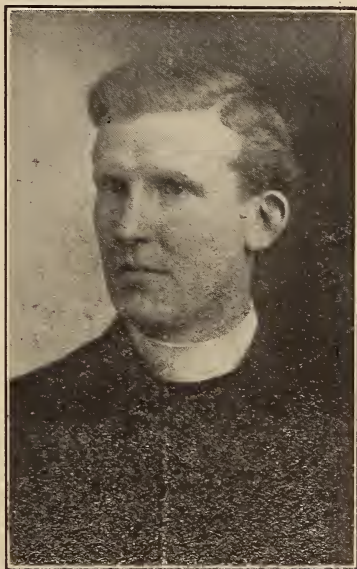


R: B. ROCKWELL



FRED SHEEN AND FAMILY

Fred Traver; treasurer, Jacob Becker; clerk, Thos. McWeeney Loomis—chairman, Peter DeWitte; treasurer, Hans Aasby; clerk, L. T. Adair. Lincoln—chairman, W. L. Thompson; treasurer, Jacob DeWitte; clerk, Nellie DeWitte. Wm. Hamilton—chairman, S. J. Nesheim; treasurer, C. J. Lemke; clerk, G. M. Wells. Highmore—chairman, P. E. Gilligan; treasurer, B. A. Foote, clerk, M. E. Miller. Holabird—chairman, A. M. Moore; treasurer, S. Mason; clerk, J. H. Smith. Hughitt—chairman. M. U. Hunt; treasurer, Z. L. Parker; clerk, E. J. Quinn. Eagle—chairman, J. Pahl; treas., J. B. Ringer; clerk, E. M. Volz. Van Order—chairman, Ed Patterson; treasurer, J. T. Melbourne; clerk, M. L. Hague. Peno—chairman, E. O. Evenson; treasurer, John Weber; clerk, Chris Aaby. Dewey—chairman, R. C. Mercer; treasurer, T. A. Gallagher; clerk, Jos. Budnik. Pratt—chairman, Margaret Miller; treasurer, E. W. Smith; clerk, W. F. Thompson; Convent—chairman, S. Kusser; treas. Christine Johnson; clerk, Oscar L. Olson.



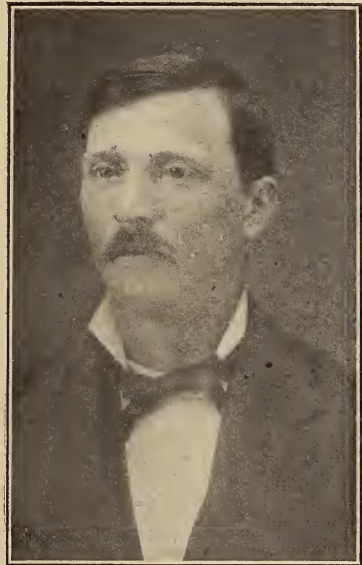
REV. FATHER FOX

The teachers for the rural schools for the school year 1907-8 are as follows: Etta C. Logan, Pratt, Harrold, S. D.; Ella C. Quirk, Eagle, Highmore S. D. H. C. Shearer, Hughitt, Chapelle, S. D. Lola D. Berry, Van Order, Ree Hights, S. D. May Hays, Loomis. Highmore, S. D. Mabelle Miller, Highmore, Highmore, S. D. Mabelle Van Abel, Holabird, Highmore S. D. Effie Hamilton, Lincoln, Edwin, S. D. Clara Tryon, Bramhall, Highmore



WM. C. WOOLEY AND WIFE

S. D. Rie A. Medbery, Valley, Harrold, S. D. Threse Burke, Bramhall, Highmore, S. D. Rose O'Brien, Holabird, Highmore, S. D. Ella Van Camp, Van Order, Highmore, S. D. Cora Hughes, Washington, Canton, S. D. Blanche N. Hall, Convent, Peno, S. D. Jennie Whipple, Bramhall, Highmore S. D. Frank Parker, Loomis, Chapelle S. D. Carrie Weiss, Peno, Jackson, Minn. Minnie Weiss, Convent, Jackson, Minn. Martha Halverson, Banner, Jackson, Minn. Alice Bouren. Eden, Houdek, S. D. H. C. Sarvis, Washington, Highmore, S. D. Annie Anderson, Illinois, Sedgwick S. D. Augusta Rudine, Illinois, Sedgwick, S. D. H. H. Dann, Wm. Hamilton, Highmore S. D. Esther Bern, Union Sedgwick, S. D. Lillie Ellerton, Dewey, Holabird, S. D. Annie Zemlicka, Eden, Holabird, S. D. Agnes Vondra, Eden, Zeigler, S. D. Hulda Johnson, Douglas, Sedgwick, S. D. Mamie Vopat, Union, Goudyville, S. D. Ethel Hemphill, Valley, Highmore, S. D. Selma Paulson, Sunny Lake, Highmore, S. D. Atta I. Libby, Douglas, Highmore, S. D. Nellie Wilcox, Hughitt.



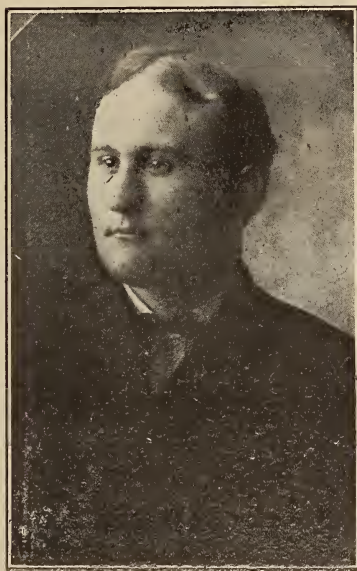
JASPER GADD

The following have graduated from the common schools of Hyde County: 1894—Amy J. Foote, Maude Jones, May Churchill, Welcome McLaughlin. 1895—Jay Templer, Bertha Traver, Alice Traver, Rose Foote, Nellie Lesh, Guy Sarvis, Ada Sarvis, Atta Ohl, Mary Winans, Edith Brace, 1896—Ralph Shearer, James S. Stewart, Elsie Pidge, Ralph Parker, Elta Greene, Edna Seharer, John



EDWARD RIDER AND WIFE

Bottcher. 1897—H. C. Sarvis, Abbie Drew, J. I. Beardsley, Annie Gadd, Scott Young, Christy Barber, Ava Weaver, Bertha Gerhart, 1899—Edna Traver, John E. Campbell, Stina G. Larson, Walter Wells, Louis P. Lighty, John Cramer, Nettie Hinds, J. E. Van Camp, 1900—Belle Templer, Maud Mason, Lewis Messick, Royal C. Johnson, Clara McNamara, Esther Winger, Linda Harno, Julia Patterson, Flora E. Weaver, Hattie Beardsley, Carl Sheen. 1901—Emma Bottcher, Henry Bottcher, Ella Van Camp, H. M. Shearer, Ethel C. Gadd, Francina Rasmussen, Mary Hamlin, Mollie Sweeny, Grace Traver, Mary J. Zemlicka, Minnetta Walters, Emma Reha, Grace Weaver, Ole K. Strand, Henry A Johnson, Clifton Traver, Ida McDonald, Austin Meigs, Dollie Stalnaker. Fannie Moss. 1902—Homer Young, Minnie Young, Arthur Seeman, Allen Van Camp, Chas. Parker, Wilbur Quirk, Lillie Elberton, May Templer, Jessie Mason, Edna Gerhart, Minnie Gerhart, Ethel Graham, Annie Chermak, Josie Bouzek, Augusta Rudine, Annie Vopat, Della Figley, Ella Quirk, Chesley Jackson, Henry Case, Chas. King, Arthur Yeandle, Mabelle Quirk, Ida Paulson, Emma Swanson, Florence Quinn. 1903—Della Melbourn, Mamie E. Everhard, Rob't Sutfin, Nina M. Clink, Winifred Figley, Earl F. Jones, Grace Gibbs, Kitty D Gerhart, George King, Jennie Whipple, Agnes Vondra, Don Sheen, Pearl Stanton, Annie Bouzek, Seward Gibbs, Josie Sweeney, Alice S. Rezac Frank Parker, Elmina Evenson, Mabel Smith, Walter Seeman, Myrtle King, Lottie M.

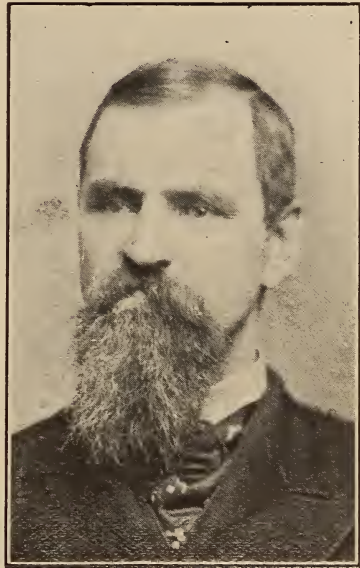


C. H. GRAY

THE McLAUGHLIN CO. AND STAFF OF CLERKS



Zemlicka, George Van Camp, Mabelle Miller, Gladys Musser, Albert J. Harno, Richard Tagg, Lina McDonald, Allie Angle, Merlie Swanson. 1904—Della M. Anderson, Barbara Jirock, Claude O. Stanton, Geo. M. Comstock, Maude Quirk, Pauline Middlebrook, Pierre Yeandle, Mayme T. Vopat, Mary Bouzek Edna Adair. 1905—Minnie Rudine, Hulda Johnson, Henry Barber, Ellen Bern, Henry Rudine, Esther Bern, Marie Aasby, Eleanor McVey Susie Kippenbrock, Bessie Shoff Lucie McCullen, Annie Anderson, Earl Spencer, Benhard Jensen, Anna Palan. 1906—Ruth Miller, Norma Traver, Selma Paulson, Annie Zemlicka, George Mesick, Gladys Button, Bennie Bee Foote, Irene C. Quirk, Gentrude M. Lighty, Earnest Anderson, Harry Parker, Alice Chapman, Carl Wells, Edward Botcher, Hazel Smith, Edwin Doling, Norma Becker, Barbara Lusk, Pearl Canode, Elmer Pratt, Clifford Volz, John Gallagher, Benhart Nesheim. 1907—Ruth Traver, Elsie Clark, Harriet Patterson Ole Aasby, Florence



CHURCH MEIGS

Trent, Rilla Spencer, Alcee Stoner, Gldie Keiser, Paul Aasby, Leslie Meigs, Raye Miller, Emelia Lee Earl Eleya, Rob Mason, Dora C. Rolewitch, Beatrice Shafenberg, Gertrude Mesick. 1908—Justis Gray, Ralph Wells, Henrietta DeWitte, Kattie Van Camp, Ava Mann, Ella Zemlicka, Estelle Trent, Rosetta Pahl, Minnie Van Abel, Betina Volz, Judson Whitcher, Walter Whitcher, Burdette DeWitte, Edward Hamilton, Lisle Swanson, Maude Kippenbrock, Emma Johnson, Henry Zemlicka, Laura Pahl, Grace Evenson, Ida

Odegard, Sophus Odegard, Jalmer Paulson.

Many of them have continued their education in High Schools, Colleges and Universities and are now found among the business and professional men of this and adjoining states.

The foregoing chapter was prepared by our present County Superintendant of schools, W. N. Van Camp, at our request and the author of this history feels exceedingly grateful to him for the contribution as it is well written, and as complete as it could be under the circumstances of the lost records. We can safely add also that Mr. Van Camp during his two terms of office has given us the best of service, and during his incumbency the schools have materially advanced.

The Little Vine Clad Cottage on the Claim

Sequel to "The Little Old Sod Shanty on the Claim"

By E. W. Lowe, a Hyde County Farmer

(Copyright by E. W. Lowe)

I am feeling sort of happy since I proved up on the farm,

I have horses, sheep and cattle not a few,

Pork and 'taters in the cellar,

Wheat and oats stored in the barn,

And coal enough I guess to take us through.

CHORUS:

The little old sod shanty, where I nestled down to rest,

When the coyotes were howling round at night,

Has changed in its appearance,

Like everything out west,

To the little vine clad cottage painted white.

I found that sweet kind hearted girl of whom I used to dream,

When working hard to beautify the place.

She came just like an angel,

As fair as any queen,

And Belle and Beulah have their mother's face.

We have prayed and worked together for nearly twenty years,

Have had our pleasures often mixed with pain,

But He in whom we trusted,

Wiped away our tears,

And blessed us in our cottage on the claim.

The good old home way back down east, bright link in
memories chain,

The joyous scenes, the friends that loved us best;

But I'd rather drink the balmy breeze,

That floats across the plain,

And watch the golden sunset of the west.

Dakota, fair Dakota, we love thy genial clime,

The breezes filled with fragrance from the plain,

And here on thy broad prairie,

We'll live until we die,

In our little vine clad cottage on the claim.



W. D. McDONALD AND WIFE

CHAPTER VIII

SEVERAL MATTERS OF INTEREST

A MURDER

In August 1886 word was brought to Highmore by four boys who were working at the Catholic Mission that they had discovered the remains of a man lying upon the prairie near the Mission, in township 109 range 72. Coroner Tallman took with him T. E. Price, J. T. Blakemore and A. A. Dibble, who went in search of the remains. They had been taken to Fort Thompson from which place they were officially turned over to the coroner, and were then taken to the Mission Stephan where an inquest was held. The verdict of the coroner's jury was, that the remains were those of a person unknown, that he was shot through the body by an unknown person, and this was the cause of his death aided by heavy blows on the head and a fracture of the skull. It was a terrible sight, the body had been almost completely dismembered, pulled apart by wolves and the flesh eaten. A tin spectacle case, a button hook and memorandum book were found about the clothing but, the book revealed nothing as to the identity of the person, and this is yet shrouded in mystery.

AN ACCIDENT

On September 17, 1886, at the home of their parents in Van Order township Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Harvey, Pearl Harvey aged three and one half years, and Georgie E., aged two, were burned to death.

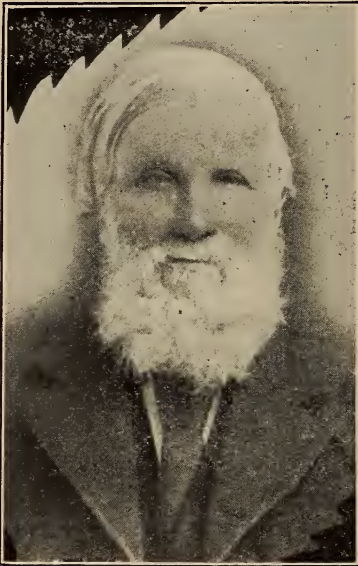
A DELEGATE

A constitutional convention was held in Sioux Falls June 30, 1885, at which convention our present state constitution was framed and afterwards adopted. George G. Crase was a delegate from

Hyde county.

AN EFFORT FOR A COLLEGE

In the latter part of 1885 an effort was made by Prof. J. C. Black of the Christian Church for a Christian College. He wanted to find a site to which the college would be removed. He was delighted with the country here, but could not make satisfactory arrangements as to a bonus and for the required amount of land, either at Holabird or Highmore so the venture was abandoned and he left us regretfully.



CHAS. SHEEN

once or there would be trouble. A few of the settlers were inclined to resist, but the peculiar "grunt" of the Indian race along with an expression upon their countenances that meant business, caused an apprehension that the trouble referred to might result in a scalping bee, which was something the settlers did not care to indulge in, so the boys unloaded and silently but indignantly drove home.

RUSTLING FOR WOOD

In the early days the settlers would go to the Missouri river for wood, but as this act was forbidden by the government at Washington, being on the reservation, it was not often done. At one time however about fifteen of them made a trip there for some fuel, as it was in the winter time and the fuel was greatly needed. They went down and cut the wood and loaded it on their wagon and were ready to start home when they were surprised by the appearance of a few Indian police officers, who ordered an unloading at

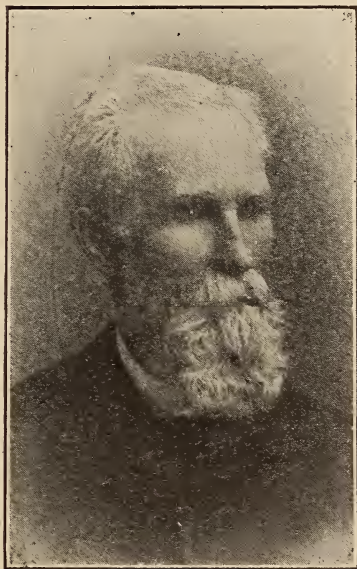
EXHIBIT

At the Territorial Fair held in Mitchell in September 1887 Hyde

County made a most wonderful exhibit, so much in excess of many other of the counties that the papers of the territory gave it special mention. The Mitchell Republican especially said that the display made by Hyde County was not only creditable but simply magnificent. It made mention of nine varieties of corn well ripened and of immense size and of the product of that season estimated at not less than fifty bushels to the acre. Also samples of the No. 1 hard wheat, oats, flax, cabbage heads, pumpkins, squashes, onions, turnips, potatoes and many other things, all of which that paper pronounced as entirely unexpected from this county, and was astonishing to everyone who saw it.

STILL HERE

Out of forty-eight residents who were drawn on the grand and petit juries at the November term of court in 1886, only nine remain and still reside here. They are Ed Rodgers, A. N. Gerhart, B. A. Foote, George Foster, Fred Messick, Louis Rolewitch, E. C. Musser and J. E. McDonald.

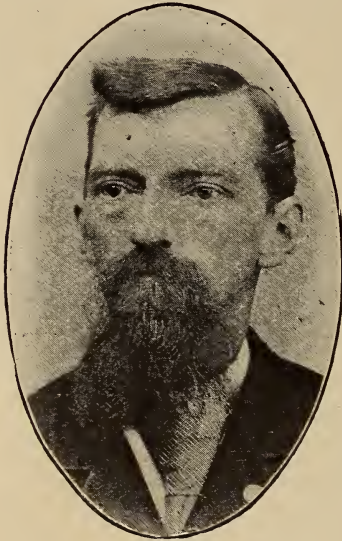


SAMUEL BATES

COAL DISCOVERY

In the summer of 1886 there was considerable excitement in Hyde County over the reported discovery of coal. It was preceding the 4th of July and so wrought up the people in their ardent enthusiasm over this unexpected find that they forgot the American eagle and the Star Spangled Banner—in short they forgot to celebrate the anniversary of our independence. The hue and cry was made that under a portion of the soil in the northwestern part of the

county, lay a vein of good bituminous coal, fifteen feet under the ground with a seven foot vein of coal. Men are apt to believe that which they want to believe, and while many were skeptical in regard to the report many others argued its truthfulness with scientific certainty. Why not coal here as well as anywhere else, was asked with all the assurance of positive conviction, but there was no answer for nobody wanted it otherwise. But the fever of excitement soon abated, the wind of enthusiasm soon died down into a calm of disappointment. The coal did not materialize, and the event of its reported discovery was soon forgotten.



E. O. PARKER

A TIME OF TERROR

Monday morning, May 30th, 1889, a wind sprang up from the northwest and at the same time a fire caught by accident on the premises of James Ingram in the Medicine Valley about five miles southwest of Highmore. The wind in its raging and cruel fury spread the fire rapidly across the south part of Highmore township and also Bramhall, the north part of Eagle and Van Order taking everything in its

track. Mr. Ingram lost some stacks of grain, machinery and other property. George Cree lost his stable stacks, and seed grain, in fact everything but his house. John Cunningham's barn, machinery and seed grain and one horse were burned, his wife being alone, rescued the other horses from the flames. L. L. Hatch lost everything but his house, H. B. Young lost his barn, granery, 600 bushels of wheat, 300 bushels of oats, also his farm machinery and also his seed grain, and he himself was burned trying to save some of his property. Others in the path of the flames suffered

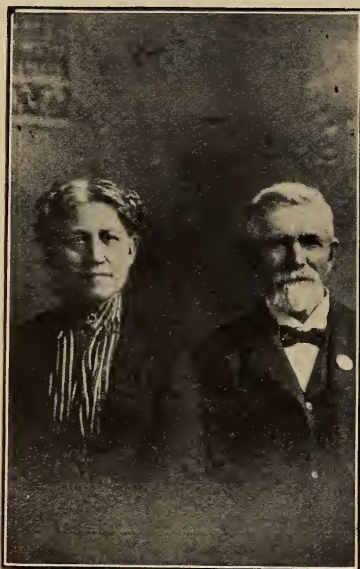
damage but not so serious as those mentioned above. But while the south part of the country suffered in loss of property alone, the worst horror of all was the loss of life in the north part and more particularly in the northwest. The second day on Tuesday the wind seemed worse in its fury and for a while threatened to sweep the town of Highmore out of existence, and this same wind brought the fumes of the burning prairie, and although no fire could be seen fears were felt that from the northwest the flames were sweeping on in the work of destruction. Those fears were fully confirmed when people from that direction came to town and told the stories of misfortune and disaster. Horses, cattle and hogs were roasted in stables and pens, and singed and suffocated on the prairie. Houses, barns, stacks of grain and hay and machinery were left in mouldering heaps, where before were thrifty surroundings, and there was nothing left but a desolate and dreary waste of blackened prairie. But sadder than all this was the story of



Duncan McDonald and wife

agony and death of four well known settlers whose charred and blacken remains were left on the prairie. Anna Sweeny went out to loosen the picketed cows but the flames caught her before she had performed her task, and the cattle also perished. Mrs. Albert Jessup was at the house with her children and placed them in a cyclone cellar and while fighting, the flames conquered and destroyed her. Thos. Tibbs took his wife and son Frank to a piece of plowed ground and told them to remain there until he ventured again to

the house for some articles of clothing, but the excited wife with the boy alone, thought it her duty to aid the husband in saving what was in their little home, and left her place of safety for that purpose, but they were caught in the flames and fatally burned and Mr. Tibbs himself was badly burned in his efforts to rescue them. Mrs. Ruby and her daughter were seriously injured internally while escaping from a cyclone cave, the entrance to which was wrapped in flames. Others were scorched and it is a wonder that many



John Henfrey and wife

more did not perish in that terrible fire. Among those in that part of the county who lost all or largely all they had were the following: James Sweeney, Wm. Sweeney, Thomas Tibbs, Wm. Dougherty, Uriah Jessup, Albert Jessup, L. F. Walthall, M. T. Thayer, Jacob Becker, Hans Larson, S Hastings, John McGovern, Duncan Gray and Thomas McWeeny.

FINANCES

As to the financial records of Hyde county it is not necessary to go into details only a general statement is necessary. The first money ever received by the county treasurer was under the double headed organization, when L. C. Hadley was treasurer by virtue of appointment. He received \$327.81 saloon license money, which upon his retirement was counted out to the board, and was soon appropriated for expenses incurred. The first tax levy was made by the legaly organized board on the 14th day of September, the account of which tax is given on page 15 of this history. The first report made under the local organization was by John F Goudy

which was submitted to the county board at their meeting November 10th, 1884. That report was as follows:

TERRITORIAL FUND

Receipts.....	\$4.54	
Disbursements.....	18	Balance .. \$4.33

COUNTY FUND

Receipts.....	\$390.89	
Disbursements.....	\$15.63	Balance.....\$375.26

COUNTY SCHOOL FUND

Receipts.....	\$326.07	
Disbursements.....	\$8.45	
Vouchers..	\$248.10	Balance.... \$69.52

TOWNSHIP DISTRICT SCHOOL FUND

Receipts.....	\$31.80	
Disbursements.....	\$1.27	Balance.....\$30.52

BRIDGE ROAD FUND

Receipts.....	\$3.00	
Disbursements.....	12	Balance .. \$2.88

INTEREST ON BOND FUND

Receipts....	46	
Disbursements.....	02	Balance.....44
Total balance on hand.....		\$482.96

The next report of treasurer was by Homer James submitted July 11, 1885, showing a balance on hand from all funds of \$1598.77.

Each of the rival county boards appointed assessors. The Ordway board appointed S. R. Meigs with H. C. Shober, N. C. Cline, D. L. Cadwallader and John Newell as deputies. The other board appointed first N. M. Jacobson, who resigned, and then W. N. Green was appointed with T. R. Jones, Charles McGill, and Geo. Barret as deputies. These made an assessment of the county in the spring of 1884, which was afterwards revised and equalized by the legal board, when A. E. Van Camp, David Moore, and J. W. Beardsley constituted that board, but no levy was made until the



Y. T. HATCH AND FAMILY

4th day of September, 1884, as before stated, so that we are unable to state and cannot learn from the records where Mr. Goudy obtained his receipt money, unless it was saloon money distributed into the various funds. The first money which went into the treasury by taxation was paid in when Homer James was treasurer, as shown by his report mentioned above.

The present financial condition of Hyde county will be seen in the report of Auditor Buchan which was made by him and verified on the 30th day of June, 1908, and published a few days after in the local papers and is as follows:

ASSETS OF COUNTY IN DETAIL.		LIABILITIES OF COUNTY IN DETAIL.	
Total amount of School money loaned, secured by mortgages and bonds	\$85 925 00	Amt. of school money rec'd to date	66 630 00
Unpaid Tax, 1907	2 800 26	Warrants issued and in hands of auditor	127 15
" " 1906	483 86	Bonds Outstanding (Rate Interest Per Cent)	13 500 00
" " 1905	464 43	County sinking fund,	
" " 1904	100 19	Assets over Liabilities	6 730 19
" " 1903 and Prior	106 59		
Cash in county fund	2 655 82		
County Bridge and road	2 000 59		
Bond Interest and sinking fund	3 000 00		
Cash in sinking fund			
Safes and Fixtures	2 000 00		
Court House and Grounds	5 500 00		
County Jail	500 00		
Permanent School Fund			
Dipping Stations	1 500 00		
Total.....	\$87 037 34	Total.....	\$87 037 34

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA, }
 COUNTY OF HYDE } ss

JAMES BUCHAN, Auditor, first being duly sworn doth say that the Treasurer's exhibit hereon is a true and correct statement of the financial condition of Hyde county, as appears by his books, and that the Auditor's exhibit is a true and correct statement of all warrants drawn on the treasury during the quarter, and that the statement of assets and liabilities is true and correct.

James Buchan, Co. Auditor

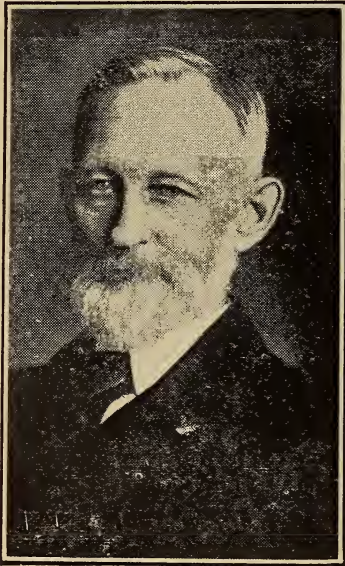
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of July, 1908
 (SEAL)

C. H. Gray, Notary Public.

A TERRIBLE STORM

One of the worst blizzards on record occurred January 12, 1888. It was general in the northwest and swept Hyde with terrible fury. The morning was bright and calm, but this soon changed to a bitter cold driving storm and drifting snow. Near Sedgwick Mrs. Anthony Haby went from the house with her husband to assist in doing the chores. After working awhile she started to return, but she became bewildered, lost her way, and did not return. When Mr. Haby

went back to the house he did not find her there, and made such search as he could, but after the storm had subsided the body was found about a mile and a half from the house. Sister Wilhelme at the Stephan Mission started from the dwelling house to go to the school building, a distance of about seventy rods, but becoming bewildered, lost her way and drifted with the storm for some distance, until she came to a fence that encloses the quarter section on



J. T. BLAKEMORE

which the mission is located. Missing her, search was instituted and after much difficulty she was found leaning against the fence, her limbs frozen and she in an unconscious condition. Chris Lexun, Peter O'Brien and others attempted to carry her to the house, but they in turn got lost and were obliged to leave her in order to save themselves. After finding the house, by the aid of cords to guide them in their return, they retraced their steps to the unconscious form of the sister and carried her to shelter, themselves almost overcome by the storm. The poor woman lingered until twelve o'clock that night, when she passed away. She was a woman of high christian character and of strong devotion to her church. It was a wonder at the time that many others escaped for the drifting and driving snow soon obscured the sight, and any who were out were obliged to grope blindly about like one in utter darkness.

ASSESSMENT OF 1888

The assessment of 1888 showed the following, which constitutes the material wealth in Hyde County at that time:

Real Estate	\$619,833 00
Town Lots.....	56,099 00
Personal.. ..	117,417 00
Acres of Land.....	187,379 00
Horses, 1053.. ..	23,857 00
Cattle, 2650.....	23,293 00
Mules, 111	2,829 00
Hogs, 359.....	558 00
Sheep, 145.....	139 00

A PRAIRIE FIRE

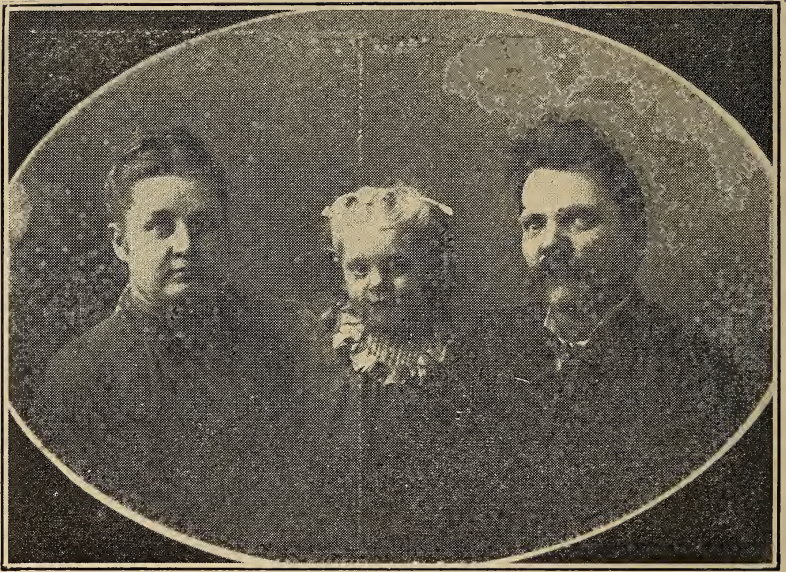
During the last two days of September, 1888, a terrible prairie fire raged north of Highmore. It started at Mr. Dougherty's place in Valley township and widened as it swept across Douglas, Lincoln, Washington and Hamilton, burning hay, flax, wheat and many buildings in its course. The following are some of the losses: Robert Wendland, stable and stacks; A. Kernberger, stable, one horse, 70 tons of hay, and most of his farming implements; C. F. Geer, 75 tons of hay; James Pettis, house, barn, stacks, and about everything on the place; G. W. Sanders, 15 tons of hay; James Stewart, a field of flax; Peter Hoe, hay and grain stacks; S. W. Ayers, 100 bushels of wheat and some hay; on the Sprecker place, his barn and numerous other losses, and many other settlers lost something.



MATT SHOUP

RELIEF

At one time in the history of Hyde County, when the hot wind had done its work, and the prairie fires had been destructive, there



W. L. THOMPSON AND FAMILY

was a call for relief on the part of some of our people, and on the part of the others the call was stubbornly resisted. It is true that the American people are always ready to pour in their contributions to some unfortunate portions of the country which has been suddenly stricken with some calamity as that of the San Francisco earthquake or the Chicago fire. It was a matter of much discussion at the time whether it was not better for the county, even as poor as it was, to provide for such of the county as needed it, rather than publish it to the world that they were in a condition of poverty and needed help. Such, however, as opposed it at first, were indifferent afterwards.

Too often in such matters of relief, the "cheeky" ones, less deserving, get it, while the actually needy and modest applicants fail to get their share. Fraud, also, almost always enters into its receipt and distribution, and in the case of Hyde county, while some money was sent by mail, no report was ever made of

receipts and disbursements, and if there was no stealing, there certainly was an opportunity.

