

HENDRUM

HOMECOMING

125

1882

1890

1900

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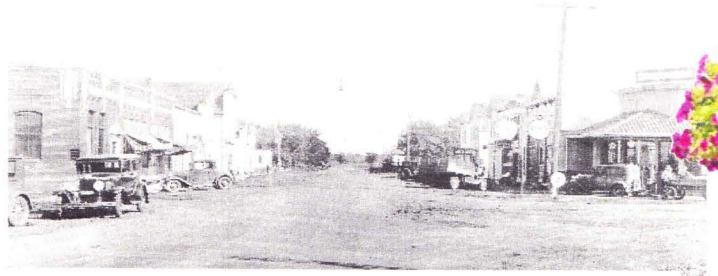
2000

2007

2010

2020

2030



Celebrating 125 Years of
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July 6, 7 & 8, 2007





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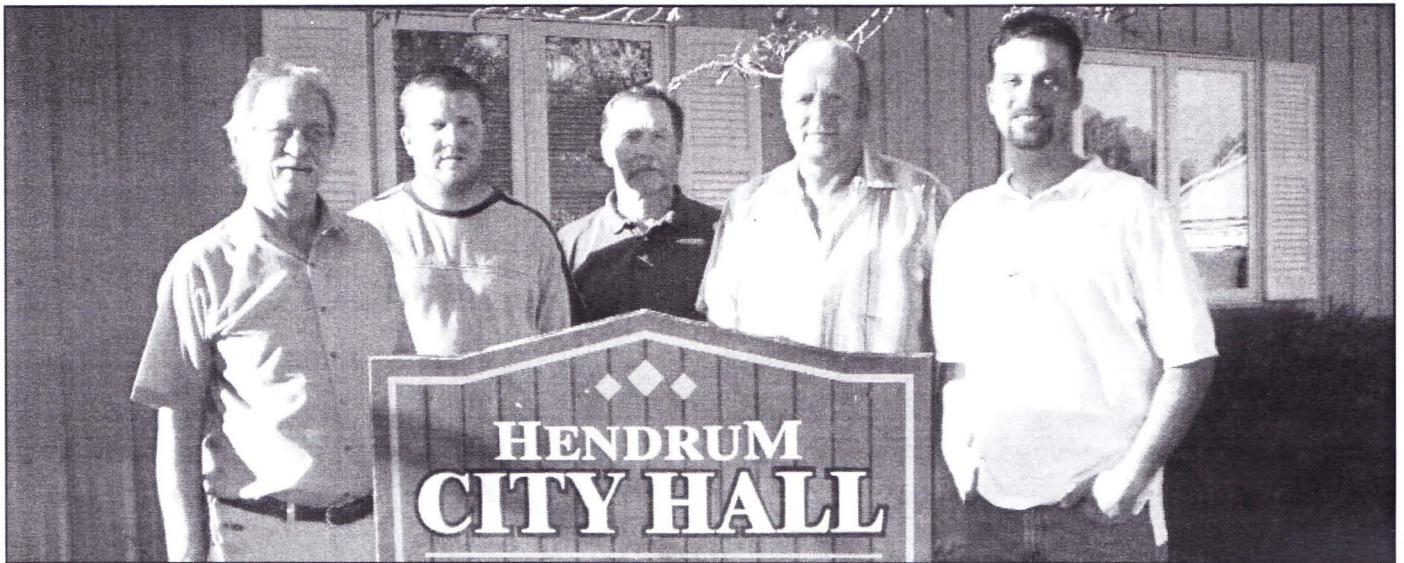
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287-2311

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Hendrum City Council • 2007

Mick Alm, Randy Berggren, Mike Smart, Mike Person and Curt Johannsen

Dedication

This history of Hendrum is dedicated to the hardy pioneers who braved untold hardships to come to this unbroken land to make it their homes.

Through their courage, faith and perseverance they were able to overcome the hardships and cultivate the land; and build good comfortable homes, churches, schools and business establishments in the community.

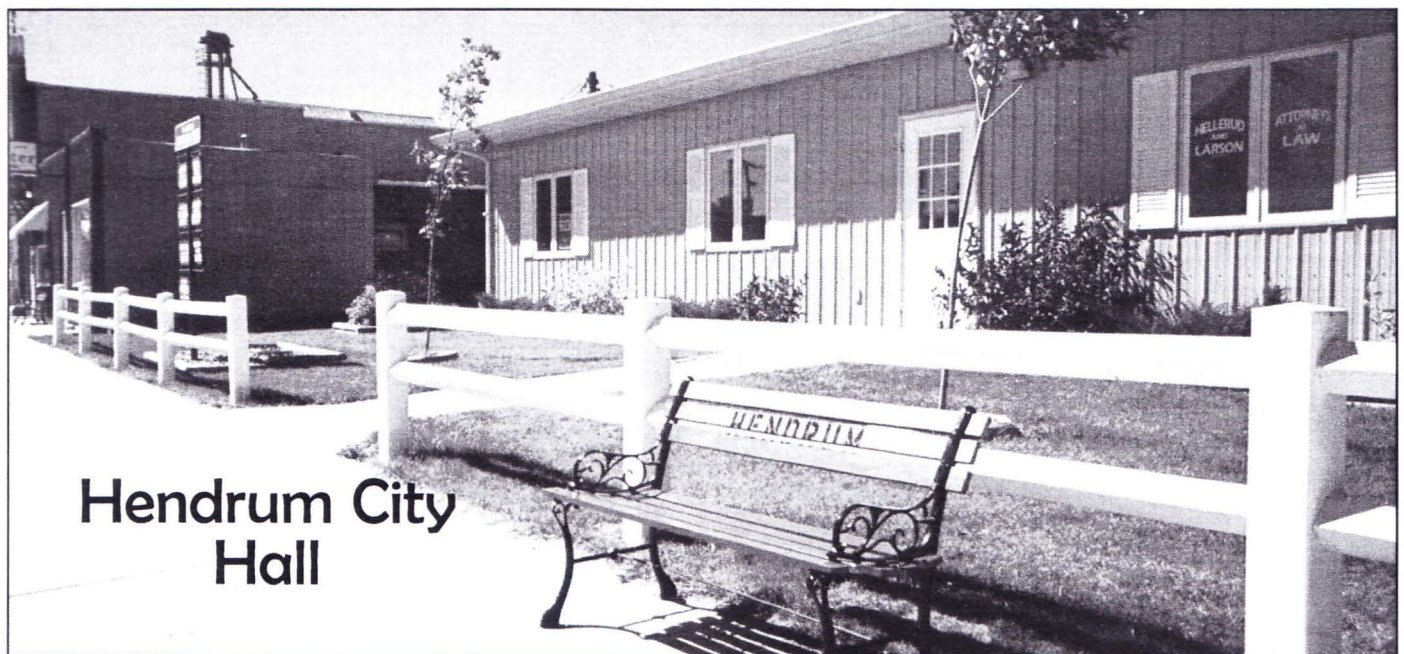
We're happy to be celebrating the 125th birthday of the founding of Hendrum in 2007, and we would like to dedicate it to all the people

who have called Hendrum their "home", whether it was for a short period of their lives, or their entire life span.

In this book we have tried to capture some of the ingredients that have made Hendrum a good place to call home!

We express a special gratitude to the authors of the Hendrum Centennial book, published in 1982, for their research and hard work on behalf of the older information found in this book.

John W. Kolness,
Publisher



The Canning Site

A Prehistoric Archaeological Site Near Hendrum

In prehistoric times ancient Indians lived along the Red River on the Canning property in Section 25, now the Terry Guttormson farm. Although the Canning family directed the attention of professional archaeologists to this site over 35 years ago, no extensive work was undertaken here until the summer of 1980.

The surface of this riverside field is littered with the refuse of prehistoric occupation - broken pottery, stone chips, arrowheads made from chert and quartzite and pieces of bone which may be from the buffalo the Indians hunted. In 1980 a Moorhead State University archaeological crew collected artifacts from the surface of the field as part of an overall archaeological investigation of the Red River levees in Norman County. The rich variety and quantity of materials from the surface of the Canning field prove that a large settlement existed there. The people who lived at this site were probably hunting buffalo and fishing in the river, since bones from these animals were found in excavations along the edge of the field. The artifacts from the surface of the field and from several shallow excavations consist largely of broken pieces of clay pots. These potsherds consist of fired clay with small fragments of shell. The shell was added to the clay during the manufacturing process to prevent the pots from cracking while they were being baked. The surfaces of these sherds of pottery are usually covered with irregular criss-crossing lines or impressions left from the fabric or cord wrapped paddle used to shape the clay into pots before they were hardened.

These cordmarked, shell tempered potsherds, as well as the small triangular and notched arrowheads are typical of a late prehistoric culture known as Sandy Lake in central Minnesota. Sandy Lake people may have been the ancestors of the modern Dakota Indians. They lived in central Minnesota from A.D. 1000 until the European arrival and depended heavily on hunting, fishing, plant gathering and the intensive use of wild rice. Seasonal forays into the prairie for buffalo were common. The artifacts from the top 6" of the Canning field (known as 21 NR 9, Canning Site, in the state of Minnesota site registry) may be considered late prehistoric in age (post-A.D. 1000) and related to the Sandy Lake culture of lake-forest country east of the Red River Valley.

The most surprising feature of the Canning site is that it is multicomponent and stratified. This means that there are several cultures represented at the site and the remains of these cultures are layered in the sediments. Long before the Sandy Lake people came to this area, long enough for almost 3' of soil to accumulate along the river levee, prehistoric Indians were butchering and feasting on buffalo at this site.

In 1980, and again in 1981, the Moorhead State archaeological crew worked this deeply buried cultural component. Hundreds of fragmented buffalo bones representing at least 5 animals were uncovered under 3' of overburden. Numerous pieces of chalcidony, a fine grained rock used for toolmaking, were found, as well as stone hide scrapers, broken tool fragments and 5 spear points.

Some of the bones bear cutmarks that reflect the butchering activity of the ancient hunters. A total of 6 charcoal stains, or fire hearths, were discovered at this deep component and charcoal from one of these has already provided a radiocarbon date of 4330 years ago. Pottery is not found at this depth - the art of making clay pots was still 2000 years in the future.

The site does not seem to be a place where bison were actually killed since complete buffalo skeletons were not found. Most of the bones are leg and skull parts. The rest of the buffalo was left elsewhere and only portions carried to this site, or perhaps other body parts remain buried in parts of the site that have yet to be dug. The tools were heavily used and show considerable wear. Most of the stone tools found were broken. All of this suggests to the archaeologist a place where people lived, a campsite, not a kill site; a place where they ate food, not where they merely procured it.

The analysis of the artifacts and bones from the Canning site is going on now. The meaning of the site will not be clear until the bones and stones are carefully scrutinized. Soil samples from the fire stains are being processed for charred seeds, snail shells, wood fragments and any other information which may shed some light on the nature of the environment in which these ancient hunters lived. Additional charcoal is presently being processed for radiocarbon dates to confirm or modify the initial reading. In the 1981 field season, water pumped from the Red River was used to completely break down the heavy excavated clay soil to permit a much greater recovery of materials from the occupation. Some of the small chalcidony flakes found by the use of this process are only 2 millimeters in length! Study has also shown that the chalcidony is a type that comes from western North Dakota. This shows that long distance travel and trade was being carried on in this area over 4000 years ago.

The remains from prehistoric activity at the Canning site, both the upper and lower components, provided a glimpse into the nature of prehistoric cultural change and development. In earlier times pottery was unknown, spears were used for the hunt (we know this from the size of the projectile points found). From the style of the points and the materials on which they were made we imagine the earlier population to have been related to other hunting peoples of the Great Plains. By the time the later materials were deposited, the ones found on the surface of the field, pottery had been invented, the bow and arrow was used for the hunt (again, the shape and size of the points reflect their use), and the people who lived at that site in these later times were obviously from the eastern lake-forest country. Both of the components indicate that people were coming to the Valley to hunt the buffalo.

Much more remains to be learned from the Canning site, and other archaeological stations along the Red River. While most of us think of the Red River heritage in terms of the last century, the prehistoric record shows us that the cultural past in this area is to be gauged not in centuries, but in millenia. Future work in the Valley will fill many of the gaps that mar our understanding of antiquity; the site on the Canning farm is only the beginning of a long story that has been buried in the ground for all this time.



Quincy, Dakota Territory

Hendrum's "Ghost Town" Along the Red River



Quincy was a town that sprang up and grew to a population of over two hundred due to the fact that they thought that the Northern Pacific Railroad was going to cross the Red River at that point, going to the west.

A group of French settlers had come to the area earlier, and tried to establish a community. But ill fate drove these first pioneers away. For two to three years straight, masses of grasshoppers descended on the French settlement destroying everything. Quincy was located at the south side of the confluence of the Elm and Red Rivers. This was in Section 26, Elm River Township. Originally Quincy was in Cass County, but when Traill County was organized, they took the north row of townships and gave them to Traill County, thus moving Quincy into Traill County. Originally it was called Elm River Station since it was a scheduled stagecoach stop and boat landing, between Georgetown and Caledonia, for the steamboats that plied the Red River from Fargo to Pembina and Winnipeg. Bob Stanley, great uncle of Tom Hall of Fargo (formerly of the Grandin-Hendrum area), carried mail on the stagecoach. There were grain warehouses on both sides of the Red River at this point owned by the Cannings. Grain was hauled by the farmers to this point and then shipped by boat to the mills. It was an early day supply center.

In 1870, George Henry Ford Johnson, also known as "Dutch Ferdinand", as wagon master, led a group of five wagons from Ontario, Canada, into the area at the junction of the Elm and Red

Rivers. He settled down and platted a townsite and built the first houses in 1876, the lumber being floated from Fargo on barges. (A young man, Ezra Stokes, came from Erie, Pa. to work in Fargo, ND. He hauled the first load of lumber to Quincy. His mother was French, his father was Negro and he went by the name of Ed. He spent several years near Hunter, ND, coming to Halstad in 1931. He was a great singer. He is buried at Jamestown, ND; Remembered by Alma Aronson.)

The town thrived, and on January 5, 1880, was organized and was named Quincy after Quincy, Illinois. (There are some who believe it was named after John Quincy Adams, who was responsible for opening up the West and looking toward the frontier.) On February 16, 1880, the first Post Office was established with George H.F. Johnson being the first Postmaster. George H.F. Johnson was also stationmaster.

George H.F. Johnson built and operated several businesses, including a hotel-saloon, Post Office, store and a dairy among others. The founder and "pioneer ruler" of this lost city, George Henry Ford Johnson, is remembered as the "King of the Settlers" and as being somewhat locally political. Johnson was apparently an enterprising man. The dairy that he ran consisted of 80 head of cattle. It is said he even had a cheese factory down there. Because it was against federal law to build a bridge across any navigable river, the Red River became a barrier for travel. The only means of crossing the river was by ferryboat at Ferry Farm Crossing, owned by Charles Canning. Entering Quincy from the

riverside required a stroll through the dense woods along the trail, which opened onto the town, which was laid out in ten city blocks. The first bridge across the Red River at Quincy was a "Grandin" barge. It was covered, had hatches along the side, and was leveled in the middle for wheeled traffic by planks laid lengthwise. The "Grandin" was a steamboat.

Some of the earliest settlers to reach the Quincy area were the Johnsons, Clements, Johns, Bruces, Underwoods, Kennedys, Plummers, Hansons, Shaws, Holmes, Oswalds, Dixons, Wilsons, Fullers, Childs, Hills, A.J. Abbot M.D., Sainsberrys, McCradies, McAndrews, Pratts, C.K. Lee, Gradys, Andersons, Cannings, McNamees, McKinneys, Sandersons, Martindales, Elliotts, Armstrongs, Barnes, Robinsons, Weirs, Wellers, Rev. Bergester, Dr. Milligan, Nat Blackhall, Herbergs, Dr. Albert, Bergermans, Smarts, Carkins, Taylors, Martins, Salesburys, Hermans, Blacks, Dr. Fisher (teacher), McSparrons, Fultons, Falconers, Olsons, Nichols, Harringtons, Miss Truesdale (teacher), and others.

Many immigrants came from England, Scotland and Ireland. At that time in Ireland, it was as it is in the present time as regards to religion between the Protestants and the Catholics. Also there was famine going on and it was almost impossible to make a decent living, so the emigrated to Ontario, Canada. The story of free land to be homesteaded in the Red River Valley reached Ontario and many people from the territory came to the Quincy area about 1880.

From 1880 to 1882, the immigrants coming to the Quincy and Hendrum territory came to Fargo, which was at that time the end of the railroad tracks, and then came by boat down the river to Quincy.

Land speculators came to buy up the land when the rumor was spread that the railroad might be laid through the thriving town of Quincy. A land speculator by the name of Jacob Lowell, who seemed to know a lot about where the Northern Pacific

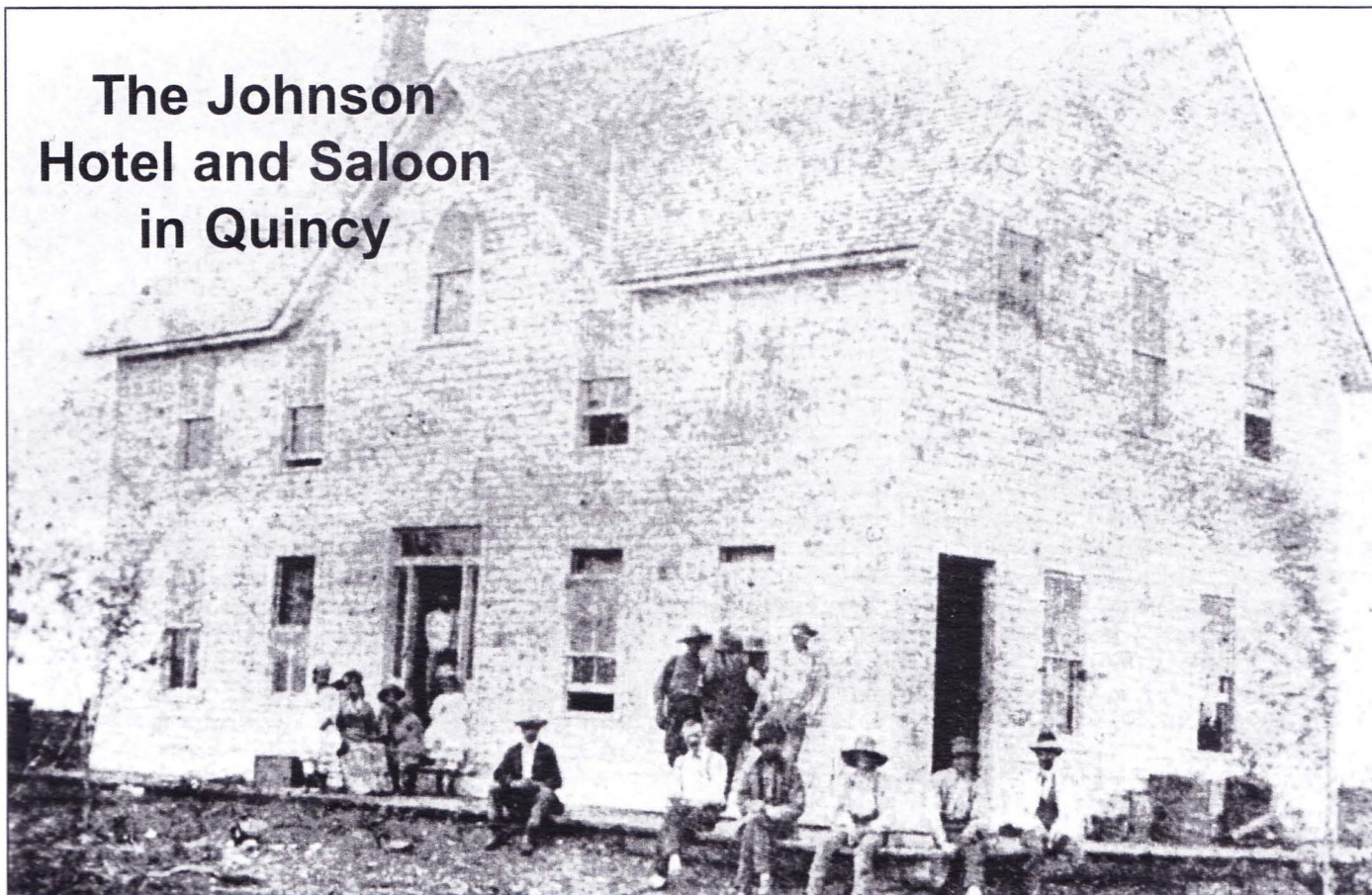
Railroad was coming across the river had quite a lot of land at Quincy and was the Postmaster there. He suddenly dropped all of it and went to Fargo (later was a well known attorney there) and took up land, which is now the south part of that city and became quite wealthy.

But the Northern Pacific Railroad never came to Quincy. Instead, its tracks were laid thirty miles south at Bogusville (now Fargo-Moorhead). In 1883 the Great Northern Railroad was laid on the east side of the Red River along the western side of Norman County, Minnesota. With the apparent death of the community, Bob Stanley moved west to deliver mail to the Black Hills of South Dakota and others moved on also, some went further west, some moved to Grandin and some came to Hendrum. When both railroads bypassed Quincy, it gradually dried up and became a ghost town. Some of the buildings were moved across the ice to Hendrum, but most of them were moved to Grandin, N.D. Jim Johnson, brother of George Henry Ford Johnson, settled on a farm near Kelso, N.D. He was a building mover and moved some of the buildings to Hendrum. The John Martindale house later became the Stella Ystebo house and part of the Robert Folstrum house was also moved in from Quincy. A warehouse (or elevator) was also moved into Hendrum and located near the railroad tracks.

The hotel and the Presbyterian Church were about all that were left in the town. The hotel was torn down about 1920. (Part of it was moved to Grandin and part of it was used to build the Clarence Berg house.) The Quincy Presbyterian Church operated until about 1946, then was moved to West Fargo, ND. The Post Office was discontinued June 24, 1896. The steamboats and stagecoaches have long since been replaced. Without the railroad, Quincy died in 1900, about thirty years after it was born!

The ferry barge lies submerged in the Red River, seen only when its waters are very low on the banks. Much of what is

The Johnson Hotel and Saloon in Quincy



known of Quincy today is legend. No doubt many names are left out, but very few voices remain to tell of Quincy's past. The most concrete evidence of the town's existence lies in Quincy Cemetery where rows of white and gray tombstones mark the graves of those whose spirits are silent to the living, except for the messages inscribed thereupon.

The former farmstead of Clarence and Emma Berg is where the townsite of Quincy used to be. On the "Quincy Farm", named for the town, the streets could still be seen until the past few years, when they were dug out to make more tillable land. Not actual roads but straight trails lined with trees where once buildings stood. A gap in the trees marks the place where the hotel stood. Clarence kept the old trail to the ferry mowed for posterity while he lived on the farm. In the families possession is the original Post Office stamp for Quincy found on the farm when he moved there in 1926, thirty years after the last postal business was transacted.

Taken from the Pratt Family History.

Personal interview with Lester G. Pratt.

Grandin Diamond Jubilee book.

Article written by Ruth Zirkle in the Norman County Index.

Article written by Roy P. Johnson in the Fargo Forum.

The Red River Historical Society.

Elm River Presbyterian Church

Soon after the settlement was made at Quincy, Dakota Territory, Robert McCradie, Sr. and James McAndrew, Sr. began conducting Sunday School classes, which later organized as a Presbyterian Church, about 1879. This congregation continued as a church (and held the distinction of being the first rural Presbyterian Church in North Dakota) until it consolidated with the Hendrum, Minnesota Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Charles W. McCarthy was pastor at Elm River from the spring of 1884 to October 1890. The Rev. White was pastor from October 1890 to October 1891. In the spring of 1892, Rev. T.E. Douglas came to be the pastor.

Through the efforts of the Sunday School Missionary societies of North Dakota and Minnesota, it was decided to establish organizations at Grandin and Hendrum. They were put together with Elm River under the same pastor, the Rev. T.E. Douglas. The organizational meeting of the Hendrum Church was held August 7, 1892. Through the years one pastor served the three churches except in the period of 1918-1920. This arrangement continued until Elm River and Hendrum united and made one congregation in Hendrum about 1946.

Quoting a letter received from Merton L. Sheldon of Mapleton, ND: "1912-1920 - Quincy was already then long since no longer a town, but all of us in the area still knew the name and something of what it once was, a boat landing and early center of supply. The then remaining active remnant of its pioneer beginnings was the Presbyterian Church, turned rural because the town had moved away, but still well supported by the Scotch-Irish names most numerous within horse and buggy distance: McAndrew, McCradie, McDowell, McMaster, St. John, Robertson, Smart, Hall, Marsden, Nichol, Brooks, Harrington, Watson, Anderson, Grady and Sheldon.

Near the church, the modest manse, a small stable and a hitching post lingered on. The last remembered buggy was retired from the regular Sunday afternoon service in August 1919, replaced by a shiny new Model T Touring, joining the mixed ménage of Studebaker, Maxwell, Saxon, Briscoe, Hudson, Essex, Reo, Dodge, Mets, Overland, Chevrolet, each providing interesting after church review of respective merit. With both autos and people, many of the old, important names are but a memory, but still important, for today everyone builds on the past."