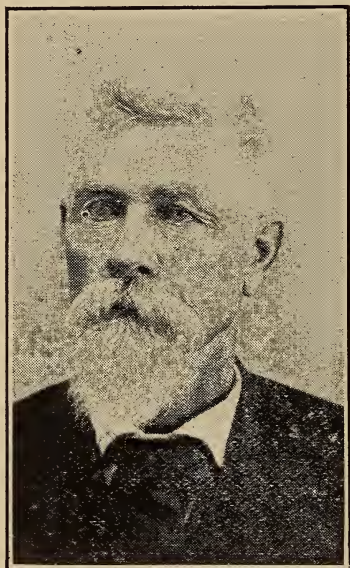
As it was, the Hyde County Board at its April session 1839, appropriated five hundred dollars for the benefit of the fire sufferers in the prairie fire of April that year, and that was well and met with approval, but on account of liberal donations from Pierre, St. Paul, and Chicago the vote here for the appropriation was rescinded.

Relief was sent in of clothing, groceries and other necessities, and Highmore was headquarters for its distribution, but whether or



Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Welch

not it was any benefit to anybody we do not know. Someone living near Holabird wrote to friends in Iowa of our starved and poverty stricken condition, which brought quite a consignment of second hand clothing and eatables. The people of Holabird rebelled against such an advertised condition of things, and resented the whole performance as an insult to the county. The result was that the parties who had the goods p'aced them in a vacant building



DUNCAN GRAY

in Holabird for such disposition of them as the people might make, and while they were thus stored, some unknown parties in the dark hours of the night entered the building, carted the whole business off in wagons, and it was never heard of or seen by the public afterwards. Holabird was sort of pleased over this turn of affairs, and no effort was ever made to find the stuff or to learn who took it, and there seemed to be too much pride on the part of the people of Holabird and vicinity to think of wearing around the cast off clothing and foot gear sent up here from Iowa where they had no further use for them.

J. L. Humphrey was one of the distributing committee of grain furnished the county, and in 1890 made a full and complete report of their doings.

AN EPISODE

In the early days the old settlers would occasionally indulge in a pilgrimage to the river or somewhere else. Sometimes they would go in pairs, or perhaps in a quartette, and occasionally in a large

group. The people of Holabird were not at all pleased with the whole performance, and resented the whole performance as an insult to the county. The result was that the parties who had the goods placed them in a vacant building in Holabird for such disposition of them as the people might make, and while they were thus stored, some unknown parties in the dark hours of the night entered the building, carted the whole business off in wagons, and it was never heard of or seen by the public afterwards. Holabird was sort of pleased over this turn of affairs, and no effort was ever made to find the stuff or to learn who took it, and there seemed to be too much pride on the part of the people of Holabird and vicinity to think of wearing around the cast off clothing and foot

and extensive gathering. We remember at an early day when L. E. Whitcher, A. N. Gerhart, S. R. Meigs and Frank Drew, tired of the monotony of every day business life, sought a brief recreation by a trip to the river, not to fish, but to gather the luscious plums which grew in abundance along the banks of the Missouri and other streams. The local paper had it at the time that they formed a complete organization with Meigs as guide and scout, Whitcher as hunter, Drew as cook, and Gerhart as general rustler. They arrived on the banks of the river and went into camp about ten o'clock, but having forgotten or neglected to take a lantern along they had to feed their horses, get wood, and cook their supper in a strange country and in the darkness of night. They labored under difficulties, and soon all hands had to quit and fish Whitcher out of Joe creek, into which he had fallen trying to get wood and water; and Gus, in trying to fix the horses for the night got tangled up in the picket rope and all rolled down a bank fifteen



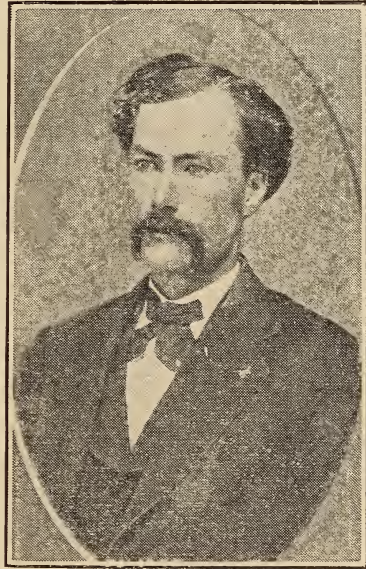
MRS. DUNCAN GRAY

feet high into the creek; it took the efforts of the other three to rescue Gus and the horses. The next day they got a mouthful or two of plums only, and in this respect the trip was a failure, so the following day they started home towards night, so late that darkness came upon them, but they traveled on and soon on the broad prairie realized that they were lost, and actually knew not where they were or whither they were going; indeed the points of the compass were a blank to them. Upon a discussion as to the merits



CAPT. VAN ETTEN AND WIFE

of the situation it was concluded that Whitcher should hold their horses while the rest of them, down on their knees, would hunt for the traveled road. Meigs went north, Drew east, and Gerhart west, but unsuccessful in their search, they got back to the wagon. Then they got into a wrangle as to which way was north, and which east, and over this they about exhausted themselves and the vocabulary of expressive adjectives, but finally concluded to get aboard and let the horses go where they liked, and thus they traveled until they came to a house where they stopped for the rest of the night, but what house they could not determine. Meigs declared they were in Hand county, for no such habitation existed within the confines of Hyde. Gus said it was the Harrold school house, and Whitcher said he didn't care a gol-darn where it was, he was going to lay down on the floor and go to sleep. This they all did, and when the light of the morning enabled them to locate themselves, they found they were within half a mile of Meigs' own



C. E. CASE

home in a house owned by D. S. Warner. Such experiences on trips of that kind are more enjoyable than the plain uneventful going and coming, for when it is all over there is something to make the heart bubble over with mirth and laughter at the unexpected predicaments in which they are caught.

THE CYCLONE

This portion of Dakota, and indeed no part of our great state is subject to cyclones, but one of those desolating creatures of the

air swept a portion of Hyde county on Wednesday evening, July 15, 1885. The writer with several Holabird people was sitting on the north side of a Holabird building about five o'clock in the evening trying to get some comfort in the shade, and away from the sunshine, when we saw peculiar clouds forming about ten miles north of us which had that peculiar green tint which means danger and disaster. We saw rising from the ground what looked like a pyra-



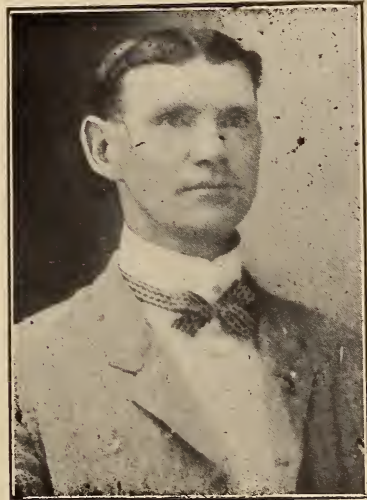
MRS. O. R. VAN ETTEN

mid of dust, then a pointed streak of clouds which came down and in contact with the ground formation, was soon a rolling monster of air. It started on its mission of destruction towards us, came toward Holabird slowly, and reached the village about 8 o'clock. On its way it took several shacks and residences, but there was no loss of life, as people took refuge in their cellars. It scattered the house of Wm. Edgecomb in all directions, swallowed up a yoke of oxen and indeed ruined everything on the premises. One particular thing it did was to take a bed tick, tear

it into strips, and when found afterwards these strips were knotted together making a hard bundle of stuff which was a curiosity to us for years. James Peardon had a very fine mare and colt near the Edgecomb residence which were taken by the cyclone, and no part of them was found. T. W. Howey at Holabird had several kerosene barrels in the rear of his drug store. After the cyclone had passed the iron hoops of the barrel lay there, but the staves were gone. At Holabird it carried away a barn belonging to J. R. Smith,

blowed the depot building across the track, moved the school house from the foundation, demolished a few small buildings, and then disappeared.

The same cloud developed other cyclones northwest of Highmore, which were more destructive than the one at Holabird. The day had been oppressively warm, with a strong wind from the south and at about the same time we noticed the cyclone formation from Holabird, the people at Highmore noticed the same thing, only another formation northwest of town. It moved slowly towards Highmore and soon dissolved seemingly spent by its own fury, but another of similar kind formed, and this continued on in its work of destruction. It was nearly dark when it reached Highmore, and then amid the crash of buildings, the thunders' peal and human shrieks, all thought was lost save that of personal safety, and cellars and cyclone caves were in great demand.



FREMONT WELCH

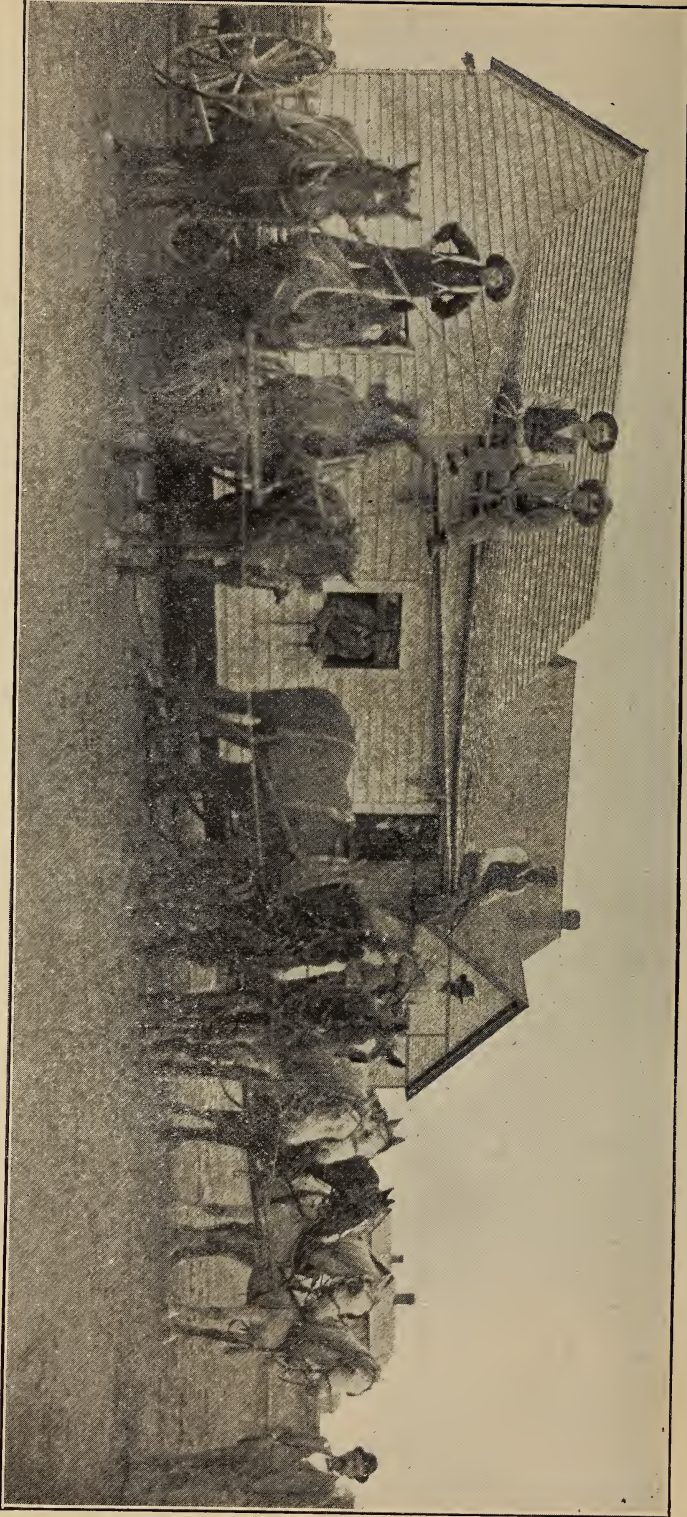
When the fury of the cyclone had sufficiently subsided for one to be above ground a scene indeed pitiful presented itself. Strong buildings were crushed to atoms, roofs were blown off, fronts were crushed in, lumber and machinery were scattered, stock was running at large, and in different parts of the town there were indescribable masses of debris.

Nearly a third of the buildings were completely wrecked and a large part of the remainder were more or less damaged. Among the buildings wholly destroyed were a lumber office belonging to O'Donnell & O'Connell, E. O. Parker's Loan Office, the Ed Mix



J. E. WHIPPLE AND FAMILY

building, the Vox Populi printing office, blacksmith shop, wagon shop, shoe shop, barber shop, and about eight residences in the east part of town. The county was sparcely settled then, so that among the farmers there was not a great loss, though in the eastern part of the county Messers Tryon, Young, Mesick, Thomas, Watkins and a few others had some loss. The cyclone along in its path towards Highmore passed over the farm of Elmer B. Thompson in the south part of Lincoln township. There were at the house Mr. Thompson and wife, his sons, William and Luke and his son Fred's wife. Fred himself was on his way home from Highmore with a team. The family were in the cellar; Will was the last to go down and was urging his father to hurry on, but he stopped to take one more look out of the window, which was a fatal move, for before he could get into the cellar the cyclone took the house and Mr. Thompson was found among the debris dead.



MOVING CHARLIE LEMKE'S PRESENT HOUSE FROM HIGHMORE

CHAPTER IX

THE MISSION

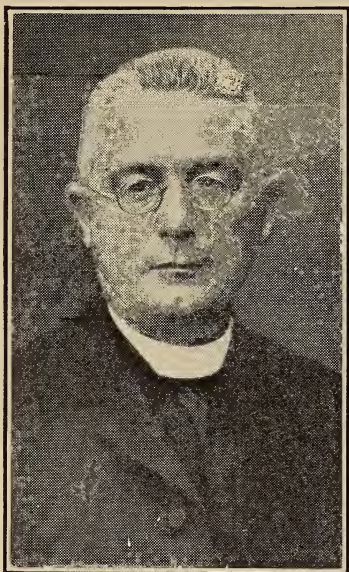
The above expression is generally used by our people when they refer to the "Immaculate Conception Mission School" at Stephan in the south part of Hyde County. Father DeSmet passed to his reward about thirty-five years ago, and the location of the Mission School was in the heart of the field of his apostolic labors. An appeal was made to him frequently and urgently by Strikes-the-Ree, White Swan and other representative Indians to establish a Mission School where the Indian children could be educated, not only along the line of the usual school studies, but also in the proper care of the mind and body, in the ways of industry, in the practical knowledge of industrial pursuits and in the paths of righteousness and an heroic christian life. These appeals touched the heart of the saintly priest and he in turn made constant appeal to his superiors and to the public for the establishment of mission schools among the Sioux Indians. Father DeSmet died before these fondest wishes were realized, but they were not forgotten for later on, under the ceaseless desires of Bishop Marty, and through the munificence of Mother Katherine Drexel, the Immaculate Conception Mission School in Hyde County was established in 1886 by the erection of their first buildings, and under the supervision of Rev. Geo. L. Willard, now deceased.

Father Willard was succeeded by Rev. Pius Boehm, O. S. B., who is still at the head of that institution and his life has been devoted to its interests, although in many instances against the adverse circumstances of poverty, of want of means to keep his youthful wards properly clothed and fed.

In 1895 the main building was destroyed by fire, but by the con-

tribution of a generous public, many improvements have since been made, among them a beautiful church, erected in 1900, at a cost of about five thousand dollars; also a building used for a laundry, sewing room, baths, and music hall with all the necessary stage settings.

During the first ten years of its existence, the Mission School was assisted in its work by contract with the Government, but since 1896 it has been maintained at private expense. The annual expenditures amount to about seven thousand dollars.



FATHER PIUS BOEHM

The following letter written by Father Pius Boehm to the Department at Washington sets forth many facts which are of interest to the reader.

Stephan, Hyde Co., S. Dak.,
Aug. 31, 1890.

To the Hon. T. J. Morgan,
Com. of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

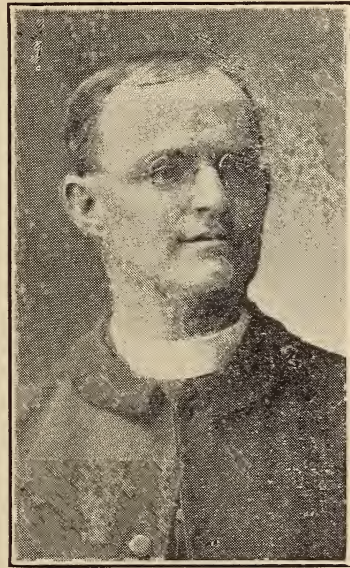
Owing to my absence your circular letter, dated Aug. 7th, remained unopened until yesterday. I hasten to reply.

The Immaculate Conception Mission School at Stephan, about 16 miles north of Crow Creek Agency, S. Dakota, was established in the spring of the year 1886, under the auspices of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, Washington, D. C., by the lately deceased Very Rev. Geo. S. Willard. A little cottage was erected then, which served the double purpose of a residence and temporary school. I found on my arrival here, Jan. 21, 1887, five Indian pupils in attendance and a school building 40 by 100 ft. on the way to completion. After many

difficulties had been overcome, I managed to open school May 1st of that year, in the new building, with an attendance of 33 pupils, and supported by the Catholic Church.

In the fall of the same year school opened under contract with the government, Rev. Vincent Wehrle serving as its superintendent; the writer, in the capacity of a procurer. Passing through many trying ordeals, on account of the distant location from the civilized world, the tardiness of the government to pay the quarterly dues, the hard winter, which covered the prairies with mountains of snow, etc. etc., we succeeded in keeping about 90 pupils not only alive, but laid the foundation to their advancement to civilization, by imparting to them the first elements of education.

The school year had scarcely closed when the superintendent was called to another field of labor, and the fact became more and more apparent that a separate building had to be erected for the accommodation of the many applicants desiring admission. In due time arrangements were made with the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions under the directorship of Very Rev. J. A. Stephan, Washington, D. C., and the new building had so far progressed in the fall of 1888 to receive a number of children. Unfortunately, the building to which the girls were transferred could not be completed until the spring of the present year, for want of means. During the fall and winter of 1888 and 1889 we had 130 pupils enrolled; for 100 we had contracts, and the



FATHER AMBROSE MATTINGLY

balance were schooled, boarded and clothed gratis.

The fiscal year commencing July 1, 1888, to June 30, 1890, passed under my personal supervision with an enrollment of 112 pupils. Owing to the singular wording of our contracts, which allowed us only pupils who had been attending our schools the year before, and pupils who had been at no other school 12 months previous to June 30, 1889, we could not average over 95 pupils on our



REV. SISTER M. EDWARDS SHONLY

quarterly reports. I always considered this unfair. Schools are erected to educate children. When parents desire to send their children, we are requested to take them, and it has always been to me a matter of curiosity to know why pupils of other schools, desiring to enter ours, should not enjoy the same privileges as those who were here before, as far as compensation is concerned. It only places a heavier burden on our shoulders. Very often too, such children, for some reason or another, if refused at the school they wish to enter, on the basis of remuneration, will attend none at all and the grand object in view, the education and civilization of these children, for which the schools were established, will be to a great extent impeded, if not frustrated.

Speaking of contracts, I wish to add also here: Our contracts always provided for the defraying of traveling expenses of children and the clothing of those under the so-called \$50 contract. I am requested to keep exact accounts, issue duplicate vouchers, as far as practicable, give my oath as to their correctness, but nothing,

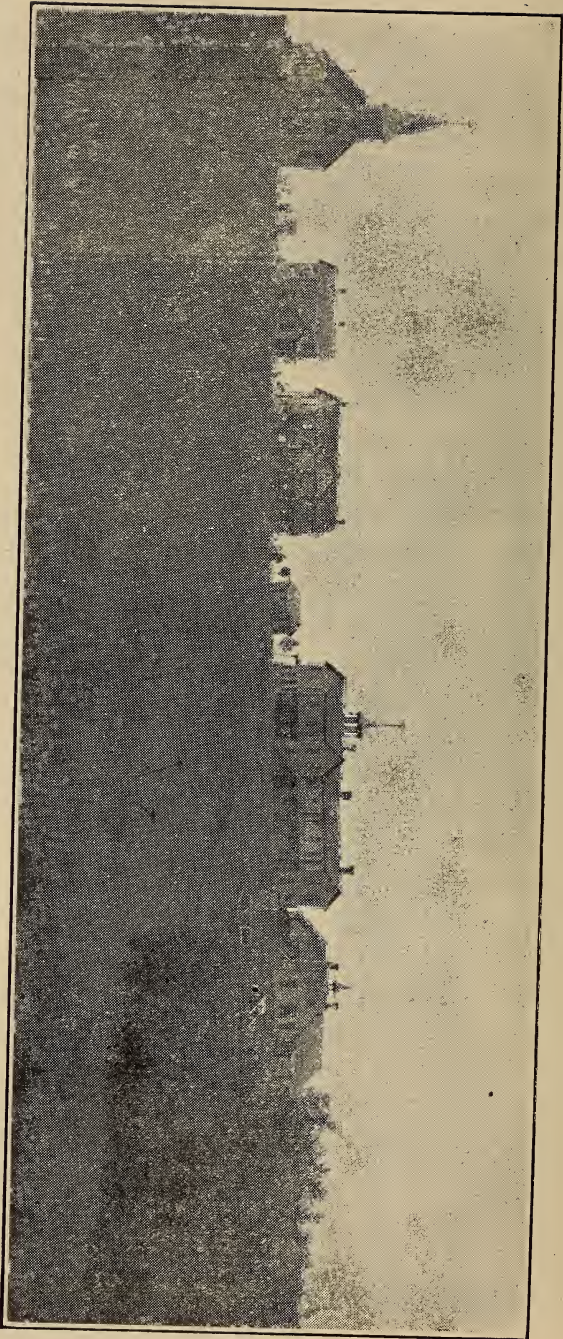
not even an answer to my inquiries can be had. Maj. W. W. Anderson, the former U. S. Indian Agent at Crow Creek, visited Washington on business in January last, looking up also the reasons why the clothing for schools was delayed. The officer in charge, whose name I cannot recall, gave sound reasons for the delay, but protested most emphatically to send more than five months clothing, on the plea that half of the school term had expired. Thus we had to suffer the loss. Writer holds: If it is expected of us to carry out our share of the contract, it is only just that the government should shoulder that part belonging to it.

THE WORK DONE

Of the first two years of our existence, the superintendents then in charge could make out a better report of their labors than the writer.

A donation of 160 acres of land, all fenced now, was made by the government for school purposes. Before school opened under contract with the government, about 10 acres were under cultivation. During the fiscal year of 1887, 35 more acres were brought under cultivation, or all the tillable land at our disposal. Another quarter section is anxiously desired. A great share of this was done by the boys. Corn, oats, barley, potatoes, melons, pumpkins, squashes, beans were cultivated, but, excepting the fall of the year 1888, our labors were badly repaid on account of the drouth. Statistics were sent to the Department but as they were always made out in advance of the crops, they cannot be accepted as a standard. This year our crops were a total failure. Even the hayland suffered from drouth, and what escaped the drouth was consumed by the prairie fires. As this repeats itself every fall and spring, and destroys much valuable property, the fruits of many days hard labor, means ought to be contrived to stop the nuisance of firing the prairie.

A rather large vegetable garden was cultivated by the boys under the supervision of the gardener and nearly 4,000 trees planted,



BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION MISSION SCHOOL AT STEPHAN

during last year's school term; 3,000 before.

Last year, nearly all the boys were rather small and not much work could be expected of them. For this reason, not much headway could be made in mechanical trades. Yet, two of the largest were more than fairly successful in making shoes. Some also tried their skill at carpenter work.

The stock yards, consisting of 130 head of cattle, 11 horses, 60 head of swine, poultry yard, were attended by the boys. Milking was done by them exclusively last year. Dairy work by girls.

The girls were trained in every branch of housekeeping; cooking, baking bread, etc., sewing, mending, knitting, etc. To the laundry the larger and medium sized girls were detailed. Some of them excelled in embroidering.

In the school room was taught to boys and girls, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, U. S. and Bible History and singing. To religious training and exercises was given three-quarters of an hour every day. The order of the day was: half day school and half day work. The smallest pupils, of whom no work could be expected, were occupied in the school rooms. In singing the girls excelled the boys last year. The latter seemed to take more pride in their band, which did real well, after only six months practice. Boys and girls swept their own rooms, made up their own beds; but dish washing was done exclusively by girls.

In the month of April, Miss E. Goodale, Inspector of Public Education, visited our school, passed some criticisms, no doubt, well meant, but in my estimation, overdrawn. Had Miss E. Goodale tarried long enough to inquire into the history of our trials and difficulties, she would have been more charitable in her criticisms. Certain it is, it would have been more beneficial to the general welfare if the good lady had communicated her observations to me, instead of telling me we were doing a noble work here.

Six entertainments were given during the year, on various occasions, where every scholar had an opportunity to display his



A GROUP OF CHILDREN AND INSTRUCTORS AT THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION MISSION SCHOOL

talent in oratory, singing, etc.

Last year a corps of teachers looked after the wants of the children, besides 3 employees.

Excepting two instances, where disease took the form of an epidemic, measles in the fall of 1888, and La Grippe in winter of 1890, and some few cases of scrofula, the sanitary condition was very good, as long as the school exists. Dr. F. Treon, of Crow Creek Agency, who has been our physician during the period of 3 years, will gladly bear me out in the above statement. Though everything was done for the little sufferers, yet we lost four cases during the La Grippe epidemic.

Trusting that the above embodies all the desired information, I wish, Honorable Sir, to remain,

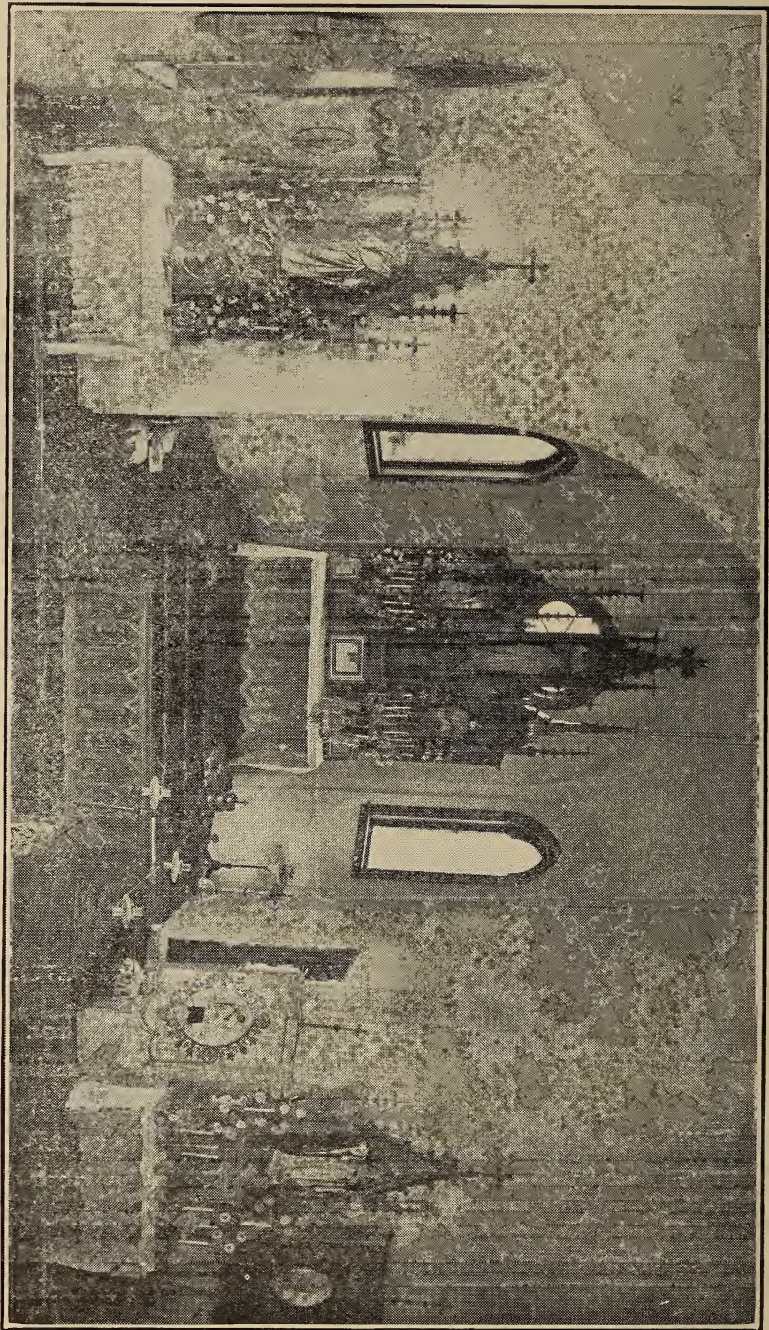
Respectfully yours,

Pius Boehm,

Supt. of Schools

This Mission School being along the line of the progress and uplifting of our common humanity and an institution of local pride, the writer feels like giving it full and complete mention, and continued as follows:

Under Grant's administration the various reservations were assigned to the different denominations. Many of the Indians were clamoring for a *sina sapa* (black robe) and at a 4th of July celebration at Huron they presented a petition to the resident priest, F. Mahoney, a hundred or more, headed by Chief Tatankawanagi (Bull-Ghost). F. Mahoney made a visit in midwinter about the year 1885 to Crow Creek Agency and reported favorably to Bishop Marty. Soon (April 1886) F. Willard was requested to find a location about five miles west of the present location. Finding no water, he reported unfavorable and was ordered by the Bureau of the Catholic Indian Missions to go as far east until he would find water, hence the present location. This was the first school of the kind.



INTERIOR VIEW OF THE CHURCH AT THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION MISSION

When Father Boehm arrived here, Jan. 21, 1886, over a sea of snow from Highmore, coming up from Fort Smith, Arkansas, in company of Bishop Marty, his spirits were at the lowest end of the thermometer. The Indians learning that a priest had arrived, a few days after paid their respects and a caravan of thirty-five teams or more arrived. Father Boehm peeped through the window and, tenderfoot as he was, was not very favorably impressed by their appearance and examined whether his six shooter was in good condition for active service. He was not so much afraid of the bucks, but much more of the squaws, who had from five to six knives stuck around their belts in full sight. Later on he learned these were for the purpose of carving beeves and that was the women's job.

All afternoon was spent in pow-wowing and this is the reception Father Boehm got. Chief Bull-Ghost made a very complimentary speech, but Standing Elk's remained in his memory ever since:

"God made the earth, and all this land was made for the Indians; (making a sweep with his brawny arm to take in everything God ever made,) the white man is coming in here to root up the ground like the pigs, and if you came in for our land, we will kick you out."

This did not raise Father Boehm's spirits to a very high degree and timid as he was, he sketched his reply and here it is. (Through an interpreter, James White, whom Father Boehm had brought from Yankton.

"We are strangers, but friends—we left good houses and homes and came here. Why did we come here? Is it after the Indians' land? No, we know the Indians are poor; we know too the government and some white men cheated them out of very much. Why are we here in such an uncivilized land, far from home, in a wild country, where there is no cultivated land, no one to cheer you, no barking of friendly canine (he saw quite a few since), no birds to sing the songs of the forest, etc.? It is for the Indians' welfare and

the welfare of their children. We wish to show and teach them the sweets of the white man's ways. For this purpose the Immaculate Conception Mission School will be established and we shall do all we can for them. They shall have plenty to eat, they will get three suits of clothes every year, medicines when they take sick; we shall teach them to read and write and make nice things and be like white people. You must send all your children and not let them run away and we all want to be friends, etc. etc."

Father Boehm must have made some favorable impression if their "hows" were any indication, and handshaking was in order; but soon he was up a stump when they asked for meat and there was none. A frozen pig and a dog, however, were not declined and Father Boehm had an opportunity to notice why the squaws carried butcher knives.

This was Father Boehm's first experience with Indians and many times they ate them out of house and home, so that there was not enough left to make a meal. For weeks there was nothing to eat but black coffee, bread and potatoes with their jackets on, spiced with the humorous remark of Bishop Marty on his first visit "put plenty salt on." Things grew desperate toward Easter, 1887, and Father Boehm sent in his resignation to three different points in order to abandon the work. Instead of it being accepted, substantial relief arrived in the form of a big check and after an elapse of 21 years and more, Father Boehm is doing business at the old stand still.

In March of the same year the first two sisters, Magdalene and Wilhelmina, O. S. B., came. The latter froze to death on that memorable 12th of January, 1888, mentioned elsewhere in this book.

The people of Hyde County know Father Pius well and this is the familiar way in which he is generally mentioned. To address him properly it would be Rev. Pius Boehm, O. S. B. He was born February 12, 1852, near the village of Troy, Indiana. His parents emigrated to this country from Bavaria, but when he was about a

year old he was adopted by an aged uncle and aunt who were childless. His early education was received in the public schools at his home, but later, at the age of thirteen, he entered St. Meinrad's College and there completed his entire course of studies. He was an athlete in his younger days, was captain of his nine, an expert swimmer and saved the life of a fellow student. In 1870 he donned the habit of St. Benedict and took the name of Pius, by which he has since been known. He was first assigned to duty in Jasper and Ferdinand, Indiana, and afterwards spent several years as rector of St. Henry's church at St. Henry, Indiana, and in 1886 was sent to Fort Smith, Arkansas, where he organized the St. Bonafice parish. Ill health caused his return to his monastery at Meinrad; but not long afterward he came to the Mission here.

Rev. Ambrose Mattingly, O. S. B. is principal of the Mission School and fills an important place there as missionary, teacher and disciplinarian. He was born in Eureka, Indiana, September 8, 1865. His early education was in the public schools, and at the age of fifteen commenced his studies for the priest-hood at St. Meinrad's College. He entered the Benedictine Order July 25, 1886 and assumed his present position in the Immaculate Conception Mission School Aug. 30, 1888.

As a young man the former arrived in the early fall of 1888, passed through all the hardships of a pioneer, participated in the weal and woes of the institution, is today the missionary and moving spirit, and the photographer, who so kindly furnished these pictures.

Rev. Sister M. Edwards Shonly, Sister Superior at the Mission, was born at Mary Maryville, Mo., Feb. 22, 1876. She is familiarly known as Sr. Edwards, an affable and accomplished lady, untiring and energetic in her work, took up her burdens in the fall of the year 1896, borne them ever since heroically without interruption, is the main-spring and mainstay of the welfare of her little charges; she is best described as "little mother" of the house. Both have ren-

dered invaluable services in their respective spheres and to them the institution is indebted for most of its success.

Under Postmaster General William F. Vilas, the Rev. P. Boehm was appointed postmaster at Stephan, April 12, 1887, and has held the office to this date without interruption.

CHAPTER X

G. A. R.

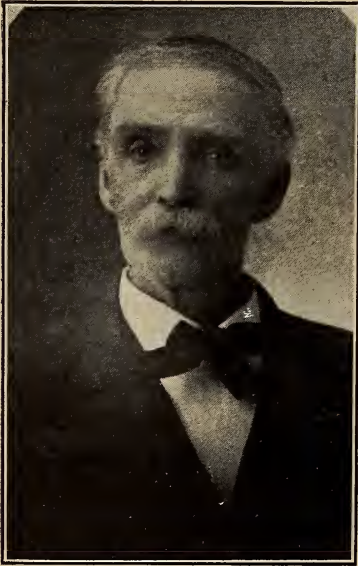
Whenever the words "Grand Army of the Republic" are spoken, it awakens in the mind of he who hears them, a feeling of profound respect for every one of the boys in blue, who, when the Republic was in danger, when an armed force was gathering in southern states for no other purpose than to destroy the Union, they enrolled themselves as loyal citizens of the country to fight for the preservation of the United States, its liberties and its institutions, and marched to the front where many laid down their lives; others have carried the scars of the conflict through life, and some of them still survive who command the highest of respect from a grateful people. As these veterans pass one by one over to the silent majority they are kept in memory by an annual pilgrimage to their graves, where loyal and loving hands lay upon their mounds in the cemetery flowers and tokens of remembrance. The members of the post here were quite numerous at one time, but death and the removal of some have greatly diminished the ranks so that now but few remain. We would gladly have given a complete record of each individual member of the post, past as well as present, but we are unable to do so; we can only give fully those who are with us, where we can learn it from their own lips.

John A. Dix Post was organized in Highmore in 1883. Its first, or what is generally called charter members, consisted of the following named old soldiers:

Jacob T. Haight, who entered the service August 30, 1861, in Co. G 2nd Iowa Cavalry, was corporal and was discharged May 15, 1865. Mr. Haight was an attorney at Highmore for several years and was County Judge. He now resides at Hydro, Oklahoma.

Edson O. Parker, who enlisted August 21, 1861, in Co. F New York Volunteers as musician, and was discharged May 27, 1865. Mr. Parker came to Highmore at an early day, held several important offices, and now resides at San Diego, California.

John Blundell enlisted in Co. F Wisconsin Volunteers, in June, 1861, and was discharged July 27, 1865. He was one of the early residents and was section foreman here for several years. He now resides at Sioux City, Iowa.



E. W. LOWE

Benjamin A. Foote, who is more particularly mentioned further on.

James Garvie entered the service in September, 1864, in Co. E. 4th Iowa Volunteers and was discharged June 15, 1865. He was an early settler in Highmore, engaged for several years in the lumber business and died at Hot Springs, S. D., in 1907.

John C. Stoner, mentioned further on.

G. Barkhuff enlisted in Co. D, 30th Missouri Volunteers August 27, 1864, and was discharged in June, 1865. He was one of the

early settlers here, he died about twelve years ago.

Samuel Major entered the service July 4, 1861. He enlisted and was 1st Sargeant in Co. D. 2nd Maryland Volunteers and was discharged in October 1865. He was here at quite an early day, kept the only stopping place at the old section house. He died several years ago at a soldiers home in the State of Washington.

Norman F. Bates enlisted in October, 1861, in Co. E. 4th Iowa Cavalry and was discharged in August, 1865, acting as Sargeant.

He opened an agricultural house in Highmore at an early day, moved to California several years ago, and still resides there at San Diego.

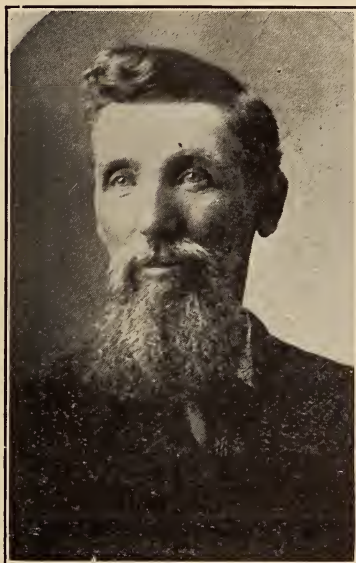
James B. Babcock enlisted Sept. 3, 1864, in Co. F. 1st Wisconsin Volunteers and was discharged June 26, 1865. We do not know his present address.

James Barber enlisted August 15, 1862, in Co. J. 92nd Illinois Infantry and was discharged June 8, 1865. He was one of our earliest settlers. He died July 27, 1900, leaving his wife and several children, who still reside in Hyde county.

Francis McKirk enlisted Oct. 24, 1861, in Co. H. 55 Illinois Infantry and was discharged in August, 1865.

S. R. Meigs is mentioned later on, also C. E. Case.

Benj. F. McCutcheon enlisted August 20, 1864, and was discharged in August, 1865. He served in Co. F. 8th Illinois Infantry.



ALEX ROBINSON

Paul Hendricks was Sergeant in Co. C. 1st Iowa Cavalry, and enlisted August 15, 1862, discharged March 15, 1866. He was an early resident in Hyde county and much to the regret of all of us moved to Miller, S. D., about two years ago where he still resides.

E. E. Barnes enlisted August 1, 1861, in Co. E. 27th Indiana Infantry and was discharged December 15, 1864.

Geo. W. Sanders enlisted in Oct., 1861, was Captain in Co. B. 85th Pennsylvania Volunteers and discharged December 15, 1865.

Samuel G. Trine enlisted April 4, 1862, and was Sergeant in



RESIDENCE OF W. B. HAMLIN, HIGHMORE, S. D.

Co. F. Illinois Infantry, discharged September 28, 1864. He was an early resident of Highmore; was a painter by trade. He died in Pierre, S. D., in 1907.

The above list comprises as near as we can tell by the records, the original or charter members of John A. Dix Post at Highmore. In all there have been about fifty enrolled upon the books of this Post and at present there are living in Hyde county the following named old soldiers:

CAPT. O. R. VAN ETTEN

Capt. O. R. Van Etten, the veteran temperance lecture, is a native of New York. He was born on a farm in Cayuga county, July 14, 1834, and his early day education was obtained in the county schools, with other farm boys, until at the age of 17, when he attended Moravia Seminary, where at the age of 20, he commenced teaching school, until the breaking out of the civil war, when he enlisted as a private in First N. Y. Battery, which was raised in the city of Auburn. Going through the war, he was engaged in 33 hard fought battles with the 6th army corps of the Potomac and at the close of the war came out Captain of the battery to which he belonged. He was wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, and carries a souvenir of the event in the shape of a bullet which passed almost through his right arm and which he himself removed with a razor, Another leaden missile passed through his left leg, which he says moved so rapidly that he did not catch it. An incident worth mentioning is, that while at home on a furlough with his wounded arm in a sling, he was invited to make an address in the city of Auburn for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers, while addressing, he fainted and fell over, after which the hat was passed and a collection taken, which amounted to \$1635.00 Captain says he delivered many other addresses after that for the same cause, but was never able to faint although he tried hard. At the close of the war, Capt. Van Etten was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Cayuga county, N. Y., in which office he gained quite a



FEED STORE OF M. E. MILLER, HIGHMORE, S. D.

reputation as a private detective, and it was, while engaged in this work, that there was born within his soul, the urgent desire to be an instrument in the hand of God for putting down one of the greatest curses of our nation, the liquor traffic; to which cause he has since given 30 years of his life. He has lectured all the way between the two oceans, twice from California to Maine, and has crossed the ocean and lectured in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, also in Canada. In his wanderings over the earth, he was mostly attracted to the Dakotas, which he says is the "Hub of the Universe" and he never loses an opportunity to speak its praises in which ever country he may be.

In November, 1883, the day after the survey was made, he filed on a tree claim in Hyde county, S. D., and on the 12th day of December he put up the first building in what is Illinois township. In the spring of 1884 he first went to his new home driving an ox team from Huron to his claim, 77 miles. He then commenced breaking and improving his farm, but continued his lecture work from fall until spring, each year, and kept improving his farm and increasing it until it numbered 480 acres.

In the fall of 1889 he was elected to the last Territorial Legislature. During that time he introduced House Bill 55, which was to strike out the word male from our laws in regard to who had a right to vote.

In his lecture work in the Dakotas, he has delivered 1876 lectures.

The entire number of lectures delivered in various places on temperance numbers over 8,000. The Captain although having given 30 years to the temperance work, is still hale and hearty as a man of 50, and has great hope that the "White Flag" will float over every home at no distant day.

Captain Van Etten married Matilda S. McLean, a lady of Scotch descent, in 1857. She was a woman of kind and charitable nature, respected by all who knew her. She was with the Captain



FACULTY OF HIGHMORE PUBLIC SCHOOL 1907-03

in all his Hyde county experiences on the claim and died here in 1905. Her portrait is on another page. Later on in 1907 he was married to Mrs. Mary Charlesworth. Their home is in Hyde county, although the Captain spends the greater part of his time in the lecture field, accompanied by his wife. Their portrait is on another page.

JOHN C. STONER, SR.

Was born February 21, 1844 in Muskingum county, Ohio; removed with his parents to Williamsport, Warren county, Indiana, in the spring of 1849; his father died there in November, 1853; removed with his mother and two brothers younger to his mother's family in Grant county, Wisconsin, arriving there on January 1, 1854; lived there until November, 1857, then removed to Harrison county, Mo.; resided there until March, 1883; then came to Hyde county, South Dakota.

Entered the army in Co. G. 7th Missouri Infantry September, 1861; six months troops as a musician; was discharged about March 20th, 1862, on account of expiration of term of service; re-enlisted March 29th, 1862, in Company E, 3rd Regiment, Cavalry, Missouri Volunteers; was captured by the Confederates at fight at Newtonia, Missouri, on the 13th day of September, 1862; was in the Old Indian Fort at Fort Smith, confined in the old guard house until in November of that year; was also held prisoner at Little Rock, Ark., and finally sent to Hellany, Ark., and turned over to the Federals to await exchange; from there he was sent to parole camp at St. Louis, Mo.; after a furlough was sent to Company at Oceola, Mo., April 1st, 1863. During absence from the Regiment it had been consolidated with the 6th Missouri Cavalry and then served in Co. G. of that Regiment until June, 1864. On October 4, 1863, was captured with the entire command at battle of Neoshoe, Mo., but they were paroled on the ground, and declared exchanged during the winter of 1864. In June, 1864, re-enlisted as a veteran in the 13th Regiment Cavalry Missouri Volunteers. Served in the



MR. AND MRS. H. E. TAGG AND SON RICHARD

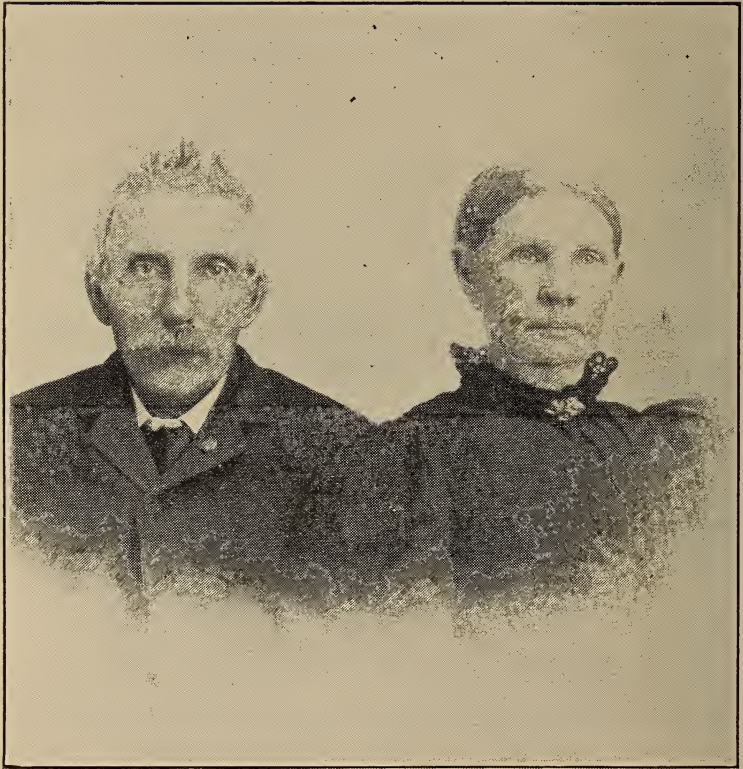
Indian war on the western plains until Sept., 1865; was detailed as a clerk at Department Headquarters at St. Louis in September the same year, and was finally discharged at St. Louis February 11, 1866.

The above is a statement condensed of Mr. Stoner's army record. He was an early settler in Hyde County and a charter member of the John A. Dix Post. He has held the office of County Judge, Clerk of Courts and Auditor in Hyde County, and has been a Justice of the Peace for many years, all of which establishes his favorable standing with the people of Hyde County.

B. A. FOOTE

Benjamin A. Foote was born in New York state on the 21st day of September, 1843. He was married to Miss Lydia M. Burrows Sept. 22, 1870. He left New York state with his wife in March, 1872, and went to Nebraska where he farmed, and under the adverse conditions of that new country at that time, his four years of farming were wasted, for the grasshoppers harvested the crops. In 1876 he left Nebraska and went to Iowa where he lived until the spring of 1883, when he moved to Hyde County, S. D., where he took up a government claim, opened a farm and once more was up against the unfavorable circumstances of a new country, but wrestled through it, until in 1896 he was elected to the office of Register of Deeds and held this position for four years. Following that he was elected Treasurer of Hyde County which office he held for four years.

During the Civil War Mr. Foote took part in it from start to finish. He enlisted November 30th, 1861, for three years or during the war, and was soon after appointed Commissary Sergeant of the regiment. His first enlistment was in the 76th Regiment, New York Volunteers but served only two years, for the reason that the government desired a re-enlistment at that time, for three years more, making a five years service, hence he re-enlisted Jan. 1st, 1863, and at the expiration of the term of service of his regiment,



MR. AND MRS. GEORGE W. COMSTOCK

while in the field at Culpeper, Virginia, he was transferred as Commissary Sergeant to the 147th New York Regiment, and at the end of the term of service of this regiment was transferred to the 91st Regiment as State Commissary Sergeant and held this position until the close of the war. He was with the Army of the Potomac in all its campaigns, at Fredericksburg, Bull Run, Chancellorville, Wilderness, Antietam, Gettysburg, and at all other places where the Army participated, and was present and saw the surrender of General Lee's army at Appomatox April 9th, 1865. From there he marched with his regiment to Washington, D. C., and took part in the two days grand review of General Grant and General Sherman's armies and was discharged July 3rd, 1865.

Mr. Fcote is a quiet but highly respected citizen of Hyde County; is prominently identified with the Methodist Church, has been very efficient as a public officer and his integrity has never been questioned. He is still in the treasurer's office acting as deputy.

He has four daughters, Alice E. who married S. S. Meigs, Amy J. who married H. A. McDonald and Rose G. who married W. G. McLaughlin, all of whom reside in Highmore. The youngest daughter, Fennie Bee N., is still with her parents but is attending school at Huron.

RICHARD P. PILKINGTON

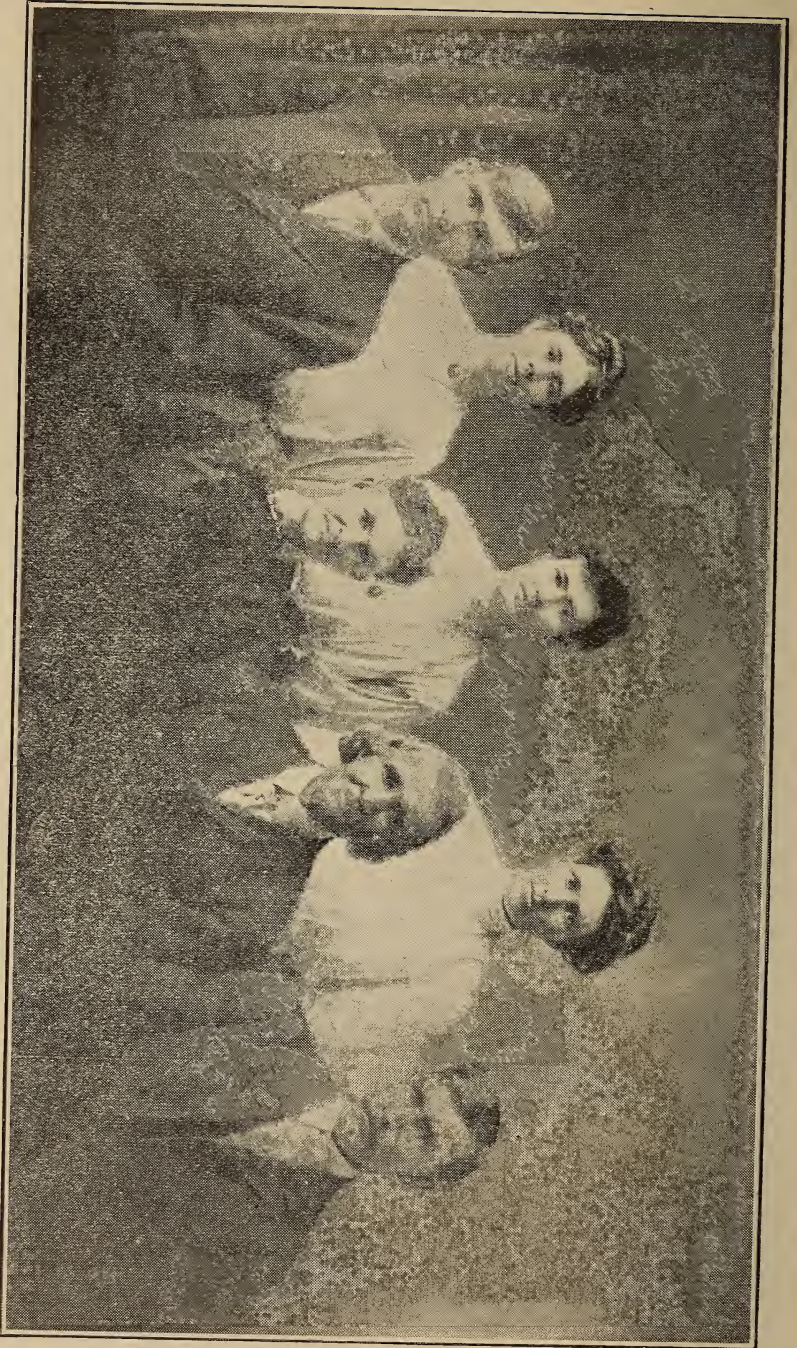
Mr. Pilkington was born in Bedford Burrough, Bedford Co., Pa., July 22, 1840. He enlisted in the service at his home town in response to the call of President Lincoln for seventy-five thousand volunteers, on April 26th, 1861. The call was for three months service, which ended July 30th, 1861, when Mr. Pilkington received his discharge at Harrisburg, Pa. He then re-enlisted Sept. 5, 1861, in Company E 76th Pennsylvania Infantry, and his service in the Civil War continued until the 18th day of July, 1865. During the three months he was under the command of Gen. Patterson and after his re-enlistment he was under several different commanders among whom were Generals Hunter, Mitchell and Gerry and



MASTERS DONALD AND SUMNER HARRIS

was in the southern department until in 1864, when his regiment was made part of the Army of the Potomac. He was in frequent engagements among which was the battle of James Island, Morris Island, Tybe Island and the reduction of Ft. Pulaski; was front of Fort Sumpter and Charleston about a year, firing at intervals on both, and made two charges on Ft. Wagner; was in Spotsylvania a short time, went to Cold Harbor, then front of Petersburg and after that at Deep Bottom. At this latter place he was wounded which sent him to the hospital at Fortress Monroe about a month. He left the hospital in October, 1864, and was afterwards at Bermuda Hundred under the command of General B. F. Butler. They undertook to reduce Fort Fisher and Fort Buchanan in North Carolina but were unsuccessful, but under Gen. A. H. Gerry another attempt was made in which they succeeded. They then marched through North Carolina in the spring of 1865 and joined the army of Gen. W. T. Sherman. While between Wilmington and Raleigh they heard the good news of the surrender of Lee's army, and the sad news of the assassination of President Lincoln. Was at Raleigh when Johnson surrendered, and remained there until July, 1865, when he was honorably discharged.

Mr. Pilkington went into the army as a private, but a few months afterward was promoted to sergeant. After that he was further promoted to 2nd lieutenant, then to 1st lieutenant and then to that of captain, which rank he held at the time of his discharge. Some years afterward he went into the mining district of Nevada, and in 1880 by an explosion in a silver mine he lost his eye sight entirely and has remained blind ever since. He settled in Washington Township, this county, in April, 1883, and put up the first claim house, 12x16, in that township. He has remained in the county since that time and now resides with his wife in Highmore. The people of Hyde County need not be told that Captain Pilkington is one of the best of men for they know it already. He commands the respect of ail.



MR. AND MRS. E. J. QUINN AND FAMILY

WILLIAM B. HAMLIN

Mr. Hamlin was born at Pottsdam, St. Lawrence County, New York, March 22, 1841. He enlisted at Bellville, in Jefferson County, New York, as a private, April 7, 1861, in Captain Jack Barney's Co. K 24th New York Volunteer Infantry for the period of two years. The regiment was organized in Elmira, New York and left there for Washington July 1st, 1861, and reached their destination in time to spend the 4th in the capital city. They went into camp on the 17th near Georgetown, and received their first arms, the Harper's Ferry musket, old flint locks made over into cap locks. They were then drilled continually in the manuel of arms and target practice until Sunday, the 21st day of July, when they were marched to the arsenal where the old guns were turned in and in their places they received the Enfield rifle. The regiment then marched across the long bridge into Virginia and advanced about ten miles to Baily's cross roads where they met McDowell's retreating army which had been defeated and demoralized at Bull Run. They remained in that vicinity as a part of McClellan's grand army until the spring of 1862 when they advanced on Manassus, capturing the line of fortifications which the "Johnnies" had occupied during the winter of 1861-2. In the spring of 1862, when McClellan embarked his army for the James, they were left with McDowell's army which advanced to the Rappahannock River and captured the city of Fredericksburg. Their first great battle was the second Bull Run under Gen. John Pope. Here Mr. Hamlin was wounded and was taken prisoner; was paroled on the field and sent through the lines under a flag of truce to Alexandria where he remained until he was exchanged. He then rejoined the army under Burnside, engaged in the battle of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville under Gen. Hooker and was mustered out of service May 29th, 1863, which was the expiration of his enlistment. He then re-enlisted as sergeant in Company F 1st New York Veteran Cavalry on the first of Sept., 1863 for three years or during the war. He joined



MR. AND MRS. E. M. VOLZ AND FAMILY

the army of the Shenandoah at Harper's Ferry, took part in the campaigns under Siegel, Hunter, Crook and Sheridan, and after the valley campaign ended in the fall of 1864, was sent to the Kanawah Valley where they were engaged in scouting and bushwhacking until the close of the war. He was mustered out of service July 20th, 1865, after having served a little more than four years.

Mr. Hamlin came to Hyde County in the spring of 1883 from Chicago, Ill., and settled on a government homestead. We asked him what he had to say for himself since his arrival here and replying said he had no great success but had always managed to pay his debts and keep the wolf from the door, but the writer will add to this that Mr. Hamlin and his family, after residing on the farm several years, moved to Highmore, bought a very fine residence property and are taking life easy. He has been police justice several years and is now chief of police in Highmore. His oldest son, Norman, is a prosperous farmer near Sioux Falls, S. D.; his son, Will, is a highly respected citizen of Hyde County living on his farm near Holabird. James and Mary are both at home in Highmore while Grace is married to Fred Corwin and they reside at Puyallup, Washington.

HENDERSON WINANS

Mr. Winans was born in Miami county, Ohio, on December 12, 1835, and his likeness, seen on page 35, was taken on his 72nd birthday in 1907.

He came to Wisconsin with his father and four brothers in 1843 and they settled at Council Hill, a small town near Galena, Ill.

In 1856, in company with two friends, he went to the "Pineries" as central Wisconsin was then known, locating near Stevens Point, in which county (Portage) he remained a number of years.

He engaged in the lumber business until his enlistment in Co. B. 14th Regiment Wisconsin Infantry in 1863. Was married Jan.

2, 1850, to Lavinia E. Woodworth. He left his wife and baby, A. D. Winans, a year old when he joined his company at Madison, Wisconsin, January 4, 1864.

He participated in the siege of Atlanta where he received an injury to his spine, which left him unfit for manual labor for nearly two years. He was at Vicksburg with Grant, with Sherman at Atlanta, with Thomas at Nashville and Canby at the taking of Mobile. He was in the hospital forty days, from where he was sent to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, reporting to Surgeon General E. B. Wolcott, and later discharged with the balance of his company at Madison, Wisconsin, in October, 1855. He came to Beadle county, S. D., in 1883, and to Hyde county in March, 1884, settling in Van Order township, where he resided for five years.

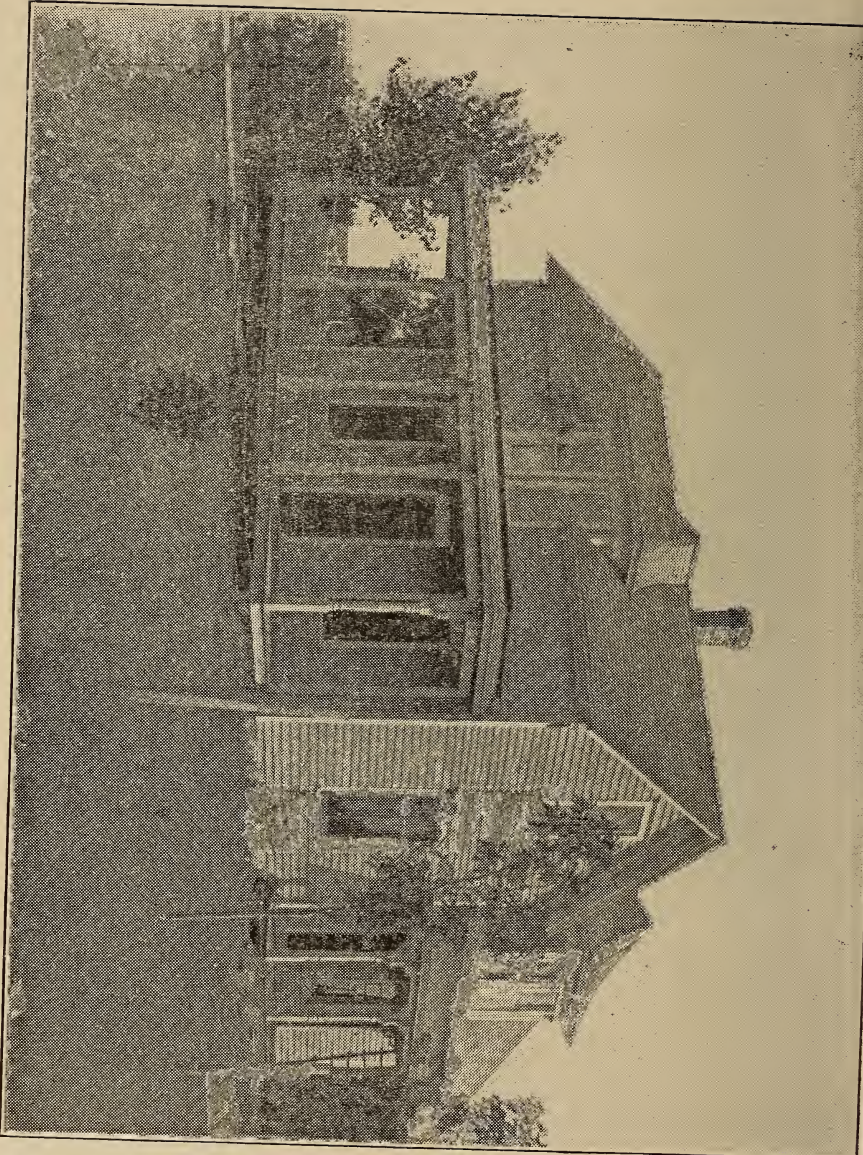
In 1892 he purchased the dray business of Wm. Little; the succeeding fall himself and son bought the livery stock of Clark & Hague and after five years he sold out his interest to his son, A. D. After spending the summer trying to find a better location, he returned to Hyde county and took a homestead in Eagle township, proved up in five years and has resided in Highmore ever since.

He is a loyal member of John A. Dix Post and has been for 16 years. He attended two national encampments and five state reunions.

Mr. Winans and wife still reside in Highmore, taking life easy, and they command the highest respect of the community.