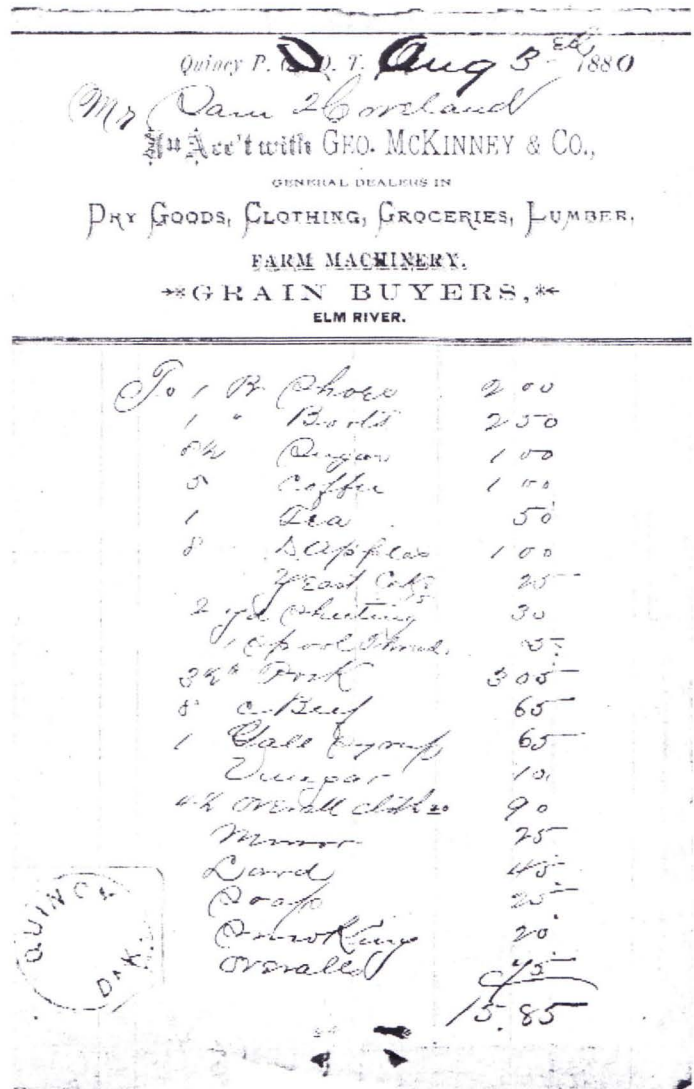
The Canning Red River Ferry

The Ferry in the early days of the Red River Valley was built and operated by Charles Canning. The Red River at that time was designated as a navigable water way and to operate a Ferry required a permit from the County Seat of Traill Co. This was located in Caledonia in Dakota Territory.

The price he could charge was stipulated on the permit, such as five cents per head of oxen, horses, mules or cattle. Twenty-five cents for a team of horses with a wagon load of grain.

The Ferry was simply a flatboat with a ramp on both ends. It displaced enough water so that it could carry the weight of a team of horses and a wagonload of grain or a group of several head of cattle or horses.

It was operated by a "Capstan" that was located near the bank of the river just below the farmhouses. This Capstan was a large drum with an endless rope wound around and extending to and through a pulley hung high in a giant Elm tree on the Dakota side of the river. Through the top of this drum a wooden pole notched in and one man could walk around like a merry-go-round and draw the Ferry to one side of the river and then reverse this travel and draw it to the other side. This was in the days when the steamboats were plying up and down the Red River, towing barges holding several carloads of grain. They also brought supplies, threshing machines, etc. on the return trips.



A Store Receipt from Quincy in 1880

Now we should explain why this crude Ferry was a needed means of conveyance. On the Dakota side of the river the town of Quincy was located and was also located on the Pembina Trail, with its stage coaches and mail delivery service. It had a population of about thirty families. On the Minnesota side were a large number of settlers along the Red River.

Jim Hill, the empire builder, had not as yet laid his ribbon of steel from Moorhead to Crookston. Just in a word, you can see the importance that the Ferry, at that time, had in the exchange of barter and trade.

The first school in our locality was located three quarters of a mile east of the Ferry, on what later was named the King of Trails and still later Highway 75. By Harry Canning, 1963. This was written by Sally Canning's Grandfather, to help her with a report.

Railroads

Before the advent of the railroads through this county, its pioneer settlers had to resort to long trips to market and mill. Alexandria was the nearest railway station for a long time, and before that St. Cloud was depended upon for supplies for the settlement in this section. The settler usually took his ox team and loaded up his produce and started off for these long journeys. When nightfall came, he would camp out by the side of the trail over the prairies, for there were no excellent highways, with streams bridged, as today, but was as it had been left by nature, save the little track, made by others on a like journey.

Up to the time when the railroad was completed along the Red River on the western side of Norman County, there were flatboats and steamers with passenger service plying on the waters of the Red River of the North, whose waters empty into Hudson Bay was the medium through which heavy freighting and transportation passed. Large amounts of heavy freight, brick, lime, lumber, grain and wood were transported by water, and a few of the earliest settlers in the western Norman Townships had access to this means of freighting up and down the river.

But with the coming of railroads, all was changed - the farmer had village, post office and mill within a half-day drive, no matter what part of the county he might live in.

In 1883, James Hill, the owner of the Great Northern Railroad, laid the track for the railroad on the east side of the Red River in Minnesota along the western side of Norman County. This was a boon for the settlers on the east side of the Red River. But this caused several small villages to die along the west side of the Red River in Dakota Territory, such as the Village of Quincy, Dakota Territory.

An interesting note here: As the Northern Pacific Railroad project began to develop, it was planned at first to extend the line northwestward from a point two miles west of Audubon to the Red River near present Hendrum, Minnesota, 40 miles north of Fargo, thence due west to the Yellowstone River. Fargo might have grown up near the site of Hendrum, just across the river from that community.

Some future Fargoans, confident Fargo would come into being there, settled on the Dakota Territory side and Jacob Lowell, Jr., a land speculator, later a well known Fargo attorney, became postmaster of Elm River (Quincy), as the little village became known. Mr. Lowell suddenly dropped all of it and went to Fargo and took up land, which is now the south part of that city and became quite wealthy.

History book, "the weddings of the Pratt daughters must have been swanky affairs. The goods for the wedding dresses being ordered from Fargo and shipped by riverboat down the Red River to Quincy."

The people traveling between Moorhead and Goose River

Station on the stagecoach generally stopped at the Quincy Hotel.

George Henry Ford Johnson

George H.F. Johnson was born January 3, 1843 in Huron County, Ontario, Canada. He was united in marriage to Margaret Spaulding at Bayfield, Canada in 1866. George H.F. Johnson, known as "Ditch Ferdinand" led a group of five wagons from Ontario, Canada into the area at the junction of the Elm and Red Rivers in Elm River Township, Dakota Territory in 1870.

This settlement became known as Elm River Station, as it was a Hudson Bay Company coach station, and later a steam Port of Call, and Mr. Johnson became station master. Mr. Johnson platted a townsite, in 1876. The town was organized January 5, 1880 and the name changed from Elm River to Quincy. On February 16, 1880, the first Post Office was established and George H.F. Johnson was the first Postmaster. Mr. Johnson built, owned and operated several businesses, including a hotel-saloon, Post Office and a dairy consisting of 80 head of cattle.

Grain was loaded from the elevator near the river onto riverboats to be hauled to Fargo. Lumber for the first building in Quincy was floated on rafts from Fargo. Later the railroad was built from Fargo north on the Minnesota side of the river and most of the town moved to Grandin or Hendrum. Jim Johnson, brother of George H.F. Johnson, settled on a farm near Kelso. He was a building mover and moved some of the buildings from Quincy to Hendrum. (Most of the buildings were moved to Grandin.) The hotel and the Presbyterian Church were all that were left.

A son, John Johnson, was born after they settled in Quincy and was the first child born in Quincy. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson had seven children: Joseph, John, Frank, Mary, Elizabeth, Clara and Florence.

The Post Office at Quincy was discontinued June 24, 1896 and the town apparently died about 1900. The Johnsons continued to live in the area, attending to his farming interests. Mr. Johnson died in 1912 and Mrs. Johnson in 1921. They are both buried in the Quincy Cemetery.

Elevator at Quincy

The elevator (or warehouse) was first built in the very early 1800's at Quincy, Dakota Territory; where the Clarence Berg farm once stood. Charles Canning, Dick's grandfather, used the elevator as a shipping point on the Red River for wheat. Later on, the elevator was moved across the ice into Hendrum when the railroad went through the village of Hendrum instead of going through the town of Quincy. In 1908 the elevator was moved to the present Dick Canning farm. The elevator was used at the Canning farm until 1952 when Dick tore it down and used the salvaged lumber to build a new granary.

The lumber used in the original elevator came from Fergus Falls. It was floated down the Otter Tail River, transferred to the Red River at Breckenridge and then on down to Quincy, D.T. At one time this elevator split open and all the grain slid down the riverbank. (Told by Arnott McCradie.)

The steamboat "Grandin" used to load grain at the Canning warehouse at Quincy. The "Grandin" might have three or four barges. From warehouse to barge ran a couple of wooden boxes on wheels. They each held about fifty bushels, ran on metal tracks and were joined by a cable.

Steamboating on the Red River

Early Transportation Marked by Humor and Tragedy

The story of steamboating on the Red River is long and colorful. It is marked by both humor and tragedy. When the river was at a high stage the river communities were jubilant. When the water was low, a pall of gloom hung over them.

The freight and passengers carried by the steamboats attained great volume. The industry provided employment for many in the travel, hotel, supply, distribution and boat-building fields. Among the cargoes carried was a railroad locomotive, freight cars and steel rails used in the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

There also were huge cargoes of farm implements, lumber, flour and other supplies. Returning, the boats brought a heavy tonnage of Canadian furs and later, thousands of bushels of wheat.

Among the passengers carried downstream to Manitoba were many Mennonite colonists from Russia. Travelers included explorers, scientists, homesteaders, businessmen, speculators, salesmen, government officials traveling to and from the U.S. Territorial Court in Pembina, and soldiers moving between Fargo-Moorhead and Forts Pembina and Abercrombie.

The river industry spurred the construction of boat yards, warehouses, grain elevators, railroad spurs, flourmills, hotels, cafes, theaters and saloons. Two breweries owed their success to the steamboat facilities.

The downstream terminal was Fort Garry, later called Winnipeg. The upstream terminal at the peak of the era was at Fargo-Moorhead, although it was extended occasionally to Breckenridge, particularly during high water periods.

While the steamboats were not large, the longest being about 200 feet and of shallow draft, many of them drew long barges bulging with enormous cargoes down the sluggish stream, making record time in their runs under the guidance of daring and skillful pilots. Some of the boats were too long to turn in the narrow upstream reaches of the river, so at some places the banks were widened slightly.

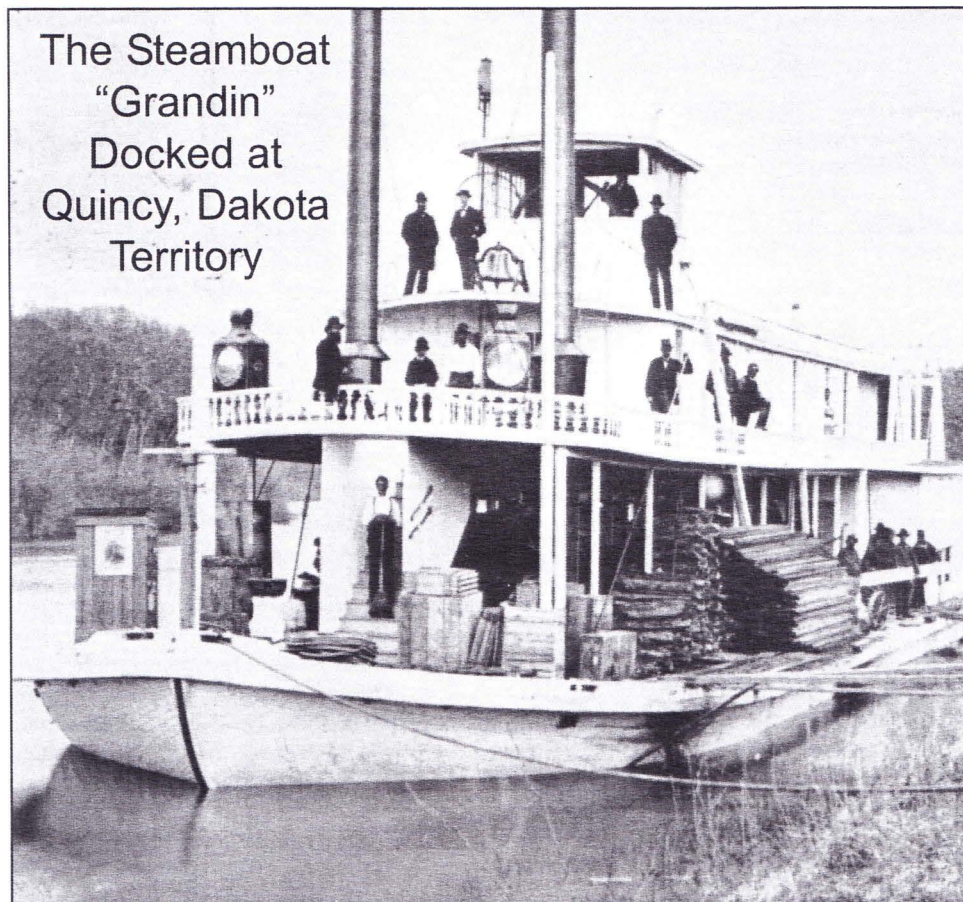
Navigation opened immediately after the ice broke in the spring and continued until freeze-up, which sometimes did not

occur until November. Some of the boats were packets, carrying mail, passengers and freight, and running on regular schedules. Later there were privately owned freight-passenger boats operating somewhat like tramp streams, making runs whenever there were passengers and cargoes of grain or shipments of beer or lumber waiting on the docks. One boat transported a circus from Fargo-Moorhead to Winnipeg.

The first steamboat, the Anson Northrop, was built at Lafayette, now a ghost town, near the mouth of the Sheyenne River, ten miles north of Moorhead (four miles south of Georgetown). She was launched about May 19, 1859. She was built under the auspices of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce in the interest of businessmen eager to expand the Red River

trade between British territory and their city. Transportation from England via Hudson Bay to Winnipeg was being abandoned.

The life of the Anson Northrop was comparatively brief, due to its poor construction. She sank near Winnipeg in the winter of 1861-62. During her brief career she had the unusual experience of undergoing a raid by Chipewa Indians. This occurred in 1861, a period when she bore the name of Pioneer. The Indians contended that the



The Steamboat
"Grandin"
Docked at
Quincy, Dakota
Territory

steamboat had frightened game out of the Red River Valley and deprived them of food. A band swarmed aboard the craft at Pembina and demanded tribute of \$40,000. The captain "bought off" the party with \$300 worth of goods. Troops were sent north to prevent a recurrence.

While there were shipyards at Lafayette, McCauleyville, Georgetown, Breckenridge, Grand Forks and Fargo, the largest and most popular building spot was at Moorhead where four yards were located. The Northwest, 200 feet long and the largest boat launched on the stream, was built in Moorhead. She cleared for Winnipeg May 15, 1881, reportedly carrying forty carloads of lumber. Becoming a Canadian carrier, she never returned.

History of Norman County, MN

County Created in 1881 from a Part of Polk County

Norman County lies in the heart of the Red River Valley which is known as the bread basket of the world. It is bounded on the north by Polk County, on the east by Mahnomen County, on the south by Clay County, while the Red River of the north forms its western boundary. The general surface is very flat, the highest point being Frenchman's Bluff near the village of Flom in the eastern part. This is 1400 feet above sea level.

Norman County was created February 17, 1881, from a part of Polk County, which in turn had been part of Pembina County.

The members of the convention held at Ada to secure the establishment of the county by the state legislature chose the name Norman to commemorate the great number of Norwegian (Norsemen or Norman) immigrants who had settled in the county. As late as 1910 no other county in the state had so large a proportion of Norwegians. The census of that year showed that out of 13,446 people were born in Norway; and 4,651 others had Norwegian parents.

The soil in the greater part of the county is a rich, dark loam, famed for its fertility, but it becomes sandy in the extreme eastern part. All of the county except this eastern section was once a part of the Lake Agassiz bed. There were not many extremely large farms, but one of five hundred acres or more was not considered a big farm.

The only river of any consequence is the Wild Rice. This stream runs from east to west and passes through the towns of Twin Valley and Ada. It enters the Red River somewhat to the north of the city of Hendrum. Just east of the city of Ada, the river divides into two parts. The northern one, known as the Marsh River, joins the Red River close to the town of Shelly. The county contains no lakes worthy of the name.

This part of Minnesota had been visited by explorers, traders, hunters, and missionaries, but Indian massacres during the Civil War frightened the settlers away, and it was not until 1870 that settlers began coming in numbers to this section. The census of 1870 showed only 2,206 whites south of the Canadian line in the Red River Valley.

It was not until the end of the Civil War and cessation of the Indian troubles that the settlement of Norman County began. The Homestead Act had been passed in 1863, but surveying of the land by the government was not done until the late sixties in Norman County. Also, the Northern Pacific Railroad and the St. Paul and Pacific (later the Great Northern) had been given large tracts of land by the government to encourage them to build roads through the state. They sold their land at low price to bring in settlers as rapidly as possible. There was also state land to be had.

Settlers in southern Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin and Europe, hearing of the free land for homesteads, and the cheap railroad lands, were inspired to seek homes and farms in the Red River Valley. Many of those who came from southern Minnesota,

Wisconsin and Iowa were Scandinavian origin, having some years earlier immigrated to America from Sweden, Norway and Denmark, because of poor economic conditions there at that time. Europe's Scandinavian countries have contributed many sturdy men and women who were instrumental in developing the social, religious, civil and financial conditions of this area.

During the summer of 1871 a caravan of five covered wagons, drawn by milk cows and oxen traveled north and west to reach the Red River Valley. The wagons and the oxen were loaded

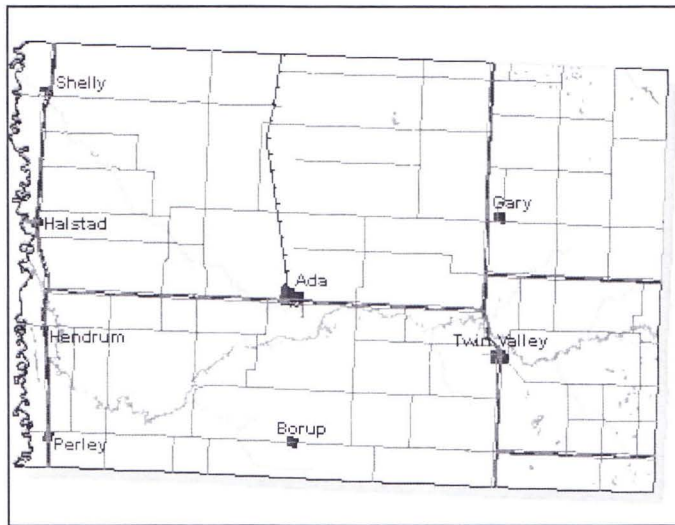
with supplies so the travelers rested often. They often had to build crude bridges in order to cross the streams that lay in their path.

They had been on the way over six weeks, and had covered more than five hundred miles of unbroken roads on their journey. The weary settlers wandered around looking for suitable land. They finally chose sites near the river where the land was high and rich, and the trees were plentiful for building log houses. Every month new home-seekers came, having the option of selecting the land of their

choice. Among those who located along the Marsh River were: The Ole Paulsons and their three sons; Ole Halstad; John Grothe, and his four sons; and Andrew and L.A. Gordon.

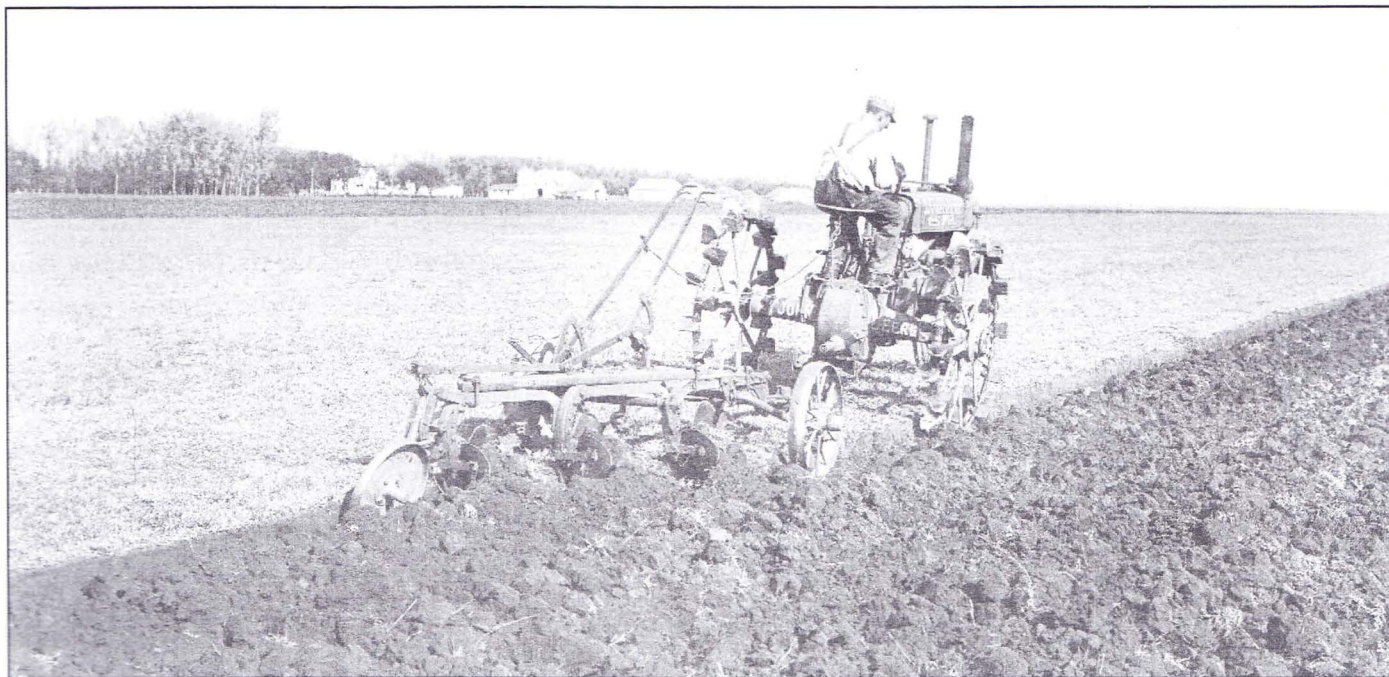
Others sought claims along the western border on the shore of the Red River. Lauris Houske selected his site only a half mile from there; 12 years later, the town of Halstad grew up. Lauris Houske dug a huge cavity or hole in the side of a hill in which his family sought shelter until he was able to cut down the sturdy oak trees to build his log cabin. In this crude dugout on July 31, a daughter, Melissa Serina, was born to the Houskes. She was the first white child born in Norman County.

Houske discovered that an old Frenchman and his daughter (who lived in a tarpaper shack) were his closest neighbors. They spoke only French, and lived such secluded lives that no information could be obtained from them. They stayed but a short time and nothing is known of where they went. They were probably the first settlers to locate in the county. The first white people in the county were French trappers who farmed small tracts of land near the river. To the south, two Swedes, Charles Holmberg and August Oberg, settled in 1870 on land not yet surveyed. They came to cut wood for the steamboats that plied the Red River conveying freight from cities to the south and on to Winnipeg. They soon sold their claims and located elsewhere. One of the first calamities to befall the settlers was the plague of grasshoppers, which left the countryside bare in the summer of 1871. There was illness, too, and that, and fear of the Indians discouraged many. Some of the settlers sought to return to their former homes in Fillmore County. In spite of the disheartening rumors, which drifted back to southern Minnesota, a new group of settlers arrived on June 14, 1872, who did much to lift the spirits of the discouraged settlers.



Hendrum Township Organized in 1880

First White Settlers Were French Trappers in 1869



The first white people to settle in Hendrum Township are believed to have been some French trappers who put claim shanties along the woods on the west bank of the Wild Rice River in 1869, one-half mile directly east of the present site of Hendrum Village. There were sixteen men, five of whom were married and had children. Some of the graves of these trappers are located on the N.E. Quarter of Section 30, near the woods. The colony encountered a lot of hardships and misfortune, especially the grasshopper plague of 1871-1872, became discouraged and soon left.

The grasshoppers came in July 1871. They were so thick they looked like a black cloud, and when they settled, the ground was literally moving with grasshoppers. Since there was only wild hay and a few patches of potatoes to eat, the grasshoppers stayed only long enough to lay large quantities of eggs. These hatched in the spring of 1872 and ate up everything green they could find, even eating holes in posts, trees and buildings. Leaving the country stripped, they moved westward, halting a while at the Red River where many of them were jostled or blown into the river and were eaten by the fish. The rest took wing and flew westward. Some grasshoppers remained to plague the settlers the next few years.

The first permanent settlers in Hendrum Township were Ole Nygaard and Ole Ingebrigtsen in 1874. Ole Nygaard settled on the farm now owned by Mrs. Lester Todd just east of Hendrum, and his friend settling just south of him. In the fall of 1874, Mrs. Ole Nygaard arrived together with her parents, John and Martha Berg, who settled on a claim one-half mile further north. In the spring of 1875, John Satre arrived and settled on what is now the George Snustad farm. These were the only settlers in the township the first two years, but after that every year saw new families moving into the valley, coming mostly in covered wagons drawn by oxen. Very few had horses. Most of the breaking, seeding and harvesting was done by oxen the first few years.

Some of the earliest arrivals were Tore Venn, Andrew Gordon, Hans Fjelstad, Ole Thronndson, Jorgen Nyland, Hans Erickson, Ingebridt Ellingson, Arndt J. Rustvold, John Brothem, Paul Rinnan, P.O. Ingberg, Peder Larson, John Grothe, and Iven Larson. A few Indians still roamed the prairies, hunting, fishing and trapping. Sometimes they came with buffalo meat to trade for things the settlers had. For most part they were friendly.

A diphtheria epidemic broke out in 1881 in which John Satre lost three children; Ole Wangberg, five; Jacob Stordvedt, three; John Ericksons, five; H.O. Rasks, four; and some others making a total of twenty-seven from the settlement. A few years later it broke out again. The John Ericksons who had lost five children in 1881, now had six children and all died, making a total of eleven children from one family to die of diphtheria.

Severe snowstorms and bad floods also periled the early settlers. A four-foot snowfall in March 1882 caused a bad flood. The snow melted so fast that the Wild Rice east of Hendrum, rose twelve feet in a single day and caused much damage, but the worst of all came in April 1897. That winter was known as "the big snow winter" and snowdrifts up to twenty and thirty feet high were seen. Houses were almost covered and sometimes it was impossible to get to the livestock for two or three days during the storm. Warm weather came suddenly that spring. Ice jammed up in the rivers and the water came with a rush. People woke in the morning to find water already coming into their homes. The rushing of the water, the cries for help, and the bellowing of the cattle could be heard for miles away that morning. Many cattle, pigs and chickens were drowned, woodpiles floated away, hay and straw stacks were scattered and small buildings washed from their foundations. It was a big undertaking to clean up after that flood. Even fish were found stranded in buildings after the water receded.

Hendrum Township was officially organized in 1880. J.C. Norby was the first town clerk. The name Hendrum was given the township in honor of Mrs. Johannes Hagen whose maiden

name was Hindrum. Four other schools were later established. In later years they have decided, one by one, to go in with District No.1 in the village, which became a consolidated school district in 1915.

There were five churches in the township: Three rural churches, Pontoppidan, Concordia, and St. Pauli, all Lutheran; Immanuel Lutheran and Presbyterian in town. St. Pauli Church north of Hendrum was destroyed by lightning in September 1937; Pontoppidan Church east of Hendrum was closed in March 1963, and the building was moved and given to the Norman County Historical Society as part of the Pioneer Village at Ada, Minnesota; the Presbyterian Church was dismantled and made into an apartment house.

Adreas Gordon and Jorgen Nyland had the first threshing machine in the township. It was powered by horses. John Satre had the first steam-threshing outfit. For a few years in the 90's a Mr. Skjagrud operated a feed mill northeast of Hendrum. After it was washed out twice by high water, it was moved to Heiberg. John O. Hagen was the first postmaster, followed by John J. Grothe having both post office and a little store on his farm, just north of Hendrum before 1881. Before a bridge was built across the Red River west of Hendrum, James Canning operated a ferry across the river. Ole Hagen, who lived on the farm now owned by Dick Storsved, was the first apple grower in the county.

The township is recognized as the largest producer of wheat in the county. It has a network of good graveled roads in addition to the paved roads. Through the leadership of A.M. Eckmann, P.O. Ingberg and H.O. Rask, a ten-acre tract of land was purchased by the State Bank of Hendrum and donated to the village and township for a playground and park. It is equipped with a large auditorium, lunch stand and public equipment and is much enjoyed by the public.

Current Township officials in 2007 are: Verne Qualley, Chairman; Diane Brommenschenkel, clerk; Curt Scherf and Ann Tommerdahl, supervisors; and Brett Holte, Treasurer.

The deCazenove Farm Was an Example of Early Day Bonanza Farms in the Area

The deCazenove Farm was located three miles south of Hendrum, Minnesota, in Lee Township. de Cazenove was of French Huguenot descent on his father's side, and of Virginian on his mother's side.

The family lost all of its possessions during the Civil War, and de Cazenove was forced to make his own way. He heard of the great prospects in the Red River Valley, so he bought a farm of one thousand, four hundred and forty acres in Norman County about 1879. He bought wagons and oxen in Fargo and started out, but lost his way and took two days to reach his property. He broke up land the first year, and planted it the second year, as well as putting up buildings. His wife, mother, and two sons would come with him in the spring in time for the planting and remain for the summer. Since he raised only small grains, he would leave in the fall. He used to bring about twenty blacks with him from Virginia to serve as farm hands and cook.

In early years all shipments of grain had to be made by river or from Grandin, ND, so the coming of railroads was welcomed, although it took forty acres of land for the tracks. After 1890, Arthur Marsden rented the farm on a fifty-fifty basis from de Cazenove. Mr. Marsden operated the farm until 1916.

de Cazenove's Virginia home was seven miles from Washington, and after his wife's death in 1890, he lost interest in the West. In 1915 he gave the farm to his son, Lawrence.

Succeeding operators were William Grison, the Monson Brothers (Harry and Arthur), and Oliver Swenson. It was bought by Osmund Paulsrud from de Cazenove in 1952. Osmund Paulsrud later sold the farmstead to Gale E. Smith, who is presently living there.

**Ole J. Wangberg Farm
Home in Hendrum
Township**



Hendrum Around 1900 Looking East



Hendrum Pest House Was Example of early Day Politics

In the city's early days, the town was near equally divided by two opposing factions - the Irish Presbyterians and the Norwegian Lutherans. The Irish settled mainly on the western side of the Great Northern Railroad Tracks and into North Dakota; while those of Scandinavian descent lived in the eastern section of the city.

Nothing really serious divided the Norwegians and the Irish, just petty squabbles about differences in religions and national-ity pride . . .but even so, it was still considered absolutely scandalous when the first Norwegian boy married an Irish lass! At that time, when someone came down with a contagious disease they were quarantined in a building called the "Pest House" to be treated and to keep the illness from spreading. They had to be very careful, because many diseases that can now be treated by modern medicine could then become a deadly epidemic. At the turn of the century, Diphtheria swept through Hendrum and the lives of twenty-one children were lost!

Politics always played a major part in the location of the city's

Pest House. When the Irish could capture the city council, the pest house would be moved onto the east side of the railroads' tracks in Norwegian territory, and back to the Irish side on the west when the Lutherans would win the next election.

This went on, back and forth, for many years when Hendrum was still a young and growing village, until finally. . . it was burned to the ground!

As the years passed, there became less and less of a conflict between the two groups. Families of both sides married into one another, and the city began to unify. Eventually the Norwegians on the east side established a bank, and businesses began leaving the west end of town. In 1975 the Hendrum Presbyterian Church, located where the now Westside Apartments are, closed its doors and many members joined the Hendrum Immanuel Lutheran Church.

Still, when you check on the last names of people living on the west end of town and adjoining countryside, they are predominantly Irish, while Norwegians remain on the east!

The History of Farming in the Area

Most of us are aware of the method of farming in use by the early settlers, who came into this area. However, we perhaps fail to give them due credit for the job they did often under extremely trying and difficult circumstances. The available farming machinery was crude by any standard, with perhaps the exception of the breaking plow and later the stubble plow. The original moldboard and share is today quite similar except for such additions and refinements as wheels, power lift and multiplicity of bottoms depending on power available.

Oxen were the main source of power, perhaps for various reasons. They were more readily available, better suited for the long trip from southern Minnesota and Wisconsin. They were also able to work without the oats that the horses would require for the long trip across the trackless prairie. During the noon hour and night they could be turned loose to graze on the prairie grass. It has been said they did not stand the noon day heat as well as the horses did but if they were given a little longer rest period during that time they could still put in a long day of work. Also after long years of service or if an injury to their feet occurred they could be slaughtered and their meat used as food for the family.

Wheat was the main cash crop, however they also grew some oats for livestock feed. As soon as the settlers were able financially, they changed from oxen to horses, perhaps one team to begin with, to use on the long trip to the flourmill or to the nearest settlement for supplies. As horses came into general use they improved in both appearance and quality. Morgan's were a dual-purpose breed of horses used for both road and field work, but they were not really a draft horse. Perhaps this is one reason the Morgan horse disappeared from the scene. Some individuals who had the means imported purebred draft sires from Europe and these horses left their characteristics on the off spring. Farmers took pride in having well matched teams and with few exceptions took good care of them. The Percheron breed, both blacks and grays, were the most prominent, they were high on the legs and were good in the fields and could move out on the road too if needed for that purpose.

Gradually, prior to the twenty's the farm size tractor began to come on the market, but the farmers were slow in accepting them. One of the reasons advanced was the cash needed to purchase fuel, where the horses could work on farm grown fuel. Also the earlier models were not too durable and this hurt the sales. Perhaps the main reason for their failures was due to the fact they were not equipped with air cleaners and some that were so equipped had cleaners of such poor design that they were not very effective either. The dust churned up by the steel wheels was sucked into the motor and this caused undue wear on the moving parts.

The early Fordson models had a fairly efficient air cleaner if it were serviced properly. It had a built-in water compartment where the incoming air was drawn in over the water and was quite efficient. There was however one drawback. If one forgot

to manually retard the spark before cranking to start the motor, it would very often back fire through the intake and in so doing would blowout some water. After a few hours of running the water would get too low to properly clean the incoming air, resulting in excess wear especially on the piston rings.

The larger tractors used for threshing and pulling ten or twelve bottom plows gave many years of dependable service with comparatively little upkeep. They were heavy duty, slow speed motors, large bore and long stroke, also they were seldom used on plowed fields to work the seedbed so they did not operate continually under those dusty conditions.

After a few years the tractors were improved to the extent that they became very efficient both in performance and durability. It seemed to the user that the machine manufacturers did not keep pace with the tractor performance, not necessarily in design but in durability. They apparently did not take into consideration the stress that the increased speed of the tractor put on the trailing implement.

However that too was in time corrected and the implement manufacturers are now building machinery that is of high quality and efficient in operation.

As the farms grew larger we entered into the era of the four-wheel drive, high horsepower diesel tractor with its large matched tillage equipment. We still grow the same cereal crops but have also added some new ones, namely, sugar beets, soybeans and sunflowers. The growing of sugar beets has come a long way since it started in the valley and has undoubtedly added much to the economy of the area. The development of hybrid seed, fertilizer, insecticide, and weed spray, have all contributed to almost doubling the tonnage per acre yield, also improved machinery and cultural practices among the growers, has played an important part. There is a lot of input in a beet crop before the final harvest so for that reason the grower realizes he has to do a good job and this we feel carries over into the rest of his farming practices too.

Soybeans have been grown profitably for quite a number of years but sunflowers are a relatively new crop in the area. It is an easy crop to grow and to harvest and is drought resistant, also a fairly good consistent yielder. It is subject to some insect damage but it is hoped that as resistant varieties are developed and perhaps different cultural practices are applied it is believed to have a good potential for being one of the crops that fits well into our rotation practices.

Agriculture has come a long way since the early pioneers opened up this area for farming and while the farmers are now doing a real good job let us bear in mind the many advantages we are enjoying today that were not available to them. Also let us not forget to give due credit to the scientifically minded individuals who through agronomy, chemistry, mechanical engineering, etc., plus trials and errors have through dedication and devotion to their work contributed immensely to the potential for a good life on the farm.

Written by Carl Underlee for the Hendrum Centennial in 1982



Hansen Mercantile Co.

"Hendrum's Popular Place of Trade"
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES
BOOTS and SHOES
 Gents' Furnishings, Clothing
Our Motto: Quality - Service

Business Enterprises

- Two Strong, Substantial Banks
- Three Restaurants
- One Hotel
- Two Hardware Stores
- Three Garages
- Two Blacksmith Shops
- One Battery Station
- One Barber Shop
- One Meat Market
- One Drug and Cafe
- One Newspaper
- One Oil Company
- One Implement House
- One Lumber Yard
- One Livery Stable
- One Harness Shop
- One Dairy Farm
- Two General Stores
- One Feed Mill
- One Co-operative Creamery
- One Telephone Exchange

Red River Review

A. W. Pihlstrom, Editor
A Weekly Community Newspaper
 Advertising and Job Work
 Complete Circulation in Vicinity
 A Good Advertising Medium

C. O. AASEN HARDWARE STORE

"Old in Trade but New in Service"
 General Supplies and Farm
 Implements

Great Northern Railway Time Table

SOUTHBOUND:
 No. 132.
 Fargo-Moorhead 8:43 P. M.

NORTH BOUND:
 No. 131.
 Crookston 6:40 A. M.
 Daily—except Sunday.

BUS LINE:
 Leave Hendrum House.
 For Moorhead-Fargo 10:40 A. M.
 " " " 4:55 P. M.
 For Crookston 10:20 A. M.
 " " " 4:35 P. M.

THE MOTOR INN Automobile Garage

J. H. RATTN, Proprietor
 Ford and Exide Battery Service
GENERAL REPAIR WORK
 On All Makes Of Cars

Distances from Hendrum

TOWNS	MILES
Perley	6
Georgetown	13
Kragness	19
Moorhead	28
Fargo	29
Halstad	6
Shelly	14
Nielsenville	18
Climax	25
Eldred	31
Crookston	40
Ada	18
Grandin, N. D.	12

J. C. BRECK THEO. S. NELSON V. HOS. N. ROL
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STATE BANK OF HENDRUM

"The Bank of Personal Service"
SAFE SOUND
CONSERVATIVE

1923

Pocket Directory and Booster Guide

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"The Progressive Town"

Compliments of Business Men

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Restaurant and Confectionery
 Soft Drinks, Cigars and
HOME-MADE PASTRIES
 HENDRUM - MINNESOTA

HENDRUM HOUSE

"Under New Management"
 S. P. HVIDING, Proprietor
 PHONE NO. 15 EUROPEAN PLAN
 Good, Clean, Home-like Rooms.
 We Serve the Best Home-Cooked
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 OPPOSITE GREAT NORTHERN DEPOT

FARMERS STATE BANK

Banking, Insurance
 Real Estate Loans
 Hendrum - Minnesota

Hendrum Pocket Directory From The Year 1923

O. D. LARSON

HARDWARE, FURNITURE
MACHINERY
UNDERTAKING
 Hendrum - Minnesota

Hendrum Post No. 434
AMERICAN LEGION

OFFICERS:

Samuel Inzberg, Post Commander
 Art. Johnson, P. Vice Commander
 E. G. Larson - Post Adjutant
 McLain Canning, Sergeant at Arms

MEMBERS:

Olive Tope	J. Gust Granda
William Good	Earl Aulies
H. A. Sorley	Wm. R. Clark
Leonard J. Granda	Harold E. Jock
McLain Canning	Alfred Skogmo
Albert Berthens	A. K. Skogmo
Henry G. O'Neil	Paulus and John
Edmond G. Larson	Arthur Johnson
Oliver Dahlback	Joseph Semler
Alfred Vige	Edgar Ness

The Hendrum Garage

C. O. GONSTAD, Proprietor
 Auto Repairing and Supplies
 Genuine Ford Parts
 Prompt and Efficient Service

Hendrum Co-Operative Creamery Company

Manufacturers Of
FANCY CREAMERY STERLING BRAND BUTTER
 E. E. THORSON, Operator and Manager.

HENDRUM, MINNESOTA

An Enterprising Village of Successful Progress

The Village of Hendrum, through its business men, who are public spirited also as advertisers hereon, beg leave to place before the public the advantage of doing their trading in this enterprising community, situated in a thriving farming country, far-famed for its productiveness of soil, fine farms, agricultural resources, beautiful landscape, and well settled, prosperous and peace-loving class of people. In presenting you with this booster, it is with the purpose of creating a mutually confident atmosphere of business integrity, familiarity of honest dealing with you and securing your trade in taking a well fixed part in the steady growth and increasing commercial intercourse of our instituted places of business in this trade center. We greet you and trust that many strangers who read these pages will meet with us on our home grounds to verify the assertions herein made.

Hendrum is a wide-awake, progressive village on the Great Northern railway, 29 miles north of Fargo and 49 miles south of Crookston. Hendrum takes pride in a modernly constructed consolidated high school, a well equipped potato warehouse, a splendid creamery, well patronized by dairy farmers who realize the advantage of supporting a community co-operative enterprise, electric lights and beautiful homes.

WE'RE ALL BOOSTERS HERE!

C. J. ECKMANN LUMBER CO.

Lumber, Sash, Doors, Lath, Shingles, Millwork
 Lime, Cement, Sand, Plaster and Coal
BUILD NOW!

Hendrum Meat Market

O. G. NESS, Proprietor
Fresh and Smoked Meats
 Always of The Best

Hendrum Officials

Mayor - - - A. H. Hansen
 Clerk - - - - A. Lee
 Treasurer - - - C. T. Breck
 Assessor - - - Ole Selness
 Justice - - - A. W. Pihlstrom

Trustees:

H. H. Hanson
 L. C. Tarvestad
 T. S. Nelson

Postmistress, Mrs. Edith Marsden

G. T. INGBERG

GENERAL MERCHANDISE
 "The Satisfaction Store"
 Your Dollar Does Its Full Duty Here

First Post Office Established in 1878

The history of Hendrum and community dates back to the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the first post office on May 14, 1878, and was named for a community in Norway called Hindrumgaard. It was platted in 1883 and incorporated in 1891.

Hendrum is located in the fertile Red River Valley of the North. The Red River is one mile west and the Wild Rice River is one half mile east. It is in Norman County, and becoming a separate county in the fall of 1881. Norman County was named for the greater County, and becoming a separate county in the fall of 1881. Norman County was named for the greater number of Norwegians (Norsemen) who settled here.

There was considerable travel from Moorhead to Winnipeg in Canada by steamboat and barge, passing by the present City of Hendrum. Some of the boats were packets, carrying mail, passengers, and freight, and running on regular schedules. At this time, Charles Canning had a ferry running on the Red River from their farm one mile west of Hendrum, known as Charles Canning Ferry Farm. Passengers could embark there, cross the Red River to Quincy, (a ghost town) on the North Dakota side. It is impossible to determine who the first white settlers were. According to an article written by Ole Nygaard, one of the first homesteaders, "The first white settlers in Hendrum Township were a colony of French trappers who put up some claim shanties along the woods on the West bank of the Wild Rice River. They undoubtedly came down from Canada. The land had not been surveyed, and their shanties and dugouts were placed in an irregular fashion. This colony encountered much hardship and misfortune, and they left for other areas a few years later."

The Homestead Act of 1862 was one of America's greatest attractions for European settlers in this fertile Valley. While it was well intentioned, it caused great hardships to thousands who emigrated here, having little knowledge of the hardships and sufferings in store for them. The Red River Valley has some of the most fertile land in the United States, but for the few brave pioneers who emigrated here, it was a harsh land. The winds, so common in the Great Plains, were no less severe in the Valley. Instead of hills and gullies to provide protection from the winds, there were only occasional groves of trees along the rivers and streams. With very little goods to their names, no machinery to work the soil and plant the grains, and the tall grass prairies so susceptible to fires, made settling this territory very difficult. They had no roads or railroads (only Indian trails), no wells for water or sewer systems, and the severe winters were enough to discourage the most stalwart. Visiting neighbors took a whole day. All transportation was by horseback, wagon or on foot. Children and goods were often carried on their backs. Disease was a scourge. Whole families died from diphtheria, smallpox and the flu as there was very little immunization or quarantine available at that time.

Villages and towns were developed as rapidly as the homesteaders settled the land. Post offices were established, with many of the early ones doubling as general stores. School was held in the same building as church services. A number of small communities were developed, but later abandoned, like the town of Quincy, across the Red River southwest of Hendrum.

Livery stables and barns were necessary for renting horses and buggies, and tethering horses for a day or night. Most owners took great pride in the fine horses they kept for a nominal cost. The Great Northern Railroad Company built a line along the Red River in 1883 through Hendrum, promoting more land trav-

el. The Hendrum House Hotel, built in 1897, was a busy place, housing guests arriving on the trains, who had come to visit relatives or to tend to business. There was a large dining room and many meals and banquets were served there.

One fourth mile west of Hendrum is a spring fed stream nostalgically called "Love Lake". The water is clear and cold and it is surprising that some enterprising individual has not started a home development there. In the years past, much ice skating was done on this when the top would freeze over for a while, and even some folks would go boating on it on a summer's evening. During the summer of 1981, a group from the North Dakota State University from Fargo, North Dakota, started excavating an area near here on the Canning farm (now the Terry Guttormson farm) and found many articles of historical value. The first post office and store were located about two miles north of the present site of Hendrum. Due to high water in the spring of the year, they were moved south to the present site of Hendrum. The business district was mostly west of the railroad tracks and included the post office, confectionery and ice cream parlor and an opera house.

There were several merchandise stores, which sold hardware and furniture together with groceries and clothing. A millinery store was a necessity also, which was housed in a small building. There was a full time doctor, and a dentist would come for appointments several times a month. There also was a harness shop, a blacksmith shop and several garages.

A newspaper entitled Red River Review was printed once a week, a shoemaker, a feed mill and a veterinarian were also busy places.

Soon a new bank building and a brick structure were built east of the railroad tracks and it seemed other businesses were started near them. Some of the store buildings west of the tracks were converted into dwelling units. There were no cement sidewalks until 1910.

In the spring of 1897, Hendrum was inundated with flood waters as water reached from the Wild Rice River west to the Red River. The hotel was being built that year, and some of the lumber floated away and had to be gathered by boat.

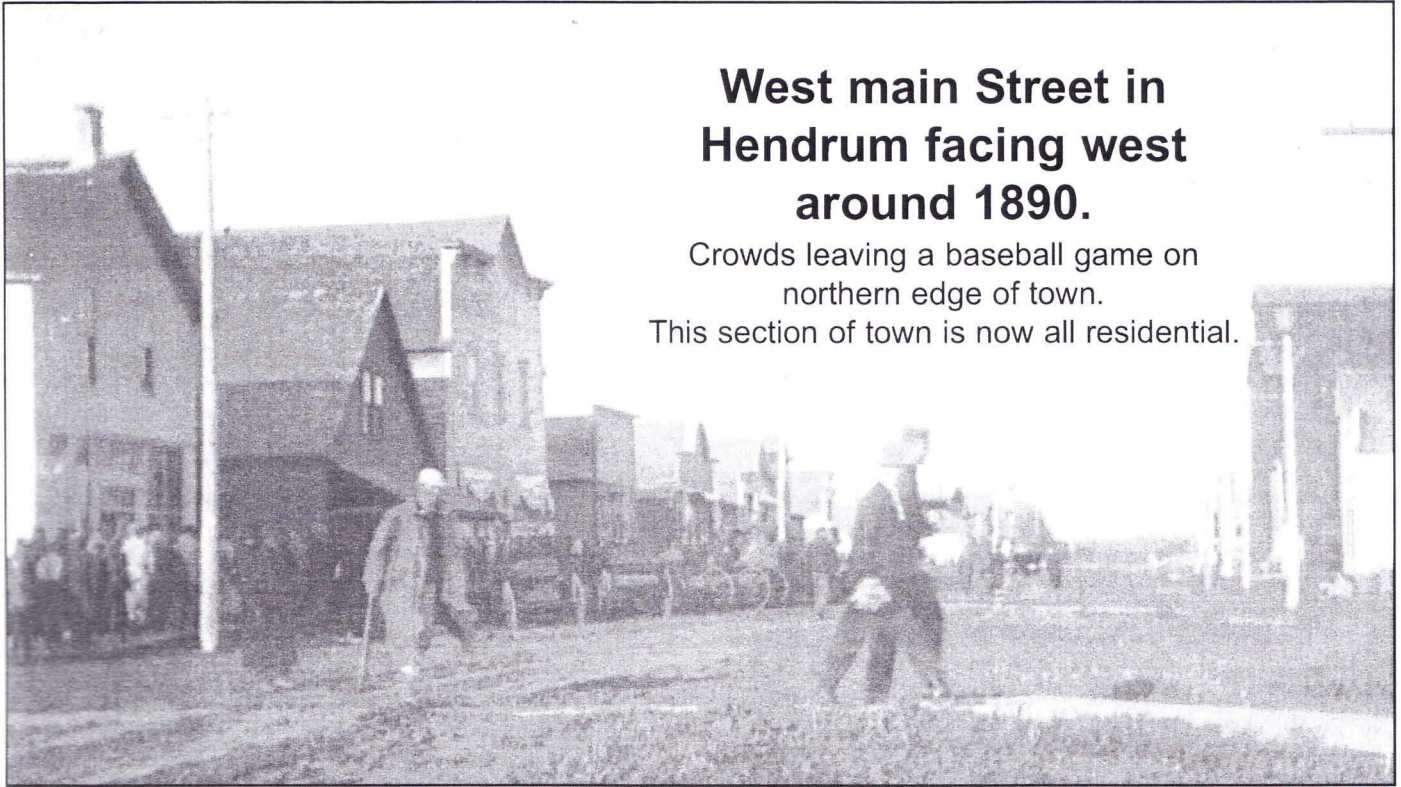
The first school in Hendrum was erected about one-half mile south of the City in about 1880. In 1894 a two room school was built in town and an addition added in 1902. This was used until 1915, when a brick building replaced the wood structure.

At one time, Hendrum boasted of a first class creamery, four elevators and a funeral parlor. Pictures and articles of some of the above may be found elsewhere in this book.

With the advent of the automobile, small communities have suffered for lack of business, as the larger cities, with their malls and other attractions are only a few minutes away. Area towns are still basically oriented to the everyday needs of the people, but this too is changing.

We have attempted to compile as complete and accurate an account of the past one hundred and twenty five years as is possible with the records and pictures and memories of the citizens who have been part of the community. Many pictures and accounts of events are lost forever from the succeeding generations. Would it not be very interesting if we had a record of the voices from the past, those who lived on each farm, section and in each house, both in Hendrum and community, so they could share with us their trials, joys, sorrows and dreams for us and for the coming generation? Let us be proud of our heritage and our history.

A Walk Through Downtown Hendrum Through the Past 125 Years



West main Street in Hendrum facing west around 1890.