ADOLPH WALTHER

Mr. Walther has not been long a resident of Hyde County, came to Highmore in March, 1906, built a very nice residence and takes life easy. He was born in Germany in 1836, emigrated to this country and took part in the civil war. He enlisted in Company E 20th Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers at Watertown, Wis., on the 12th day of August, 1862, and received an honorable discharge at Galveston, Texas, in 1865. He was in nine important battles among which were Prairie Grove, Springfield, Mo., Mobile



RESIDENCE OF C. A. GRAY, HIGHMORE, S. D.

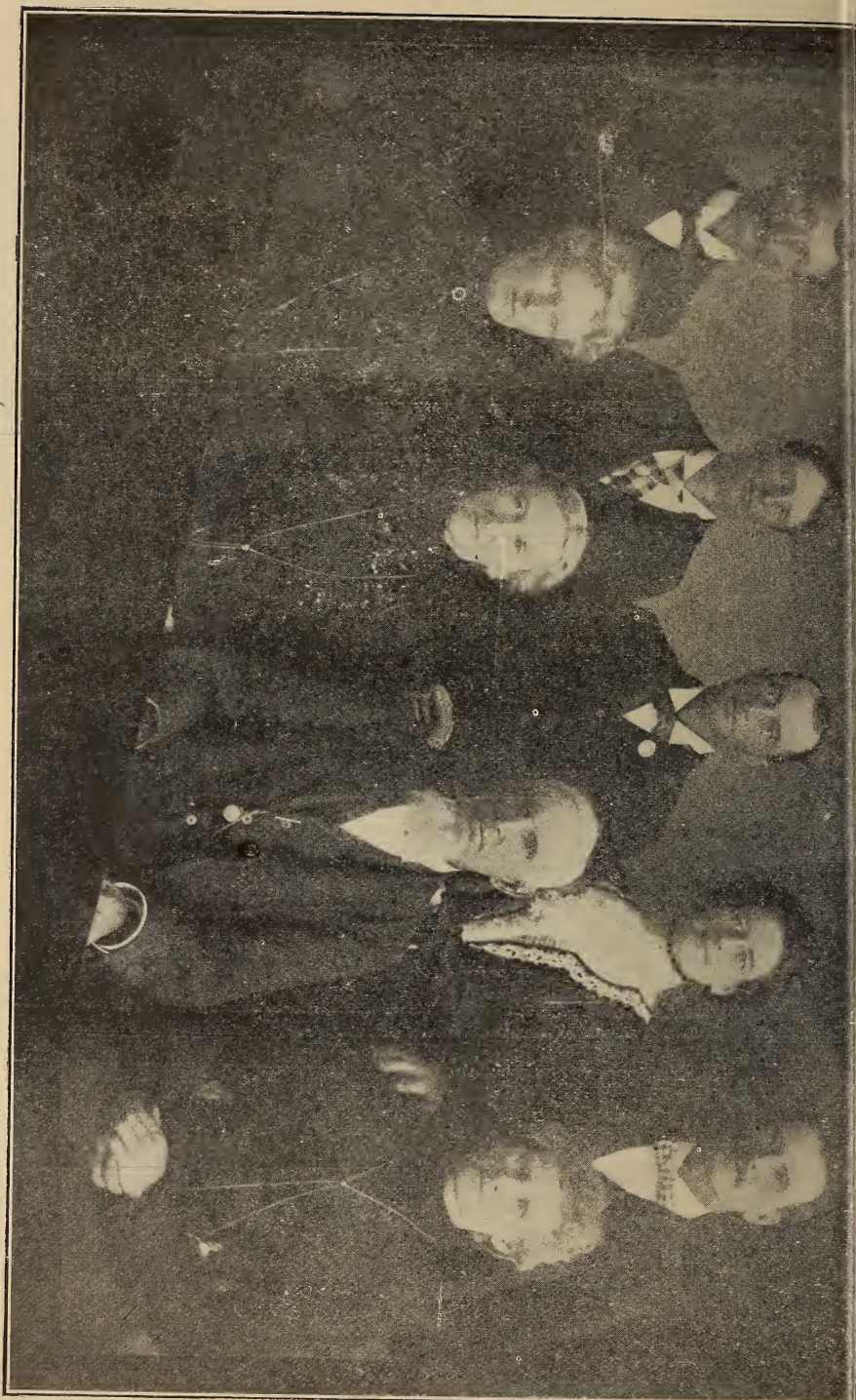
and Fort Morgan. He is a quiet, unassuming man and a good neighbor.

CHARLES E. CASE

Mr. Case was born in Williamstown, Oswego county, New York, March 23, 1842. On the 23rd day of August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. A 110 New York State Volunteers for three years or during the war. He enlisted at Oswego City, where his regiment was organized, went from there to Baltimore, and then spent two months drilling at Patterson Park, Md. Went from there to New Orleans in the fall of 1862 and made winter camp at Algiers. In the spring of 1863 his regiment went north into the interior of Louisiana near Opelousas, where they performed provost duty, which resulted in their return to New Orleans with a train load of contraband negroes and cotton from up the Mississippi river. Went to Port Hudson in June, 1863, where a charge was made, and soon after, Vicksburg surrendered, also Port Hudson. They then went from that point to Dry Tortugas, Florida, which was in the spring of 1865, where they performed garrison duty until August, 1865, when orders came to proceed to Albany, New York, for final discharge and Mr. Case was discharged September 28, 1865. He was under the command of Gen. Banks at first, and while at New Orleans under the command of Gen. Butler. In 1863 while marching to Opelousas they encountered a rebel force, which made a stand and threw up breastworks, but were routed, but a comical feature of the conflict was, their fighting was mostly on a sweet potato patch, where the fighting soldiers between times would dig out a potato with their bayonet, and were munching these while pouring the lead into the enemy.

Mr. Case came to Hyde county in 1884, settled on a claim in Illinois township, and in 1893 secured residence property in Highmore, where he and his wife now reside. Mr. Case bears his sixty-six years lightly, is active and respected as a citizen.

MR. AND MRS. DUNCAN McDONALD AND FAMILY



JOHN E. WHIPPLE

Mr. Whipple is a Vermont Yankee, born in Brattleboro, that state, August 29, 1835. He enlisted in the 1st Vermont Cavalry September 1, 1861, at his native town for three years. His regiment was organized at Burlington, Vermont, and from there went to Washington, D. C., and was under drill during that winter. Joined the army of the Potomac. Was under General Porter and also under Gen. Banks. Was with Banks in his retreat across the Potomac to Winchester, and after that under Gen. Pope. Was in the Cedar Mountain fight and in the second Bull Run fight, also in the fight at Gettysburg, and afterwards started for Antietam, but was changed over to the defense of Washington. After that went with Gen. Grant to the Wilderness, and then with Gen. Sheridan to the Shenandoah Valley and while at Cedar Creek his time expired and he was mustered out November 14, 1864. In April, 1884, Mr. Whipple came to Hyde county and settled with his family on a government claim and has resided here ever since. He has wrestled with the adverse conditions of a new country here in Hyde county along with the rest of us, but now owns two quarter sections of land is well-to-do and prosperous. As a citizen he is quiet and unassuming, but is the soul of honor and one of the best of Hyde county citizens.

JAMES L. HUMPHREY

Mr. Humphrey enlisted at Camp Butler in the state of Illinois and was enrolled Sept. 30, 1864. He could not have enlisted earlier in the war on account of his age, and as it was he did not reach the required age, which was eighteen, until a week after he was enrolled. He enlisted for one year or during the war and had no other expectation than to go at once into actual service and no doubt would have been so engaged, but for the close of the war in 1865. The government at that time was having serious work in rounding up men who had been drafted and in getting them to the front, in fact a large body of soldiers were detached for that very pur-



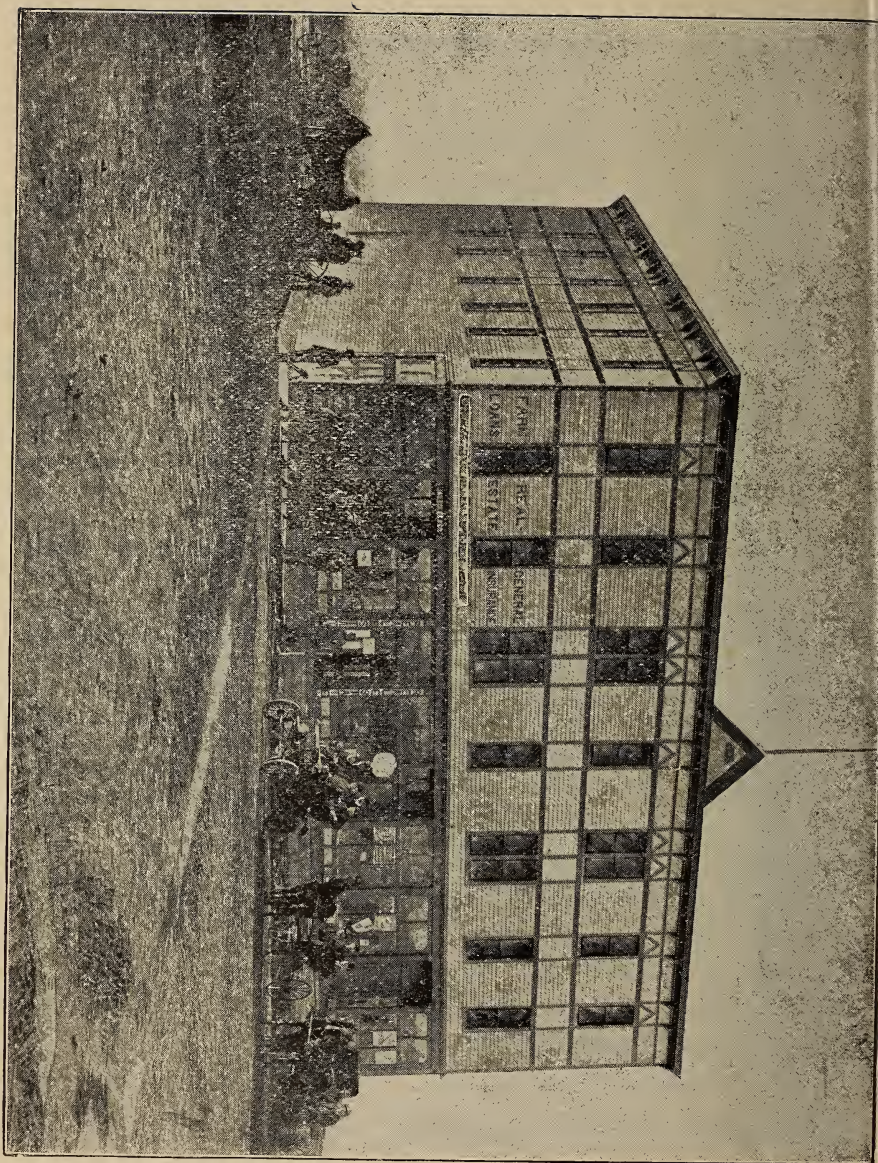
LIVERY AND FEED BARN OF A. D. WINANS, HIGHMORE, D. S.

pose. He enlisted in Company G 146 Illinois Infantry Volunteers and in service the headquarters of his regiment was at Camp Butler. During the winter following his enlistment, he was engaged in that detached service of gathering up stragglers and drafted men and marching them to the front. There were then "bounty jumpers," men who had received a bounty and then deserted. Mr. Humphrey with his comrades had one fellow in the guard house who had jumped the bounty nine times, and caught at last he was soon after shot. They were in several different states, and constantly on the march. On account of sickness Mr. Humphrey went to the hospital and while at the hospital, having been there about a month, was honorably discharged from the service June 12, 1865.

Mr. Humphrey was born in Washington, Kentucky, Sept. 15, 1846, moved with his father to Illinois in 1856, married to Elizabeth Moore December 27, 1868, and came to Hyde county in March, 1884, and still resides here with his wife. He is in good comfortable circumstances and commands the respect of his neighbors and of the community in which he lives.

JACOB MYERS

Mr. Myers was born in Washington county, Maryland, in 1848 and lived in Buckley county, West Virginia, during the civil war. He enlisted in the 3rd Virginia Cavalry Company C in 1863 for three years or during the war. Mr. Myers served under General Sheridan, who is known in history as one of the bravest and most gallant of military officers during that terrible conflict, and under the General fought in all the battles from the Potomac to the Shenandoah Valley and was at City Point when it was taken from them. When it was known that Johnson had surrendered they went to Washington City and then to Wheeling, where Mr. Myers was discharged. He was an early settler in Hyde county, and with his good wife has brought up their family here, all of whom still reside here. He is a good citizen, has a competence and in the enjoyment of good health.



MERCHANT'S HOTEL BUILDING, HIGHMORE, S. D.

E. W. LOWE

Mr. Lowe was born in New York state on the 4th day of August, 1833. He enlisted in Co. H New York volunteers on the 9th day of August, 1862. The regiment was mounted and went under the name "1st Regiment of Dragoons." After his enlistment he was promoted to corporal, and once at the front he was with his regiment in all their engagements, at Deserted Farm, Black Water, Franklin, Suffolk, Peach Orchard, on the Peninsula, and in numerous raids in other parts of Virginia. Late in the fall of 1863 the regiment was sent to the Rapidan and did picket duty that following winter, where the rebel army was on one side of the river and the union army on the other side. On May 5, 1864, the regiment broke camp and crossed the river at Early's Ford, when the battle of the Wilderness commenced, and it was decidedly a hot place. May 7, 1864, the regiment with other cavalry was sent on a flank movement with their destination at White House Landing. It succeeded in flanking Fitz Hugh Lee's force, but a son of Gen. Lee scented their trail, made it hot for them all along the march, and at the Yellow Tavern near South Anna River the two forces met in a fierce artillery duel and cavalry charge. Here the rebel General Stewart was killed, they lost seven pieces of artillery and many prisoners were taken. Here Mr. Lowe was captured and taken to Libby prison and afterwards from there to Andersonville, where he remained until late in February, 1865. At that time he with others was paroled and taken to Willmington, where he met Col. Thorp and other officers of his regiment, and went with them on a boat to Annapolis, and was honorably discharged from the army May 9, 1865. After the close of the war he worked at his trade in Minneapolis, Minn., and moved from there to Hyde County, arriving here July 23, 1895. He brought with him five Jersey calves, his household goods and five dollars in money, went to the old Thayer place in Highmore township, prospered from then on until



MISS FRANKIE WINANS

he owns half a section of land, a considerable amount of stock and does not owe a dollar to any living man.

GEORGE W. COMSTOCK

On page 176 will be noticed a portrait of George W. Comstock and his wife. Mr. Comstock was a member of the John A. Dix post. He was born in New York state, enrolled in the service Feb. 10, 1864, in the 2nd Wisconsin Infantry and was discharged in July, 1865, being a corporal at that time. He settled in Eden Township in the early eighties and later was a resident of Highmore and died in Minnesota in 1907. He was an honest, conscientious citizen, and one of the best of men. His wife survives him, with two sons one John F., who is in business at the Cheyenne Indian Agency, the other, G. C., resides at Highmore.

EBENEZER SHOFF

Ebenezer Shoff is also a member of the post. He entered the service Sept. 1, 1861, in the 85th New York Volunteer Infantry and was discharged on account of disability in April, 1863. He resides on a farm in Union Township and is one of the substantial citizens of Hyde County.

LEVI LOUCKS

Levi Loucks was a member of the post, born in Michigan and died there several years ago. He enlisted in the 15th Michigan Volunteer Infantry May 2, 1861, and was discharged Sept. 18, 1865, after a service of more than four years. He resided in Hyde County for several years and later moved to Michigan. His two sons, J. R. and George, still reside here.

SYDNEY A. DIMMICK

Sydney A. Dimmick was a member of the post, was born in Pennsylvania, enlisted in the 144 New York Infantry Sept. 15, 1862, and was discharged in July, 1865. He died here several years ago, coming to Hyde County along among the first settlers. His wife now resides in Highmore.



AN AUTOMOBILE SCENE HIGHMORE, S. D.

DOW G. FRANCE

Dow G. France was an early settler in Hyde County, in Holabird Township. He was born in Sharon, New York state, and enlisted in the 10th Wisconsin Infantry Sept. 16, 1861, was discharged Nov. 4, 1865, and was a member of the post. He was an honest man, of decided convictions and never hesitated to express his opinion upon all subjects. He died in Missouri several years ago.

HENRY P. FRENCH

Henry P. French was born in the state of Vermont and enlisted in Co. A 9th Vermont Infantry Dec. 26, 1863, and was discharged June 12th, 1865. He resided in Hyde County several years, but went away several years ago and now resides at Owatonna, Minnesota.

H. A. MILLER

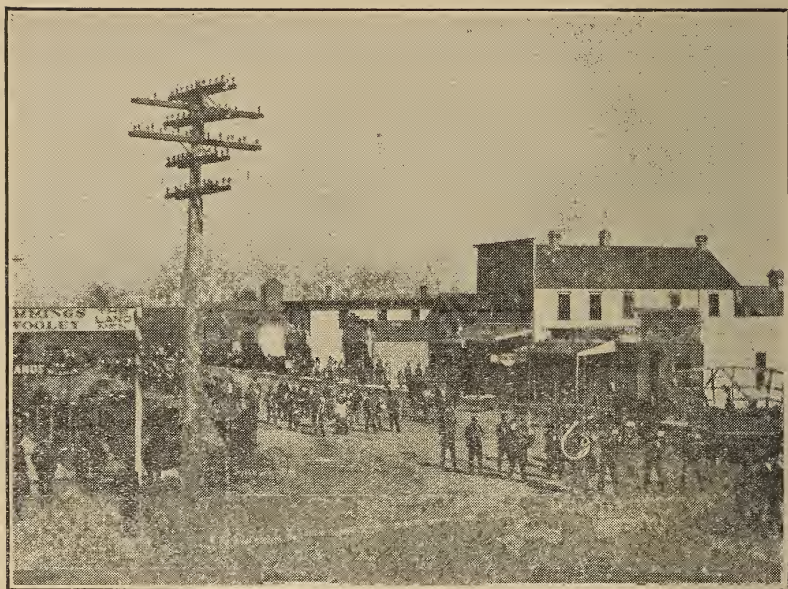
H. A. Miller was born in Germany, enlisted Sept. 7, 1864, in Company D 211 Pennsylvania Infantry and was discharged Aug. 28, 1865. He was an early settler in Hyde County, was prominent in his township and had the confidence of all who knew him. He was a member of the John A. Dix post. He died in Hyde County in 1907.

D. O. WELCH

D. O. Welch was a resident of Hyde County for several years and was a member of the post. He enlisted in Sept., 1864, in Co. D 189 New York volunteers and was discharged in July, 1865. He resided on a farm, raised his family here and some of his children being residents of Highmore now. The portrait of Mr. Welch and his wife will be seen on page 141.

JAMES GARVIE

James Garvie was born in Scotland. He enlisted in Sept., 1864, in Co. E 4th Iowa volunteer infantry and was discharged June 15, 1865. He resided in Highmore many years engaged prin-



LOOKING NORTH FROM CORNER OF IOWA AVENUE AND SECOND STREET
HIGHMORE, S. D.

cipally in the lumber business. He died at Hot Springs, S. D., in 1907. He was a member of the post.

G. BARKHUFF

G. Barkhuff is enrolled upon the post records. He enlisted in the army Aug. 27, 1864 and served in Co. D 30th Missouri volunteers until June, 1865, when he was discharged. He resided at Highmore several years in the wagon repair business and died in the western part of the state several years ago.

WILLIAM A. LOOMIS

William A. Loomis, an early resident of the county and for whom Loomis township was named, was a member of the John A. Dix Post. No mention is made on the record as to his enlistment, but he served in the Civil War. He now resides at St. Lawrence in Hand County, S. D., and is further mentioned under the Loomis Township mention.

WM. C. WOOLEY

Wm. C. Wooley enlisted in Company H. of the 25th Michigan Infantry when that regiment was organized in 1862 and in October of that year the regiment left the state for active participation in the great struggle. In April, 1863, Mr. Wooley was made a regimental officer by being promoted from the ranks to Commissary Sergeant of the regiment. He thus served until the close of the war completing a service of three years and nine months. That regiment was in twenty two severe engagements. It left the state with 896 officers and men and returned at the close of the war with 353.



RESIDENCE OF L. W. CARTER, HIGHMORE, S. D.

CHAPTER XI

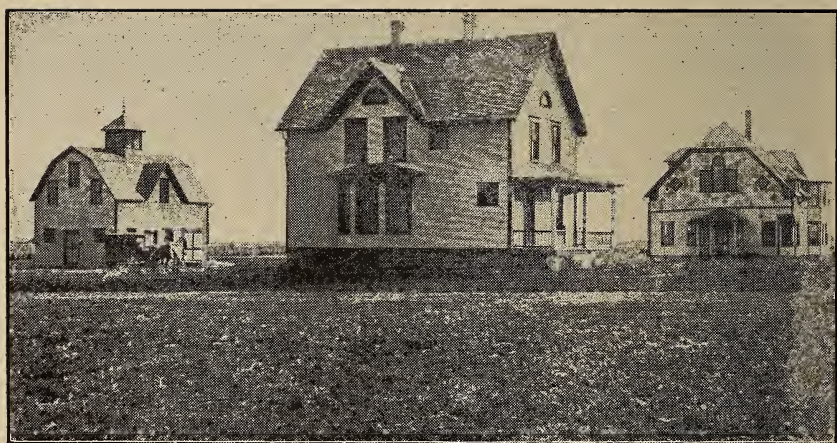
HIGHMORE EXPERIMENT STATION

In the central part of South Dakota lies the Ree Valley, a broad expanse of level prairie, hemmed in at the horizon's edge by rounded hills, the moraines left by the glaciers that thousands of years ago brought the soil that has made the upper Mississippi Valley the bread basket of the world. The soil is a rich glacial deposit, varying from 500 to 1,500 feet in depth. The upper soil is a dark loam formed by humus from the decay of the grasses through ages. Its fertility is practically inexhaustible. Under the glacial layer above the ancient shale is a sheet of water fed by drainage waters that constantly filter through the porous glacial drift. This forms a never-failing reservoir to feed the artesian wells, of which hundreds have been sunk, in late years.

The prairie, in a state of nature, presents a panorama of velvety buffalo grass that rarely grows above a few inches in height and produces from one-half to one ton of nutritious hay per acre. While this wild hay could not be improved upon while the whole country is thinly settled, the thought has often occurred to the far-sighted farmer, "What will we do when the population increases so that the wild hay is not sufficient to supply the demands upon it."

An experiment station was established some years ago at Highmore, the county seat of Hyde County, situated near the center of the Ree Valley. A piece of land, 130 acres, was presented to the state, which was known as the poorest farm in the township. The land was cleared of hard heads, put in a state of cultivation, and a system of selection, variety testing and crop rotation established.

The first object was to develop a drouth resistant legume. Alfalfas were obtained from Siberia, Turkestan and parts of the United States where conditions of climate are similar. These were



IMPROVEMENTS ON THE STATE EXPERIMENT FARM AT HIGHMORE, S. D.

planted in testing plots as well as rows which were cultivated for selection. The alfalfa has done everything expected of it. The present year it has yielded two cuttings of about one ton each per acre and in some years a third cutting has been obtained. Besides producing about four times as much hay as the wild sod, it improves the ground by adding nitrogen. The value of chopped alfalfa as a feed for cattle is well known, being equal, weight for weight, to bran. The crimson clovers tested, although they can be grown, cannot compare with it for this section.

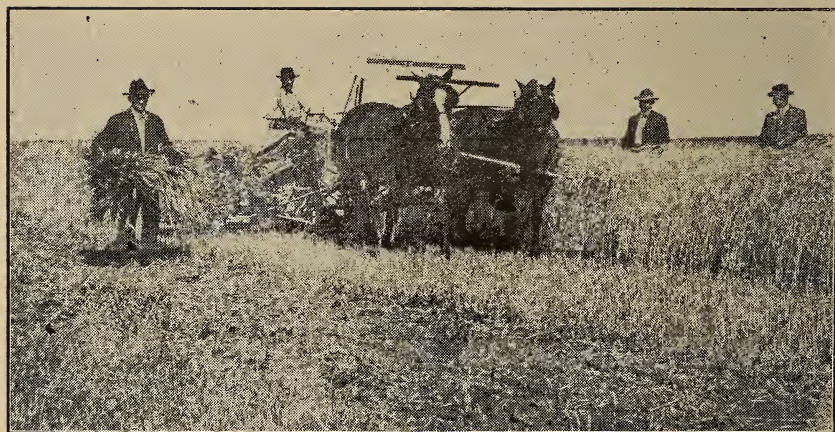
Three kinds of brome grass have been thoroughly tested and carefully improved, the *bromus intermis*, as usual, winning the laurels. This grass grows to a height of from three to five feet and yields from one and one-half to two and one-half tons per acre. Timothies are a success, though in some seasons they fail to catch. Two kinds are grown—a long headed, short stemmed Russian variety and the common timothy.

The wild western wheat grass has been grown under conditions of cultivation and proves to be an unfailing yielder. Several other grasses are being tested and grown here, but those mentioned seem to be the winners commercially, and the farmer of the future South Dakota with his brome grass and alfalfa can compete well with the eastern farmer and his eastern grasses.

For heavy forage crops, cane, broom corn millet, millet and milo maize have all proved sure yielders and varieties have been improved and especially adapted. Seed is being sent out in small quantities and it is hoped that by the time the need is really felt a sufficient seed stock will be obtainable and the farmer will not be forced to take chances by planting seed not acclimated.

Of all the varieties of maize tried, the Minnesota No. 13 has averaged the best. A special strain is being developed for hardiness. Much is expected of a new variety known as the Brown County Yellow Dent.

Oats have yielded from 50 to 70 bushels per acre, and the qual-



CUTTING DURUM OR MACARONI WHEAT AT HIGHMORE, S. D....NOTE THE
LARGE CROP

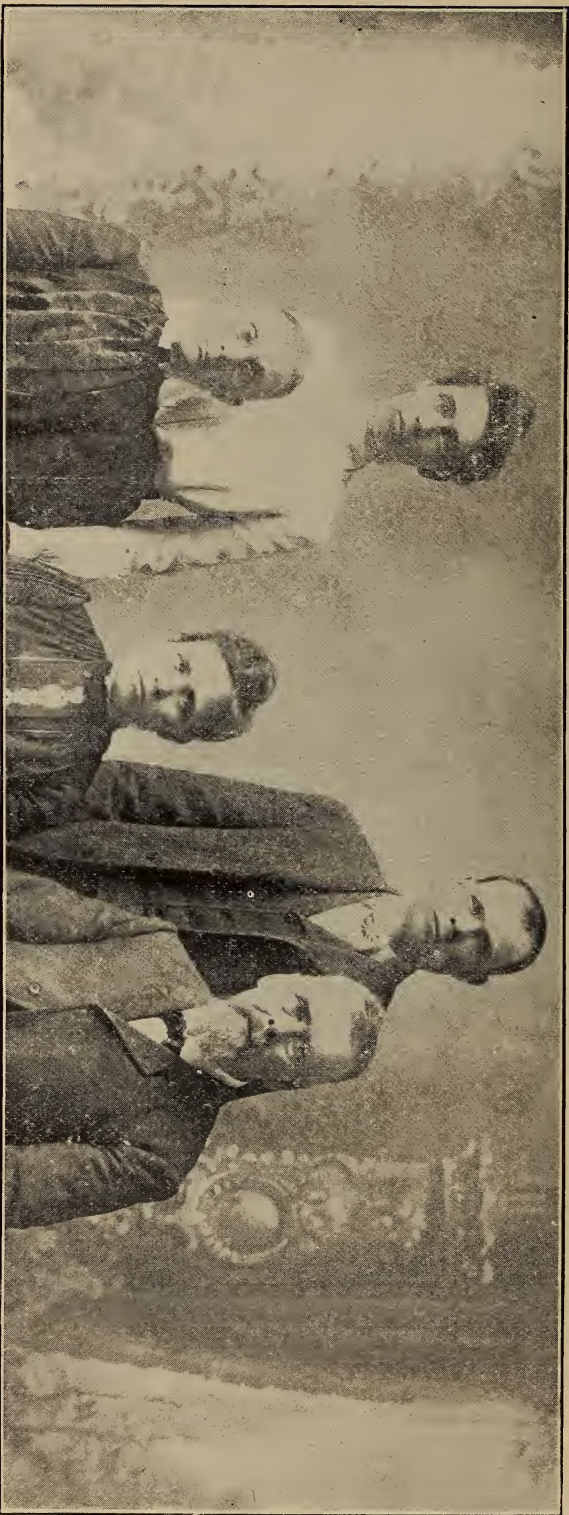
ity is all that could be desired, plump, hard grain that will overweigh.

One of the pictures shows the cutting of durum or macaroni wheat on the eighth of August. The illustration gives a good idea of the height of the grain. This wheat has yielded an average of 29 bushels per acre and this year will do much better. The fife and blue stem varieties have considerable red rust this year and some indications of black rust, but in most varieties this will not be serious enough to greatly reduce the yield. The bread wheats have an average record of about 17 bushels per acre.

Barleys, both two and six-rowed and emmer, commonly known as speltz, have done well for a period of years, yielding ordinarily better than 40 bushels.

The work of the station is educational as well as experimental, being a branch of the State College at Brookings. Many visitors are shown over the place every day, getting object lessons in good farming. The secret of success in agriculture where the rainfall is light is a thoroughly plowed and compacted seed bed. Harrowing must be done with a heavy iron drag and should be repeated about three times. Pulverizing is important and must not be neglected.

For corn and other cultivated crops, frequent cultivation is imperative and when ready for the last cultivation it should be laid back with an implement that gets all the weeds and leaves a thorough dust mulch. There are various makes of about equal value for this purpose. If possible, all suckers and short stalks should be removed so as not to tax the ground and the plant roots with unnecessary growth. The significant fact that the farmer or prospective farmer of this section can do all his work with machinery is most encouraging. Any farmer can obtain yields like those mentioned if he will plant good seed and use similar culture and crop rotation methods. The soil possesses its own fertility and will do its part.—Manley Champlin in the Sioux City Farmers' Tribune.



MR. AND MRS. JOHN NEWELL AND FAMILY

CHAPTER XII

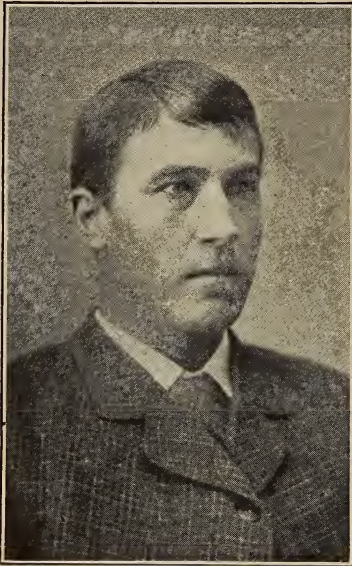
BRAMHALL

This town was located on the NE quarter of 11-112-73, a claim proved up on by James Cogan. This was purchased by W. N. Brayton and Wm. Fanckboner, and was laid out as a town and platted in August, 1883. Mr. Brayton was very enthusiastic over the prospects of a coming city there, and went to hauling stone and piling it up for future builders on the townsite. He discouraged, however, later on sold out his interest to Mr. Fanckboner. The first building on the townsite was a store building owned by J. J. Hammer, who placed in it a stock of goods. He also was postmaster, afterwards succeeded by John Newell.

Bramhall at one time made some claims to future glory and prominence, it makes no such claim now as not a vestige of it remains except the two story schoolhouse, which alone marks the old townsite. At its start Wm. Fanckboner, proprietor of the townsite, proclaimed in a glowing advertisement it to be "A new town situated in the beautiful Ree Valley, and destined to be the future metropolis of Hyde County, Dakota. It is located on the Chicago Northwestern Railroad, midway between Huron and Pierre."