Crowds leaving a baseball game on northern edge of town. This section of town is now all residential.

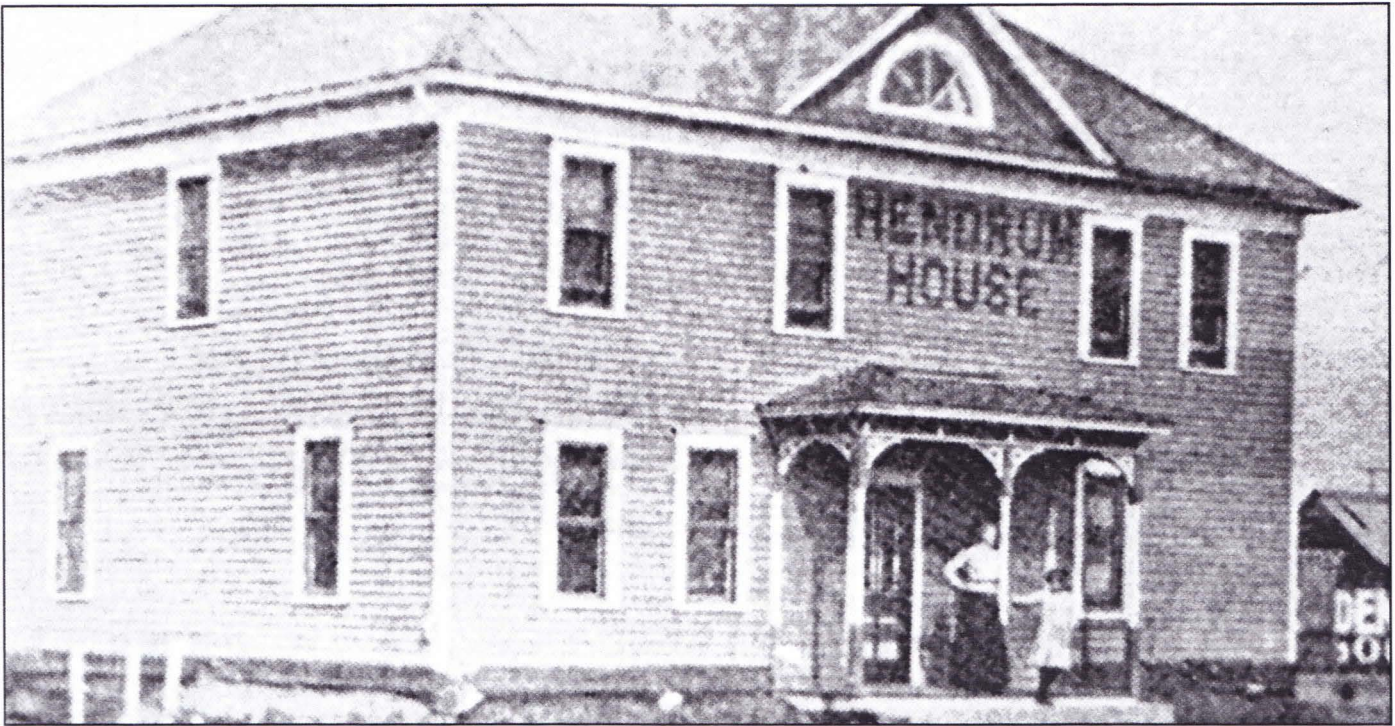
Let us take an imaginary train trip into Hendrum in 1885 to the early 1900's, when trains were so much a part of our lives. The little train had a couple of coaches and a baggage car. Occasionally a mixed train came through that had some freight cars added. The seats in the coaches were covered with stiff red plush, the backs were high and the air in the cars was usually smoky. The conductor wore a serge suit with silver buttons, as he punched tickets and checked passes he had a greeting for each passenger. As the number of scheduled trains began to drop we felt regret, and when one was discontinued we felt we lost a friend and so the trains are about gone, also the depot has disappeared from the scene, the Hendrum depot was dismantled in 1976. Today we see occasionally a freight train reaching Hendrum; automobiles have replaced passenger trains and trucks are used more for freight.

As we reach Hendrum on our train trip, we see many people waiting on the depot platform to welcome the passengers who came for business reasons or for pleasure. It was common back then to see trunks unloaded from the trains, trunks that held as much as one hundred fifty pounds. People as a rule arranged their vacations of one or two weeks duration so they stayed in one place and the trunk supplied about all their needs for that period. At that time railroads had a different attitude toward passengers and wanted them to ride their trains so they did all they could to promote good will. We notice the post office man bringing bags of mail to the mail car. The station master or depot agent takes the suitcase from the conductor and brings them to the Hendrum station. As we enter the depot we hear the mysterious telegraph keep strutting out messages which were easily understood by the man on duty. In the middle of the room stood a big black wood and coal heater, a spittoon on the floor, a large clock on the wall ticking away the time, benches placed along

the wall. To welcome you and offer you lodging would be the proprietor from the Hendrum House located across the street. The Hendrum House was built in 1897 by Gunder Riste. He continued to live here until they bought the Becken Farm, (more recently the Rick Prussia Farm). The Hendrum House had nine bedrooms, a dining area, kitchen and office. Some of the proprietors of the Hendrum House have been the Burgesses, Gust Ellefsons, Edgar Myhre, Thron Hoyme (one year), Dave Watters, Oscar Ness and Simon Hvidings. The Hvidings owned and operated the business from 1923 - 1936. It was a thriving business serving meals to train crews, traveling salesmen, school faculty and to other steady boarders who stayed at the hotel. Since that time the Hendrum House has been owned for short periods by the following: Dave McLaughlin, Ivan Lotton, Orris Tommerdahl, Orvis Lura, and rooms rented out. In 1955 the Albert Lang family bought the building and has made it their home. Lee Lang lived here until the building was destroyed by fire in the early 1990's. Tom and Deb Campbell have since built their new home on this location.

Main Street

As we leave the Hendrum House the next morning and walk north on the wooden sidewalks (wooden sidewalks were built in Hendrum in 1894) toward Main Street we pass the Pete and Frank Weller home, and on the corner is the Arnt Rostvold and John Nelson Repair Shop and "Westside Garage." The Wellers later used this building to store flour, and then Oscar Hellerud used it for feed grain and potatoes. Alfred Enger in the nineteen forties moved the Weller house to this corner but it was never completed as a home. In 1967 a Kingdom Hall was built on this corner, replacing the old Weller Home; the Hendrum American



Legion purchased the Kingdom Hall in 1980, and it was used by the American Legion for their activities and the Hendrum-Perley Golden Agers met here twice a month. In 1997 the building was sold to the Hardesty family, and the Legion donated \$5,000 towards the expansion of what is now the Hendrum Civic Center where they currently meet. The Paul Luoma family lives here now.

When we reach Main Street and look west we will notice that most of the business buildings are located on the right side of the street. The first building to the right has housed many businesses through the years: Pete Johnson Harness Shop; Joseph Douglas Veterinarian Service; Olaf Oien, a railroad section man lived here; Philstrom, editor of Red River Review; Melfred Ness had a restaurant and grocery; A.T. Thorson had a Photography Gallery around 1896; Harry McLaughlin moved the building

back from the sidewalk and made it into a lovely home, part of their house is from a house moved in from Quincy. Robert Folstrum lives here now. If we look north along the railroad track we see another home that was moved in from Quincy, a home later owned by Mrs. Stella Ystebo. This house, one of the last from Quincy, was demolished in 2006.

The next building was known as the A.L. Gordon Building. Andrew L. Gordon came to Hendrum in 1876. He homesteaded on section 30, what is now Hendrum Village. Andrew had the first store in town, a grocery business. He would drive to Moorhead each week for his supplies in hundred pound barrels: sugar, salt, flour and etc. In 1887 part of this building was used for a post office. Later it was used as the Leggett Hotel and Restaurant, Milligan's Pool Hall (the Milligan family lived here). This building later burned down. In 1904 Andrew Gordon also



Hendrum Depot

managed an elevator.

Next building was the O.D. Larson and H.O. Rask Hardware Store. Ole D. Larson came to Hendrum in 1882 and in 1892 started his business as a hardware and implement dealer. H.O. Rask was in partnership with O.D. Larson; later he moved his hardware business to East Main Street, whether he also moved his building at this time we are not sure, but a picture taken later indicates his building on West Main is gone. Eventually a garage occupied this area on West Main managed by Joe Rauck, followed by George Halvorson, a blacksmith. Then in 1947 Elmer Stenberg built a grocery store here with living quarters to the rear of the building, a few years later Joe Patterson bought the business, followed by Nile Johnson who bought it in 1952; the building was then used exclusively as a home for the Nile Johnsons. Currently the Randy Berggren family lives in a new

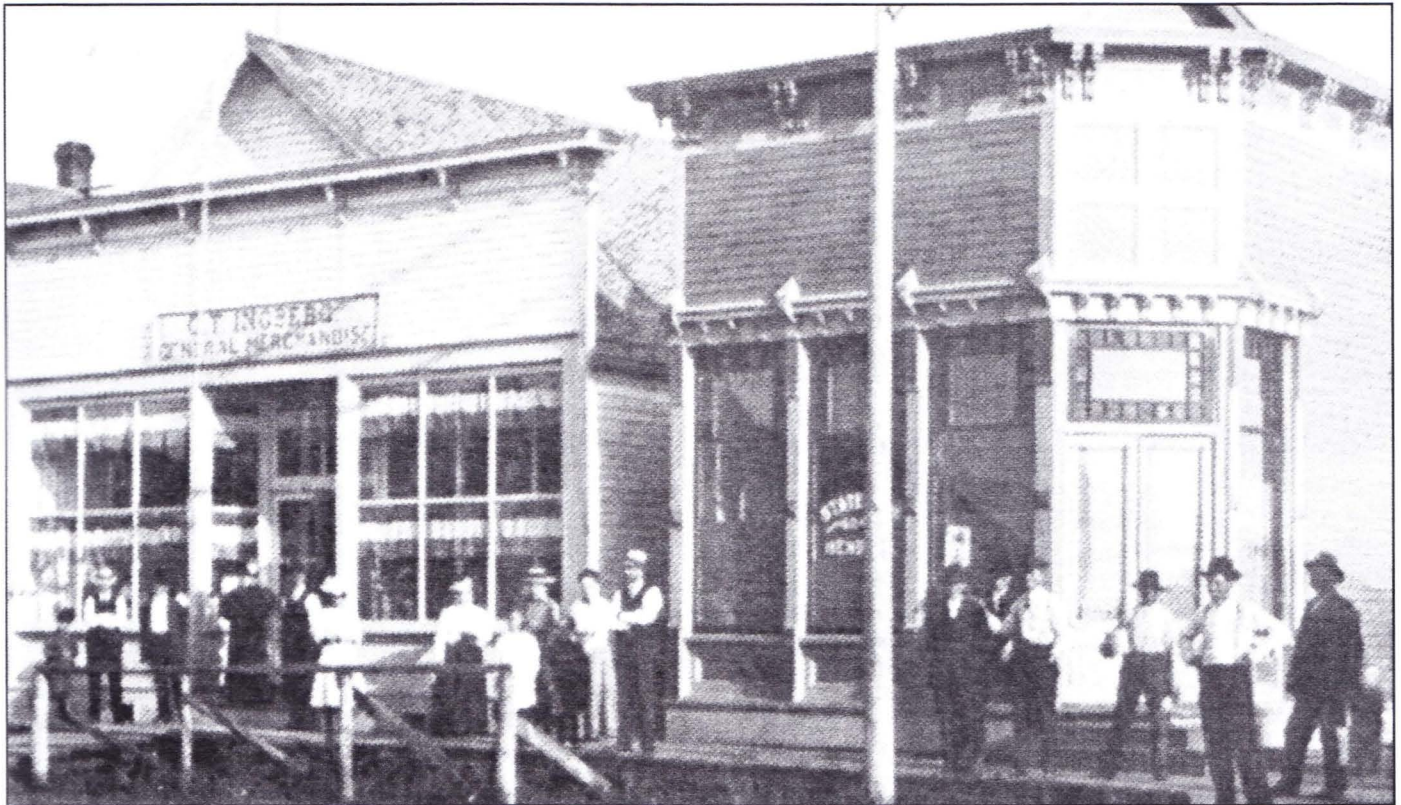
home at this location.

The Olaf Gaustad family lived in a house just east of the Nile Johnson home in the nineteen twenties, Mrs. Gaustad was a sister of George Halvorson, she had a bakery here and was known for her delicious bread, buns, doughnuts and lefse; was an excellent seamstress.

Next building was the Torgerson Furniture Store with the Post Office. Osmond Torgerson served as postmaster from 1898 to 1914. Later the Carl Knutsons lived here. Ella and Gerda Knutson had a dress shop. They also were dressmakers and sold millinery. The Conrad Huseby family later lived here.

Set back from the sidewalk was W.M. Pelky shop and home. He was a repairman and did a variety of jobs.

The next store, the tallest building housed a grocery and general merchandise on the main floor and was operated by



G.T. Ingberg Store and State Bank where Simplot office is in 2007

William Anderson; he also served as postmaster from 1894 to 1898. Ever yearn to relive the good old days? Most of us would like to, at one time or other, to escape the hustle, bustle and pressure of the modern world and get back to an era of leisure living when folks had time and the desire to enjoy one another and the everyday life that makes up the world of each individual. Where else could the days of the past be recaptured as well as the Old General Store; we would be amazed at the collection of articles. There seemed to be no end to shelves full and running over with goods.

Behind the counter on shelves reaching the ceiling was part of the groceries he had. Others were stored in a back room. Under the counter he kept boxes of raisins, dates, dried apples, apricots, peaches, pears and prunes. These came in boxes about 18 x 12 x 8 inches. None of these came in ready made packages. Peanut butter came in a tin pail and you brought your own container to be filled. All groceries were usually on one wall. In a corner would be barrels containing vinegar, molasses, and often kerosene. They had top for removal into jugs you brought with you. Wild game, beef, salt pork, ham and poultry graced our

tables, as well as the vegetables we could raise. Tea came in big boxes direct from the Orient. Cheese came in huge hoops and sat on the counter, encased in a cutter. It was cut in wedges and sold by the pound. Ripe brick cheese in 5-lb. wooden boxes also could be bought. Crackers, prunes, raisins, flour, sugar, salt and coffee were in bulk, to be scooped up and weighed to order. Coffee was also ground to order. Chewing tobacco came in pound plugs and a contraption sat on every counter enabling the clerk to hack off 5, 10, or 15 cent plugs. Smoking tobacco came in bags or tin cans. Salt herring came in wooden pails, lutefisk, codfish, coffee and strong cheese, all gave off odors, and all rubber goods had a unique odor.

On the opposite wall would be women and children's wear, where bolts and bolts of yard goods were stacked. Often a dressmaker made her rounds in the neighborhood to sew for those who did no sewing. Miscellaneous articles, like trimmings, laces, braids, pins, etc. were kept behind the clerk, Calico was 5 cents a yard.

Further back we found masculine needs. There were jackets, overalls, shirts, shoes, plus a lot of hardware articles. In cubby-

holes were collections of bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, and nails. Items like spades, shovels, pitchforks and axes were hung from the ceiling, as were variety of harnesses, etc.

Country women brought in eggs and home made butter to exchange for groceries. Women wore high-topped shoes, black stockings, corsets with whale-bone staves, and in winter carried a muff. Every store had a heating stove, sometimes two, and near it would be a box of ashes, a spittoon and a half-dozen chairs. Here men discussed farm business, politics, and world's problems, while their wives shopped. There was a lot of haggling over prices — not like today when you merely select, pick up your groceries, and put it in a cart. The grocer would make a big deal of putting in a bag of candy, saying, "...a little extra for the children." Folks didn't pay cash for their groceries — but had them charged until fall when their crops were harvested.

The upper floor of this building was an auditorium which was used for plays, lyceum numbers, banquets, etc. It was known as the Hendrum Opera House. Mrs. Burgess, proprietor of the Hendrum House catered for gatherings here. At times Mrs. Gilbert Hestad helped with the catering. Myrtle Hestad Harrington recalls when local talent presented plays: "Tom Thumb's Wedding", "Ten Nights in the Bar-room" and others. The different village organizations held their meetings in this auditorium; also lodges: Sons of Norway, Modern Woodmen of America, Masons, etc. Around the turn of the century, this building was moved to East Main Street, where the auditorium continued to be an entertainment center. In 1947 Lewey Ostenson bought this building from Mrs. Henry Marsden and set up his business called, 'Ostenson Motor Sales and Service' this continued until 1976, in 1978 the building was dismantled.

The next building on West Main Street was a meat market, Jim Masterson was the butcher. Because of the lack of refrigeration back then, one had to shop for fresh meat daily. Most shops were small with a work shop in the rear. A big wooden block was the butcher's table and the floor was covered with sawdust. The butcher needed to be robust. He actually selected his meat, killed and processed it. Often he packed his own ice and stored it the year round. Later the John Cannings lived here when it was converted into a house and the Jack McLaughlins family lived upstairs.

The last business building on the block was the Henry Marsden building. He had a hardware store and was an implement dealer. At that time, if parts were not sold they could be returned to the machine company. An advertisement in a county paper in 1900 read: "Masterson and Marsden received Rock disc gang plow, exhibition arranged, first kind in vicinity".

The building in the distance is the steeple of the Presbyterian Church built in 1893 and then in 1949 a larger church replaced the old church. In 1975 the church was closed because of declining membership and the building was converted into an apartment building, currently known as The Evergreen Apartments owned by Del and Clarinda Schnabel.

On the left side of the street as we look west, we see a building which was at one time the Red River Review printing office. Then we see the Gilbert Hestad home, it was built for Mrs. Hestad intending it to be used as a restaurant but instead it was used as a boarding house. As the years went by the house was moved back from the sidewalk and became the home for the Hestad and the Denny Douglas families. The large square building further down was known as the Knut Knutson home and later the Douglas home. A photographer once occupied the upstairs of the home, entering by outside stairway.

Several families in Hendrum kept a cow and some chickens to supply their needs for eggs and milk, the cows were staked out on pasture during the day. In 1901 a village ordinance was passed prohibiting horses, cattle or other stock to run at large or

staked out.

West Main Street was the main entry into Hendrum from Highway 75, when that Highway was built, therefore the first two service stations built were located on the west side of Hendrum, along Highway 75. Melford or Alvin Hagen built the first service station at the head of West Main Street; Harry Canning succeeded the Hagens; then in 1946 Louis Ohnstad purchased the business and continued until 1971 when Ohnstad retired. Virgil McKay has a home here now.

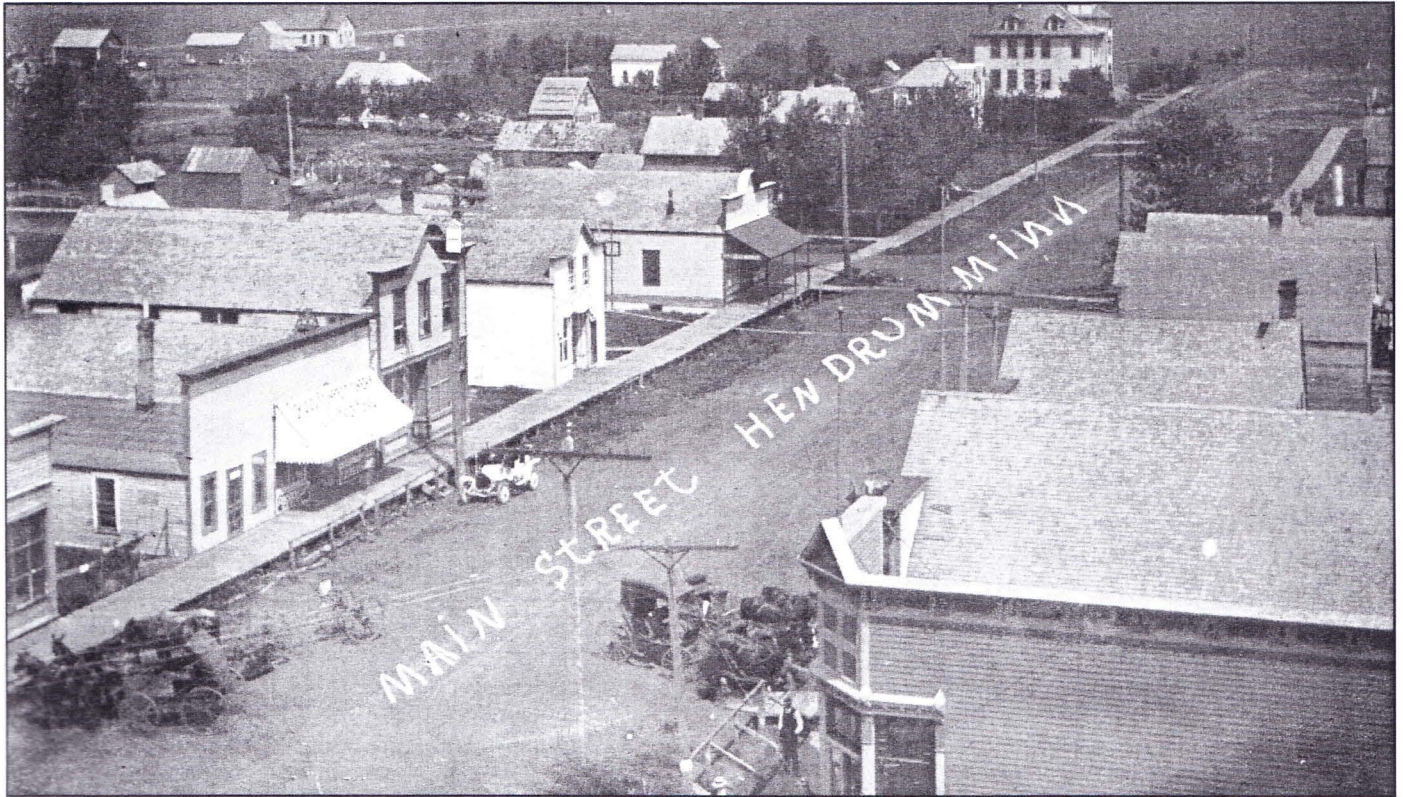
Norval Nelson and Winston Marsden formed a partnership on June 12, 1937 to establish a service station on old Highway 75. Later Paul Hviding joined them. This station was located one block north of the other station. In 1954 the partnership established a new station on the new Highway 75 rerouted through Hendrum.

During more recent years a few new businesses have been established in the west part of the City of Hendrum: The Hendrum Manufacturing in 1973, later known as High Grade Fertilizer. KLA Truck and Trailer Sales now occupies this property; Norman County Highway Department Building in 1979; the new Apartment Building in 1976; Harriet's Beauty Shop; The American Legion Building in 1980; and more recently the Vargason Upholstery in 1981. The west side of Hendrum has seen much change over the past ten years, with over ten old homes demolished and replaced with new homes. A new subdivision, Sunset Estates, was started in 2002 with four lots. Currently there is one lot left.

A few years later, two business buildings were moved from the business section: the tallest building with the auditorium on second floor was moved to East Main Street, where it housed the Henry Marsden Hardware Store on the main floor and the auditorium on the upper floor. It continued to be used by the public for community events. Then the O.D. Larson building was moved also. It is a possibility it, too, was moved to East Main Street on the north side, second building from the corner, where O.D. Larson continued in his Hardware and undertaker business. In 1918 O.D. Larson joined a corporation that built a new brick block building, which housed his Hardware Store, the bank and a grocery store.

In those days (early 1900's) in some instances the undertaker ran another business, like furniture or hardware store. It's likely in this case that O.D. Larson also had the undertaker business. It seemed a natural combination for it usually was a cabinet maker in the community who made the casket. Perhaps it also seemed natural that he was the one who made the arrangements when death occurred, he would, 'undertake' the care of the body — thus becoming the "undertaker". In those days most of the embalming was done in the home where death occurred. In such cases the body was prepared, dressed and casketed right in the home where funeral also was held. There were no funeral homes or mortuaries as we know them today. Often it was a livery stable that furnished the carriage and horses for the funeral service. Hearses were carriages with high seats where the driver sat, with glassed in compartment behind the driver. Several buggies (some cars) followed forming a procession to the church and cemetery. Even after cars were used, it often became necessary to use horses because of road conditions. No paved or even graveled roads were always available.

Hendrum's East Main Street



To the right of the picture is the first bank building, which the 'State Bank of Hendrum' occupied after it, was organized in 1900, until a new and larger bank building was constructed across the street in 1918. The building was then used as a post office for a short time by Mrs. Edith Marsden, until the post office was moved to the lower floor in the Marsden home across the street. Charles Herman bought the building, moving it back from the sidewalk and converting it into a Standard Oil Service Station; Oscar Ingberg and Theodore Roe followed in the business, later Russell and Francis Dyrendahl, followed by Oscar Riste, then Leroy Lee operated it until he built a Standard Station one block south of this corner. The building was then converted to a cafe by Francis and Beverly Dyrendahl who operated it from 1956 to 1969; followed by Larry and Linda Sargent, then Luther and Adeline Monson in 1968-69. The Pellmans bought the building and operated it for three years, followed by Mark Snustad. The building sat empty for several years until it was finally demolished along with two other buildings next door. In the 1990's, Simplot Grower Solutions erected their new office building on these lots which is across the highway from their fertilizer and chemical warehouses. It is one of the largest businesses in Hendrum with four full time employees, and at least a half dozen others during the peak spring and fall seasons.

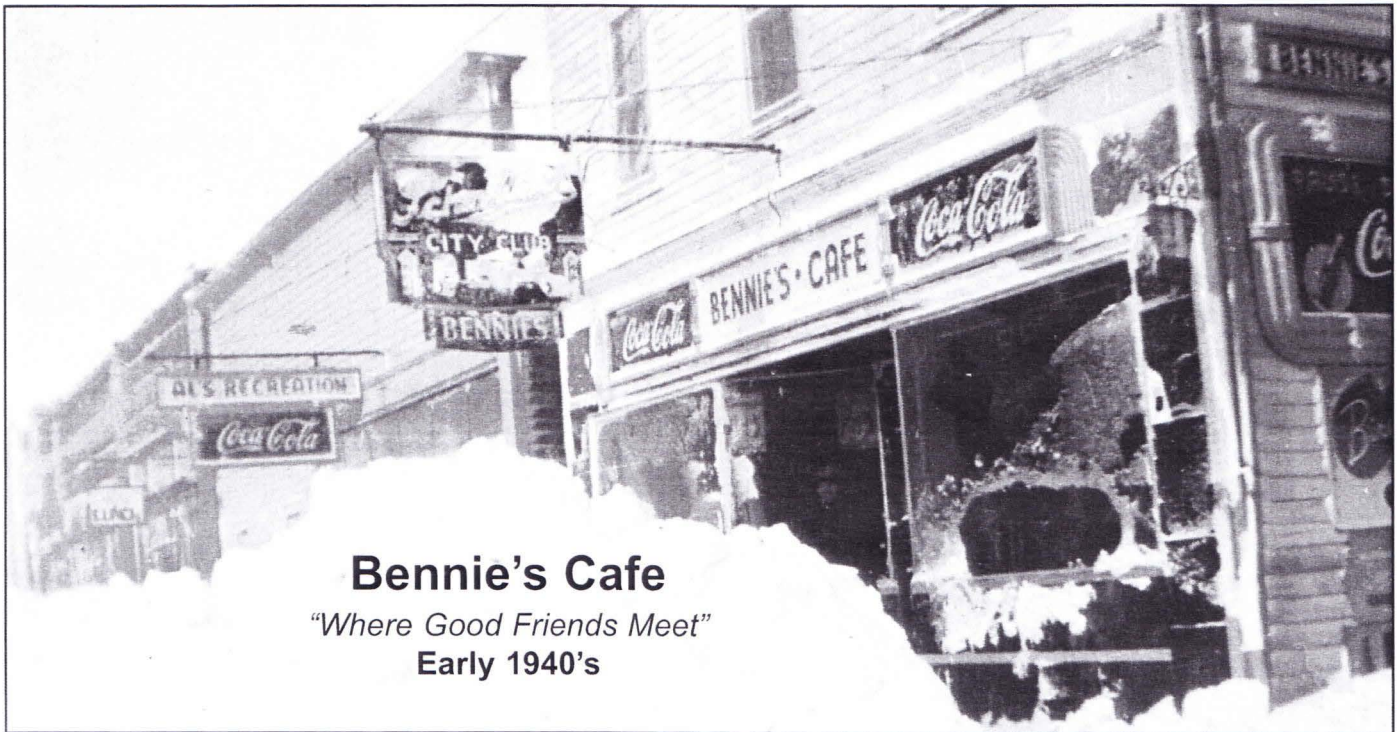
Next building was built by C.R. Lee, who formerly had a General Store business in Quincy, later on West Main in Hendrum. He sold this building to G. T. (Gilbert) Ingberg in 1898 who set up a General Merchandise Store and kept it in operation until 1926. In 1926 Art Hansen bought the building and business and continued with a grocery store until 1964. Mrs. Art Hansen operated a gift shop displaying her beautiful china and wall paintings. The building was used later for a Minn-Dak Supply Store, the business owned by Jack Harrington and Lloyd Loughheed; then, Raymond Grothe changed the business to the Hendrum Hardware Store in 1974-77. This building was also

demolished.

Next small building was a millinery shop managed by Mrs. G.T. Ingberg. Later Levi Fredericks had his barbershop here; followed by Albert Laabs, until Laabs built his own shop across the street in 1964. Mrs. Art Hansen then set up her gift shop in this building followed by her daughter, Bonita Brooks who managed it until the mid 1980's. Simplot sits on this lot as well.

Next is the former Farmer's State Bank, built in 1915 and closed in 1930. Arnold Larson converted the building to a restaurant; followed by Norman and Earl Enger; Merrill Ness; sold to Abraham Reno; in 1940 Howard Brown was operator; Chet Smith rented the restaurant in 1946 to 1948 when he bought the 'Corner Cafe' from Henry Hanson. The Masonic Lodge bought the building from Abraham Reno and owned it until 1990, when it was gifted to the city. In 1991, John Kolness purchased this building, extensively remodeling it into the Last Chance Saloon and Off Sale. Pam and Orville Dukleth have owned the business for the past thirteen years. This building is again going under extensive remodeling with a new bar and all new interior.

Next building is the former telephone building, the telephone switchboard was on the second floor. The Johnson Family were operators for many years, Amanda and Clarence put in many hours at the switchboard. Bill Crosgrove had his barbershop on the ground floor, occupying half of the space and Jens Landro was selling Rawleigh Products in the other half. Henry Hanson later set up a restaurant, followed by Tom Brenden. Then the building was used for serving noon lunches for the school children when this lunch program was first introduced. The Post Office was set up in this building with Howard Rustad as the postmaster and Clara Roe as assistant. This building served as the Post Office until a new one was built in 1976. The Dukleths purchased this building in the late 1990's and have since remodeled the living quarters upstairs and extended their bar and pool room into the lower area.



Bennie's Cafe

"Where Good Friends Meet"
Early 1940's

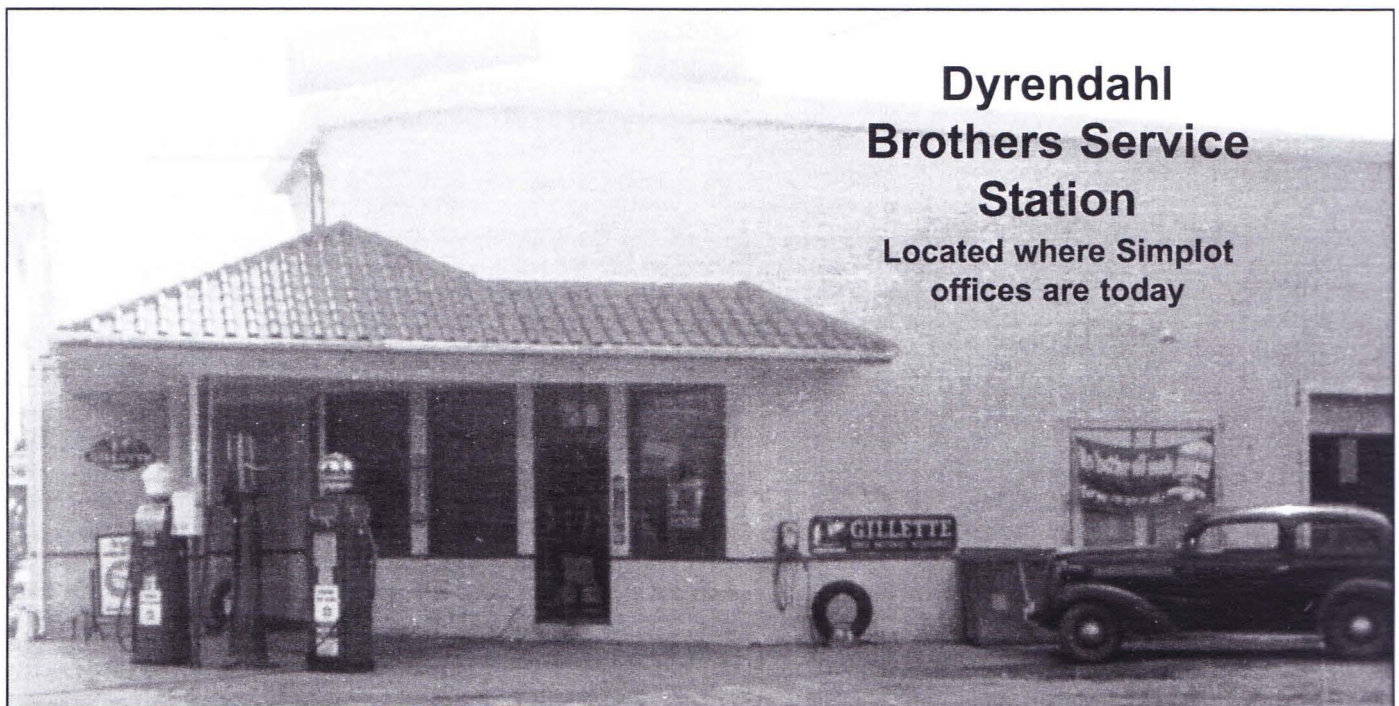
Next the Johnson building was owned by the J.P. Johnson family, they lived on the second floor. Jacob Snustad had his Red River Review printing shop on one half of the lower floor; and the telephone company used the other half of the space, until the telephone switchboard was moved to the next building, the telephone building second floor.

Clifford and Lilly Lee opened a restaurant in this building in 1927 to 1929, followed by John Johnson, Melford Ness, Bennie Hagen, then Bennie Hagen moved his business to the Hagen building across the street. Nora and Amanda Johnson with the help of Mrs. Art Peterson boarded the schoolteachers here for some time, later Amanda set up her gift shop in this building.

The last business building was the Butcher Shop or Meat Market owned by Oscar Ness in 1916, followed by Glombitza, Oscar Ness again, then Olaf Syvertson. In 1933, Manfred Folstad

purchased the business from Olaf Syvertson and operated it for four years, when Nick Nelson bought it in 1937, followed by Nobel Nelson. Gerda Nelson converted the meat market into a cafe. In 1947, Berdin Haugstad set up an upholstery and shoe repair shop in this building until he moved to Halstad in 1964. A few years later this building and the Johnson buildings were demolished. In 1976 a new Post Office was built on these last two lots.

The corner lot of south Main and Herbert Streets is occupied by the Hendrum Civic Center. A fire hall was built on this property in 1954, and a major addition was built in 1997. The building still houses the Hendrum Fire Department as well as space for the rescue squad, Hendrum police Department, and Holland-Swenson American Legion Post. The building also serves as a community Center for all types of community func-



Dyrendahl Brothers Service Station

Located where Simplot
offices are today

East Side of Main Street • Early 1930's



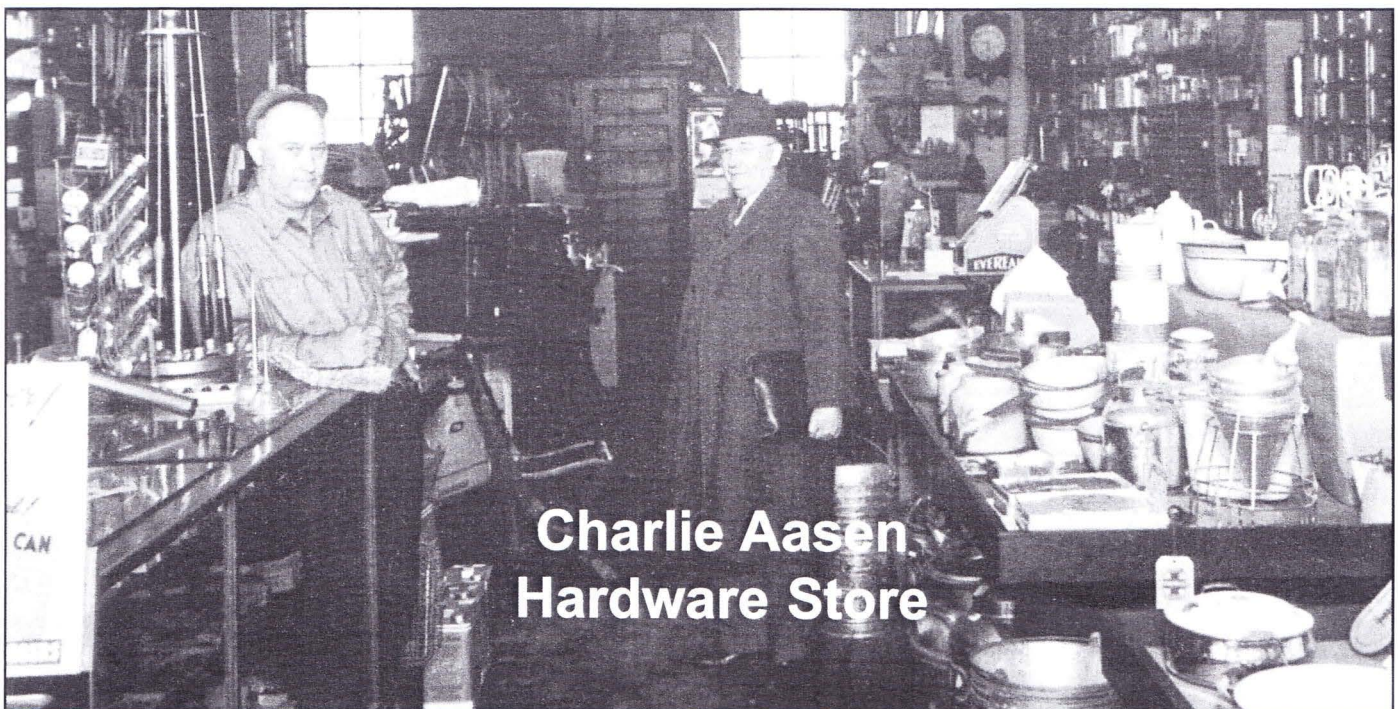
In 1918 the corner brick building was built by a Corporation, organized to build a complex that consisted of a bank, hardware and a grocery store. The first part has been occupied by a bank ever since, starting with the State bank of Hendrum. This later became the Norman County State Bank, Viking bank, and is currently Northwestern Bank, N.A.

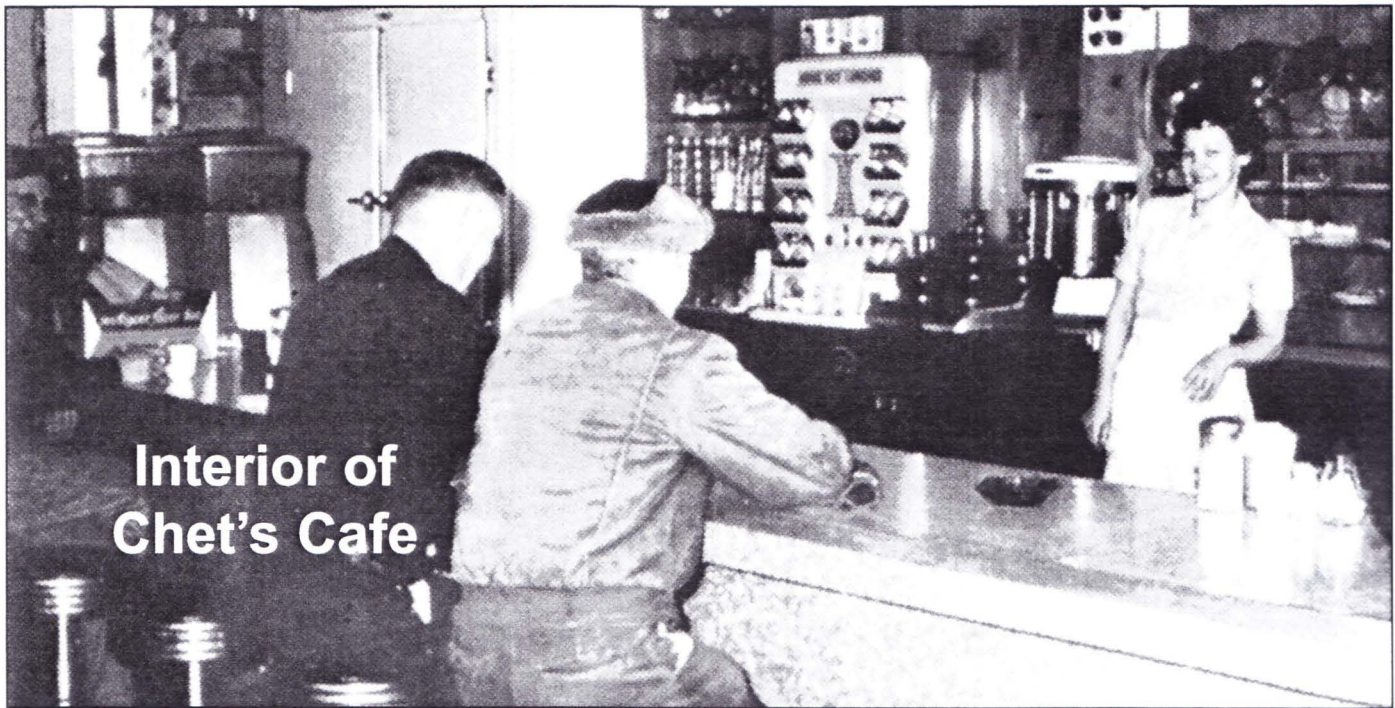
The second part of the complex was the hardware store, the owners and operators have been as follows: O.D. Larson, Arnold Larson, Charlie Aasen, Ted Zeigler (Ted Roe and Oscar Sjoberg worked for Ted Zeigler), Sherman Kolness bought the Hardware Store and converted the building to a garage to house his grain trucks, in 1968 the Norman County Bank purchased the former hardware store to enlarge the banking facility.

The third in complex was a General Store when owned and operated by Art Hanson in 1924; followed by Hovin Lindbergh; Carl Hertsgaard; John A. Estenson (Russell Hovland managed

the store for Estenson); in 1940, Arthur Johnson purchased the store from Estenson and operated it until 1975; when Mrs. Lyle Peterson bought the store and business and she changed it from a Fairway to a Hartz Store. In 1979 Mrs. Dwight Vargason bought the Hartz Store and ran it for several years. In the 1980's the building was purchased by the Hendrum Development Corporation and leased to Joe Noel of Noel's Super valu for many years. When he closed the store in the 1990's it was purchased by Del and Clarinda Schnabel who remodeled the building to house their offices for Schnabel Insurance and Midwest Inspection Service.

Next building is the Knute Ostby Confectionery, Drugs and Notions; the first telephone switchboard was located in the rear of this building, when Laura Peterson, Ann Marsden, Ida Tommerdahl Berg, and Bessie Hagen Ohnstad were switchboard operators at different times. Oscar Helland and Henry





**Interior of
Chet's Cafe.**

Grothe followed Ostby in this business, then Frank and Anna Nelson continued after them. When Dave McLaughlin became owner he changed it over to a restaurant and a pool hall, Ivan Lottens continued the business. Sherman Kolness bought the building and business, managing it for a short period, when Einar Kolnes took over, then James and Ingborg Brooks, followed by Bobby Brooks and Noel Mjones. It was in January of 1955 that this building and the Hagen Restaurant burned to the ground. Sherman Kolness replaced the building with a brick building, for a new coffee shop and Albert Laabs built a barber shop joining it. After a few years Sherman Kolness sold the building to Chester Smith who converted the building to a laundromat, which he managed for several years. Duane Johnson bought the Laundromat and ran it for a few years. In 1979 Dwight Vargason bought the building and set up his upholstering business to the west side of town.

In the fall of 1981, Janice Torgerson and John Kolness opened

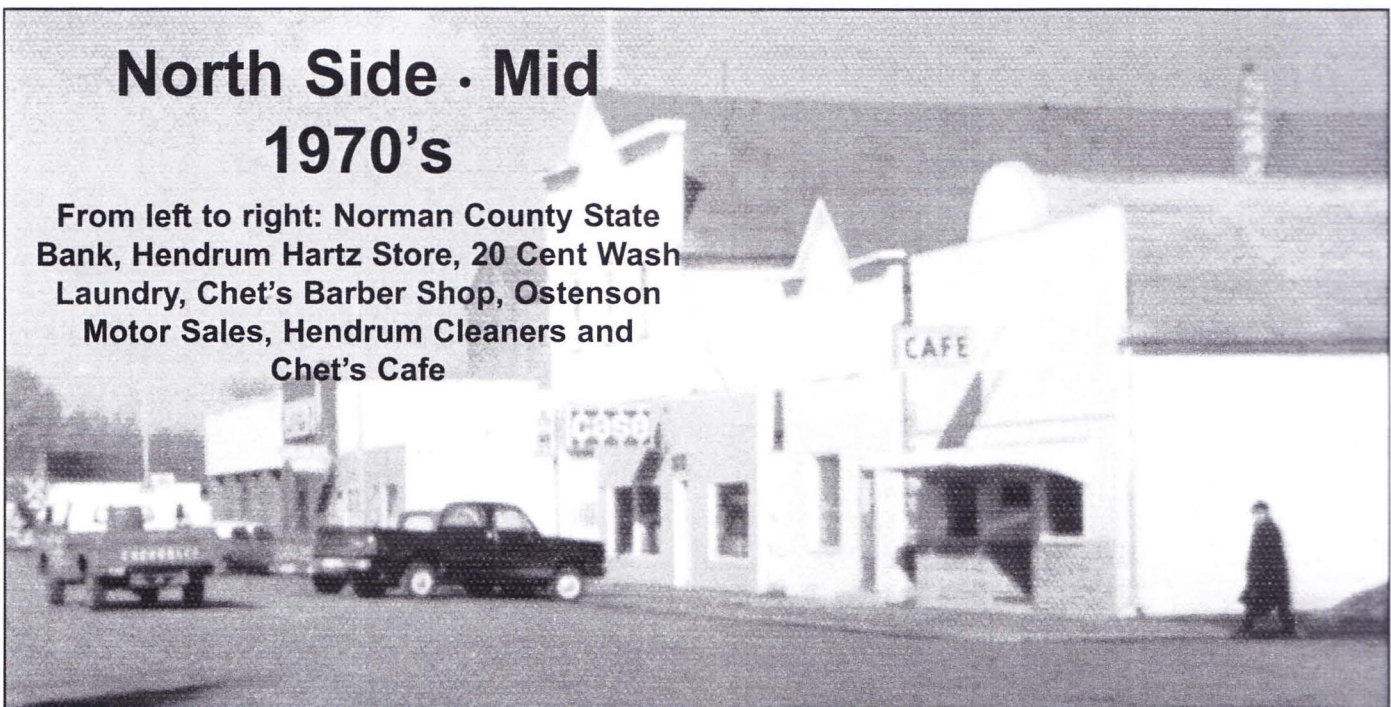
a restaurant in this building and named it Quincy's. Carol Jacobs ran this restaurant as Carol's Café for ten years, followed by Jyl Kolness, Lucie Kreis, Olga Diaz and Pam Dukleth. In 2001 this building was remodeled to house the offices of Heritage Publications owned by John Kolness.

The next building was built along with the restaurant building in 1955 as a barber shop by Al Laabs. It served in this capacity for many years under different barbers. It was purchased by the Schnabel family in the 1980's for their insurance agency. When they moved into the store building it later housed Heritage Publications and a flower shop. It is currently empty.

The next building is the Hagen building, the family lived upstairs and the lower level was used for storage of feed and bran sacks until it was remodeled and converted into a restaurant by Bennie Hagen. Bennie was an accomplished piano player and he had his own orchestra, called the "Toe Ticklers", famed Peggy Lee once visited and sang at Bennie's Restaurant. Mrs.

North Side • Mid 1970's

From left to right: Norman County State Bank, Hendrum Hartz Store, 20 Cent Wash Laundry, Chet's Barber Shop, Ostenson Motor Sales, Hendrum Cleaners and Chet's Cafe



Orvin Ohnstad was operating the cafe business at the time the restaurant and the joining building burned in 1955.

Next building was the Henry Marsden Building, the lower floor housed a hardware store and the upstairs the village auditorium. Proprietors of the hardware store have been: Henry Marsden, Alvin Sjoldal, Charles Aasen. In 1947 Lewey Ostenson bought the building from Mrs. Edith Marsden, remodeled and built on an addition. Lewey sold automobiles, household appliances, televisions and Allis Chalmers farm machinery up to 1976. The building was dismantled in 1978.

Next building was the home for the Mrs. Edith Marsden Family, living upstairs. Mrs. Marsden was appointed postmistress on November 25, 1914, a position she held until 1947. The post office was located on the lower floor of this building, Howard Rustad succeeded Edith as postmaster and he continued in this building for a short period. Chet Smith bought the building and set up a bar and later a dry cleaning business.

The last building on the block housed many businesses during this period: C.J. Eckmann sold his furniture business to W.D. Bangs; succeeded by Ole Beito; the City Meat Market managed

by the Hennen Brothers; Great Northern Restaurant, Mrs. Gusta Westvik, owner. Gust Rockstad and Allan Brattland had a restaurant here in 1916; followed by George and Lizzie Rockstad in 1917; August Voje continued the Cafe; Art Hansen had a General Store here for awhile, Melford Ness clerked for Art; Kimball Bros. used this building to dress turkeys; in the late thirties and early forties Henry and Hattie Hanson managed a restaurant here; then the Orvin Fossen Family had it for a few years; Chester and Thelma Smith bought the Corner Cafe in 1948 and continued until 1971; Dean Todd and Larry and Linda Sargent bought the building and continued for a short time; the city purchased the building in 1979 and dismantled it.

On these last three lots Red River Coop Power, in partnership with the Hendrum EDA, built a new Professional Center in 1991. This building has seven suites and is currently occupied by the City of Hendrum offices, Proximity Salon, Grace Financial Services, The Hendrum 125th Souvenir Store, and the Hendrum Library Link site. This building has been a great asset to the community as a business incubator for many businesses over the past fifteen years. Some of the other businesses that have been



Last Day at Johnson's Fairway Store • 1973



Al's Barber Shop

located here include: AgCountry Tax and Accounting, Susann's Styling Salon, Joanne's Family Hair Care, Stich-in-Time Sewing, Heart and Hands Massage, Gordon's Custom Spraying, Opheim and Rantala Law Office, Hellerud Law Office, the Hendrum Medical Clinic, Rowell Chiropractic Clinic, The Stork's Nest, Heritage Publications, Lee Floral and Gift, Forever Floral, Lifetime Financial Services and Stiches and Britches.