"Now is the time," said the advertisement further, "to invest in town property. Good water can be found anywhere on the townsite. Town lots will double inside of sixty days, merchants, mechanics, tradesmen and capitalists will find this a rare opportunity." Alas! for the cruel verdict of time and also for the enterprising Fanckboner. The land remains, but not the townsite, the lots failed to double in value in sixty days, there was no rush of merchants or mechanics, and no capitalist ventured a dollar. But still Bramhall had an existence. It had a hotel run by John Newell,

also a store by Geo. Calmus, a blacksmith shop run by A. V. Schurtz, a meat market run by John Newell and a saloon kept by Geo. Calmus. It had at one time two newspapers, the Bramhall Blade and the Bramhall Pioneer. We have before us the Blade from No. 1 to No. 50. It was started by H. C. Shober with Harry Elder, as associate editor. In No. 1 its salutatory gets way up in G in editorial eloquence, and we quote as follows: "Politically



LOUIS ROLEWICZ

we take pride in shouting for Blaine and Logan, but we shall studiously endeavor to steer our little craft clear of the factional maelstrom in which our county affairs are at present sadly engulfed, and view from afar the spreading havoc of misused power; but when the chilling November blasts shall waft to our waiting ears the welcome wail of dying dissention, we will join the cortege that follow to the potter's field, and as the grim, gaunt and gostlike form unwept and uncoffined is lowered to its resting place we will reiterate with pleasure the hallowed phrase

'earth to earth and dust to dust.' " In the way of locals the editor said he was in Highmore Wednesday, and saw two entertaining scenes, one was a tight rope act, the other was Tom Hadley doing up an important citizen on the county muddle question. Bramhall must have had a hall then, for the editor tells of a successful dance in Bowers' hall, where forty couples were present, and he grows eloquent again over the number of charming ladies who were in attendance. This paper also states that A. N. Van Camp delivered a

temperance lecture there the Sunday evening before, that Nat Cline of Holabird had visited them, and that Mrs. Tryon had fallen down the cellar sustaining serious injuries. Bramhall was anxious for a side track, and was happy when in September, 1884, the company gratified their wishes, soon after they were further gratified by the addition of a warehouse. Religious services were held regularly in Bramhall at the school house, generally conducted by Rev. Charles Sheen of Van Order township. The April 4, 1885, number of the Blade mentions a birthday surprise party to Mrs. John Newell, as an occasion of much pleasure and enjoyment. This paper also copies from a Michigan paper items of regret that Wm. C. Wooley had departed from their home town, Elba, and taken up his abode in South Dakota. The last store in town was run by John L. Howard, who was also postmaster, the only thing to keep him company was the flickering Blade, but soon the townsite was abandoned. The hot winds of that period, so to speak, seemed to blow the whole thing away.



MRS. L. ROLEWICH

An action was brought by the owners of lots in the defunct town of Bramhall about two years ago, to have the townsite vacated, which now enables the husbandman to plow, sow and reap where the distinguished metropolis once existed in great expectancy of coming events.

About seven years ago the railroad platform where was intend-

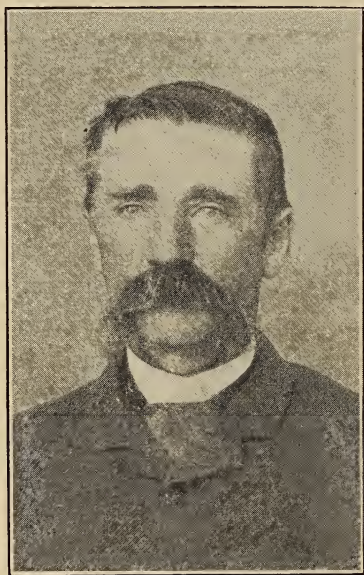
ed a station house was still there when one night, to protect themselves from a cold north wind, some cattle laid down on the track south of it. A freight came along and plowed into the cattle, throwing the train from the track, killing the firemen and demolishing the platform. All there is left of Bramhall now is the two story school house, and the memories of its former self both of which will disappear in a few short years.

CHAPTER XIII

HOLABIRD

The town of Holabird now consists of a single store kept by George Elfrink and a restaurant and stopping place kept by Frank Elfrink, also a lumber yard by the Atlas Lumber Co. run by Ray Stevens. The town in the early eighties consisted of several business houses and quite a number of residences. T. H. Maguire had a hardware store, T. W. Howey a drug store, Falde & Murphy a general store, also one kept by C. W. Grassmuck, John Reynolds a blacksmith shop, and William Morrison a saloon. Harry Byer run a lumber yard for J. H. Queal and Co., also A. W. Graham had a lumber yard. There was a railroad station there, with an agent and telegraph operator, and Geo. Hirsch at one time had a shoe shop where he did cobbling. L. Noggle was an agent for the railroad company there for awhile. The resident portion of the town was principally on the Perkins addition, and consisted of houses occupied by R. E. Murphy, C. B. Dingley and his son, Levi, and family, Seth Slawson and family, Chris Lexan and family, Mr. Lake and family. The Lake property was afterwards purchased by W. B. Hamlin, who with his family occupied it for a few years. James R. Smith, who was a resident there at that time, still lives there, and raised his family there. Mr. Smith's residence stands alone, while all of the other houses were long since moved away. The only house near is that of Del Smith, a son of J. R., who lives in a house he moved from Highmore. Mr. Smith is a down east Yankee from the state of Maine, also is his wife, and this will be easily discovered by a stranger when he sits down to their table to relish as good cooking as will be found anywhere, and if he finds there a pot of baked beans and is from Boston, he will think for a moment that he is back to that hub of the universe. Mr. Smith is a substantial

citizen, and has acquired a competence. His son Charles, whose portrait is on page 86 is a prosperous contractor in Wyoming, Del lives at Holabird and is engaged in farming, James with his family on a farm near Holabird, his daughter married Arthur Graham, who resides in Shelby, Michigan. C. W. Grassmuck died this year in May at Minneapolis, Chris Lexan died in Pierre not long since, the result of an accident; T. W. Howey is at Carthage, S. D., he married a daughter of Charley Morton and was afterwards in Highmore run-



J. R. SMITH

ning a drug store. Mr. Morrison is in Chicago, a prosperous photographer, and Mr. Noggle resides at Sioux Falls. Mr. Byer died several years ago, also Mr. Dingley and his son, Levi. Mr. Lake died some time since in this state; his son, Arthur, is a prosperous business man in Gettysburg, S. D. and we think another son, Grover C., died in the Philippine war, a soldier there. We do not know the location of the others of the Holabird contingent except that R. E. Murphy, who was afterwards in business at Highmore, is now in the land business at Fort Pierre, S. D.,

and Mr. Falde is at St. Paul in some business there. While Holabird was in its prosperous days and before the commencement of its decline, there was much social enjoyment, and a feeling of fellowship. The school house in Holabird, a large two story building, was built in 1883, and is still there. In this building once a week in the winter time they had a lyceum, consisting of a variety of exercises, and it was largely attended, for people came in from the

country and the house was always crowded. They had a paper read each evening, machine poetry, so called, a debate and most excellent singing, and now and then a lecture. On Sundays there was preaching in the school house, generally of the Methodist faith. Sometimes the boys would celebrate some special occasion, and if any system of irrigation was necessary to loosen their tongues or enliven their action, the Morrison saloon was near by, and but few were backward in seeking that element of inspiration. We remember once on St. Patrick's day, when quite an aggregation, composed of the village inhabitants and some from the country, procured strips of green from a piece of castaway billiard cloth, this tied to billiard cues and other sticks, formed a procession, whose enthusiasm and irregular foot step would have amused the admirers of the patron Saint had they looked upon the scene. But there was no rowdyism, no profanity and no noise, it was a genuine exhibition of loyalty and love for the day and in honor of the name.



MRS. J. R. SMITH

There was once talk of a Christian College there. Rev. Black made an effort to secure land for that purpose, but it did not materialize.

There was a hotel building built by C. E. Parish, who died in North Dakota in 1887; of good size and two stories, which was kept open in the days of Holabird prosperity; at one time kept by Nat. Cross and later on by J. R. Smith, both of whom were good landlords. The building still stands there, wasting away in process of

decay, and for want of care. It is owned by some wealthy man in the east who demands an exorbitant price for it, and seems to take some special delight in keeping the unsightly structure on exhibition, and prefers its gradual ruin rather than accept the price at its fair value.

At an early day in Holabird some fellow whose name we have forgotten, was employed to dig a well on the townsite. After he was down quite a number of feet, the soil caved in on him and res-



J. H. Smith and Family

cue was impossible in time to save his life. He was taken out but died soon after. He was buried somewhere near the townsite. After a touching ceremony, although no relatives or friends were present, he was laid away by the hands of strangers to him.

The cyclone, which came to Holabird in July, 1885, is mentioned elsewhere.

A paper was published there for awhile by A. B. Vines. It had limited patronage, but it enabled the publisher to procure grub enough to keep alive, for he

did the cooking himself. It was called the Holabird Advocate.

But Holabird, Phoenix like, will arise from its ashes. One thing largely in its favor is its excellent water on the north, where is quite a rise in the ground, and the water is good and in quite an abundance. The future settlement of the country tributary to it will demand a town there of several hundred inhabitants, and that settlement will soon be made, and when Holabird makes another start it will be permanent, "Not for a day but for all time."

At one time the store there was kept by Jonathan S. Harris, whose portrait appears on page 71. We first met Mr. Harris in 1882 in the stage coach on its way from Mitchell to Huron. He was bound for Hyde county. Soon after he located on a quarter section about two miles east of Holabird, now owned and occupied by Wm. O. Lawson. He built a comfortable house and its distinguishing character from ordinary shacks, was, it was substantially built and painted white. After his habitation was completed his family came. Mr. Harris was the only Register of Deeds under the Ordway organization, and later on under the legal organization was County Judge, and for several years was Justice of the Peace. He was in business at Holabird for eight years, and in 1900 moved to California, where his wife died soon afterwards. He now resides at Pacific Grove, California, where he and son, Charles, are in business.

William O. Lawson, who seems to be identified with Holabird, lives on a farm near there. He came there at an early day, went through the hard times and is now well off. Mr. Lawson is a good citizen, he minds his own business and is thoroughly honest. There is not money enough in the state to induce him to betray a trust, or to do a dishonest act.

Some local poet at an early day tackled the task of writing an enigma on Holabird and produced the following:

My first is ever sacred sweet.
 And is the kind that prophets were.
 My second plumed, in tender feet.
 On flying wings above us soar.

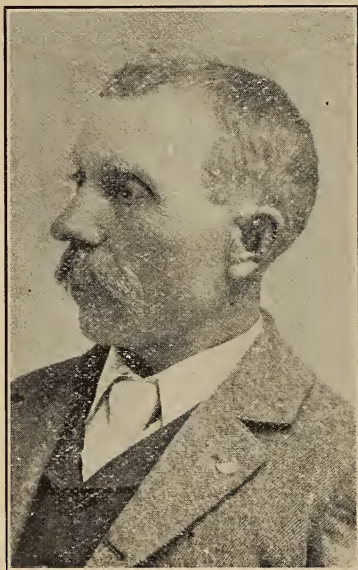


DEL SMITH

My whole a town too dead to skin,
 Its palmy days now nearly o'er.
 The town where Edgcomb made it roar.

The first postmaster in Holabird was John Falde, then Geo. Bartlett, he followed by Quincy Stark, J. S. Harris was the next then E. C. Calkins, then G. W. Elfrink, the present postmaster.

The county seat contest, mentioned in the Highmore chapter, was in 1884, the vote taken on election day of that year, November 4. Holabird did not go out of existence by reason of that defeat. It was forced out of existence because so many of the settlers



WM. O. LAWSON

around it left the county, as is generally the case in newly settled countries, for it is first a rushing in, then something in the way of adversity, and failure of crops turns the tide and out they go, until there comes a permanent settlement when everything is righted as it is here now.

Quincy Stark and his father, George Stark, were early settlers in Holabird. Quincy married Miss May Dibble, sister to A. A. Dibble, who was also an early settler. Mr. Dibble was a man very much respected. He died there in the early eighties and was buried at Highmore with

Masonic honors. Quincy Stark had the Holabird store for awhile and his customers always found him pleasant to deal with and strictly honest. He now resides in Minnesota.

John Falde, then with a junior to his name, was a Scandnavion, well educated and a very intelligent and companionable fellow. He resided in St. Paul, Minn., the last we heard from him.

Nels Jacobson was in Holabird a while, but left us at an early day. He came here with Mr. Falde from Canton, S. D., returned there and was elected Register of Deeds in Turner County.

In 1883 the writer built a residence on his claim which was the quarter section upon which is now the Holabird townsite. The building, then only in form, was 16x24, a story and a half high, and the builder not being a carpenter and having had no experience along that line, the structure was not as accurate or systematic in its architecture as was the historic temple which was erected by

Solomon. It was not made as strong as it should have been in the ends, lacking a few upright pieces, but still it was put together in a fashion, though with much waste of lumber. Sometime about the middle of July of that year, 1883, two young men drove up with a covered wagon, unhitched and picketed out their horses. Towards night an angry looking black cloud appeared in the northwest, vivid with lightning and reverberating with loud thunder. The two young strangers thought we had better go into the cellar for protection, which we soon did when there came a



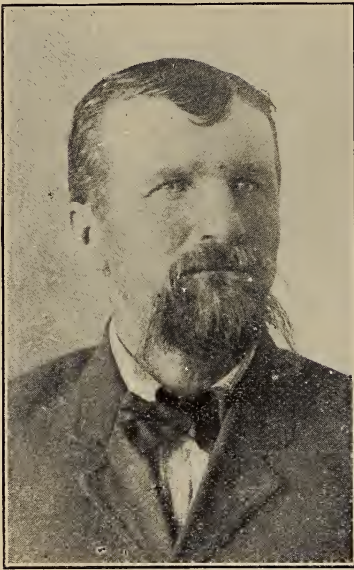
MRS. J. E. McDONALD

dead calm, which is ominous just preceding a bad storm, and then the storm burst upon us. Its first blast sent the building over to the south about two feet, but we thought it had gone entirely. After we had been in the cellar about fifteen minutes there came a pounding at the door, which was answered by one of us getting up out of the cellar and opening the door, which let in Mr. Falde and

Mr. Jacobson, accompanied by two friends who were visiting them from Canton. Mr. Falde's claim was north of Holabird a short distance, and these parties were in his shack when the storm struck them. They were baking bread in a red hot stove and the first blast of the storm overturned the shack, and finally landed it on the roof and as no one was injured it became a laughable incident, for Mr. Falde said it was a mixture of bread, Norwegians, furniture, bedding and a heated stove, but after all it was really a serious and dangerous matter at the time. After the storm had subsided we all lay

down up stairs on what blankets we had, but in about an hour the wind came up again in a fury from an opposite direction and again we all went into the cellar, but did not long remain as the wind soon let up, but it straightened the house up, which afterwards was securely braced.

Col. E. P. Farr has landed interests adjoining the Holabird townsite, resided there for awhile and has always been interested in the success of Holabird. He was in the civil war with official rank, and now resides at Pierre, is engaged in the banking business and is treasurer of Hughes



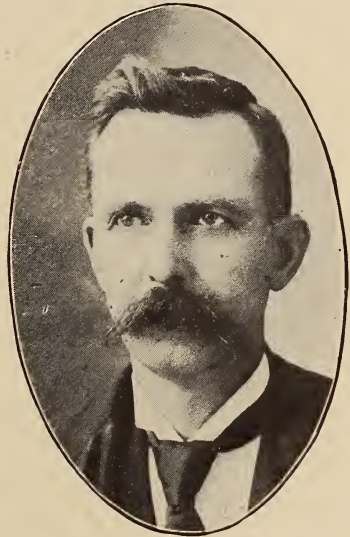
JACOB BECKER

county. His wife is prominent in social circles and both of them are of New England birth, coming here from the State of Vermont.

R. E. Murphy was an early Holabird resident and was in business there in the palmy days of the town, and after its decline was in business at Highmore. He has since been in the employ of the government at Fort Thompson and now in the real estate business

at Fort Pierre. Bob, as he was familiarly called, seemed to be a favorite of everybody, and as a member of the Board of County Commissioners performed his duties intelligently, with good judgment and with strict honesty. His wife is an excellent woman. Their first child was born in Holabird and on another page will be seen a portrait of the family group.

W. M. Morrison was an early Holabird business man, who was there during most of the Holabird experiences, and during the decline of the town returned to his former home at Chicago, where he is a prominent photographer. He is remembered by the early residents there as a public spirited citizen and a jovial companionable fellow. The building previously mentioned as one erected by the writer was after that episode abandoned by its occupants. One night R. E. Murphy and Will Morrison were sleeping quietly, and no doubt with pleasant dreams, in the upper half story part of the building when they were awakened suddenly by peals of thunder and flashes of lightning, and just at their awakening by a sudden gust of wind which had a roaring sound. There seemed to be no time for parley or even an exchange of words. They both at the same time made a dive through a hole in the upper floor, which took them through the lower room and then through a hole in the first floor and landed them in the cellar. Such an experience ninety-nine times out of a hundred would have been fatal and they did it only in a dozed condition, but they landed in such a way that they suffered no injury, but their vocabulary opened up after they landed and had they not been



PETER STURR

youngsters with moral training and Sunday School proclivities no doubt their profanity would have been awful. Charley Morrison, brother of Will, lived near Holabird, where he died a few years ago. His family are well remembered by early settlers and particularly a step son, Eber Smith, who was a bright, progressive boy. He went to the Pacific coast in the early eighties and is now part owner of a line of steamers, and as captain of one of them sails out of Seattle.

I. L. Noggle, station agent there, was a favorite, was always agreeable and accommodating, and afterwards was stationed at Highmore. He is now residing at Sioux Falls and is proprietor of several outfits of entertainment, which the youngsters call "merry-go-round." His father also was there and with them, also his aged mother, who was past ninety years of age, physically helpless, but mentally bright and with much intelligence and good memory.

Kinney Hornberger was an early settler at Holabird. An honest industrious fellow whom everybody liked. He left there when the town declined and now resides in the State of Washington.



MRS. E. O. PARKER

Holabird will redeem itself sometime in the future.

CHAPTER XIV

HIGHMORE

In the summer of 1882 all there was of Hyde county was the town of Highmore. When the Northwestern road crossed the county building west, they erected a section house, that is, a building where the section men could live, and this was the only building here when the real thing started in 1882. Along the first of May, 1882, a party by the name of Wheeler and another by the name of Pomeroy, both from Huron, had sort of a shack where the postoffice building now stands, and had a few drugs and some other kind of merchandise in it. They evidently were waiting there to see what would turn up, intending to get in on the ground floor. There was also about a carload of lumber in charge of one Wellman, from Brookings, who seemed to have the same idea as the other parties named. The section house was occupied by Samuel Major and his family, and that was the only stopping place here. James H. Lynch, afterwards County Sheriff, was the section boss and he had a few men with him. C. P. Swanson now of the First National Bank was connected with the railroad bridge gang and made his headquarters at the section house. Matthias Shoup, who still lives here, came the fore part of May, waiting for the government to complete its survey of the land in this county. This was about the condition of things when A. E. Van Camp and A. N. Van Camp arrived on the last day of May, 1882, except we might add that E. O. Parker secured a settler's right on the southeast quarter of section 11 in Highmore Township, upon forty acres of which he laid scrip and afterwards made final proof upon the rest of the quarter, intending to start a town on the forty. When A. E. Van Camp arrived he laid Valentine Scrip upon forty acres of the southwest quarter of 12 Highmore Township and made final proof

on the rest of the quarter, intending to start a town on his forty acres. Mr. Parker was somewhat hampered by a conflicting claimant. Mrs. Lucinda Robinson had a building on Mr. Parker's forty and afterwards secured it by a decision of the United States Land Office, and filed on it, but Mr. Parker soon after bought her relinquishment so that later on in 1882 the two townsites were fully launched, the street between them being the section line. The



MR. AND MRS. P. E. GILLIGAN

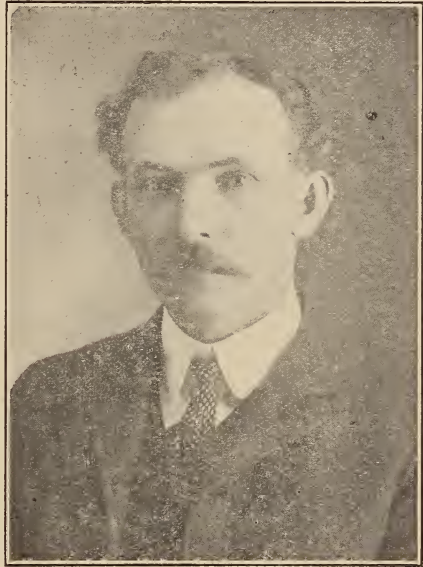
real Van Camp main street was the street where now the court house is, and the Parker street the one west of that. There was rivalry between the two streets, but each seemed to keep abreast of the other in the line of building, and in time all rivalry ceased so that at this date nothing of it remains. The controversy, however, hung on a few years.

The Bulletin of January 2, 1886, contained the following editorial:

"The two street contest at Highmore is an unnecessary conflict, and though at present it

may bear the shades of antagonism, yet time will cause all feeling to subside and the natural future location of business will bind together what now seems to be a division and a difference. If the streets were far apart, then there might be cause for anxiety and fear that the well-being and prosperity of the town would be wrecked by this unpleasant controversy. But their nearness and the prospect of their being bound together by a business settlement of Second Street dispels the illusion for such it is of distracted differences.

Highmore has a promising future, and even now at midwinter is rapidly building in all parts of the town. It is the county seat of a county rich and fertile in agricultural land and tributary to it is a large scope of country, which centers here for its trade and traffic. All we need is a public spirit and united action, and the support that would naturally come to us will take care of itself. Both of the streets form the business part of the town, they are adjacent and adjoining and neither can be the rival of the other, their interests are identical and no farmer will patronize a merchant because he is on the one street, or refuse to patronize him because he is on the other. Away then with the remark that Highmore has two business streets in conflict, and let us settle down to the true situation, that all traffic is equally distant from the center of the circle of business, and above all things 'Let us have peace.' "



H. E. LAWRENCE

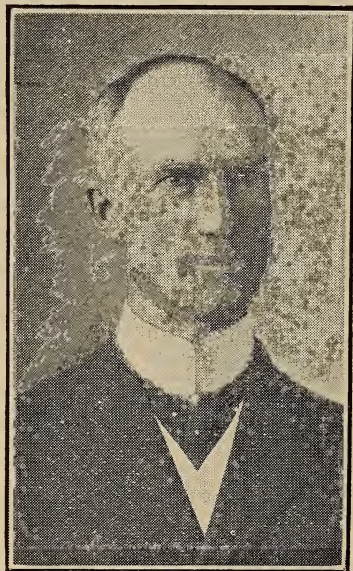
Of the first buildings in town was the lumber office of Newton & Gerhart, which was built in July, 1882. This building was owned and occupied by Nels Swanson, for a residence and stands north of the court house. They established the first lumber yard, which was conducted under the firm name for a few years, when Mr. Gerhart bought the interest of his partner Newton, and Mr. Gerhart is still here doing business at the old stand.

About that same time in July, 1882, James Ingram built a barn

and opened a livery stable.

There were not many buildings erected in Highmore in the summer and fall of 1882. The county had but few settlers, so there was not custom enough to demand really more than one store building.

Don Gurnea in August built a two story building the lower part of which he occupied with a stock of merchandise. This building stood between the Doctor Burnside office and the McDowell building, and not long after its erection there was added to it a similar two story building, making it practically one building, though double in its character. This latter was erected by Cole and Lathe, who occupied it for a hardware store; afterwards D. L. Cadwallader was associated with them. This building stood on Commercial Avenue south a few lots from the McDowell building now owned by A. E. Van Camp, a few years ago was taken apart and sold to different parties.



REV. H. K. WALLIS

In 1882 a small building was placed on a lot just south of the Herald office, erected by John P. Organ and John P. Kelley, but they did not long remain as the legal field here at that time was not inviting. Mr. Kelley died several years ago. Mr. Kelley is a prominent lawyer at Council Bluffs, Ia.

While times were hard in Highmore during the early days, still the people enjoyed themselves generally and on all holidays particularly. At Christmas time in 1885 there was a large gathering at the school house, they had a good display of presents hanging on a

tree of elaborate proportions.

The Hyde County Bulletin was started by its first issue Dec. 26, 1885. In that first issue it is recorded that T. W. Howey's drug store had just arrived from Holabird on wheels, and a good welcome was given to Bro. Howey, whom all considered a prince of good fellows. It was also stated that Dr. H. H. Stoner had settled here during that week; that John H. McCord flew high the Sunday before with one of Brayton's best rigs, accompanied by his best girl from the north.

During that year, 1885, a band was organized with the following named persons as its members:

John H. McCord, solo B-flat cornet; Fred W. Goudy, 1st B-flat cornet; George Wareham, piccolo; John L. Greer, B-flat baritone; David Staup, E-flat bass; Geo. C. Stoner, B-flat tenor; Elsie Smith, E-flat alto; J.K. Van Camp, bass drum; Porter Barnes, snare drum.

At that time there was organized a board of trade, having a constitution and by-laws and whose officers consisted of President, Frank Drew; Vice President, E. O. Parker; Treasurer, W. W. Kingsbury; and Secretary, John H. McCord. At a meeting of the board held December 13, 1885, a petition was presented asking them to make a move for the incorporation of the town as a municipal body. The territory asked for which was to be included within its boundaries was as follows: Commencing on the SE corner of the NE quarter of section 13, running thence north two miles to the NE corner of the SE quarter



MRS. J. E. VAN CAMP



THE SIOUX CITY, IOWA, BUSINESS MEN VISIT HIGHMORE

of section 1, thence west two miles to NW corner of SW quarter of section 2, thence south two miles to SW corner of NW quarter of section 14, thence east two miles to place of beginning, all in township 112, range 72. The board fixed the 30th day of December, 1885, as the time for an election, which was duly held, at which election forty votes were cast, all in favor of the incorporation.

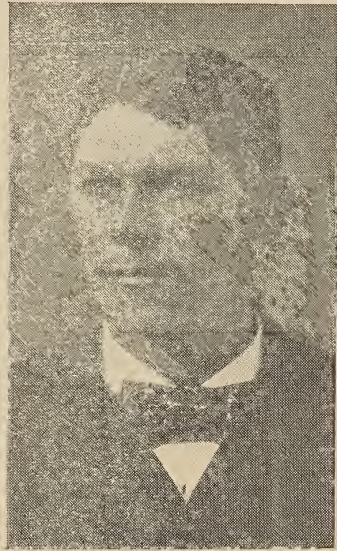
Peter Swalm was the first postmaster in Highmore, who was succeeded by T. H. Field, he by E. O. Parker. Mr. Parker was succeeded by David Moore, he by A. E. Van Camp, then T. W. Howey followed Mr. Van Camp, then S. C. Traver, who was succeeded by Mr. Van Camp, who is still postmaster. Mr. Field left us in January, 1886, for Chicago. He was a man much respected by the early settlers. A new post office building was put up in the spring of 1886, and we think the same building is still used for that purpose.

The first operator at the depot was Peter O. Swalm. He laid out an edition to the town on the east side.

The Weaver building, three story, on the corner of Second Street and Iowa Avenue, was erected in 1835, and is now owned by Fred Greene, of Miller.

In 1836 also, Del Cadwalader, surveyor, laid out a trotting course north of town, in which there was some interest, but which sort of died out, but revived again in later years.

C. W. Grassmuck, who recently died in Minneapolis, moved his grocery store from Holabird to Highmore in 1886, bought the



ARTHUR GRAHAM



HIGHMORE CONCERT BAND

old post office building and placed it near the McDowell building on Commercial Avenue. Mr. Grassmuck left here some years ago. He was a man for whom all had the highest respect, and was of such kind heart and sympathetic feeling, he crippled his business by extending credit where he should have withheld it.

Ed. Hollander, who is still with us and one of the best fellows in the world, was seriously injured in February, 1886, by being thrown against a wire fence while catching cattle for a corral. He was then running a mail route.

The pioneer drayman in town was Wm. Little, whom everybody liked. He died in 1904; his daughter married Geo. Traver.

The first tailor was Geo. Wareham, first doctor, H. H. Stoner; first wagon shop, Gil. Barkhuff and W. B. Howell. Mr. Barkhuff died several years ago west of Pierre.

First Jewelry Store, B. F. Tallman, first saloon and billiard room, John Zwright.

Julius Pahl had a livery stable in 1885, sold out to W. N. Brayton in January, 1886.

The grocery store now run by James Volek was started by Behymer, Brace & Sparks, who made an assignment, then followed Whitcher & Brace, and after the retirement of Mr. Brace, Mr. Whitcher run it until he sold to Mr. Volek in 1905. This was O.L. Whitcher, whose portrait appears on page 33. He came here from New Hampshire in 1884, married Miss Nettie Giddings, and resided here until his death in 1907. Mr. Whitcher was known and



MRS. ARTHUR GRAHAM



HARNESS SHOP AND STORE BUILDING OF A. DERCK ON IOWA AVENUE

respected as a man of unquestioned honesty and of excellent judgment in matters pertaining to business. Even when he knew he was making a mistake in giving credit, he could not refuse it for his heart was full of a fellow feeling for others, and it was simply impossible for him to let any needy applicant for his goods go away empty handed. At the same time he was successful and left considerable of an estate. His widow still resides here with her two boys, Walter and Judson, all in good circumstances. Mrs. Whitcher was formerly a school teacher, and has been prominent in some of our social organizations, her portrait will be seen on page 65.

In 1885 a local poet gave out an enigma in the following:

My first in lofty air is found,
 And never in the depths below.
 Above, where planets circle round,
 In sunlight's never ceasing glow.
 My second is the miser's creed,
 The life thoughts of a grasping man.
 The getting it, will always lead
 To get it always when you can.
 My whole a town of thrift and trade,
 A county seat of promise fair,
 Will sometime find the years have made
 A city of its thousands there.

The first hotel building in town was placed on the Parker tract of forty acres before mentioned. The town was not laid out then and its location as to street was a matter of conjecture, but they guessed about right. The original building is a part of what is now known as the McGlinchy house, and was opened by Lucinda Robinson and was a well kept hostelry. The rush of land seekers was so great in 1883 that Mrs. Robinson had to exercise considerable tact and ingenuity in caring for them and giving them all a sleeping place when night came. She proved herself quite a business woman and a good housekeeper, has been away from Highmore for



MRS. ELLA SMITH



STREET SCENE ON SECOND STREET LOOKING EAST FROM IOWA AVENUE

quite a number of years, but is now at this writing stopping in Highmore at the home of her daughter, Mrs. S. C. Traver. By continued additions, the original has grown into a very spacious hotel building with forty rooms, has steam heat, gas lighting and is convenient and quite modern in its present condition. Several years ago Mr. McGlinchy added a very spacious opera house, the only house of that kind now in the city, and as Highmore has the reputation of being a good "show" town, the building is in frequent use. Hugh McGlinchy and his wife have put in considerable work and shown good taste in making the hotel what it is, and have given the town what it needed. They are both old settlers here and it is pleasing to the writer to know that they have emerged from our former days of adversity with an accumulation of considerable wealth. The house recently has been leased to John Van Abel, whose family now have entire charge and are keeping up its former reputation.

Old settlers will remember Ben Peck and his lady like sister, Hope, who came here at an early day. Hope married John F. O'Donnell in November, 1885. Ben is located now in Iowa, and recently visited Highmore.

P. F. Crow was an early Highmore settler. He had a hotel building, an opera house so called, and a store in a part of the lower story. He never grew rich in his investments here, left us in the latter eighties and of his present whereabouts we know nothing.

The firm of Haight, Simon & Greer flourished here in an early

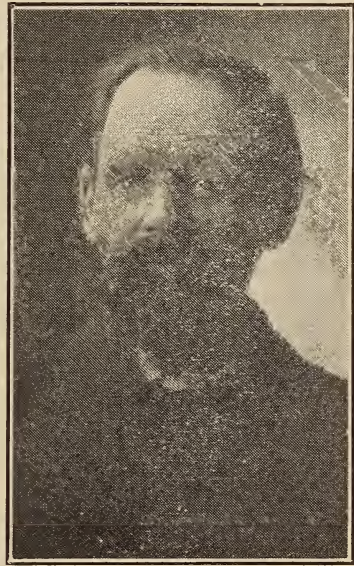




ONE OF HIGHMORE'S RESIDENCES OCCUPIED BY G. D. MANN AND FAMILY

day. Mr. Sinon was register of deeds for a number of years. He had many friends, was afterwards located at Fort Pierre, where he was county attorney of Stanley county. Mr. Greer left us several years ago and is now located in California. J. T. Haight is at Hydro, Oklahoma, in the land and law business. The boys, Thomas and Frank Hungate, are at Hydro, Oklahoma. Frank is post-master and Tom is a prosperous farmer. Lee Haight is traveling for a wholesale house. Mr. Haight was an old soldier and active in the interests of the John A. Dix Post at all times and was County Judge. He was a man all liked and many an old soldier will now tell, when he was hard up and unable to get an accommodation anywhere else he could always rely on J. T. Haight. Mr. Haight had many friends here when he left us.

H. C. Coombs had a store here at an early day. In 1886 a building, two story, was placed at the corner of Commercial Avenue and Second street, which was occupied by Coombs and Harry Van Camp, under the firm name of Coombs & Van Camp, which did not continue long. Harry Van Camp came here with his brothers, A. E. and A. N., in the summer of 1882, and remained here several years when he returned to Muscatine county, Iowa, his boyhood home, and now lives on the old home place. He married Miss Me-sick. Harry is remembered by the old settlers as a fellow to be relied upon, you always knew where to find him and he was lively as a cricket and made everything pleasant around him.



WM. L. LITTLE



HIGHMORE CITY HALL AND WATERWORKS PLANT

Michael Connor came to Highmore in 1886, was a member of the John A. Dix Post and died here some years ago.

James McDowell erected the building on the northeast corner of Commercial Avenue and Second street in 1886 and put in a stock of hardware. He was most of the time in the employ of the U. S. Government, was quite a politician and an all around good fellow.

Sylvester Bates, father of Mrs. Sylvanus Meigs and of Norman Bates, started the first agricultural house here in 1883. Mr. Bates was a gentlemanly fellow and a good citizen. He died here in 1889. His wife who was Eliza A. Morrison, was born in Newburyport, Mass., and they were married in 1847. She was a lady of marked intellectual endowment and in her younger years was contributor to many leading periodicals. She was a loving wife and a noble matronly mother. The portrait of Mr. Bates will be seen on another page. Norman F. Bates, her son, was an early settler, a prominent citizen, master of the Masonic lodge, and active in all public enterprises. He and his wife now reside in California.



MISS JULIA PATTERSON

Church Meigs, brother of Sylvanus Meigs, was an early settler, a man prominent among his fellows and had the respect of everybody. He was thoroughly honest in all his dealings and went away from here leaving a host of friends. He has lived since in Vermont, but returned to Iowa recently where he now resides. His portrait will be seen on another page.

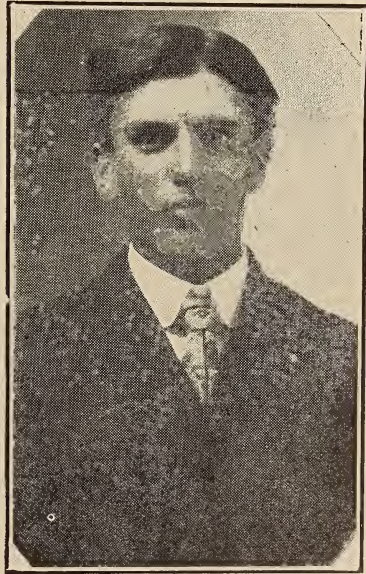


FINE RESIDENCE OF REPRESENTATIVE JOHN H. WOOLEY, HIGHMORE, S. D.

Thomas Clifford, his wife, Ellen, and son, Charley, were early residents here. Thomas was depot agent for quite awhile along in 1886, was a quiet, good man. He died several years ago. His wife and son live on some land west of Pierre, and have been here often recently attending to some of their land interests in court.

G. L. F. Robinson was an early settler here, first taking a government claim in Highmore township which he named the Valley Farm. He was a lawyer in active practice; was Justice of the Peace for many years and was County Judge at the time of his death.

He was a very fine musician, considerable of a scholar, and prominent in all public enterprises. He died in July, 1905, at his residence in Highmore. His daughter, Mary E. L., married Samuel C. Traver. She is a woman commanding everybody's respect and still resides here. Mr. Traver died in 1907. He was a prominent man, was postmaster, and County Auditor, was very sympathetic in his nature and very competent as a bookkeeper. His death was very much regretted by a large circle of friends. He



EUGENE CLIFTON TRAVER

was an old soldier and a member of our Post. He left quite a family of children all of whom are very worthy offspring of their good parents. George F. Traver, a son, married Mattie Little, a daughter of William Little, who still reside here. Eugene Clifton, who is now with H. C. Harris in his drug store, a young man who would not know how to be dishonest, married Mabel Vivian Miller November 18, 1908; Alice M., who married Wm. Thompson; Norma



RESIDENCE OF E. C. MUSSER, HIGHMORE, S. D.

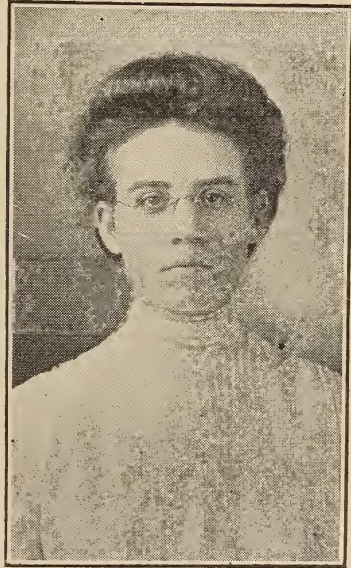
A., who is in the Herald office; Edna M., who married H. R. Erskine; Bertha B.; who married J. M. Reeves; and Mabel Grace, who is a very efficient stenographer and typewriter, formerly in the L. E. Witcher office, is now at Caldwell, Idaho. The other children are not yet in active business life. The portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Traver will be seen on pages 18 and 19.

John Mayer was an early Highmore settler, was a skillful mechanic and a good landlord. He built the National House on the site where the court house now stands, which was destroyed by fire. He left Highmore several years ago and now resides in Chicago, where he is prominent in some leading insurance company.

The Kingsbury boys, who formerly lived here, moved to Hartford, S. D., where Ira has a bank. They were Ira C., W. W. and Lloyd engaged in the hardware business. They were all good, strong business fellows, of good credit, unquestioned honesty and were prominent in all public affairs.

THE ARTESIAN WELL

On the 27th day of July, 1886, the Town Trustees made a contract with Gray Bros., of Milwaukee, to put down an artesian well. Soon after work was commenced and continued until February 20, 1887, when a good flow of water poured out of the pipe. Only a resident of Highmore at that time knows, nor could any other fully understand, the strain of anxiety that held the people in almost breathless suspense for several months. The hot winds prevailed then, water was scarce, was only

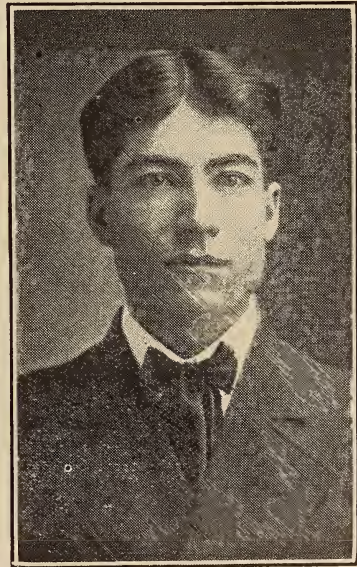


MISS GRACE TRAVER

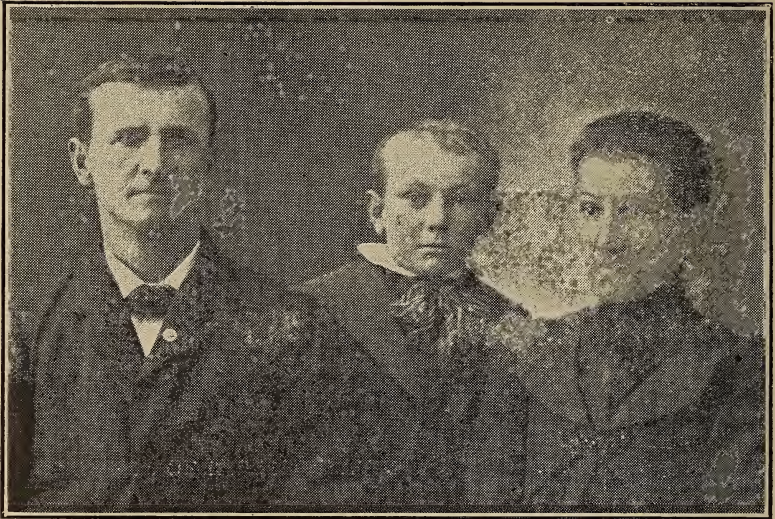


COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF HYDE COUNTY AT THE PRESENT TIME

to be had by hauling from the spring south of town, which was a very unsatisfactory condition of things to a people living in a county seat with a future promise of something of a metropolis. Doubt, serious doubt, reaching almost a feeling of alarm hung over the city like the pall of night from July, 1886, until February 20, 1887. Several days before the 20th they reached a depth of 1540 feet and no water, not enough to justify further work, and indeed the boring apparatus had about reached its limit. Gray Bros., the contractors, were about to give it up, to abandon the work and move the rig away, but the town trustees would not have it that way. On the 19th day of February not only doubt and alarm prevailed, but there was a feeling of disgust, a feeling akin to that of a remorseful man on the verge of suicide, and this lasted until the morning of the twentieth, and then all that feeling turned into indescribable joy. During the night of the 19th the water broke forth from its confines and poured out, rising in the air like a sweet effervescence making the faces of all radiant with smiles. The town had a jubilee; it went fairly wild; shooting irons were brought out; anvils and every other kind of a thing that would make a noise. Shouting, public speaking and every kind of of a conceivable demonstration went on that 20th day of February, and the local papers in good sized letters had it, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." Highmore had a well at last. Everybody and every "critter" was happy. A large watering trough was



SETH PATTERSON



MR. AND MRS. A. DERCK AND SON, HARVEY.

placed there and cattle, horses, dogs and anything else could go there and drink at their will, and this continued for several years until the well was abandoned.

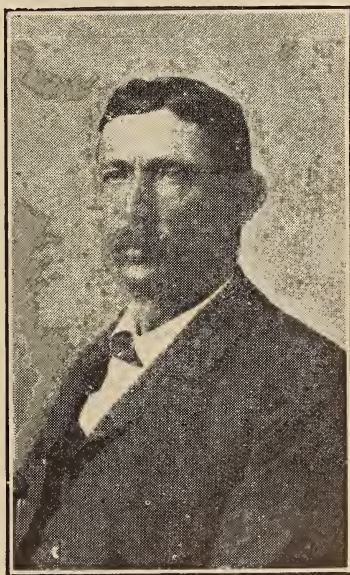
In 1886 on Christmas James McDowell and Geo. Crose furnished a Christmas tree for all children in the county. They distributed 320 pounds of candy, 380 pounds of nuts, 95 pounds of dates, 30 of figs, and oranges to the number of 460.

The first of January following, the Social Hour Dramatic Club gave an entertainment in which Gertie Bates played the role of a deserted wife in the drama "Turn of the Tide." John Lawson the part of Jonas Aldrich with Clara Lesh as Aunt Rebecca; Jermey Learn as Hugh St. Morris, Lane Calkins as Col. Ellsworth; Elgy Smith as Pepper; Nettie Hatch as Frisky, and Geo. Stoner and Eugene Bates as Henchmen to the Chief, with other performers,

James H. Lynch before mentioned was an early resident of the county, was the first elected sheriff, held the office in 1885 and 6, and was a good officer. He left here quite a number of years ago and is now in business in Seattle, Washington. His brother, Charles E. Lynch, was also an early settler, was deputy

sheriff for awhile and in 1886 started a store in the room now occupied by James Volek, in the Weaver block. He was quite young upon his first appearance here, but Charley Lynch was well and favorably known.

In August, 1890, Highmore had a serious fire. It burned the

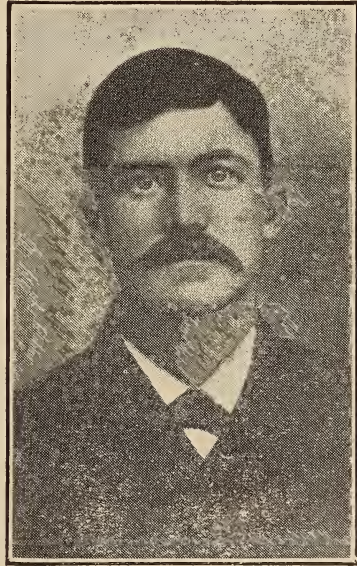


SIMON FRITZSON



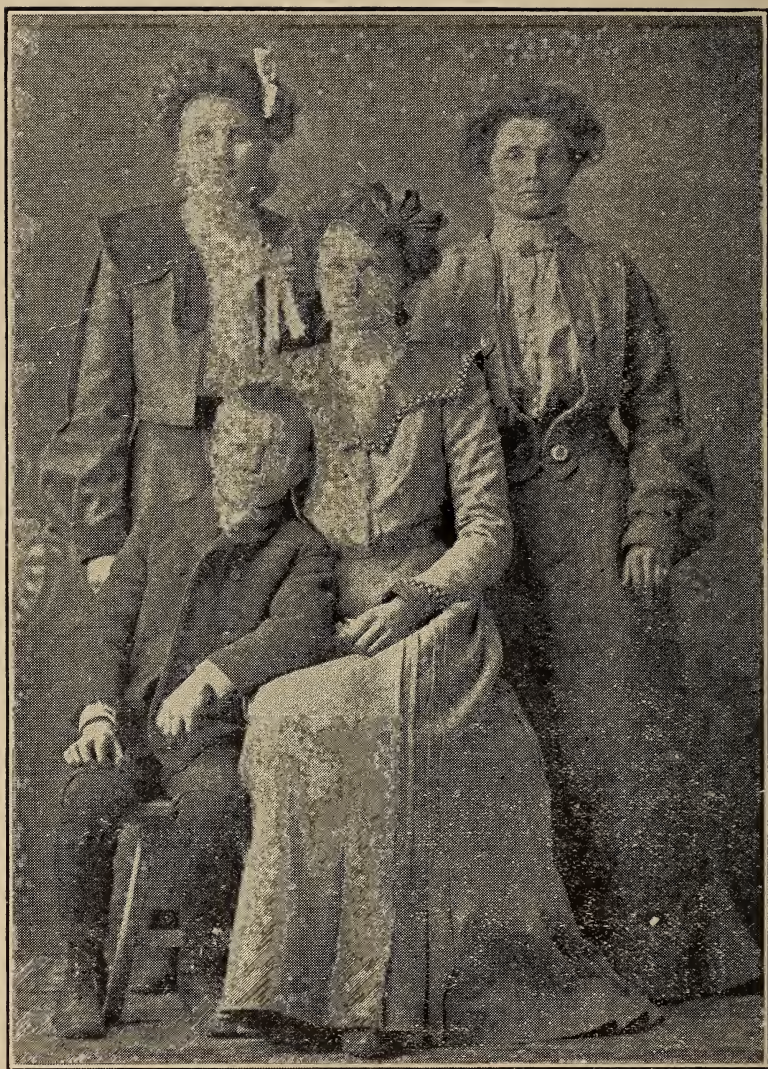
HIGHMORE ROLLER MILLS

Crow building, with store and contents, also two cows and some pigs belonging to Mr. Crow; John Zwright's building, the T. W. Howey building, also that of Mr. Playtor, Kleeman and Staup. Mr. Crow was arrested for setting fire to get insurance money, had a hearing but was acquitted. The law office of J. T. Haight was burned in the same fire. In 1892 and 3 there were several fires in Highmore, which evidently were the work of an incendiary. The McLaughlin store building was burned, also the First National Bank building was set, but extinguished after some damage, the court house also was burned. Parties living in town received threatening letters and for awhile it was a mystery who the guilty party was, but at last a watch was placed on the postoffice and when the suspected party dropped in a letter she was followed and confronted by Jake Myers and afterwards confessed. She was not tried for arson, but taken to Sioux Falls and in the Federal Court was charged with sending obscene letters through the mail and convicted. She was sentenced to ninety days in jail and served out her time, and for all her misdeeds was inadequately punished. She was a Mrs. Thompson and it is only charitable to her weak nature to say that her mind must have been unbalanced.



JOSEPH PATTERSON

In 1884 the electors of Hyde county were called upon to decide the county seat question. Highmore had it, but Holabird, then just growing into prominence and backed by the land department of the

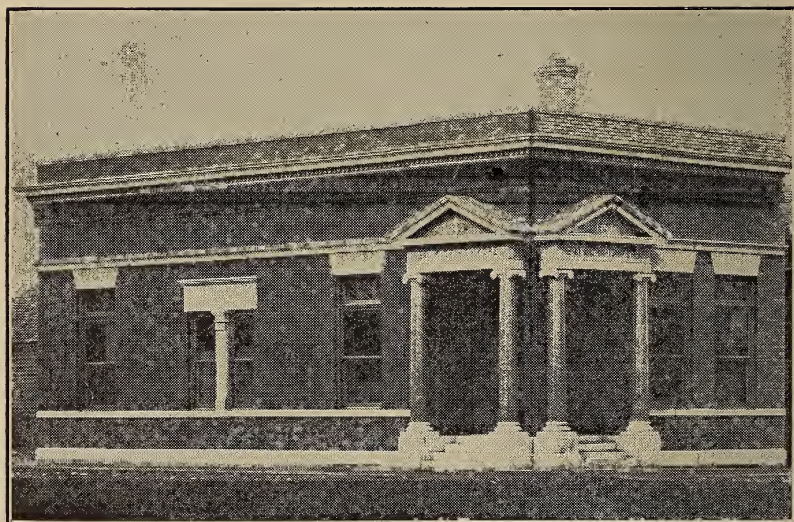


CHILDREN OF MR. AND MRS. S. J. LIGHTY, HIGHMORE, S. D.

Northwestern Railway Co., felt that it was entitled to be the capital of the county, and the people there were quite strenuous and energetic in their efforts to secure it. The land department of the company sent out a man by the name of Cleveland to manage the Holabird campaign, but he was a poor manager. It was suggested to him that about a \$1,000, or its equivalent in Holabird town lots would secure the county seat, but that proposition he did not approve of. He organized the forces in sort of a military way with captains and lieutenants and so on, laid out the work for each to do, and sent them forth out on the broad prairie to capture the votes of the people and charged them to be sure and win out over the enemy whom we all knew was alert, and full of strategy and vim. The Holabird boys were anxious, but knew they were at a disadvantage. They were aware that Highmore was loaded to the guards with the necessary weapons and ammunition, while they were not yet out of the stigma of the "Gumbo Holler" appellation, had naught else to fight with but their jaws which were a species of warfare not calculated to conquer on a field like that. The campaign once started went forward and on the 4th day of November, 1884, the people cast their votes, resulting in a majority for Highmore of 159. The Holabird county seat officers and the rank and file went back to private life and to their former avocations, while the general from Chicago returned to his land department office from whence he came. Highmore cele-



MAX WINEGAR



BANK OF HIGHMORE, DREW BROS., HIGHMORE, S. D.

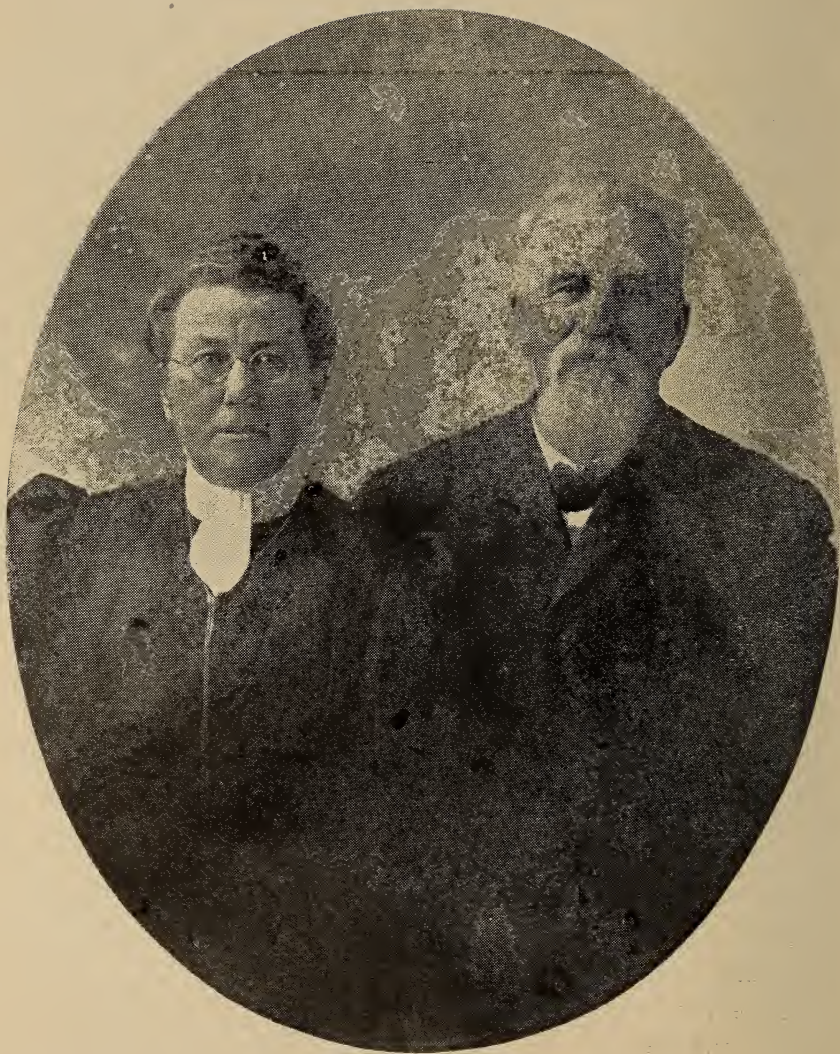
brated the event, and had the audacity to invite their former enemy to celebrate with them, even before the gloom of their grief had left them, or the tears had dried upon their faces. Of course the contest was strewed with some humorous incidents which were told afterwards, and in such a contest there is an exhibition of the many phases of human nature. A Mr. Gallagher, who lived in the north part of the county met the writer after election and said, "Mr. Perkins, this is a funny world, isn't it? Before election when I came to Highmore it would be, Mr. Gallagher, I am glad to see you. You are one of the best citizens in Hyde County. Come have a drink, Mr. Gallagher, have a smoke, have anything you want and we will pay for it. After election it was, Well, Old Gallagher, what's the news up to the bald mountains?"

F. E. Root and wife, who recently resided at Highmore were early settlers in the county and are among the very few still here who settled in 1882. H. C. Shober



MRS. MARY A. PATTERSON

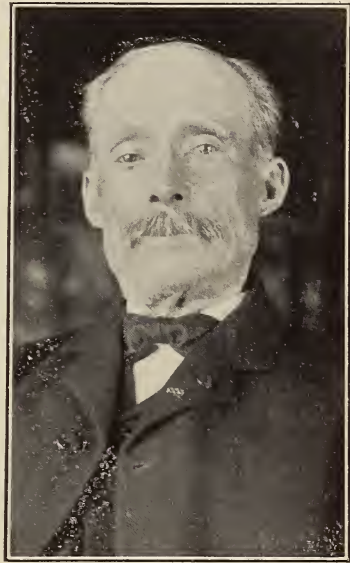
also is an 1882 settler and first settled on a claim about five miles west of town near the railroad track. He and a young man named McLain, both from Cedar County, Iowa, took claims adjoining. They first built a sod shack and built under difficulties, for they lacked experience. Several times the structure was up near to completion and then as many times it fell. Indignant and disgusted at their repeated failure, only themselves know the force of their language or the nature of their adjectives, but their troubles finally ended for their habitation was at last complete and as young home



MR. AND MRS. H. A. CRAMER

steads they gazed upon it with feelings of the highest satisfaction. Mr. McLain did not long remain here, but Mr. Shober became a permanent resident and is still here editor and proprietor of the Hyde County Bulletin. He has other financial interests outside the county, and at the election in November, 1906, was elected Lieutenant Governor of the state, and was nominated at the primary election of this year and re-elected on November 3, 1908. He has an excellent wife and two promising children.

Abram E. Van Camp, the original townsite proprietor, was born in Muscatine County, Iowa, on a farm. In addition to his farming days as a boy, he attended an academy at Wilton and completed his education there. He has always taken an interest in county and town affairs, has been for several years on the county board, and is now postmaster at Highmore with a previous term. He was married at his home county to Miss Lou C. Sherfey, who died Oct. 19, 1899, in Muscatine, Iowa. She was a



J. L. HUMPHREY

congenial companion, a lady of much intelligence and had the respect of all who knew her. Their only child is Shreve, who is now deputy postmaster at Highmore. A. E. Van Camp was also Master of the Ree Valley Masonic lodge for six years.

THE NEWSPAPERS

The first newspaper established in Hyde County was at Highmore was in 1882 by William H. Geary and was named The Highmore Mirror. Mr. Geary sold the paper to Eli Johnson in 1883, and the



THE SARVIS FAMILIES AND THE ALEX ROBINSON FAMILY

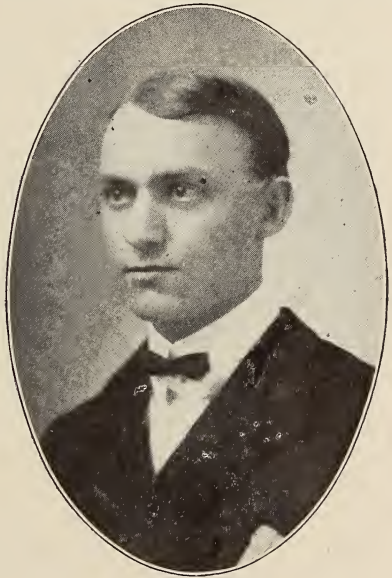
name was then changed to "The Highmore Herald." It afterwards became the property of John C. Stoner, who in 1908 sold the plant to John B. Perkins, the present owner and proprietor.

The Holabird Advocate was started by A. B. Vines at Holabird in 1886. It eked out an unsatisfactory existence with few subscribers and limited advertising patronage until 1891 when it quit the field, in fact there was no town left and the paper was forced to surrender. It was afterwards revived for a short time by George White Perkins a boy of fifteen.

The Vox Populi was started at Highmore in 1883. It came into existence more particularly to fight the Ordway party in politics, and when its object was accomplished, its original proprietor disposed of the paper, and after passing through the control of several publishers quit business in March, 1886.

The Hyde County Bulletin was started by H. C. Shober in Dec., 1885, and is still on deck in the control of Mr. Shober, with Guy Stout and Clyde Byerly as local editors; two young men of excellent character, industrious and capable and efficient craftsmen. We remember that in a Jan., 1886, number of the Bulletin Mr. Shober had the editorial nerve to say that of the six newspapers in Hyde County the Bulletin had more home news in it than the other five combined, which statement, of course, the other five vigorously denied.

The Bramhall Blade was started by its first number August 16, 1884. H. C. Shober was proprietor with Harry Elder associate edi-



GUY A. STOUT



LOOKING EAST ON SECOND STREET FROM IOWA AVENUE

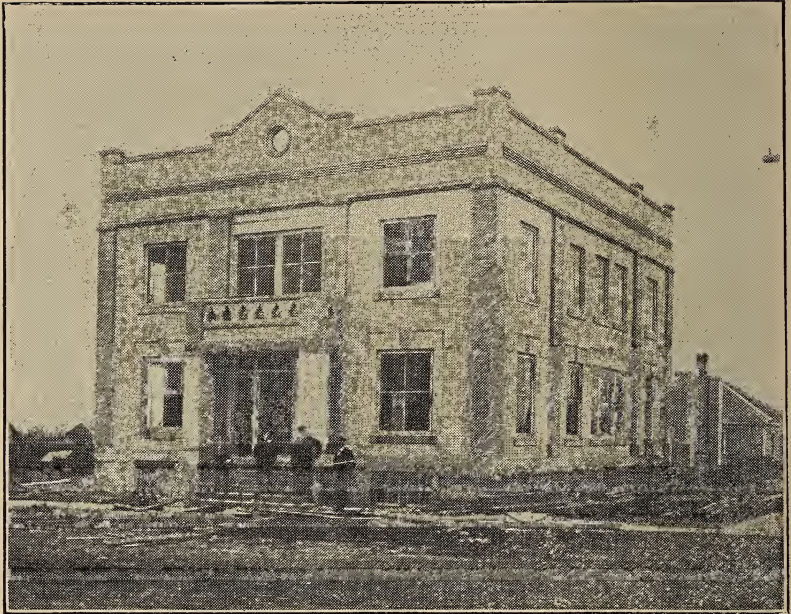
tor. Mr. Shober remained with the paper about a year and sold to Wm. Fanckboner. From him it passed into other hands and quit when the town went out of existence.

The Republican, a democratic paper, was started in Highmore by L. E. Whitcher, run about a year and quit in 1893. Mr. Whitcher then run the Highmore Herald for awhile.

Highmore is now well represented as a business city. Its stores, in their keeping, are up-to-date. It has three physicians: Dr. H. H. Stoner, who has been here many years and the oldest in point of residence; Dr. I. M. Burnside, who has been here about ten years and Dr. M. C. Sorenson, who has recently become a resident. We have two lumber yards, one kept by A. N. Gerhart, the other the Atlas Lumber Co. in charge of G. D. Mann. This company also has an elevator and handles grain. There are three hotels: the McGlinchy House kept by John Van Abel, The Farmers' Friend kept by H. E. Tagg, and the Elliott House kept by Williard Elliott. M. E. Miller has a feed store and he also deals in coal and buys grain. W. L. Thompson runs the elevator, buys grain and sells coal for the Van Dusen Co. We have one photograph gallery run by Herman Syverud. There are two restaurants one kept by Clara Murray the other by Everts & Leviness. Two drug stores, both of them as establishments are old timers, one of them kept by H. C. Harris, who has been in charge since 1886, the other now run by Wooley & Hemmingson, has had changes in pro-



CLYDE G. BYERLY



A. N. VAN CAMP'S TELEPHONE OFFICE AND RESIDENCE

prietors, but was started in the eighties by T. W. Howey. The real estate agents are numerous. Cummings & Wooley have an office in the Fred Greene block, The Keiser Land Co. in the First National Bank building, The Home Land Co., The Quirk Land Co. and P. E. Gilligan are in the same building. D. T. Jekyll has an office on Iowa Avenue, The C. L. Ford Land Co. in the McDonald-Harris building, C. E. Noel at his law office, Drake & Ballard, represented by J. W. Keiser have an office in the McGlinchy Hotel building, Wenholm & Wright in the Harris building. Other real estate dealers are C. W. Trent, C. A. Gray, J. E. Van Camp, F. H. France, F. M. Barnes, Walter Elliott and O. C. Kippenbrock. While there seems to be quite a number here engaged in this business, we believe that with any of them a land seeker will get a square deal. In the jewelry business are the stores of John E. Campbell and L. B. Huston. Two barber shops cater to the people in a tonsorial way; one kept by Henry Lawrence on Second Street, the other by Williams & Carlson on Iowa Avenue. Three livery stables, one by A. D. Winans on Second Street, Reuben Clark on First Street and N. H. Wilder on Iowa Avenue. A. Derck has a harness shop on Iowa Avenue, who also attends to the foot gear in the way of cobbling. There is a pool room kept by Walter Airhart and a bowling alley run by Friendie and Seth Patterson. Two saloons furnish the required beverage to their patrons, one by M. C. Burke, the other by Bob Yokum. We have a cigar



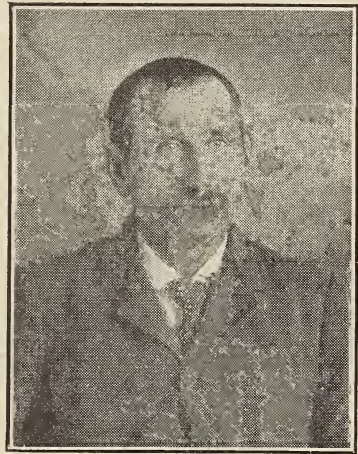
MRS. S. J. LIGHTY



THE HARRIS-McDONALD CONCRETE BUILDING ON SECOND STREET

manufactory kept by F. W. Myers. The McLaughlin Company have a department store and keep an extensive stock of the various kinds of merchandise usually kept in a store of that kind. R. W. Perry has a general store whose shelves are filled with dry goods and groceries, also boots and shoes. James Volek & Co. have a general store in the Greene block with the usual variety of merchandise. Also in the same block is a hardware, recently established, kept by Battey & Winfrey.