The building is still owned by the Hendrum Economic Development Authority.

Going south down present day Highway 75 from the Simplot office a Hotel and a boarding house was at one time located between what are now the Doug Swenson home and the Jeremy Poehler home. A Mr. Moffitt was manager; later Robert Anderson and a Jennie Witherow were proprietors.

The Hendrum Standard Station was built in the mid 1950's. Wayne Hetland bought it in 1960, and continues to run the service station along with Hetland Auto Sales, started with his brother, Eldon, in 1985.

Across the road from the station is Mitchell Feeds, formerly the Hendrum Co-op Elevator Company. Further south sits the propane site for Nepstad Oil Company.

North of the bank is Nepstad Oil Company, a gas station, convenience store, deli, fuel and hardware store operated by Leroy



Bud's Shoe Shop

and Beth Nepstad. Across the highway is a used implement sales lot operated by Howard Tommerdahl and Gregg Holte.

Westvik and Company manufactured cement blocks, built concrete sidewalks, poured foundations; this business was located where the Anita Torkelson home is today.

Four grain elevators were at one time in operation, also a potato house, a lumber yard, and a feed mill.

Before cars became numerous, gas pumps were operated by the Hardware store managers; the pumps located in front of the stores, as the number of cars increased Service Stations began to appear on the scene. A Shipping Association Stock Yard was operated at the south edge of town, located by the railroad tracks.

The early trucking business in Hendrum was started by Alfred Dyrendahl, hauling supplies from Crookston, Minnesota to the towns along the way. His assistants were Oscar Lura, Dave and Emil Dyrendahl. Everett Hellerude also had a truck line for a time hauling supplies from Moorhead and Fargo. Thorvald Kolness started grain trucking, followed by Lawrence, Einar, Sherman and Leydon Kolness. Other Hendrum truckers of grain have been Denny Douglas, Vernon Nygaard, Bill Hedrich, and Don Krsnak. Truckers today are Leydon Kolness, Paul Nygaard, David Tommerdahl and Don Krsnak.



Regulars at Carol's Cafe 1986

Left to right starting with back row: Lester Christopherson, Jim Storsved, Carl Underlee, Lester Edmunds, Helen Edmunds, Clarice Hamstad, Janice Tommerdahl, Carmen Ford, Junice Johnson, Grace Christopherson, Flora Johnson, Lawrence Underlee, Gladys Oien, Eunice Lee. Front: Dora Lee, Lillian Holland, Minnie Johnson, Harriet Sterton and Ordean Sterton.

Some Early Hendrum Businesses

The Red River Review

This paper (sometimes called the "Community Paper") was published at the village of Hendrum. It was founded in 1900 by Bangs & McGhee, who sold it to a stock company, called the Hendrum Printing Company, which in turn sold out to Martin Widsten, G.T. Ingberg and Jacob Snustad. Three years after this change was made, Oscar Larson bought Mr. Snustad's interest and one year later Oscar Larson & Company sold out to the Hendrum Printing Company, a corporation composed of the businessmen of Hendrum and vicinity. Jacob Snustad was chosen editor and manager. The officers and directors of the last named company are as follow: J.P. Grothe, president; Elmer Rustad, vice-president; Jacob Snustad, secretary and treasurer; directors - J.P. Grothe, Elmer Rustad, Oscar Helland, Jacob Stennes, Justus C. Bergh, J.H. Canning and Jacob Snustad.

The office was fairly well equipped for a country paper. The editor, Mr. Snustad, was alive to the best interests of the village and community, and has contributed much toward the excellent community spirit of the vicinity.

Politically, the Review was independent, and circulated in the vicinity of Hendrum at one dollar per year in advance. It was an all-home print paper and is of the five-column, four-page style.

The first printing offices were located on the west side of the railroad tracks but later as businesses moved to the east side, the printing office moved also. In this picture, the office was located on the south side of the street where the Johnson Harness Shop was located. This shop was divided in two, housing both the Printing Shop and the Telephone office.

A. W. Philstrom served as editor for some time as did Oscar Riste. Toward the end the Halstad Journal did the printing for the Red River Review.

The Hendrum Review later consolidated with the Halstad Journal.

Hendrum Telephone Company

What pleasant memories are the rings of childhood, telephone rings that is. How we would listen for our ring or some other interesting persons. We were on party line, with up to eight others involved, which meant many different rings. Naturally, it was a way to keep in touch with our neighbors and the happenings of our vicinity. It wasn't easy to keep a secret in those days. The phone was attached to the wall. Near the top of the box-like instrument were two bells. On the side was a crank you turned to alert the operator, you ring one ring and the operator went on from there. We would ask for a number, but most likely just ask to call the person you wished to talk to, as the operator usually knew the numbers by heart. She usually was the source of information and she was called upon often for many things outside the line of duty.

The first telephone switchboard was located on the north side of the street in the rear of Knute Ostby Ice Cream Parlor. Some of the first operators were Laura Peterson, Ann Marsden, Ida Tommerdahl Berg, Bessie Hagen Ohnstad.

How fascinating it was, as a child, to watch the operators as they plugged in the switchboard when the calls came in, often crossing lines over lines many times. In back of the switchboard was a panel of fuses and other mechanical devices that made the telephone system work. During a storm, I understand, the panel would light up and fire, and sparks flew from it. The lightning

caused the plugs to drop on the board, and the operator could not be sure if it were the lightning or some one actually calling, so would have to answer. Most everyone stayed away from the telephone during an electrical storm as they could be electrocuted.

The telephone office was later moved across the street to another building, the Johnson building, the Johnson Harness Shop. This building was divided into two businesses, the Red River Review Printing Shop, run by Jacob Snustad and the telephone office. The Johnson family lived upstairs and they operated the telephone business for many years. They were Nora Johnson Hanson, Hilda Johnson Frojen, Lilly Johnson Lee, Amanda and Clarence Johnson. The office was later moved upstairs in the building just west of there.

Amanda, who was affectionately called "Mandy", served as operator for about thirty-five years. She was well known around Hendrum area and if anyone called, trying to locate a member of the family, she could always find them and get them to the telephone. Whenever we wanted information we'd call Mandy and she would so willingly find out if she didn't already know and let us know.

When the twenty-four hour service was introduced, Amanda was day operator and Clarence repairman and night operator. The dial system came into existence in 1952, which did away with switchboard operators. The Norman County Telephone Company took over and services were transferred to the Ada Office. The Ray Mahar family operated the telephone office for a short time.

Carl Ohnstad Garage

Carl Ohnstad purchased this building in 1911. In 1913 he installed an electric power plant in it and began wiring houses and buildings for electricity. It was the first electric plant in the Hendrum area and was called the Hendrum Power and Light Company. He wired the Ohnstad house first, and then in 1916 when the Hendrum Auditorium was built he was hired to wire it for the showing of silent motion pictures. From then on he wired ninety-seven homes and business places besides wiring the streetlights of Hendrum.

(In 1921 the Minnesota Electric Distribution Company of St. Paul bought the plant. By then the power high line came through Hendrum supplying electric power, so Hendrum converted to that.

Carl Ohnstad installed a hoist and ramp in back of his garage where he could hoist cars to the second floor for repairs. As well as a good electrician, he was a fine car mechanic and could fix and repair most anything in his garage. In the later years he took on the dealership of the Oakland and Pontiac car agency and continued in this for many years.

The Blacksmith Shop

The blacksmith shop was much more than a mere shoer of horses. The true spirit of the man was the role of horse psychologist, purveyor of hardware and town handyman. He worked at his anvil hammering out tools, hinges, pots and pans, hardware and wagon springs. The "Smithy" repaired and mended everything of iron that broke or wore out.

The blacksmith's place in the community was an important one. Every member of the village was his customer; his shop

provided a gathering place for talk and gossip by the men and one of mystery and excitement for the children.

In Hendrum, Rolf Brothem had his blacksmith shop east of the lumberyard. William Pelkey had his blacksmith shop next to his home, which was located west of the Nile Johnson store, set back from the sidewalk. Carl Ohnstad had his blacksmith equipment in his garage on East Main Street.

Townsite Dairy Farm

The Townsite Dairy Farm on the north edge of Hendrum was operated by Jacob Stennes in the early 1920s. He pushed a cart to make home milk deliveries in Hendrum. In very muddy weather he delivered the milk with a horse and buggy.

In the fall of 1926 the Peter Stennes family moved to the farm and lived with Jacob. They purchased and took over the farm and dairy operation. Jacob died in 1927. Peter, his nephew, continued the dairy business. Milk was then delivered by automobile. When the streets were heavy with snow, delivery was made with horses and sleigh.

Milk was sold for four cents a pint and eight cents a quart. Whipping cream sold for ten cents a half pint, fifteen cents a pint, and thirty cents a quart. In the early 1940s the milk prices went up to five cents a pint and ten cents a quart. Whipping cream price went up to twenty cents a half pint, thirty cents a pint, and sixty cents a quart.

In 1932 a new modern, hip roof barn was built. Milking machines were then used to milk the herd of Guernsey cows. The glass milk bottles were washed and scalded daily in the house.

Home milk deliveries stopped in 1946-47, and in 1948 Peter Stennes sold his herd of cows, and stopped operation of the dairy business. In 1959 the barn was sold and moved from the premises.



The Hendrum Creamery

Dairying in the Red River Valley did not get much of a start until after the turn of the century. Prior to that time farmers had only a few cows each. The cream was skimmed off the milk and churned into butter, which the farmer took to the local store and exchanged for groceries and other necessities.

The Hendrum Creamery Company was incorporated on March 2, 1903. The first butter maker was a Mr. Freeman. His salary was \$65.00 a month. He stayed only about one year, and Lars Leffler was hired at the same salary. In the fall of 1918, it was decided to close down for the winter months, so Mr. Leffler resigned. In the spring of 1919, Emil Thorson from Middle

River, Minnesota was hired as butter maker and manager.

A new creamery was built and completed in the fall of 1928. The creamery functioned very nicely and was gaining in volume until about 1945. Great changes had taken place in the system of farming in this locality. Grain raising seemed more attractive and many of the farmers sold their herds. The creamery payday for the farmers who had brought in milk usually fell on the 20th of the month, and the farmers from the territory came in to receive their checks. This was a busy day in Hendrum, and extra groceries and other necessities were purchased, and any balance left over was deposited for future expenses.

Mr. Thorson resigned his position as manager of the creamery in 1946 to take a job as State Dairy and Food Inspector, which job he held until 1956, when he retired.

Mr. Eddie Stordal was manager from 1946 until 1962, when the creamery closed for lack of dairy products being produced in the community.

In May, 1976, the building was dismantled and hauled away to make room for a twelve apartment building.

Standard Oil Company

The Oscar Ingberg family upon their arrival from, Sask., Canada lived for a short time at the Hans O. Ingberg farm east of Hendrum. Subsequently they moved to the village where they purchased the H. T. Restad home.

Oscar was then offered the bulk agency for the Standard Oil Company of Indiana with headquarters in Fargo, N.D. He accepted and was their first agent. The year was 1915.

The job of delivering Polorine, Mica Axel Grease, kerosene, gasoline and other products necessitated using a wagon with tank for summer and a sleigh for winter. Oscar ranged far and wide into Dakota supplying the early bonanza farms such as the McCoys, McNamees, Andersons, Harringtons, Smarts, McAndrews, Al St. Johns, Marsdens, and many, many others. Also the Ingberg Bros., the Richards, Meldrums and Cannings in Minnesota. One of his tanks can be seen at the County Museum in Ada, Minnesota.

The two story barn on the Ingberg property not only kept the two large horses, Nellie and Daisy, warm, but also became a refuge for many a cold transient (or tramp) bumming his way on the railroad nearby.

Oscar spent many years with long hours on the mud and snow covered roads until his purchase of a "modern" truck, one of the first in the County. He worked for the Standard Oil Co. nearly twenty years (about 1935).

It is not absolutely certain who the agents were from the time that Oscar retired and April 1940. As far as it can be remembered, it is possible that Merrill Gordon followed Oscar and worked for just a couple of years. George Canning was the agent that preceded Arnold Anderson.

Arnold S. Anderson took over the management of the Standard Oil Bulk Station in April, 1940. During the last few years that Arnold was agent, he also sold dry and liquid fertilizer as well as anhydrous ammonia, which was supplied by the Standard Service Center in Ada, MN. He sold insecticides and herbicides too. He also had equipment to do custom spraying. Arnold worked for the company for thirty-four years, retiring at the mandatory age of 65 on May 27, 1974. Arnold was the last agent to be stationed at the Hendrum location. The Standard Oil Co. business was purchased by "Bucky" Wang of Halstad, MN and is operated under the name of Wang Oil Company.

Hendrum House

In 1923 Simon P. and Johanna (Olson) Hviding rented out their farm in the Perley area, and moved to Hendrum, MN because there was a High School in Hendrum and they still had seven children to educate. They purchased the Hendrum House Hotel from Oscar Ness and moved in March of that year.

The nine hotel rooms were furnished with double beds, dresser with wash bowl and pitcher and a commode. The fire escape was a sturdy rope securely fastened below each window. There was no plumbing but there was a water pump in the kitchen. The large dining room had several tables and meals were served family style.

This boarding and rooming house served as an overnight stop for salesmen who traveled by train at that time. There was passenger service both morning and evening at that time. When highway #75 was finished and cars and trucks became the more favorable mode of travel, tourists frequented the hotel. Train service was down, but the freight train went through each day and the crew frequently had their dinner stop at the hotel.

Tracy (Theresa) was Mrs. Hviding's chief helper, while the seven children went off to school. There was a separate upstairs for the children. It was a busy place. After four years, Martin, Ann and Luella graduated from High School and Tracy and Alfred Ogard were married in July 1927. Silas and Esther (twins), Evelyn and Paul were still in the grade school.

Another Hotel and Restaurant business that once existed in Hendrum was located where the Nellie Qualley Home is today. A Mr. Moffitt was proprietor.

G.T. Ingberg General Store

Written by Carl Underlee, a former clerk in the store

One of the earliest business enterprises to make its appearance on the Main Street east of the track was the General Merchandise Store established and owned by a then young man, Gilbert T. Ingberg. This was apparently during that time when the Village establishments located on the west side of the railroad tracks were in the transition period of moving from the west side to the east side of the tracks.

This business was housed in a large building which was comprised of two formerly separate buildings which were now joined together in the form of an L shape. The clothing, dry goods and shoe departments were housed in the portion fronting on Main Street, and the south attached building facing west on the other street was used as the grocery department. The walls were removed from the whole inside area, where the building joined so that from the inside it had the appearance of quite a large building.

Mr. G.T. Ingberg carried a large inventory of merchandise and the store was well stocked with goods to meet the needs of the customers of that era. The west side contained a good selection of yard goods and related items. There was also a shoe department well stocked with shoes, overshoes, rubber boots and moccasins, last item was in quite general use by the children in those days. The overshoes were in bins from floor to counter top, and the shoes were on shelves above that to the ceiling. A rolling ladder on a track made it easy to get at the shoes that were out of reach from the floor. Men's suits as well as overcoats both in long and short models were also in stock. Sheep lined overcoats were also a large seller especially to the farm trade. The men's clothing was along the east wall where the suits were hung and displayed in large enclosed cabinets with large glass front opening doors. The office was in a raised area in the southeast corner of the building.

The south half of the building containing the grocery department also had a store front entrance so that farmer customers who usually brought crates of eggs could use that entrance. The east end of the room was partitioned off for an egg candling room and during the so called, "cream days", when the farmers delivered cream to the local creamery, usually three days a week, the trade would almost keep one person busy candling and packing eggs into shipping crates ready to be shipped elsewhere. On the south side of the store an attached 'lean to' was used to house the inventory for restocking the shelves, replacing merchandise as it was sold. Flour and salt were also stored here, they came in fifty and one hundred pound bags; block salt for use of livestock came in fifty pound blocks. Flour was usually shipped in by rail in carload lots during the fall season. Approximately three fourths of the amount was booked in advance by farmers to be taken by them directly off the car upon arrival, at a reduced price. The remainder was placed in the warehouse for the day to day trade. During the haying season salt was also handled in this manner as a great deal of salt was used in the curing process of hay, especially if the humid weather made it difficult to cure it properly by sunlight.

In the southeast corner of the grocery department a room was partitioned off for a sewing and millinery department which was conducted by Mrs. Ingberg. In those days all the ladies as well as many young girls wore hats for dress up occasions both summer and winter. The hat manufacturers had a spring and fall showing of plain, untrimmed hats, felt for winter and straws for summer. These were then viewed and purchased by the establishment who were in that line of business. The trimming for the hats; ribbons, flowers, plumes, etc., were purchased at the same time and were custom trimmed by the milliner to the specifications or whims of the purchaser. Usually some hats were trimmed and kept in stock at all times for those who were less discriminate or who relied on the milliner's choice of taste for their individual suitability. One of the first hemstitching machines in this area was also in use here and was a service to the customers who had a need for this type of work.

Self service, as we know it today was not in use in the rural areas so a fairly good sized sales force was needed to handle the customer trade. The farmers usually hitched their horses behind the store then brought in their crates of eggs and handed the sales person a long list of groceries and other items, then left to transact business at other places such as hardware store, elevators, etc. The order was usually ready when they returned and after credit was given for the eggs on the itemized bill, there might be either a debit or credit left, in which case the remainder due was paid or if credit was due the customer accepted tokens or "chips" of money in like denominations and with the store's name imprinted on them. This did not appear to create any problems as people in those days were quite loyal to the stores of their choosing.

In those days business in the small towns was quite good and held up well until the automobile came into general use. About that time it fell off fast as the larger cities competed for the additional business which was brought to them through the use of the automobile.

Time marches on and this too was inevitable and the owners of this once high volume store met it by cutting back, closing off the original groceries department and moving it into the main building. The store also discontinued the sales of men's suits, overcoats, etc., retaining only some staple items of work clothing but concentrating mainly on the grocery trade for economic survival.

Medical History in Hendrum

For a time after the settlers arrived in this area they were without a doctor. Many home remedies, made from gathered and dried herbs, were used. It was only when these remedies failed that a family tried to find a doctor. Most sicknesses came during the night so a member of the family jumped on a horse and went to get the nearest doctor. The doctor's weapons to fight disease were very inadequate for he had no antibiotics, no anesthesia, nor many other cures of today. His medicines were limited, but his voice was kind, hands gentle, and just his presence gave courage to the patient and family.

In 1895 Dr. Marius Hanson decided to set up an office in Hendrum. He was a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Minnesota. He successfully practiced medicine and surgery in Hendrum for many years. His office was situated in the house that is now owned and occupied by the Robert Ericksons. After having practiced for some time in Hendrum, he decided to take a postgraduate course in surgery at Rush Medical College in Chicago, Illinois. While taking this course his health failed.

Dr. Briggs then came to Hendrum in 1915. He was here only a short time, but while here he performed some surgery. Mrs. Gena Nelson (Gena Lee) tells of one incident when he was called to her family's farm home. Gena needed an appendectomy right away, so Dr. Briggs performed the operation right in her mother's kitchen on the table. Gena's brother George recalled that before Dr. Briggs would do anything he made George and other members of the family go outside until he was through. After a short time Dr. Briggs moved to Moorhead.

About 1916 Dr. Axel Oftedahl came to Hendrum and set up his office in the house where the twin homes are located now. He also stayed just a short time, but then his brother Dr. Trygve Oftedahl came. He set up office in the house that Bob Folstrum now owns. It wasn't too long before he also left Hendrum and went to Fargo where he practiced for many years. A Hendrum girl, Alma Roe, went to nurses training in Fargo, and when she graduated in 1924, she worked for Dr. Trygve Oftedahl for some time before she moved to California.



Hendrum Medical Clinic - 1995

After 1918, Dr. Sommerfelt came and set up business in the house that is occupied and owned by Reuben Olson family. He was the last Dr. to practice in Hendrum for 80 years. From then on anyone needing a doctor had to go to Halstad, Ada, or Fargo-Moorhead.

During 1918 a terrible outbreak of flu hit the Hendrum and surrounding area. Many people contacted this and many people

died. People became ill suddenly, feeling perfectly well one minute and shivering with a high fever the next. An exposed person could become ill within 3 days; the fever would last up to five days, and if there were no complications, recovery was rapid. Many of the deaths were due to secondary complications - chiefly pneumonia - as there were no wonder drugs such as we have today to fight it or to prevent the initial infection.

There were no dentists that came and set up a practice in Hendrum permanently. Although one would stop regularly at the Hendrum House (a local hotel). Two of these were Dr. Davenport and Dr. Saunderson. Now dentists are visited in the



Rowell Chiropractic Clinic - 1999

nearby towns.

In the mid 1990's, the Ada Hospital established a satellite medical clinic in the Hendrum Professional Center for about two years. It was served by Dr. Donald Gilsdorf and Dr. Jerry Brown.

After this clinic closed, a chiropractic clinic was opened by Dr. Robert Rowell of Fargo. He had built up a very successful practice over the next few years, but left when he was offered a teaching position at a chiropractic college in Iowa.

Hendrum Community Hall



(Taken from the book Clay and Norman Co. - 1918)

A word should be said about the community hall of the village of Hendrum. It was completed in 1917 at a cost of approximately seven thousand dollars and is the most beautiful, and at the same time, the most unique building of its kind in the county. It is a stucco frame structure, fitted throughout in a most artistic manner, and, has the largest and best-appointed audito-

rium in the county.

It was built by an agreement between the citizens of the village and the farmers of the surrounding community. It was built by voluntary subscription, the citizens taking shares of stock. It should be said to the credit of the farmers that they subscribed liberally to the undertaking.

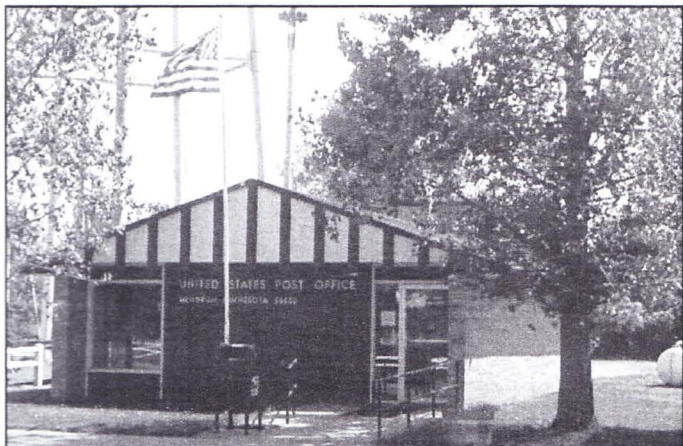
There is a library and reading rooms, rest rooms, kitchen with a full complement of cooking utensils. In fact, it embodies all the latest ideas in a community house. Here the people of the entire community meet on Saturday afternoon and other times, when meetings in the public park can not be held on account of the weather conditions. Public discussions, lectures, dramatic performances find a home here, and in every way the building is made to serve the people of the community.

A park and community building such as this is only possible where a community spirit has been developed. Among the leaders in the movement which brought this building to the village may be mentioned the following: Peter O. Ingberg, A.M. Eckman, H.O. Rask, T.G. Ingberg, O.D. Larson, J.C. Canning, KJ. Ostby, Oscar G. Ness, Rev. T. A. Hagen, Jens Landro, Andrew Gordon, Carl Stordahl, and many others, together with their wives. These people are to be congratulated on what they have done for their community and it is to be hoped that other townships of the county will follow their example and provide similar buildings.

The community building was used by the High School as a gymnasium. The High School basketball games were played in the building. The Hendrum Independent Basketball Team also played its games there. Sometime in the 1940's the reading room was dismantled and bleachers were installed in that space.

During that period the auditorium was also used for all school events such as P.T.A., declam contests, singing groups, school productions, class plays and so forth. On Wednesday night - the night before Thanksgiving Day, 1950 - a class play was given at the auditorium. Thursday morning - Thanksgiving Day - was cold, gray, blustery and windy. Early in the morning the building started to burn and burned to the ground.

Hendrum Post Office



The Hendrum Post Office was established on May 14, 1878. Following is a list of postmasters who have served this office and the number of years they served.

- John O. Hagen - May 14, 1878 to April 5, 1880.
- John O. Grothe - April 5, 1880 to Aug. 11, 1884.
- Elias P. Thompson - Aug. 11, 1884 to Feb. 2, 1885.
- Andrew L. Gordon - Feb. 2, 1885 to Feb. 26, 1890.
- Ole O. Brohaugh - Feb. 26, 1890 to April 28, 1894.
- William Anderson - April 28, 1894 to June 18, 1898.
- Osmond Torgeson - June 18, 1898 to Nov. 25, 1914.

Edith A. Marsden was appointed Nov. 25, 1914 and held the office until 1947, having been re-appointed many times. After her retirement Lily Fremstad took over as Clerk-in-Charge and served in that capacity until Aug. 1, 1949, when James H. Rustad was appointed. He served as Postmaster until May 27, 1968, when Flora Johnson was appointed Officer-in-Charge after having served as Clerk since Dec., 1964. There were no more postmaster appointments made at that time until Nov. 27, 1970. Mrs. Johnson was among the first Minn. postmistresses to be appointed since Pres. Nixon and Postmaster General Blount jointly announced elimination of the political "advisor" system in postal job appointments in Feb. 1969. About 5,000 vacancies existed across the U.S. at that time, 77 in Minn. Mrs. Johnson retired from the postal service Oct. 20, 1978. That same day Jack Lutjens of the Fargo post office was installed as Officer-in-Charge. He served until May 5, 1979 when Margaret Jacobson was appointed Postmistress. Mrs. Jacobson had served as clerk since Oct. 1966.



Josie Bellanger served as Hendrum's Postmaster for the next twenty years, retiring in December, 2005. Bonnie Rongen was installed as Hendrum Postmaster on June 10th, 2006, and currently holds that position.

A beautiful brick building was erected in Hendrum in the fall of 1976. The post office moved into the new facilities Dec. 18, 1976.

Other Past Businesses



Carol's Cafe



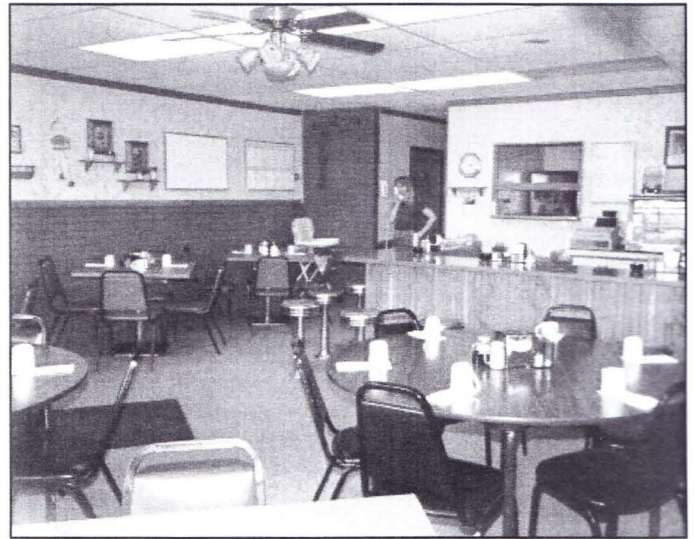
Heart & Hands Massage Clinic



Stitch-N-Time



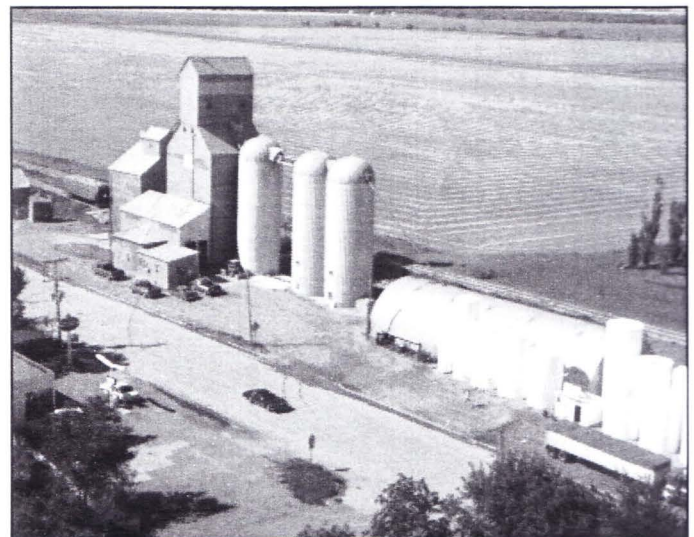
Olga's Cafe



Jyl's Diner



Niles Grocery Store



Hendrum Co-op Elevator Co.



Viking Bank



High Grade Fertilizer



Hendrum Manufacturing Co.



Lee Floral & Gift



AgCountry Accounting



Ostenson Motor Sales

Hendrum Businesses in 2007



Northwestern Bank, N.A.

Northwestern bank dates back to 1915 when a group of farmers and merchants joined together and established the bank in Lockhart, Minnesota known as First State Bank. In 1923, A.J. Andersen became the bank's manager and cashier, and by 1940 he gained controlling interest in the bank and his son, Arthur, Jr. was the president. The next year the bank's charter was moved from Lockhart to the larger town of Ulen, Minnesota, a few miles to the southeast, and the bank's name was changed to Northwestern State bank of Ulen.

Over the span of 45 years, from 1940 to 1985, Arthur, Jr. successfully managed and grew the bank with the able help of his wife, Fern, who worked along side of him. In 1974, his son, Jim Andersen, the third generation, entered the family banking business and assumed the presidency in January of 1981. Northwestern State Bank acquired the Clay County State Bank of Dilworth in 1987, giving the bank two locations and diversifying their market area. In 1995, Jim's daughter, Elizabeth Andersen-Kirch, the fourth generation, joined the family banking business.

On June 1, 2002, Northwestern State Bank acquired Viking Bank of Hendrum and Moorhead. This gave the bank four locations. On August 16, 2002, Northwestern State Bank received approval to become a National Bank and to move its charter from Ulen to Dilworth. The bank's name was changed to Northwestern Bank, N.A. with locations in Dilworth, Moorhead, Ulen and Hendrum. with assets over 122 million.

The staff of the Hendrum location include Brent Montgomery, Danielle Brommenschenkel, Becky Kolness and Lori Moen.

Heritage Publications Extra Media, Inc.

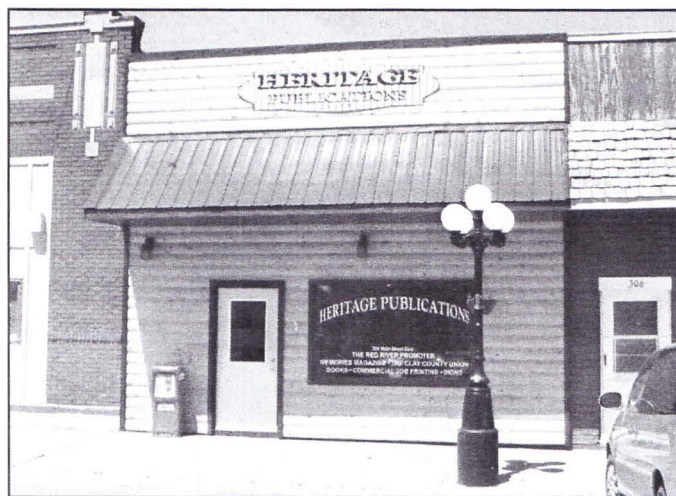
Heritage Publications was started in 1992 when the first issue of The Red River Promoter rolled off the presses.

The Promoter is Hendrum's monthly newspaper that chronicles the changes and progress of the community and surrounding area.

In 1996, a new historical magazine entitled Red River Valley Memories was launched. It currently has subscribers in over 35 states and focuses on the history of a six county area on both

sides of the Red River from Fargo-Moorhead to the Grand Cities.

Heritage publications purchased the Clay County Union, a weekly legal newspaper in Ulen, Minnesota in 2000. This newspaper has been published continuously since 1896.



Extra Media Inc. was formed in 2005 and also operates out of the Heritage Publications office on Main Street in Hendrum. A branch office with eight employees is located on 8th Street in Moorhead. They publish the weekly FM Extra in Fargo-Moorhead as well as the bi-monthly Metro Magazine. The company also deals in signwork, book publishing and job work.

The company is owned by John and Jyl Kolness. Employees in Hendrum include Diann Prussia, Greg Mann, Jean Bennett and Joanne Parrow.

Heritage Publications building on main Street was remodeled in the spring of 2007 with a new log cabin front.

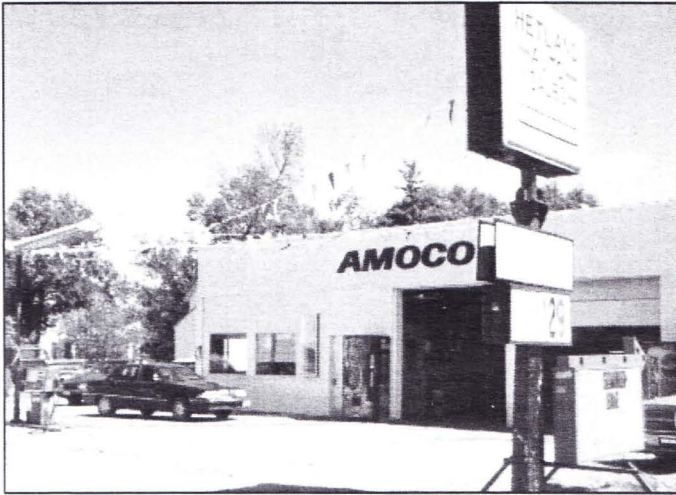


Hetland Auto Sales Hendrum Standard Service

Hendrum Standard Service had its beginning, November 1, 1960. Wayne Hetland and Daryld Carlson were partners in the auto/truck full service and repair. Hendrum Standard had the Standard oil of Indiana Franchise located on Highway 75.

After 2 years, Wayne bought out Daryld's interest in the business. In the 60's and 70's, the business was open long hours.

Hendrum Businesses in 2007



Many part time people worked to make up for the long hours. Nordal Nelson was one that worked faithfully part time for many years.

After the gas crisis in 1972, we were asked to cut hours and go on a full allotment basis, fortunately we never ran out of gas.

In the early 70's, we started doing wheel alignment, which became a big part of our business up until 2003.

In the fall of 1984, Hetland Auto Sales was added. Brother Eldon Hetland became partner in that business. Eldon became the buyer for all the cars/pickups.

1999 was the year we shut down the gas pumps. This made for some less demanding hours.

2007 finds Hendrum Standard still servicing cars, selling tires and doing light repairs.

2007 finds Hetland Auto Sales still selling cars and pickups.

After 47 years in business, Marlene and Wayne, and Eldon and Robin say thanks for the business and most of all for the friendships and memories.



Nepstad Oil Company

Hendrum Oil was purchased by Allen and Bonnie Nepstad in 1990 from Dale and Vicki Tommerdahl and renamed Nepstad Oil. Their son Leroy managed the station until 2001 when he and his wife Beth purchased it. Nepstad Oil now offers gas, diesel fuel, propane, groceries, hardware, snacks, and a deli open 7 days a week.

Leroy and Beth are very proud to be part of the Hendrum Community and they greatly appreciate the support given to their business.



Schnabel, Inc.

Del and Clarinda Schnabel purchased the Victorian house across the street from the school and moved to Hendrum in January 1984. Here they raised and educated their four children - Ben, Emily, Amey and Faye.

In the first years of living in Hendrum, they were active in community and insurance endeavors. In 1993 they brought a new business to town known as Midwest Inspection. They have built Midwest Inspection to be the largest mortgage field service company in the tri-state area. It is recognized as a national leader in the care of vacant mortgaged properties. Besides doing work on vacant properties, they do residential and commercial inspections, outsourcing for the banking, credit card, title insurance and many other industries. They have more than a dozen full-time contractors, four full-time office employees and many part-time people working with them. In order to economically service the tri-state area, they have developed a fleet of modified Volkswagen diesel vehicles. The Schnabels have purchased and rehabilitated many properties for rental and for resale. They own and operate Evergreen Apartments on the west side of town, as well as several houses and commercial properties.

Mitchell Feeds, Inc.

The Hendrum Elevator was purchased by Mitchell Feeds, Inc.



Hendrum Businesses in 2007

on August 10, 2005. The owners are Robert and Jackie Mitchell. The manager of the elevator is Dick Storsved.

Mitchell Feeds, Inc. is in the business of buying sunflowers and feed products for the dairy industry. The sunflowers are delivered to the elevator where they are cleaned and shipped out to various companies throughout the United States.

Mitchell Farms, Inc. is a subsidiary of Mitchell Feeds, Inc. They are in the business of hauling freight throughout the United States and Canada.



Susann's Styling Salon

Susann's Styling Salon opened in the year 1979 to Halstad. After moving to different locations during the years, she finally moved to her family home, a 100-year-old farm, along Highway 200 in Hendrum Township. The customers enjoyed the move after the flood of 1997 to the new location.



Proximity Salon

Proximity Salon is a full service hair styling salon located in the Hendrum Professional Center. It is owned and operated by Amber Black.

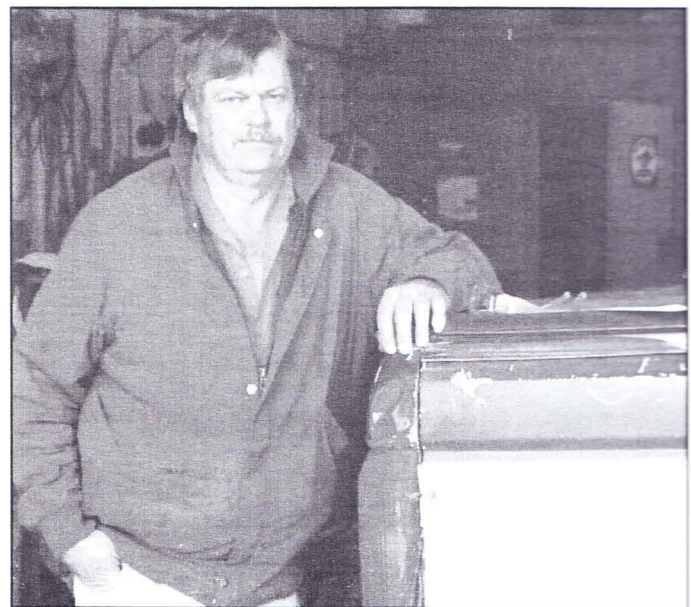


Last Chance Saloon

The Last Chance Saloon is owned and operated by Orville and Pam Dukleth who purchased the business in 1994. Orville is a native of the Hendrum community.

The couple purchased the former Post Office building next door in the late 1990's and remodeled it into living quarters upstairs and additional bar area and game room downstairs.

Another major remodeling project was completed in the spring of 2007 when the main interior was completely remodeled with a beautiful new bar. Along with on and off sale liquors, the business features pizza, pool, pull tabs, darts and a new autofry that enables them to serve a wide variety of food.



Rensvold Repair

Rensvold Repair is owned and operated by Arvid Rensvold on his farmstead about one mile north of Hendrum.

The business specializes in engine rebuilding, brakes, air conditioning, and he works on cars tractors and trucks.

Hendrum Businesses in 2007



Bill Berg Auction Service

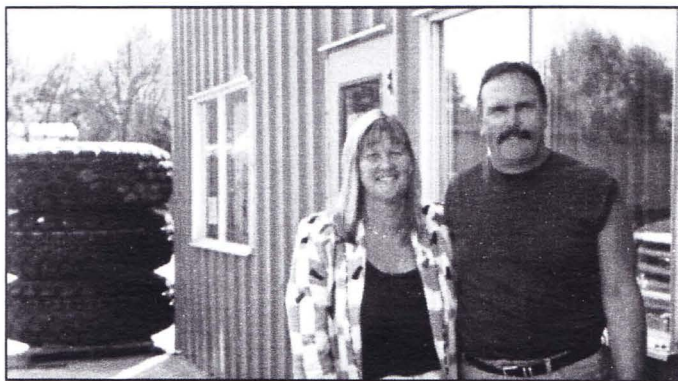
Bill Berg Auction Service has been in business since 1981. He has done auctions over a wide area and he is an accredited member of farm and livestock appraisers.

Terry Guttormson, Inc. / Senior Health Insurance Services.

Terry and Judy Guttormson have owned and operated a family farm since 1984 under the name of Terry Guttormson, Inc. With the help of their children, Tony and Jenna, they raise wheat, soybeans, and sugar beets in the Hendrum/Perley area. They live and operate out of the Canning Century farm they bought from Richard G. Canning located 1/2 south on county 106 and 1 west on 175th ave of Hendrum

Judy also teaches special education grades K-6 in Hendrum.

In 1998, Terry started Senior Health Insurance Services. He specializes in Long Term Care Insurance Plans and Equity Indexed Annuities and Fixed Annuities as well as life insurance, Multi-Peril Crop Insurance and Crop Hail.



KLA Truck & Trailer Sales

KLA Truck & Trailer Sales is owned and operated by Ken Aldrich.

KLA is located in the former Hendrum manufacturing building and specializes in hydraulic wet kits, hydraulic hose fittings, D.O.T. Inspections and all kinds of truck parts besides the sales of trucks and trailers.

McIntosh & Associates

Rick Prussia (Hendrum) and Robert "Rocky" Knudson (Moorhead) took over ownership of McIntosh and Associates in 1992 when Robert's brother, Steve (original owner) moved. The name of the company, "McIntosh" comes from Steve and Rocky's hometown of "McIntosh".

Projects that McIntosh & Associates have completed in the Hendrum Community include windows and a deck at the Nygaard home; the Person's home (first home built under the free lot program for Leah/Tyler Tronnes); the Hendrum Professional Building; the Simplot office building and the remodeling of their fertilizer buildings; a new roof on the Hendrum Civic Center (fire hall); Immanuel Lutheran Church's steeple; new decks at the Anda-Leiseth Apartments; gazebo and deck at the Jensen home; a garage and deck at the Campbell home; a deck at the Hetland home; Angie Larson's home; Lang and Weippert concrete for driveway and sidewalk; and the lower deck for the Gunderson home,

Current employees for McIntosh & Associates are Rick Prussia, Robert Knudson and Ryan Kolness.

Grace Financial Services

Owned by Ron & Genn Bervig and located in the Hendrum Professional Center.



Simplot Grower Solutions

Simplot Grower Solutions of Hendrum was started in 1993 when the former Hendrum Seed & Fertilizer company was purchased by Simplot.

A new chemical warehouse was built in 1996 and a new office building on Hendrum's Main Street was completed in 1998.

Simplot supplies area farmers in a sixty mile radius with chemical, fertilizer, seed and custom application products.

Jeremy Tommerdahl is the local manager and Mike Smart, Gary Ueland and Craig Balvik are full time operations support. The company employs several others in the spring and fall seasons.

Hendrum Businesses in 2007



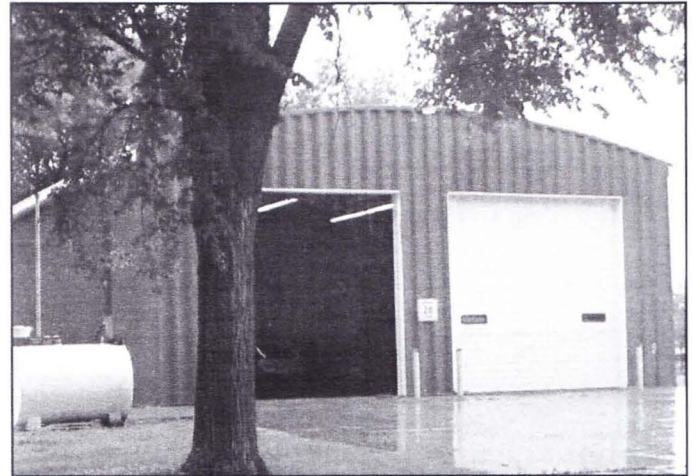
Anda-Leiseth Apartments



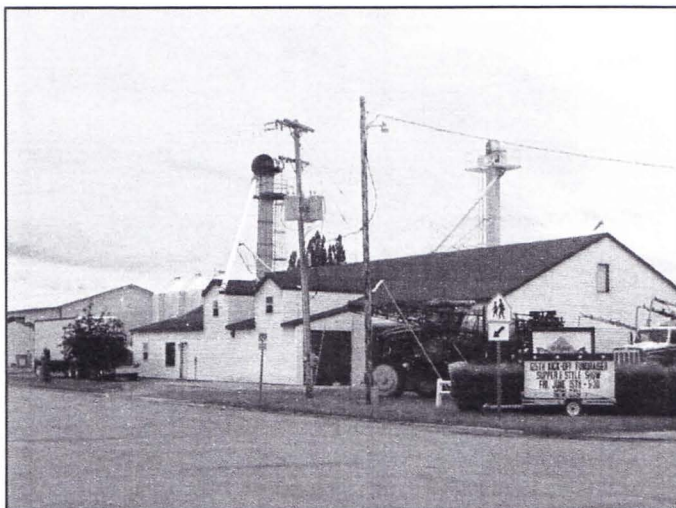
A & A Storage



Evergreen Apartments



Norman Co. Highway Dept.



Simplot Warehouses



Loretel Systems

Hendrum Businesses in 2007



Holte-Tommerdahl Ag Sales

In June of 2007, Hendrum's newest business opened. Holte-Tommerdahl Ag sales is owned by Howard Tommerdahl of Hendrum and Gregg Holte of Shelly.

The business is located along Highway 75 and has a nice variety of used farm equipment and trucks for sale. They also sell new and used mowers, augers, blades, loaders, small tillage tools and snow blowers.

Holte-Tommerdahl Ag Sales not only sells their own equipment but they can also consign, sell, buy and trade with others.

They hope to expand into a new building later in 2007 and also offer a line of new equipment.

Matt Nelson Construction

A general contracting business owned by Matt and Angie Nelson. Specializing in residential building and remodeling.

Richard Harrington & Sons

Haulers of black dirt and fill. the business is operated by Steve Harrington.

All Occasions Karaoke

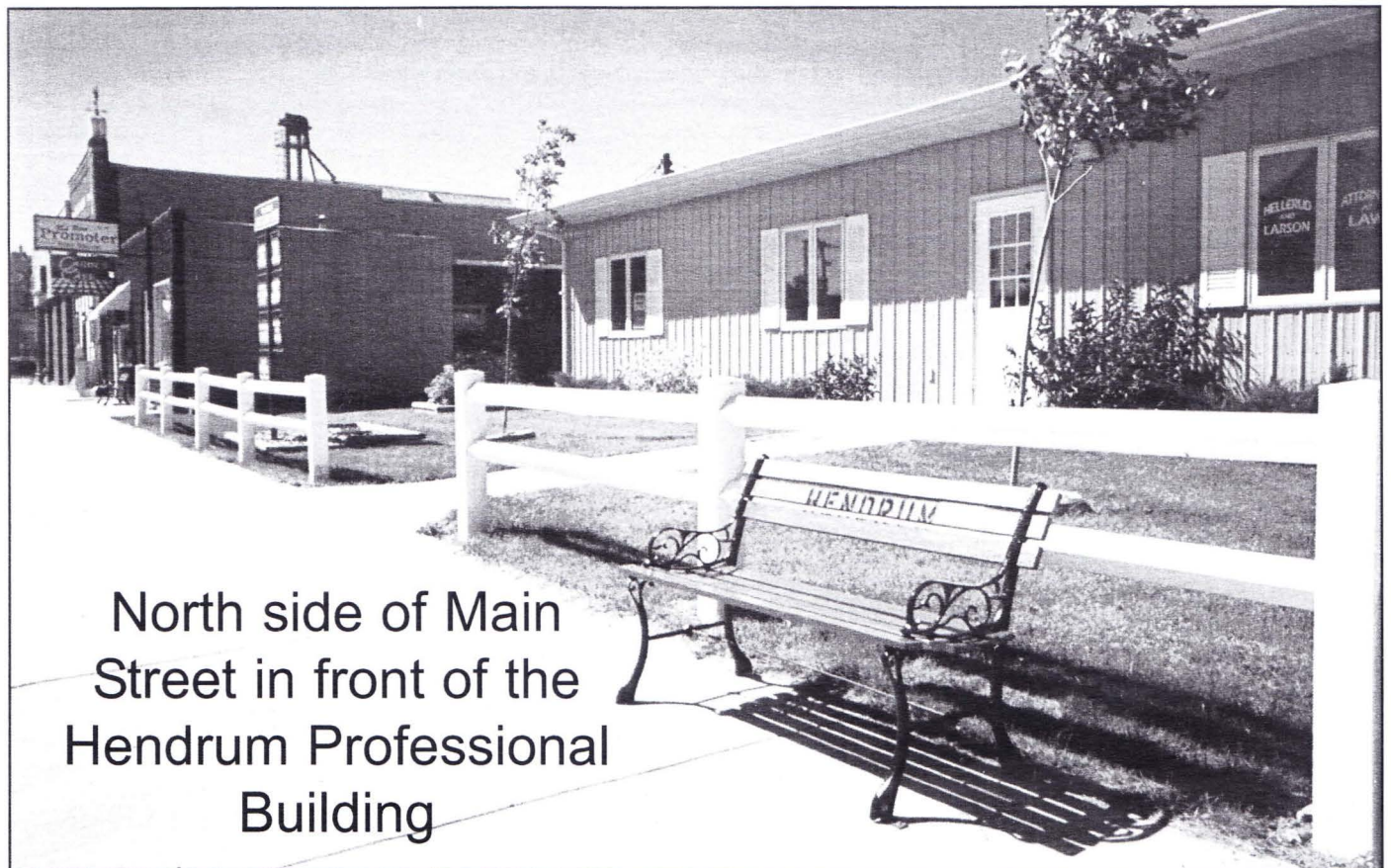
All Occasions Karaoke is owned and operated by Jyl Kolness. All Occasions provides karaoke entertainment for weddings, parties, anniversaries and any occasion.

Best Threads Embroidery

Owned and operated by Paul and Heather Luoma. Embroidery service on shirts, hats jackets, etc.

KWIK PFYT

Owned by Bob Berg, KWIK PFYT was started in 1985 and moved to a farm by Hendrum in 2006. The manufacture and sell five second mud flap systems made from aluminum and stainless steel throughout the United States.



North side of Main Street in front of the Hendrum Professional Building

Hendrum Community Park



Historical records printed in 1918 inform us that a corporation was formed under the leadership of H.O. Rask, A.M. Eckmann, and P.O. Ingberg, directors of the State Bank of Hendrum, for the purpose of purchasing a ten-acre plot of virgin forestland. This area was northeast of the village and was to be donated to the village and township to be "forever" set aside as a public playground. The farmers in the surrounding community declared Saturday afternoon a half holiday, and they gathered for their favorite games. This most astute foresight by our three public-spirited leaders proved to be a cohesive influence to the betterment and "togetherness" of community life down to the present day.