The Highmore Clothing Co. have a stock of clothing which will be placed in the former National Bank building, but is now temporarily in the basement of the brick. The store is kept by J. L. Magneson and M. A. Rosten. There are two meat markets, one by C. R. Schneider on Iowa Avenue, the other at this writing kept by John McDonald, but will be transferred to A. G. Button, who has purchased the same. The veterinaries are Hugh Ohl and Wilbur Quirk. John Rice is



S. J. LIGHTY

the gardner who furnishes fresh vegetables in their season. There are three banks, one the Bank of Highmore kept by Drew Bros., of which S. Drew is President; Frank Drew, Vice President; and C. H. Drew, Cashier. The First National Bank, formerly First State Bank, whose officers are F. D. Greene, President; W. D. McDonald Vice President; and C. P. Swanson, Cashier. These two banks were established here at an early day. The third bank is the Hyde County State Bank, established at a later day, of which A. J. Cole is President, L. M. Hanson, Vice President; and L. A. Hendricks, Cashier. These banks are all safe and on the best of financial basis.



ABSTRACT OFFICE OF F. M. BARNES ON COMMERCIAL AVENUE

The city is divided into three wards. The Mayor is L. M. Hanson. The Aldermen of Ward One are Reuben Clark and C. H. Fields; Ward Two, E. J. Quirk and John McLaughlin; Ward Three, C. P. Swanson and J. S. Keiser; Treasurer, M. E. Miller; Auditor, J. H. Pilkington; Chief of Police, W. B. Hamlin; City Attorney, L. E. Whitcher; Police Justice, O. C. Kippenbrock; Street Commissioner, John Cunningham; Fire Chief, J. H. Pilkington. Highmore was Incorporated as a town in December, 1885, by election, and was afterwards in 1903 changed in its form of government from a town to a city.

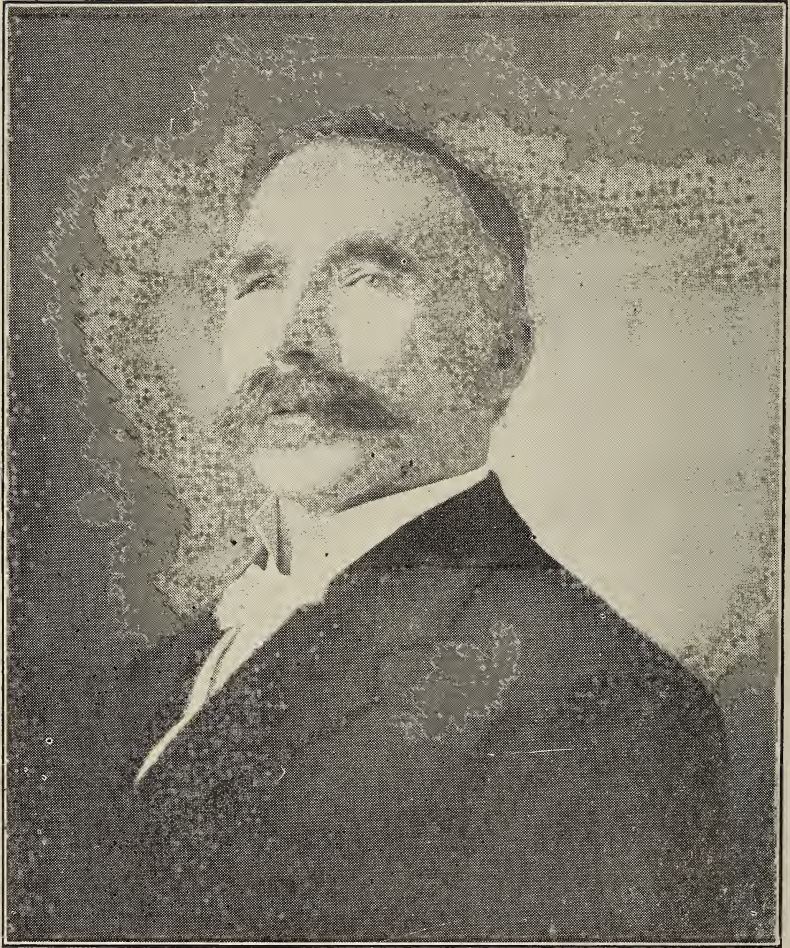
Edward Ryder and wife, Caroline, whose portrait is seen on page 122, came to Highmore in 1883. They are among the very few in Highmore who came at that early day and they have the highest of respect of all who know them. They have three children, Lucy M., who married



A. N. VAN CAMP'S FAMOUS GUERNSEY COW

Ed. Musser; Emily, now Emily Lester, married and lives in Pennsylvania; and William Henry, who lived with his parents here in Highmore is now married and resides in Onawa County, Michigan.

Mrs. Friend Patterson has an up-to-date millinery store. The Hyde County Telephone Co. is installed in the Van Camp white brick building and is under the management of A. N. Van Camp. Two blacksmith shops, one by Wm. Kral, the other by W. W. Yeandle. Both of these parties are early settlers of Highmore. A bakery kept by H. M. Knowlton. The draymen are Wakey Bros. and B. M. Mitchell. Contractors and builders are Cary C. Neff, Thomas O'Brien, Frank Zemlicka, Wm. Inman, Clyde France. G. W. Walker & Sons have a tin shop and make a specialty of plumb-

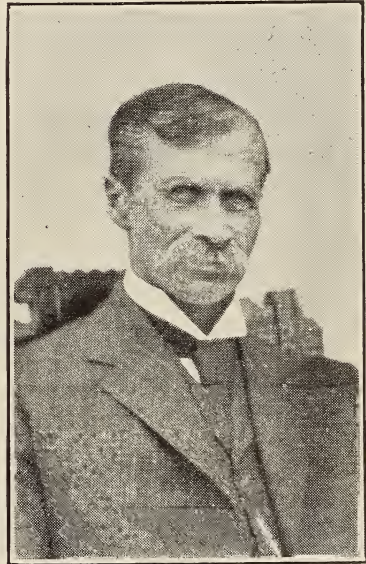


S. M. WENHOLM

ing and of furnaces. Hugh McGlinchy keeps a barn of Percheron horses and Thomas Tibbs deals in horses and other stock and is owner of the famous Mark Hanna. Harry Garrabrant is station agent, Max Winegar is florist and Bert Reddick and Ben Barber manage the railroad sections. The abstracters are F. M. Barnes, with C. H. Gray in active charge of the office, also C. E. Noel, both bonded abstractors.

Arthur Graham, whose portrait is on page 227, was an early settler in the county at Holabird. He married a daughter of J. R. Smith and her portrait will be seen on page 229. They now reside in Michigan. George Graham, a brother of Arthur, was also an early settler in the county at Holabird and had a lumber yard there. He left us some years ago.

One of the early settlers of the county at Highmore was J. A. Patterson, whom we familiarly called Joe. He was a royal good fellow and everybody was his friend. He moved along with the rest of the early settlers making a living, but at last by his shrewdness accumulated much property. He died June 14, 1903. His wife, Mary A., still resides in Highmore in a beautiful home. Their children are Friend, who married Theresa Bindel. They reside here. Emily, who married Ellsworth France, resides in the state of Washington. Anna married R. E. Sanders; they reside at Pierre. The other children, Julia, Seth, Hattie, Gertrude, Joseph, and George still live at the Highmore home with their mother.



W. F. PIDGE



THE HIGHMORE HERALD OFFICE AND FORCE DURING THEIR
PIANO CONTEST IN THE FALL OF 1907.

Julia is an efficient deputy to the County Auditor.

Simon Fritzson and his brother, Matthias, were early settlers in Spring Lake township, lived in Highmore a few years, and were engaged in the grain and fuel business. They are well remembered by the early settlers as shrewd business men and companionable fellows. Simon, whose portrait is on page 245, was a member of the Board of Commissioners several years and understood the business very well, in fact he had suspicion that something was wrong in the treasurer's office before the defalcation of Homer James had become known. He is now in business at Sioux City, Matthias is in the grain business at some point in Nebraska.

W. W. Yeandle, an early settler, is still here with his blacksmith shop now a fine cement block building shown on page 46. Mr. Yeandle has accumulated considerable property, but seems to work as hard as ever. His wife is a most excellent and lady-like woman, and they, with the two boys, Arthur and Pierre, constitute the family. The portrait of Arthur is seen on page 109 and that of Pierre seated in the center of the group on page 112.



Silver Cup Won By Hugh McGlinchy's Fine Percheron Horses at the 1907 State Fair

Joe Artz, whose portrait is on page 89, settled on a claim here at an early day. He has for quite a number of years been mail carrier and is prompt and efficient and is an upright honest man.

On page 136 will be seen the portrait of Charles Sheen, who at an early day settled here on a claim. He was also a local clergyman of the Anti-Polygamist Mormon faith, who preached to us often,



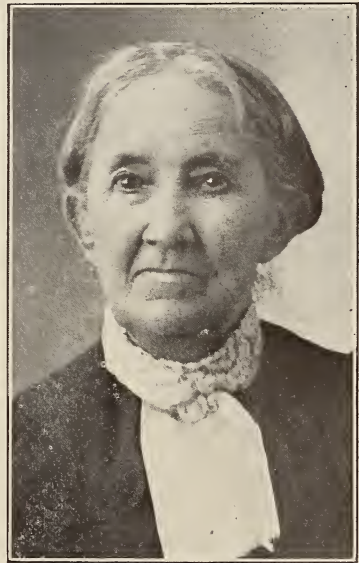
RESIDENCES OF PHILIP WAKLEY AND JAMES VOLEK, HIGHMORE.

and in different parts of the county. He was an exemplary, conscientious christian man and a good citizen.

H. C. Harris and family, whose portrait appears on page 114, are early residents of Highmore. Mr. Harris established his drug store at an early date and has prospered in business. He married Miss Ella McDonald. They have two children, Donald and Sumner. Mr. Harris is a member of the Board of County Commissioners.

On page 116 will be noticed the group, S. R. Meigs and family.

Mr. Meigs with his wife and children settled in Highmore township in 1882. He was a soldier in the civil war and a member of our local post. He endured the adversities of the early days in Hyde County, but later on accumulated considerable property. He held the office of sheriff two terms in the eighties, was elected again in 1906 and held that office at the time of his death. He died February 11, 1908, after a brief illness. His death caused a feeling of profound sadness in the county for Mr. Meigs was well and favorably known. His wife, a most



MRS. CHRISTIANIA MORRIS

excellent woman, resides in Highmore in their elegant residence, accompanied by her daughter, Bessie, who is prominent in social circles. The children were raised in Hyde County and consist of Sylvester, a commercial traveler residing at Sioux City, Iowa; S. S., who represents Warfield, Pratt, Howell & Co., of Sioux City, and Austin, who resides in Highmore.

On page 188 will be seen the portrait of Duncan McDonald and

family. Mr. McDonald and his wife, who are in the center of the lower group, settled with their children at an early day in Holabird Township. They are both of Scotch descent and to the manor born. They were reasonably well fixed when they came here and by industry and economy in after years became well to do. Mr. McDonald died May 23, 1903. His wife now resides in Highmore, a woman who commands the respect of all. She has an elegant



L. W. CARTER

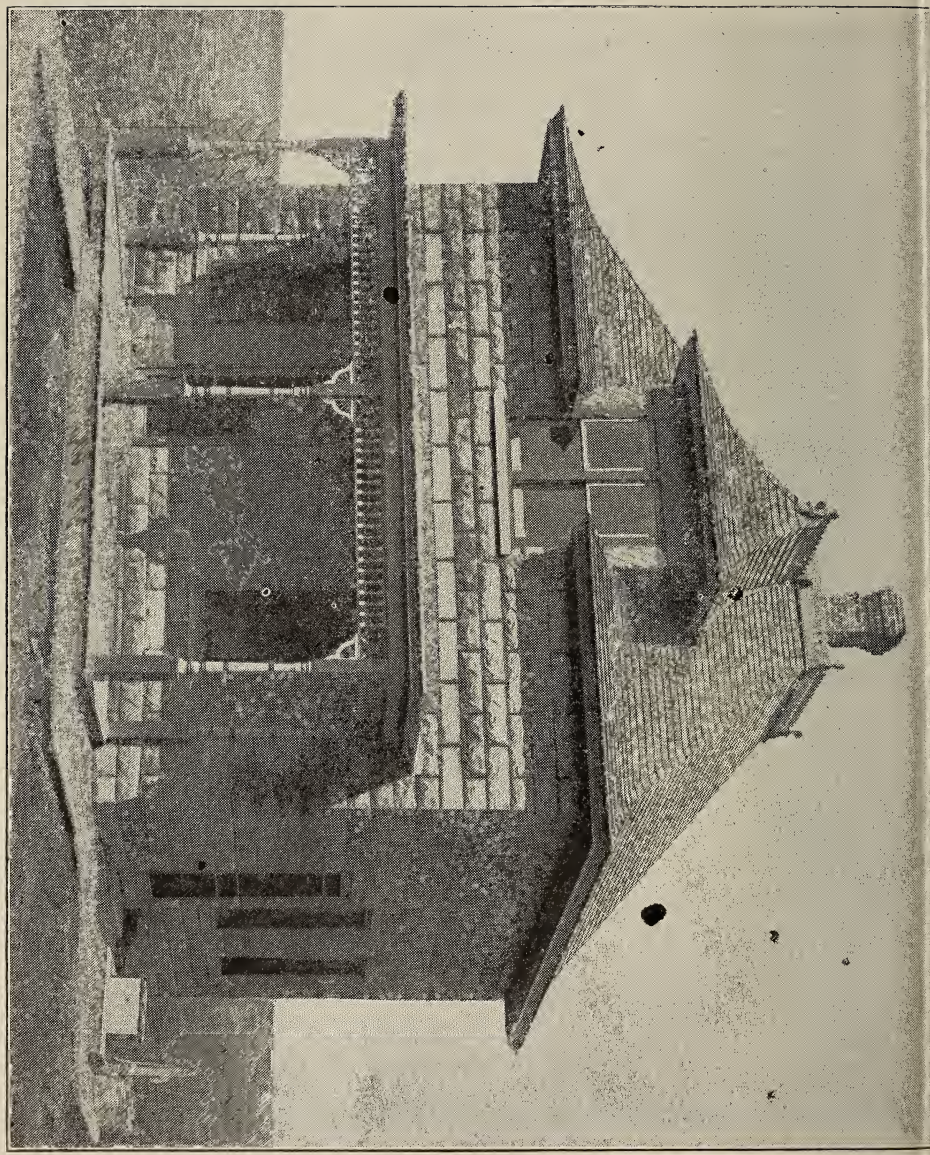
home; her daughter, Jessie, who married Doctor I. M. Burnside, with herself constitute the home family. Of the other children grown to manhood and womanhood in Hyde County are W. D., who has a large farm a short distance north of Highmore; John E., who resides in Highmore, is County Treasurer; Harvey A., who also resides in Highmore; James A., who also resides in Highmore; Ella, who married H. C. Harris; and Eliza, who married Jasper Gadd. Henry is in business in Chicago,

and Gordon lives on his farm in Green County, Iowa. They have lost three children by death; Hannah and Winifred died at about the same time at an early day here and Maggie, who married John Figley, died several years ago. The McDonald family are all thrifty and progressive and are money makers.

Solomon J. Lighty is an early settler in Highmore, coming here with his family in the early eighties. He has been in the employment of the government as mail carrier on a route north from Highmore for eighteen years, contending with the summer's heat and winter's cold and not any time has his service invoked complaint or even criticism. One daughter, Stella L. G. Fuller, resides in Washington, D. C., another daughter, now Louise Flemming, resides in Iowa and Jennie, who married J. M. Prostrallo, resides on their farm near here. A daughter, Nellie, and son, Earl, reside at the

family home. Mr. Lighty's portrait will be seen on page 261 and that of his wife, a matronly woman, will be seen on page 259 and a family picture on page 248. They now occupy a very elegant residence in Highmore, recently constructed.

George Hirsch is a Hyde County settler of 1882. He first settled in Holabird and worked on the section and at one time there cobbled shoes. He and his family reside in Highmore most of the time, though they have a farm residence on their land in Valley Township. Mr. Hirsch kept on the section, afterwards section boss at Highmore until about a year ago, being there for nearly twenty-five years. During this time he made investments in land and started in stock raising, so that at this time his accumulations would amount to seventy-five thousand dollars, a very significant showing how a man can prosper here working on a railroad section, if he only knows how. His wife has worked hard during this time rearing her family of children, and in time of sickness among her neighbors and friends she is always wanted. Portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Hirsch and of some of the children will be seen on pages elsewhere in this book.



CHAPTER XV

TOWNSHIPS

We will now write the townships separately and intended to give the names of all present residents in them, but we have not the book space without extending it beyond the original intention, hence we can refer only to the old settlers as far as we can. We will also refer to the townships in the order in which they were organized.

LINCOLN

A petition was presented to the county board on the 12th day of December, 1884, signed by D. W. Pepple and thirty others, asking that Congressional Township No. 113 of Range 72 be organized as a civil township. The county board in acting upon the petition made an order in which it was declared that Congressional Township No. 113 of Range 72 be and is hereby a civil township to be known by the name of "Lincoln." Probably the name was given in accordance with the wishes of the petitioners and no doubt all of the settlers of the township at that time had a feeling of great pride in living within the borders of a part of Hyde County which bore the name of the great emancipator, a name which will be ever prominent in history as that of one of the greatest of all American citizens. It was also ordered that on the 30th day of December, 1884, an election be held at the residence of George W. Sanders for the purpose of electing township officers. At this election H. M. Badger was elected chairman of the board of supervisors, the other members E. B. Thompson and C. W. Sanders. D. W. Pepple Clerk; John McGovern Treasurer; Alexander Mitchell and J. W. Beardsley Justices of the Peace; J. W. Hall and Peter O'Brien Constables; and John Canode, Overseer of Highways. Elmer B. Thompson filed a squatter right in 1882 on land not then surveyed.



MR. AND MRS. JACOB DE WITTE AND THREE CHILDREN

Upon the completion of the survey he put up the first building in the township and broke the first furrow of its soil, which was in 1883. Mr. Thompson was one of the best of men, strictly honest, and thrifty as a farmer. He was killed in the cyclone of July 15, 1885, mentioned in another chapter. His wife lives with her son, Luke, at Wheaton, Illinois; Fred is at Alfalfa, Washington; and William has charge of an elevator dealing in grain and coal at Highmore, remaining in the county while the other boys went elsewhere. He lives on the original home quarter near Highmore. He has the confidence of all who deal with him and his word and his honesty have never been questioned.

Jacob DeWitte and family settled in Lincoln Township in April 1884. He filed a preemption and followed this by a homestead filing and still lives on the same piece of land. There came with him his wife and children, Isaac H., Harry, Susan M. and Mabel A. Since he came here three children have been born to them, Agnes, Don and George. Isaac is still there and has land of his own. Susan married and died three years ago next June, Harry lives at Huron, also Mabel. Mr. DeWitte with his family and Mr. Thompson are the only early settlers now living in the township. Mr. DeWitte built a house the first year, did some breaking, and raised some corn and potatoes on the broken sod. His wife is a modest, matronly woman and Mr. DeWitte and his entire family command the highest respect of all who know them.

VAN ORDER

Van Order was the next organized township, being 111-71, organized by the county board Dec. 12, 1884, on petition of L. C. Cramer and others and named after Cyrus Van Order, one of the first settlers, now a resident of California. John Seeman and William Bottcher were among the earliest settlers. Both of these men, like all the rest of us at an early day, had a hard time of it, but Mr. Seeman is now well fixed. Mr. Bottcher died several years ago, but his family still reside in the township and are all pros-

perous. Hiram Young and his brother, Charles, settled early there. Hiram was sheriff of the county and on the County Board. He moved away about a year ago. Charles, a very prosperous farmer, still resides in the township. John Melbourne is an early settler, has raised his family there and is well to do. Mr. Brewer and family were early residents. He died here several years ago, his wife recently. A son, Ira, still resides there. One of the daughters is now Mrs. Charles Swanson. Mr. Charles Lesh was an early settler. He also died there. His family is now scattered. Clara married F. M. Barnes, and Minnie married E. C. Calkins. Ed Hollander settled there at an early day. He now lives in Highmore. John Hinkel, whom we familiarly call Jack, and who is an old settler in this part of South Dakota, resides now in Van Order Township. Charles E. Cowin is now a resident of Van Order, originally in Bramhall. H. A. Cramer, mentioned more particularly in the G. A. R. Chapter, is an early settler in that township. A portrait of himself and wife appears on page 252. Fred Sheen is an early settler. The family picture will be seen on page 118. Other early settlers in Van Order are W. J. Jackson, D. G. Oliver and M. L. Hague. It is enough to say that all of the old settlers who still reside in that township are now enjoying life, surrounded with plenty of property.

DOUGLAS

This township was next in organization. It was organized by the County Board December 12, 1884, upon petition of E. S. Chappel and others. Their first meeting elected E. S. Chappel, Chairman of the Township Board; F. G. Kirtz and R. J. Middaugh, Supervisors; Wm. McGlashan, Sr., Treasurer; Samuel Chappel, Assessor; E. S. Chappel and Carl Sunding, Justices of the Peace; Stephen Moss and Christ Larsen, Constables; M. Emery, Road Supervisor. Of the first settlers of this township but few remain. Peter Sturr, whose portrait is on page 219, is now living in San Diego, Cal. He is remembered by the old settlers as an active, rustling fellow and quite a politician, and had the backing of many friends.

Thomas F. Cody, an early settler, is still in the township. He went through the early hard times, but is now in the best of circumstances. He has raised his family here and all command the respect of their fellow citizens. Lars A. Larson, also an early settler, is still there at the old stand with his family, has been prosperous and in his quiet way enjoys life with good circumstances. Stephen Moss was one of the first settlers in this township, but later on moved to Valley Township, where he is further mentioned. August Sunding settled in Douglas in the early eighties and is still there where he has farmed and raised his family. He is a jovial and genial fellow and is in good circumstances. His brother, Charles Sunding, was an early settler in this township, but later on moved to Holabird Township, where he now resides. Of the first settlers other than those mentioned, some have died and others reside elsewhere. We think the Kernbergers went to Chicago, where Adolph has a store. Frank died several years ago.

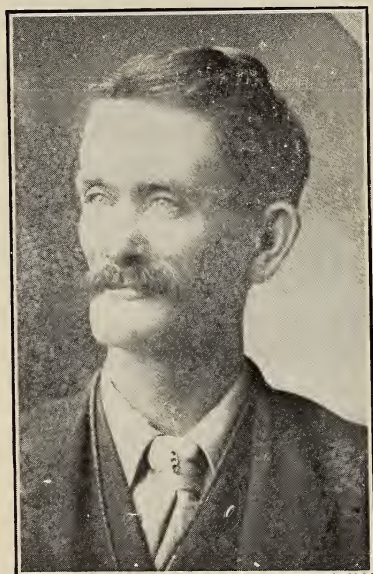
WASHINGTON

On December 12, 1884, F. A. Furnier and others petitioned the County Board for civil township organization, which was granted, and December 30, 1884, was the day fixed for its first election.

The election was held at the residence of Murdock McIver and resulted as follows: Supervisors, M. McIver, David Moore and James Stewart; Clerk, O. P. King; Road Overseer, James Buchan.

Thus the township had an organization of its own after one year of settlement, for the first settlement was made in the spring of 1883. The earlier settlers who took land were Captain R. P. Pilkington, George and John Furnier, R. C. Allison, Frank Omer, William Rodgers, James Stewart and later on were David Moore, M. McIver and O. P. King. To this latter named settler, we are indebted for some of the facts, and among other things he says: "Those early days for making history were something great when we lived in sod houses, had sod stables, drove oxen, and met occasionally at some neighbor's well to swap yarns and pull home a

few barrels of sparkling water for the good wife and babies, as well as to water such stock as we might happen to have, but they were few indeed. Our means of transportation were usually a yoke of cattle and a stone boat, which also served as a conveyance when visiting or on a trip to town, and the writer (Mr. King) remembers paying five cents per pail for water for his oxen when he arrived at the county seat, until the noble



O. P. KING

Dick Briggs, a merchant there, erected a tank, kept it filled with water and had a sign up reading, "Help yourself, it is free." Those were severe and trying times for most of our people, but by pluck and perserverance they are now in better times, for we live in good houses, have fine barns and well improved farms, drive good horses hooked up to a nice buggy or carriage, have a bank account and we enjoy life. The early settlers are most of them gone, scattered to the four corners of the earth, and some of them have passed on to that bourne from which none ever return. Of the 1883 and 1884 settlers there re-

mains in the township only four; these are O. P. King, J. H. and J. E. Hodgson, and Fred Anderson. Fred Anderson and a few more had at first settled elsewhere in the county, but afterwards settled in this township. When in all parts of our county our people were going into the stock business and some of them owned several hundred head of stock, it was difficult to get water sufficient for us, for we depended on shallow wells. At the present time there are eleven artesian wells flowing from seven to sixty-

five gallons a minute, and it is as nice, healthy water as there is anywhere.

In the early eighties the John A. Dix Post at Highmore offered a beautiful flag to the largest delegation on Decoration Day from any township in the county, outside of Highmore Township. While Illinois Township was a close second with seventy-one, Washington was first with eighty and secured the prize, and still has the flag, which it unfurls to the breeze on national holidays.

EAGLE

This township was organized along with others mentioned Dec. 12, 1884, and like many other townships in the county, but few of the early settlers are there now. Paul Hendricks, an early settler, now resides at Miller. J. S. Mesick and his sons, F. H. and M. R., are still residents there, also Julius Pahl, John Shearer, G. J. Wurtz and Charles Nelson. J. B. Ringer is also an early settler. Emanuel M. Volz, an early settler with his family, is there now; their portrait will be seen on page 182. W. W. Yeandle formerly resided in that township. Those early settlers mentioned are all well-to-do, and are surrounded by all the comforts of life. This township is considered one of the best in the county.

HOLABIRD

This township was organized Jan. 7, 1885, and named after some railroad man in Chicago. E. P. Farr was an early settler, now county treasurer of Hughes County. Also J. S. Harris, W. M. Morrison, a popular photographer now in Chicago; Charles Morrison, who died there in 1905, and Natt. Cline, now at the Sisseton Agency. His son, Fred, still lives in the township and Frank in Highmore. George Clark was an early settler, now elsewhere. Of the early settlers who still reside there are Samuel Mason, James Cunningham with his mother, Wm. O. Lawson, W. B. Hamlin Jr., and John Figley. Reuben Ellerton, who was an early settler, is now chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, whose portrait will be seen in a group of the present board on page 242.

A. M. Moore is a resident of this township, also J. H. Stanton.

ILLINOIS

This township was next in organization, being brought into corporate existence January 7, 1885. John A. Sedgwick, afterwards County Treasurer, was an early settler there and started the post-office by the name of Sedgwick, and he also had a store which he sold afterwards to W. J. Triplitt. They had an Indian scare there at an early day. Many settlers hurried to Sedgwick and many more drove on to Highmore. A severe snow storm in 1886 caused a great loss of cattle in this township. John Jensen was an early settler there; a bright fellow and a valuable member of the Board of County Commissioners. His wife and family still reside there. Wells F. Pidge still resides there. He has been on the County Board and is a prominent citizen. His portrait is on page 265. O. O. Hart, formerly Clerk of Courts, was an early settler. Of the early settlers still residing there are Swan Anderson, John Bern, John Framberg, Peter Hanson, G. A. Rudine and Hans Swanson. These settlers have raised their families there and most of their children have land of their own and all are prosperous. Capt. Van Etten was an early settler there. James Humphrey, elsewhere mentioned, was an early settler in this township.

LOOMIS

This township, next in order, was organized January 7, 1885. It was named after William Loomis, its earliest settler. Mr. Loomis was born in New York state, enlisted in the war in Co. H 1st Michigan Engineers in 1863 and served over two years. He was living in Canada previous to that and only his love for the cause of our Union prompted him to enter our army. He built the first claim shack in the township. He is a very worthy, upright man and now resides at St. Lawrence, S. D. His only son, J. A., resides at St. Lawrence, a genial blacksmith there, who is highly respected. Mrs. William Loomis is a woman much respected by all who know her. The family portrait will be seen on 282. D.O. Welch

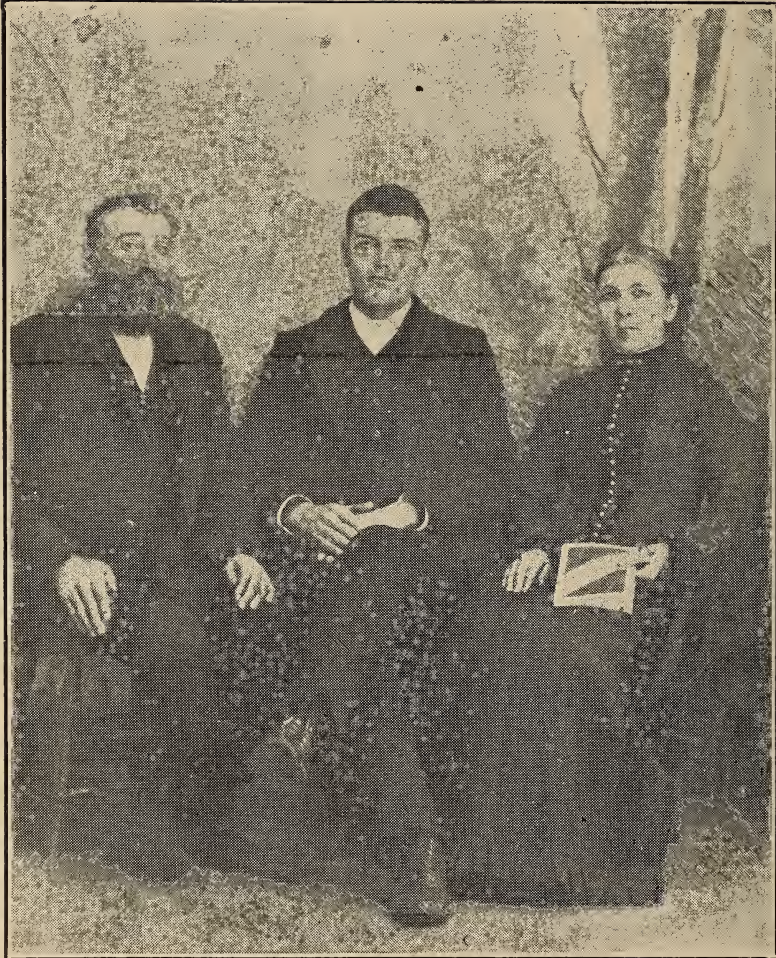
was an early settler now residing in New York state. The portrait of himself and wife will be seen on page 141. There his son, Fremont, was raised, now residing in Highmore. His portrait will be seen on page 147. L. T. Adair an early settler still resides in the township with his family. Their portrait will be seen on page 284. Ole Lee is a resident there yet, also W. E. Smith and Peter De Witte. Hans Aasby, with his family, still reside in Loomis, also Firman Weaver and his wife. The husband and father died several year ago. Tim Porter was an early resident of Loomis. A daughter married L. T. Adair. All of the old settlers now living there are in the best of circumstances. J. W. Parlin and his estimable family now own and occupy the old D. O. Welch place.

HIGHMORE

It would seem that Highmore should have been the first in point of organization, as it was the first settled, but it was not organized until January 7, 1885. Gus Harno was an early settler in this township. He died a few years ago. His wife and some of the children live in Highmore. E. B. Weaver was an early settler and recently moved to California. C. H. Bancroft was an early settler. He now lives in Highmore. Of the other first settlers mention is made of them elsewhere in this book. Louis Kreidler was a member of the Post. He was born in New Jersey. Enlisted in Co. C 2nd New York Cavalry and was honorably discharged from the army January 30, 1865. He lived in Hyde County at an early day, and now resides with his wife near Wessington Springs, this state. The family are well and favorably remembered and particularly the boys.

BRAMHALL

A petition signed by John Newell and others was presented to the County Board and acted upon by them January 7, 1885, upon which they made an order that Township No. 112, Range 71, be organized as a civil township by the name of Bramhall, and that the first election to elect township officers be held at the school

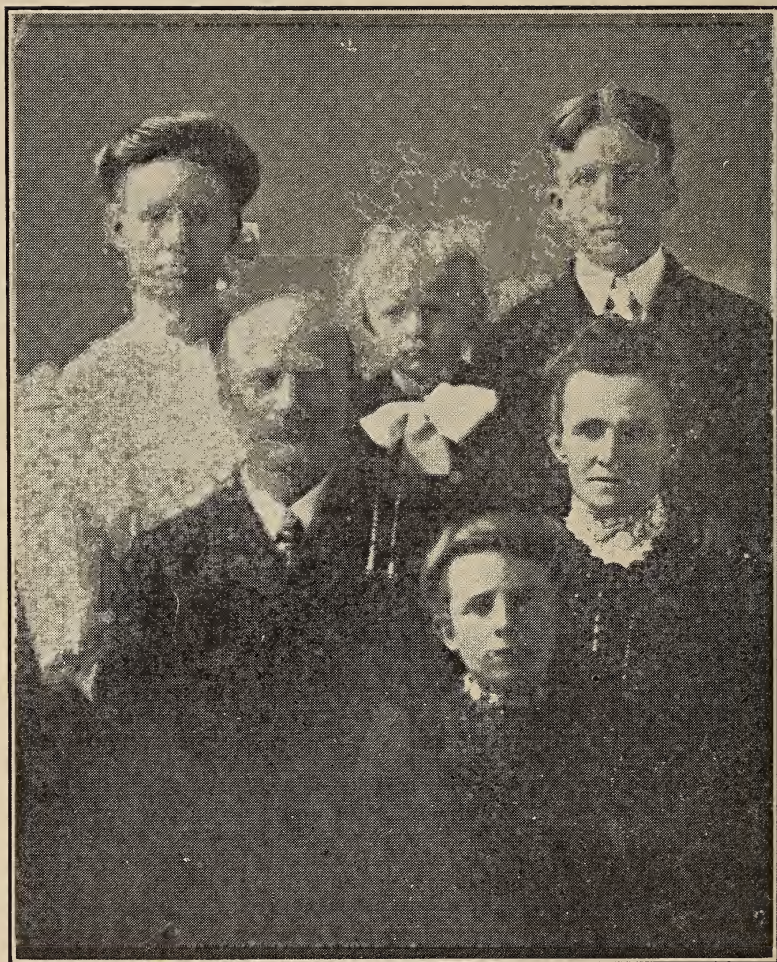


MR. AND MRS. WM. LOOMIS AND SON

house in the town of Bramhall January 24, 1885. Louis Rolewich and John Newell are among the first settlers in this township. The portrait of Mr. Rolewich is on page 208 and that of his wife on page 209. The John Newell group will be seen on page 206. Jasper Gadd is also an early settler. His portrait is on page 121. J. W. Newell, whom we familiarly call "Wes," son of John, lives in the township and has acquired considerable property. J. E. Whipple is an early settler in the county and now lives in Bramhall Township. His family group is on page 148. Clara Tryon, an early settler, still lives in the township. Alexander Robinson is quite an early settler. His family group is on page 254, his own on page 167. D. M. Sarvis, an old settler, died in 1908.

WILLIAM HAMILTON

This township was organized by the County Board on December 12, 1885. Petition for organization was signed by A. V. Hayden and others which petition asked that Township 113 of Range 71 be organized as a civil township. The County Board granted the petition and fixed the name of the township as William Hamilton. Mr. Hamilton was the first settler there in 1883. His wife still resides there with Geo. Tosh, a son by a previous marriage. The first election was held in February, 1885, at which they elected for Supervisors, William Buchan, Chairman, W. C. Wooley and A. C. Bogess; Clerk, C. K. Tower; and A. E. Ayers, Treasurer; at that election also the name of the township William Hamilton was approved. There were but few settlers there in 1883 and as near as we can remember they were Mr. Hamilton, Robert Cook, A. C. Ayers, W. C. Wooley, Geo. Gould, A. V. Hayden and Geo. Tosh, none of which are now in the county except Mrs. Hamilton and Geo. Tosh and also Mr. Cook, who now resides in Valley Township. Additional settlers went there in 1884. Some of them were Albert Wells, Alvin Rosen, W. Tyler, Wm. Buchan and his nephew, James who first settled in Washington, later on in William Hamilton. William Buchan was a man of strict integrity and intelligence. He



MR. AND MRS. L. T. ADAIR AND FAMILY

died there in 1890. His nephew, James Buchan, has also been identified with the best interests of the township and was township clerk for fifteen years. James Buchan is now County Auditor. A. V. Hayden was quite a local character, especially in politics. John K. Wooley was an early settler there. He died Dec. 18, 1886, at the age of 77. His son, William C. Wooley, settled there in the spring of 1885, was prominent in the township and in the county and a man very much respected by all. He came here from Michigan and returned to his former home in Banister, Michigan, where he now resides. The portrait of Wm. Wooley and wife will be seen on page 20. D. C. Fields and Henry Doling settled in the township we think in 1902. We could not omit the mention of these two gentlemen for they and the writer emigrated from the same County of O'Brien in the State of Iowa, and landed in the same Hyde County in the State of South Dakota, and we can personally vouch for both of them as good citizens, as substantial men and successful farmers. All the farmers of this township are thrifty and well-to-do, indeed they are a living proof of what industry and economy can do for men who cast their lot right here upon our fertile and productive soil.

VALLEY

Valley Township was organized January 29, 1885. Of the early settlers Sarah Kemery lives in Highmore. Hans Larson died a few years ago. His family lives in Valley Township now. Fred Traver is still a resident of the township. Stephen Moss and family live in this township, although he first settled in another township. His portrait and that of his family will be seen on page 42. Thomas McWeeney is an early settler still residing there and still lives on the original claim.

CHAPELLE

On the 19th day of February, 1885, a petition was presented to the County Board signed by Joseph Dreyton and others asking that Township No. 111 of Range 73 be organized into a civil township.



MR. AND MRS. S. J. NESHEIM AND FAMILY

The petition was granted and the name fixed as Chapelle. Of the early settlers Matt Ellerton, son of Reuben, still resides there, also George Foster. Mrs. Serena Foster died this year, 1908. John Henfrey, an early settler, is still there. His son, Will, will be a member of the County Board after Jan. 1, 1909. J. W. Jones and family are residents and among the first settlers. Z. L. Parker, an early settler, is still there. Ed. Quinn and family are still there, the family portrait will be seen on page 180. John Quirk and family were early settlers. He died a few years ago. His wife now resides in Highmore, also the boys except, Henry, who resides on the home place in that township.

BANNER AND EDEN

Banner and Eden townships were settled at first principally by Bohemians and but few of the early settlers have gone away. Those people have been very industrious and are well fixed and are good citizens. We would have made more extensive mention as to the early residents of these townships, but not having the data at hand cannot do it, so we speak of them generally as good and desirable citizens.

SPRING LAKE

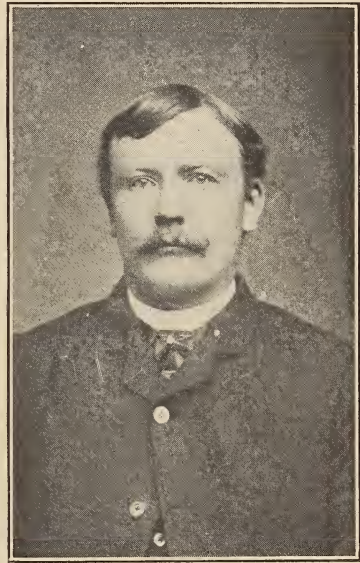
This township was organized Feb. 19, 1885. Duncan Gray made the first settlement in the township in the spring of 1883, and lived there until about a year ago, when he established his residence in Highmore. His son, James, still lives in the township and C. A. Gray, another son, is in the real estate business at Highmore. Duncan Gray's portrait will be seen on page 142, and his wife on page 143. Simon Fritzson and his brother, Matthias, were early settlers here, mentioned elsewhere in this book. Arthur Lee is an early settler still there. He has been a member of the County Board and is now County Sheriff. His portrait is on page 289. Other early settlers now there are C. Rasmussen and Chris. Odegaard. Township 116-73 is a part of Spring Lake.



CHILDREN OF MR. AND MRS. JACOB DE WITTE

UNION

This township was organized November 11, 1886, on petition of S. J. Lewis and others. Its first township officers were William Morton, S. J. Lewis and Peter Riggs, Supervisors; W. M. Hunt, Clerk; H. A. Miller, Treasurer; Geo. Lockwood, Assessor; E. B. Shoff and Fred Risner, Justices of the Peace; Seymour Shoff and Fred Risner, Commissioners of Highway; and W. E. Keran and Isaac Clements, Constables. Of the early settlers there now are C. K. Morton, whose family portrait will be seen on page 184. Of the children, James and Bessie, are the only ones at home. E. B. Shoff is an early settler still there, also his son, Seymour. Of other early settlers still there are Chris Christianson, Leopold Smith, Elsworth Seckner, Albert, Rudolph and Fred Risner, Philip Zeigler and James Vopat, John and August Kozel. Jos. Foreman, an early settler in Eden, now lives in Union.



ARTHUR LEE

PENO

This township was organized, but a few years ago. There is a post office and a store in this township. Both are in charge of Even Evenson, who settled there in 1898. His brother, Oscar, settled there in 1896 and was the first postmaster. Thomas Olson succeeded him and Even Evenson next. Ole M. Johnson, one of the first settlers, died there a few years ago. Of other settlers there are Chris Aaby, Smith Hale and Robert Roe.



RESIDENCE OF L. M. HANSON, HIGHMORE, S. D.

PRATT

This township is not organized. It was probably named after George Pratt, a present resident of the township. As far as we know other residents there are William Campbell, E. W. Smith and John E. Westcott. There are probably other residents in the township, but the aim of this history is to more particularly mention the early residents of the County, and in this connection we might say that Mrs. William Campbell was an early settler, a daughter of John Henfrey, in Chapelle Township.

DEWEY

This township has been recently organized, and has its first election of township officers in the spring of 1909. There are not in this township what we call early settlers in the county. Of the settlers in the township as far as known to the writer are Nick Durkin, Thomas Gallagher, Horace Kramer, Wm. Kramer, A. B. Morgan, C. R. S. Nichols and R. C. Mercer.

CONVENT

This township is only partially settled. Among the settlers are Simon Kusser, H. T. Johnson, Emil Olson, Oscar Olson and Patrick Noonan. Michael Phelon, a settler there, died about a year ago. His wife and children still reside in the township.

OTHER TOWNSHIPS

Townships 109-72 and 109-93 are still a part of the Government Reservation and a part also of 109-71. In township 109-72 is the Mission School, which is mentioned on page 151 and following. There is a postoffice there named Stephan of which Father Pius is postmaster.



GROUP OF OLD SETTLERS

CHAPTER XVI

CONCLUDING CHAPTER

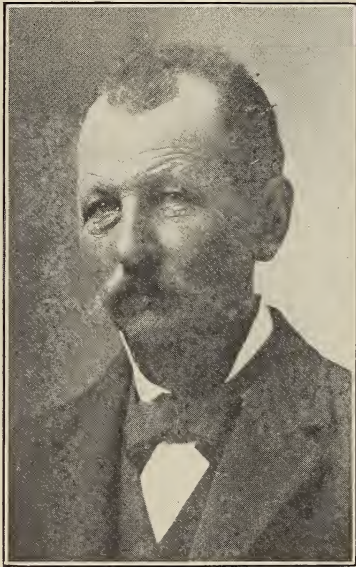
In writing a history there will necessarily be something overlooked, something omitted, but the reader must be charitable. In this concluding chapter we will endeavor to make mention of some matters that should have been in their appropriate places. The first deed placed on record in the county was from Thomas F. Nicholl and wife to Abram E. Van Camp conveying a portion of Section 12-112-72. The first United States final receipt for land on record was from the Huron Land Office, Robert Lowry, Receiver; to Cynthia Cleveland, Nov. 25, 1882. Other early final receipts were to James Barber and one to Charles P. Swanson in March, 1883. These records were then kept in Pierre as the county was unorganized, and were transcribed and made the records of Hyde County in 1885. The first chattel mortgage given was by John Zwright to the Brunswick Blake Co. on billiard and pool tables. The first bill of sale was from D. M. Gurnea to Martin E. Griswold conveying his stock of merchandise and fixtures June 29, 1883. The first liquor license was issued to John Zwright for \$250. The first move against liquor selling was made by A. H. Everhard, Y. T. Hatch and Homer James. The first real estate mortgage on record was from Cynthia Cleveland to Sharon G. Evans on NE 12-112-72.

Y. T. Hatch was one of the earliest settlers in the county, and most of the time was a resident of Highmore. He was in the coal and grain business. He was a good business man and strictly honest. His wife died here in 1907. Their family portrait will be seen on page 136.

On page 194 will be seen the portrait of Frankie Winans, a popular young lady, daughter of H. Winans, whose portrait is on page 35. Also on page 24 will be seen the portrait of A. D. Winans, a son of Henderson. He is in the livery business in Highmore

and is Sheriff-elect of Hyde County. A daughter, Nettie, is now Mrs. Fremont Welch. Her portrait with her two children will be seen on page 111. She was elected County Superintendent of Schools at the election in 1908 for a term of two years.

A. N. Van Camp has been previously mentioned. His wife was Miss Kate Allen. They were married at Wilton, Iowa. Mrs. Van Camp is well educated and taught school for several years. She has always been a favorite in Highmore, a good wife and mother and always ready to respond in time of sickness and trouble. Their family portrait will be seen on page 110.



CHARLES LEMKE

On page 92 will be seen a picture of a gathering at a G. A. R. bean dinner. The fellow clasping the pole is Robert Loucks, an early settler who came here with his father, Levi, mentioned on page 185.

On page 286 will be seen the family group of S. J. Nesheim, a resident of William Hamilton Township. Four members of the family had previously died. This

portrait would especially commend itself to President Roosevelt on account of its respectability of numbers and in other favorable aspects, and is a vigorous blow to the heresy of race suicide. Mr. Nesheim is a prosperous farmer in the township mentioned.

Martin Miller was an early settler in the county, coming here in 1883, first in Holabird Township. He married Minnie, daughter of Henry Parker, and is now in business in Highmore. His place of business will be seen on page 170.

On page 249 will be seen the portrait of Max Winegar. Max is one of the early settlers in the county, first at Holabird, now a resident of Highmore, where he has a very nice residence. He married Flora, daughter of Dow G. France, and they have a nice family. Max is an honest, industrious fellow and a good citizen.

Mrs. Christiana Morris is an early settler. Her portrait is on page 269. She is quite advanced in years and resides with her daughter, Mrs. James Barber.

The abstract office of F. M. Barnes will be noticed on page 262. Mr. Barnes is an early resident of Highmore. He is now a resident of Minneapolis. He has been Auditor of Hyde County, also has filled the office of States Attorney and of County Judge. C. H. Gray, a very competent stenographer and abstracter, is in charge of the office. His portrait appears on page 123.

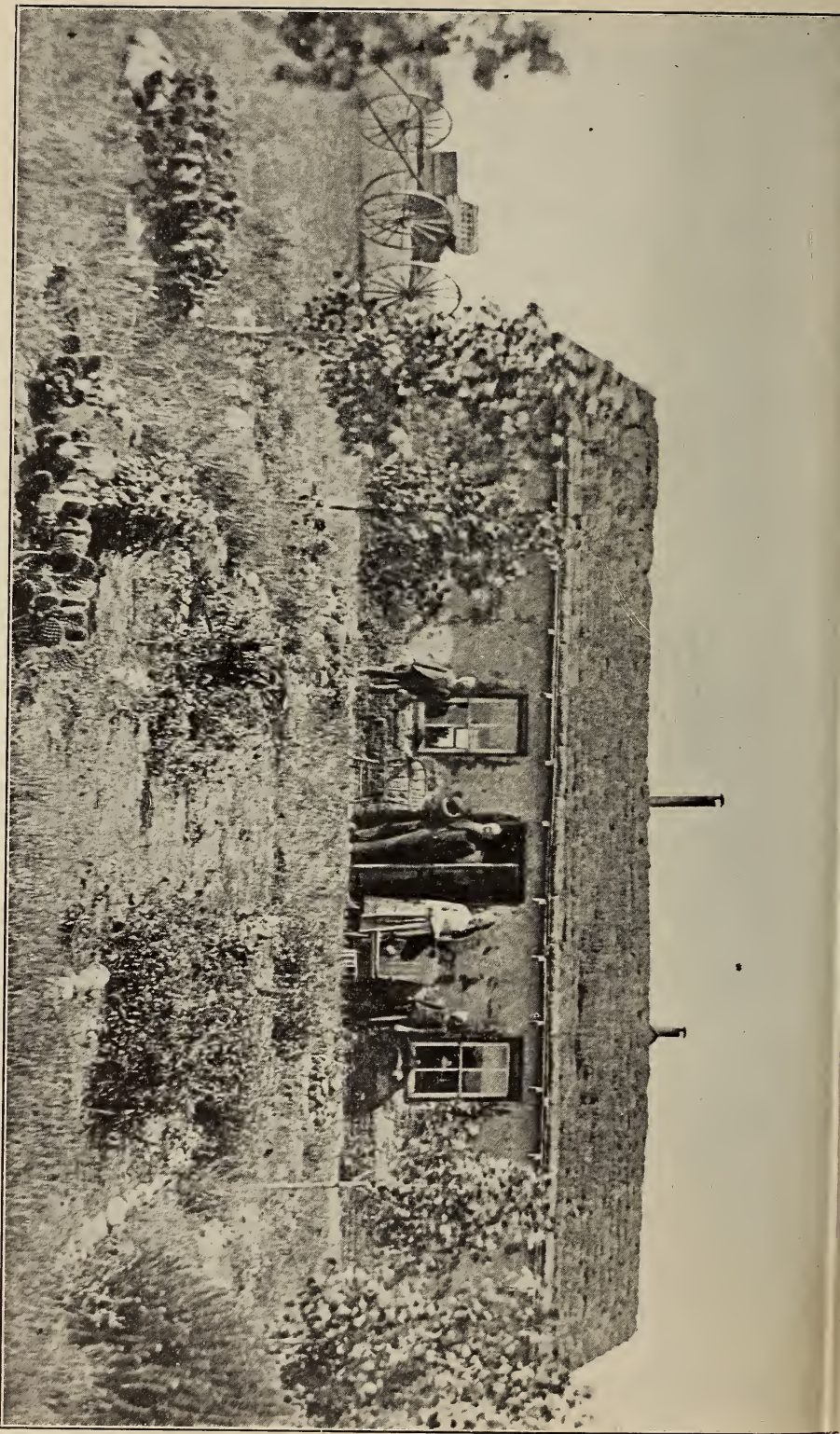
On page 246 will be noticed the Highmore Roller Mills. This building was erected by A. McCullen & Sons.

A. Derck, his wife and son, Harvey, will be seen on page 244. Mr. Derck is in the harness business. His residence will be seen on page 272. The boy, Harvey, a very promising and well behaved lad, died about a year ago.

On page 242 will be noticed the portraits of our present board of County Commissioners. Standing from left to right are Charles Olson, John Zemlicka and H. C. Harris; seated Reuben Ellerton and W. J. Hannah. Mr. Olson is an early resident of the county in Franklin Township. Mr. Zemlicka, also an early resident in Eden



W. H. HENFREY



THE HOMESTEAD SOD CLAIM SHANTY OF G. W. MCLAUGHLIN IN SULLY COUNTY

Township, and Mr. Harris one of the earliest settlers, now in the drug business at Highmore. Mr. Ellerton is a farmer and an early settler in Holabird Township and Mr. Hannah, a later settler in Van Order Township. Their countenances indicate that they are good substantial citizens and the affairs of the county are well managed.

On page 238 will be seen the homelike residence of John H. Wooley. Mr. Wooley grew to manhood in Hyde County, being a son of Wm. C. Wooley, an early resident of William Hamilton Township. John H. is a member of the firm of Wooley & Hemmingson, also a member of the real estate firm of Cummings & Wooley. He is an active, rustling fellow and popular, was elected at the last election in 1908 for the second term as Representative in the South Dakota Legislature. His portrait will be seen on page 91. He married a daughter of Alexander Robinson.

On page 66 will be seen the portrait of L. M. Hanson, a former resident of Douglas Township, later in the drug business at Highmore. He is now County Treasurer, and Mayor of the City of Highmore. His residence will be seen on page 290.

On page 67 is the portrait of Frank Drew, at one time in charge of the Drew Bros. bank, and who represented this district in the State Senate. He now resides in Tomah, Wis.

The residence of S. Drew is shown on page 40, the Bank of Highmore brick building on page 250.

The portrait of L. W. Carter is on page 270. He came here a few years ago, and took charge of the Experimental Station, and is now in the employ of the McLaughlin Co. His residence will be seen on page 200.

Page 234 shows the residence of G. D. Mann. This residence



O. C. COLE

property is owned by The Atlas Lumber Co., of which Mr. Mann is the Highmore manager.

The Highmore Concert Band, which will be seen on page 288 is pronounced by all critics to be one of the best in the state. It is under the leadership of A. L. Lamos.

The portrait of H. E. Lawrence, who has a very tony and up-to-date barber shop, will be seen on page 223.

On page 222 is Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Gilligan. Mr. Gilligan was principal of our Public Schools several years, but is now in the real estate business.

Jacob Becker, an early resident of Valley Township will be noticed on page 218.

H. E. Tagg and family will be found on page 174. Mr. Tagg was an early resident in Sully County, but now is proprietor of the Hotel in Highmore, which he designated as The Farmers' Friend.

John T. Blakemore, whose portrait is on page 138, was an early resident of Highmore. He was a lawyer and at one time Representative to the Legislature. He now resides in Birmingham, Oklahoma.

The portrait of J. E. Van Camp will be seen on page 115 and that of his wife on page 225. J. E. is a son of A. N. and is in the real estate business in Highmore.

On page 179 is seen the portrait of the two bright children of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Harris.

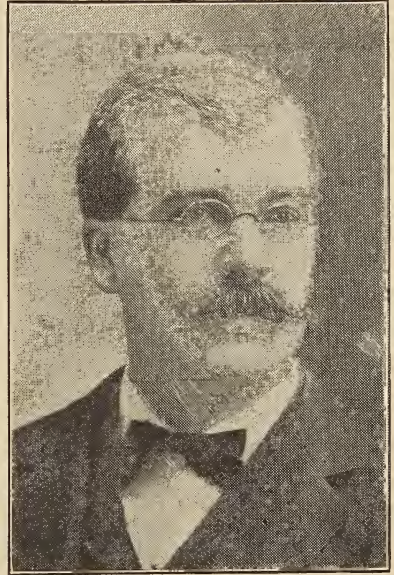
We very much regret that we have not the portrait of any member of the Quirk family. John Quirk settled in Chapelle Township at an early day. He was one of the best of men. He died a few years ago; his wife has an elegant home in Highmore, and the family is well known and highly respected.

H. Hemmingson, whose portrait is on page 87, is in active charge of the drug store of Wooley & Hemmingson and is a reliable druggist.

The portrait of R. B. Rockwell, our efficient Clerk of Courts,

will be seen on page 117.

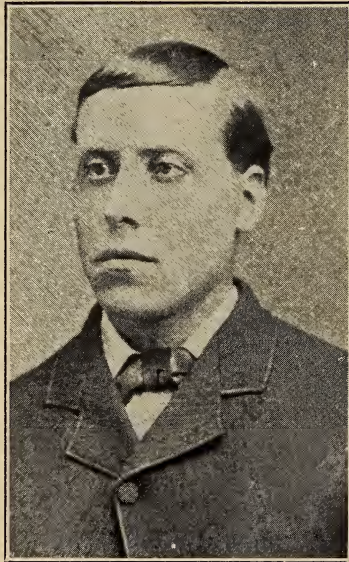
On page 124 will be seen the McLaughlin Co. and clerks. The firm is seated, consisting from left to right of Frank Harlan, Welcome McLaughlin, and then George W., John and Mervin. The clerks from left to right are L. W. Carter, Frank Volek, H. H. Bloomenshine, Wm. Shilling, and his sister, Etta, and Mr. and Mrs. Freed. The cut shown on page 296 is the original claim residence of G. W. McLaughlin in Sully County and shows the character of many such residences in this county at an early day, though this is of a superior build.



JOHN PUSEY

On page 254 will be seen the Sarvis family, including Alexander Robinson and his family. They had a reunion in Highmore in 1887. Since then the elder Sarvis and his wife have died, also William and David. John still resides here. On page 52 will be seen his farm residence, and on page 34 his pond with ducks. On page 83 is C. W. Trent, formerly of Vermillion, now in the real estate business in Highmore. On page 85 is a portrait of Daniel Healey, an early resident, now of the Miller Gazette. On page 84 is L. A. Hendricks, cashier of the Hyde County State Bank. The portrait of Charles Lemke is on page 294. He is an early settler, and on page 150 will be seen his building being moved from Highmore to his farm. E. O. Parker, frequently mentioned, will be seen on page 132 and that of his wife, now deceased, on page 220. On page 224, in the mention of Organ & Kelley, we should have

said that Mr. Organ (not Kelley) is now at Council Bluffs. The portrait of Hans Aasby, an early settler of Loomis, will be seen on this page. On page 48 will be seen the portrait of Henry Marso and family. Henry was an early resident in this part of the state and now resides in Highmore. A daughter married Floyd Pierce of The First State Bank of Harrold. G. C. Stoner, on page 20, is an early resident, and was formerly of the Herald office. John C. Stoner, Jr., on page 30, is in the real estate business at Highmore. On page 299 will be noticed the portrait of John Pusey. It is placed in the pages of this book because he has attended terms of court in this county from its organization, being an early resident and lawyer of Miller. Harlo Hall is an early settler in Hyde County, now a citizen of Highmore, and is one of the best fellows that ever lived. This book was printed at The Highmore Herald office and bound by Brown & Saenger of Sioux Falls.



HANS AASBY

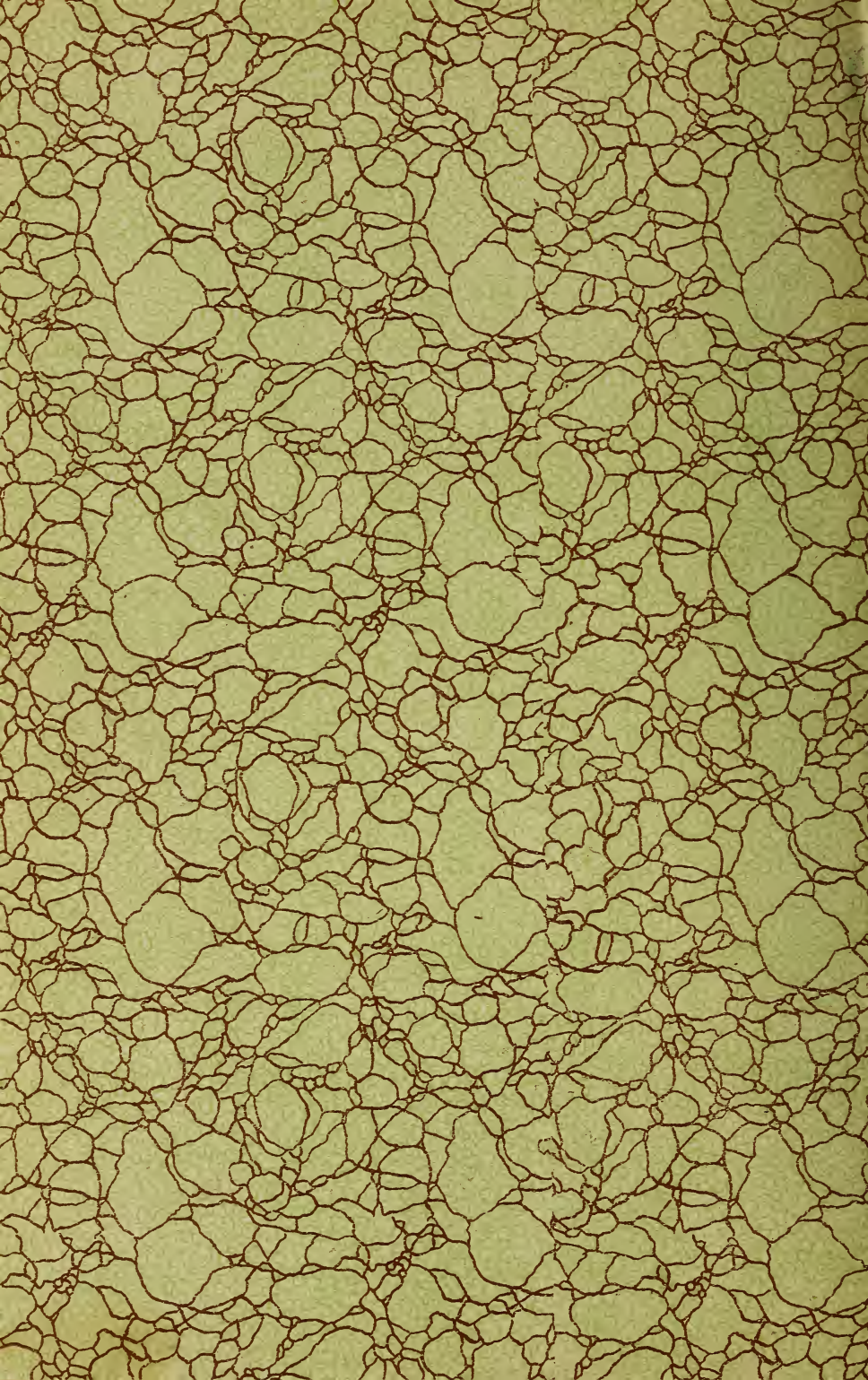
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