The park was a beautiful acreage of virgin timber and wild flowers where birds and animals found peace and refuge. The huge iron cannon acting as a sentinel at the entrance stirred up our imaginations. This piece of artillery was a relic of the Civil War undoubtedly shipped up from Fort Snelling. It was a tragic day when this integral part of our youth yielded up to patriotism and joined the scrap iron drive during World War II.

Donations came in and before long a large open air auditorium was constructed. This building with its stage and numerous benches still is in use. Next, a lunch stand with roll-up "windows" was built South of the auditorium. This proved to be the nucleus of all the "extra" goodies such as candy and ice cream to add to our picnics. Merry-go-rounds and swings were erected nearby for children.

The most vivid and notable gatherings in the early years were called "Old Settler's Picnics." These were held the last part of June for three days and repeated for many years. Families came from every part of the community, and nearby towns' such as Crookston, Shelly, Halstad, Ada, etc., to picnic, visit and play games. Of course a few "reminiscences" and a little "politics" from long-winded speakers never cooled our enthusiasm.

The lunch stand became the busiest spot in the park. Oscar Ingberg, who was always in charge of the ice cream kegs shout-ed, "I scream, you scream, we all scream for ICE CREAM!"

The years of "Old Settlers" were usually enlivened towards the end of each day by the weather man, as is his wont during picnics. The thunder, lightening and sheets of rain poured down until the park and roads were engulfed. The businessmen had to send out trucks to haul us by the dozens in to town. There, we found the water in the gutters running like lakes and provided us with muddy swimming for days.

Organizations such as Camp' Fire Girls, Boy Scouts, etc., always found meeting places in the park. Church and Sunday School picnics were held there. Oliver Letness told of a large funeral conducted once with "thousands" attending. This was in honor of A.M. Eckmann, the early pioneer and eminent businessman.

For several years during and after the depression, the park was more or less in a static state with local residents acting as caretakers. However, two separate barbecue pits were constructed by Dennis Kolnes, David Haug and Alan Christopherson of the Hendrum Mfg. Company, all of who donated labor and time. Picnic tables were installed and later painted by the 4- H's. A new park board was organized in 1977 with Eddie Oien, Gordon Nesvold and Irving Storsved representing the village and Dwight Vargeson, James Storsved and Verne Qualley from the township.

Inspiration for the above organization came about because of the Laucon Federal Grant to the village for its "beautification and betterment." Under the supervision of the two councils and the park board, the money was allocated for the further improvement of the Hendrum Park.

The first addition was an open-air shelter built on a cement slab with kitchen facilities in one end. This shelter has been a



Former Park Board Chairman Irving Storsved spent many hours volunteering at the park.

rewarding "fun" place for dances and community picnics.

Next, a well was dug by the Meloyd Jacobson family in memory of Meloyd. Two comfort stations were constructed in the North area. A new slide, backboard basketball stand, parallel bars, and three spring animals were added for the enjoyment of children. Also a baseball diamond with bleachers was set aside on the northeast section.

The above facilities combined with the original have been a boon to the Community Club during their annual Fall Festivals. Many activities such as tractor pulls, games, races and not least the delicious barbecue suppers were enjoyed. Area residents always eagerly anticipate these activities.

For many years during the 1980's and 1990's, Irving Storsved volunteered his time to keep up the park and improve the facil-

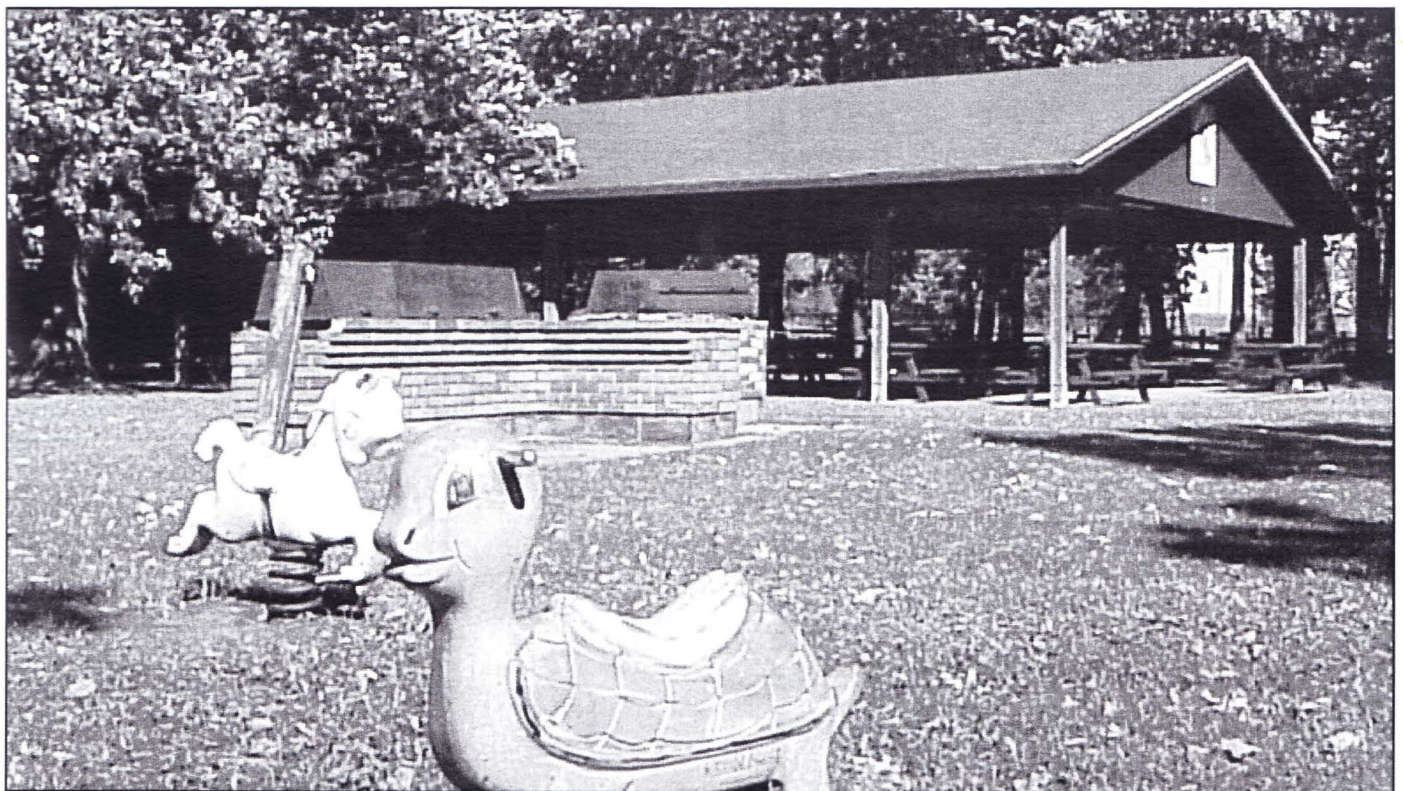


Brent and Bonnie Vanderplaats have done a great job of keeping the park in good shape.

ities. A RV camping area was developed that allows campers access to water, sewer and electricity.

During the last few years the park has been managed by the Brent and Bonnie Vanderplaats family who spend countless hours each summer keeping the facility one of the finest small town parks in the region. Plans for 2007 are to add additional horseshoe pits and construct a Frisbee golf course.

No longer does the muzzle of the ancient iron cannon glare out at an occasional vandal or speed racer. The present park board has seen fit to erect a wood split-cedar and chain-link fence, which encompasses the park. This fence will protect the Hendrum Community Park as a "public playground forever," as was the original plan by the founders of the park.



Hendrum Fire Department



The first recollections of a fire department for Hendrum was a hand pulled, two-wheeled chemical tank cart. This was used until a 1934 Ford chassis was obtained and the chemical tank was converted over to be carried on this truck. The fires that were fought with this truck were mostly under the direction of David Dyrendahl and Robert Waters.

Two major fires in Hendrum in the early 1950's together with the need for protection for the surrounding farm community brought about the groundwork to get more up-to-date equipment and a trained volunteer department. The farm home of John K. Stordahl was destroyed by fire in the spring of 1942. At a fire at the Carl Tengelsdahl farm engine difficulties were encountered with the truck and in the summer of 1945 the Oscar Tommerdahl family lost their home in a fire. In town the Auditorium was destroyed by fire Thanksgiving morning, November 23, 1950. Some time later in January of 1955 fire consumed Bennie's Cafe, the pool hall, managed by Larry Kolnes and the Jimmy Brook's Cafe.

Meetings between the City and Township officials formulated plans with the following results: The City would construct a more up-to-date fire hall and staff a volunteer department. The township would buy a new well-equipped fire truck to service both the City of Hendrum and Hendrum Township.

The fire hall was constructed in 1954 with Alfred Enger's crew doing the work. It was originally constructed with a flat roof, but in 1981 a gable roof was constructed to cure leakage problems. The truck that was purchased was a Red 1955 Ford with 265 cu. in. engine. It had a 250 gpm capacity pump and a carrying capacity of 1,000 gallons.

The first organizational meetings were December 5th and 12th, 1956. On December 5th the meeting was held at 9:30 PM with the Executive Board composed of Village Council, Town Board and Fire Department personnel. Prior to this meeting the Fire Department's position of Chief had been filled by David Dyrendahl, but at the Dec. 12th meeting, he requested that Paul Hviding be elevated to Chief, which was done. Don Busse was made First Assistant Chief and David Dyrendahl became Second Assistant Chief. Howard Rustad was elected Secretary and Irving Storsved was elected Treasurer. Other members at this time were; Louis Ohnstad, Harry Johnson, Ronnie

Chapman, Duane Johnson, Arnold Anderson, Alvin Qualley, Arthur Johnson, Harry McLaughlin, Alfred Enger, Sherman Kolnes, Einar Kolnes, Earl Ingberg, Louie Ostenson, Lowell Thorson, Rueben Jacobson, Albert Lang, George Abbott, Willie Schreiner, Dave Evert, John Johnson and Nile Johnson.

Officer changes through the years as taken from minutes were as follows: March 2, 1959, Arnold Anderson elected First Assistant Chief replacing Don Busse and John Johnson. Secretary, replacing Howard Rustad. April 4, 1961, Harry Johnson elected Treasurer replacing Irving Storsved. April 1963, Allen Christopherson as Secretary replacing John Johnson, May 6, 1968 retained Paul Hviding as Chief, Arnold Anderson as Assistant Chief and elected Irving Storsved as Secretary and Wayne Hetland as Treasurer. On September 9, 1971, Paul Hviding resigned as Chief and Perry Kolnes was elected to replace him. Perry retired from that position and a party was held in his honor in 1997 after he has served 25 years as Hendrum's chief. The only change since 1971 was that Dwight Vargason served as Fire Chief the year of 1980.

The 1934 truck was kept until December 5, 1966 as a back up to the 1955 truck. At this time an Oshkosh truck with a Continental engine was acquired from the City of Warroad. This truck was replaced as a back up when the White 1947 Model Ford truck was acquired from the Wishek Volunteer Fire Department for \$2,000.00 in the fall of 1969. This truck carries 500 gallons and is equipped with a Hale pump, which has a capacity of 500 gpm. The Oshkosh truck was replaced in August of 1975 when a 1953 GMC 6 x 6 surplus army truck was obtained from Civil Defense for \$100.00. This was converted to a tanker with a spare tank furnished by Richard Canning on June 3, 1976. It was converted with a custom built tank in 1977 built by the Hendrum Manufacturing Company for \$2,953.94. The Red 1955 truck was replaced on December 5, 1978, when a new fully equipped 1978 C65 Chevrolet fire truck with a 750-gallon tank and a 750-gpm pump was purchased. The purchase price was \$33,385 with the City adding on several items since its purchase. The department personnel received it's earliest firemanship training in sessions conducted by Swan Anderson, a State instructor. No exact record of how often or many times were kept at that time, however a series of six hour sessions were con-

ducted for six consecutive years beginning in 1968. The instructor for these sessions was Al Albright, of the Field Services Unit of the Vocational Division, State Department of Education. Another six-hour session was completed by ten members in July of 1973 under Emmett Phifer of the same department. A three hour session was also completed August 23, 1977 under Al Albright.

On December 2, 1971 the department was outfitted in regulation gear, fire helmets, boots, coats and gloves. On April 4, 1974, the department obtained its first MSA air masks. In January of 1978 a fold-a-tank was purchased for \$760.00 to use with the tanker, permitting the truck to be quickly unloaded to return for additional loads of water.

On February 25, 1981 a Demard Inhalator was purchased with funding received as a gift from the Ada VFW Post. This is a oxygen unit used for aid to persons overcome by smoke or heart attack victims.

The department also has participated in local activities. In 1958 the department sponsored the "Brothers of the Brush" beard growing competition for the local celebration of the State Centennial. In January 1978 the department conducted a public service program, selling Honeywell smoke detectors at cost to promote early warning of fires in the individual homes. On September 9, 1978 the department inaugurated the first Annual Firemen's Water ball Fight contest in conjunction with the Hendrum Fall Festival. Departments represented that year were Halstad, Perley, Grandin and Hendrum. The trophy was constructed with an authentic antique brass nozzle from the first fire truck mounted on a wood base and back. Halstad won this trav-

eling trophy that first year, with Grandin the winner in 1979, Hendrum in 1980 and after the 1981 contest, Grandin again had it in their possession.

In the past twenty fives years many changes and updates have taken place.

The department is now known as the Hendrum Fire and Rescue Squad. Volunteers formed a rescue squad in the late 1980's with its members training and affiliated with the Halstad rescue Squad.

In 2006 this changed when the Hendrum Fire and Rescue Squad was formed, with many members serving both as fire-fighters and first responders. A rescue squad vehicle was acquired in 2002. To receive a certificate as a fire fighter one, 132 hours of training are required. To be a first responder, it takes a minimum of forty hours of training.

In the last few years the department has received a grant to purchase much needed new hose for the pumper truck, as well as all new turn out gear for the entire department. A tonner dually four door pickup was acquired from the Minnesota DNR which was re-painted and retrofitted as a grass fire rig. The city is working with Hendrum Township to purchase at least two new air packs each year to replace older equipment. An annual stag is held as a fundraiser.

Currently there are nineteen members of the Hendrum Fire and Rescue ranging in experience from one to thirty one years. Current officers are: Randy Berggren, chief; Mike Smart, assistant chief; Dannielle McCarty, training officer; Darrell Torgerson, Jr., treasurer; and Curt Johannsen, secretary.

Hendrum Civic Center

Home to the
Hendrum Fire and Rescue
Hendrum Police Department
Holland-Swenson American Legion



The Common Council for the City of Hendrum, Minnesota

From the 1982 Hendrum Centennial Book

"The original location of Hendrum was in the neighborhood of the Great Northern Railroad bridge, two miles north of the present site of Hendrum. Complications with the railroad company set in, and the village was moved to its present location. The name was taken from the name of the town in Norway from which came Johannes Hagen, namely Hindrumgaard.

The Village operated and prospered for several years and was incorporated on August 17, 1901. The first president of the Common Council was Dr. Marius Hansen. Village Recorder was B.J. Ostby and Henry Marsden was the first treasurer.

Receipts from the Norman County Treasurer in payment of monies arising from collections and belonging to the Village of Hendrum dated November 23, 1901; were Revenue Fund - \$73.55, Road and Bridge Fund - \$14.00, Delinquent Road Fund - \$28.87, and Bonds and Interest - \$16.80, for a total of \$133.22. Other receipts were for several dog, show, and dray licenses for another \$33.00. The first of many warrants (checks) issued was on October 24, 1901, to A.M. Eckmann for \$2.30. This was not paid for want of funds until March 7, 1902.

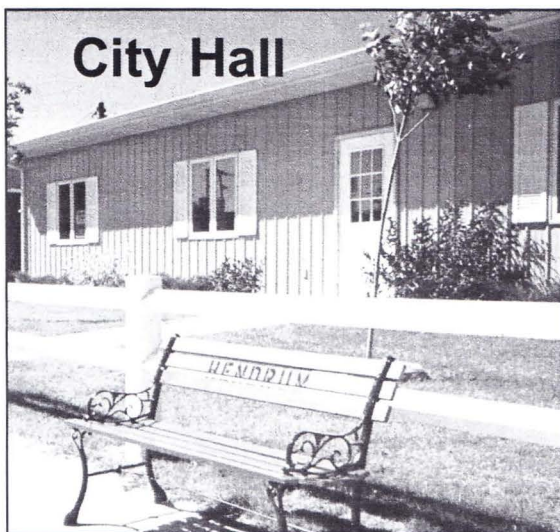
"Ordinances are village laws that apply to and affect all persons generally." Ordinance No.1 is an ordinance prohibiting horses, cattle, or other stock to run at large or staked out. Passed by the Council. Oct. 14, 1901. Ordinance No.2: Licensing of all dogs running at large within the corporate limits of Hendrum. License fees were set at \$1.00 per year, male or female. Provided that the owner or keeper of any dogs who allows or suffers such dog to run at large shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall pay a fine of not less than five dollars (one-half of which shall be for the use of the one making the complaint). Passed - October 14, 1901.

To date 49 ordinances have been officially recorded. They are to provide for the licensing of concerts, theaters, caravans, draymen; also prohibiting riding bicycles on sidewalks, feeding or furnishing provisions or eatables to tramps or loafers, breaking windows with balls or missiles, unlawful operation of motor vehicles and snowmobiles and discharging firearms within Village of Hendrum. Others include a curfew for boys and girls under 16, keeping streets clear, regulating construction of sidewalks - first planks, then concrete. The later years' ordinances were limited to setting fire limits and codes, and annexing various properties to the village, the most recent property is owned by Dwight Todd.

Several reminders were issued about curfew, discharging of firearms and slingshots, "junk" within corporate limits, and the riding of bicycles -on sidewalks. References to the problems of dogs throughout the years resulted in the updating of the ordinance in April of 1972. Again and again this ordinance has been published to remind the residents of the regulations pertaining

to dogs.

The Village maintained a Community Hall built in 1916 until it was sold to the School District in 1947. Permits for public dances held in the hall were topics of much discussion. Outdoor movies, roller skating and basketball games were among activities provided. The hall burned on Thanksgiving Day, 1950. In 1953, the Village purchased the property from the School on which the hall was located and in 1954, deeded the same to the County to erect a garage to house the road grader. This building was deeded to the City in 1979 when the County built a new garage on the west side of town on Quincy A venue.



Labor expenses on the Red River bridge continued through 1928. Replacing of the planks seemed to occur every month. Other than those listed, several community residents have been employed by the city for

various projects and responsibilities. Wm. Roquet is currently employed for general maintenance.

Each year a board of health is appointed and in 1921, library board members included Mrs. C.G. Amos, Maria Riste, and C.J. Eckmann. Other city officials included a marshal or constable, fire chief, street commissioner, assessors, justice of peace, clerk and treasurer, election judges; as well as, trustees and mayors who were elected. Length of terms persons were to serve were from March to March with election day held on first Tuesday in March. Then elections were changed to December every other year and now are held in November to coincide with national elections.

Various items to be noted are:

1882 - Showing of the first self binder that cut and delivered grain in tied bundles.

1897 - The year of the big flood.

1910 - Building of the first concrete sidewalks in Hendrum.

1915 - First electric lights.

1920 - A special election was held in which a bond issue was passed to provide the Village with an electric light plant.

1923 - Proposed to construct a well on the fire hall grounds.

1925 - Paid \$100.00 to dig a well in the park.

9/11/25 - Resolution - Forbidding young girls loitering on the public streets annoying [annoying] the public by playing the ucalilly [ukulele] and otherwise conducting themselves in such a way as which is not proper to becoming to a young lady.

8/8/26 - A.H. Hanson was ordered to remove all hitching posts from street east of his store building.

(Laid on table till next meeting due to objection of C.O. Aasen, councilman.)

10/6/26 - To remain where they are until a suitable place is found. (see 8-8-26)

1927 - Provide for buying site for new creamery.

1930 - Request by Fire Dept. for a used automobile on which to mount firefighting equipment and to make necessary alterations inside fire hall to house equipment.
 7/19/30 - Resolution - John Blankholm's wooden sidewalks ordered removed and replaced by concrete to be completed before first day of September, 1930.
 9/3/30 - Said sidewalks were not replaced by owner, so Village passed resolution to complete same by Street Commissioner and entire expense to be paid out of said Village General Fund.
 1932 - Sold village boat to Chas. Grady for \$5.00.
 1936 - By a vote of 119 yes /6 no, the Village was authorized to issue bonds for the erection of a water tower and tank instead of pressure system.
 1937 - Purchased new fire hose and siren.
 7/23/49 - Injury resulted by accident to Carl Lund of Crookston working on electrical lines in Hendrum, awarded \$6,000.00 as result of hearing held in Crookston 12/8/49 until April 11-12, 1950. Appealed 9/5/50 in St. Paul. Lost.
 1951 - Sold electric service to Red River Valley Coop Power in Halstad.
 1952 - Resolution passed for improvement along Highway 75.
 1954 - Bonds issued for new fire hall. A.C. Enger was awarded the principal contract.
 1956 - Re-organized the Fire Department.
 1963 - Approved construction of a new water tank and tower.
 1964 - A.M. Lee thanked for donating shelterbelt land and trees.
 1967 - Planning Commission appointed.
 1969 - Red River flood in spring. (Village itself not inundated - residents assisting in several ways.)
 1969 - Purchased 1947 fire truck.
 1971 - Public hearing held to provide a sewage lagoon and purchased land for same from Mildred Rask.
 1973 - Changed named Village to "City".
 1974 - Interim zoning ordinance passed.
 1975 - Passed resolution selling land to A.&C. Ehlin to erect new postoffice.
 1975 - After 13 inches of rainfall in Felton area again a flood in area. Sandbagging going strong on 4th of July!
 1976 - Hendrum Development Corp. organized.
 1978 - Shade Tree Program initiated. Several trees have been planted on the boulevards within the city.

1978 - Park Project included new shelter and other improvements to Community Park. Also, purchased new fire truck with Township.
 1979 - Bonds issued (FHA) for the new additional well and the water mains that were replaced.
 1981 - Centennial Committee appointed.

The list of council members from 1901 to 1920 is at best, "sketchy" as were not in records other than "all members present".

Presidents/Mayors of the Council included:

Dr. Marius Hansen: 1901, 1902; Wm. Anderson: 1903, 1906; Henry Marsden: 1910; L.W. Briggs: 1914; Jacob Snustad: 1915; J.M. Douglas: 1916; J.J. Nelson: 1918; T.A. Olsen: 1920-22; A.H. Hansen: 1923-25, 1938-39; O.D. Larson: 1926; O.P. Rogness: 1927; A.C. Enger: 1928-30; 1940-43; Emil Thorson: 1931; P. A. Stennes: 1932-33; Theo. Roe: 1934-37; David Watters: 1944-47; A.S. Anderson: 1948-49; David Dyrendahl: 1950-51; G.I. Sholy: Jan.-June, 1952; A.M. Lee: June, 1952-Dec. 1953; Vernon J. Nygaard: 1954-55; Sherman Kolness: 1956-63; David Evert: 1964 - June, 1971; Theo. B. Olson: June, 1971-July, 1975; Leslie Ford: July-Dec. 1975; John R. Storsved: 1976-March, 1979; and Robert Nygaard: March, 1979 to present.

Councilmen/Trustees:

Theo. S. Nelson: 1920-1924; Christ Dyrendahl: 1920-22; Albert Landro: 1920; LC. Tarvestad: 1921-25; H.H. Hanseon: 1923-March, 1924; Gunder K Riste: March, 1924-March, 1925, 1926-31; S.P. Hviding: 1925; David Watters: 1926-31; Chas. O. Aasen: 1925-34; C.O. Ohnstad: 1932-1935; Theo. Roe: 1932-1933; RC. Baily: 1934-1937; H.D. Perkins: 1934-1937; G.E. Douglas: 1936-1938; Sigfred Enockson: 1938-40; John Brady: 1939-41; Winston Marsden: 1941-43; Bennie J. Hagen: 1942-44; O.F.Sjoberg: 1944-1958; Oscar Ingberg: 1945-May, 1946; Chas. Riste: May, 1946-1947; Vernon J. Nygaard: 1948-1953, 1956; Arthur Johnson: 1952-63; Sherman Kolness: 1954-1955; Louis Ohnstad: 1957-1971; Lewey Ostenson: 1959-1964; Harry Johnson: 1965-68; William Hall: 1964-1972; Leslie Ford: 1971-July, 1975; John Storsved: 1972-75; Allen Christopherson: July, 1975-1977; Wayne Hetland: 1969-1981; Nordal Nelson: 1975 to present; Odin Aune: 1976 to present; and Lyle Peterson: 1978 to present; Bev Dyrendahl: 1982 to present.



City Treasurer Mavis Storsved and City Clerk Karen Sip



Maintenance supervisor Jeff Johnson and Wilbert Weippert

Recorders/Clerks included:

B.J. Ostby: 1901; A.H. Gordon: 1902, 1910; J.M. Douglas: 1903, 1906; M.C. Enger: 1914-16; Oscar Helland: 1918; L.A. Anderson: 1920-22; A.R. Sjordahl: Jan.-June, 1923; A.M. Lee: June-Dec. 1923; C.H. Underlee: 1924, Feb. 1928-1933; KJ. Ostby: 1925-Feb. 1928; Geo. Grady: 1934-1940; Lewey Ostenson: 1941-June 1942; L.A. Underlee: June-Dec. 1942; Ed Stordahl: 1943-1952; Leroy Lee: 1953; Lowell Thorson: 1954-1961; John W. Johnson: 1962-1973; Alice Peterson: 1974-75; Janice Tommerdahl: 1976-Oct. 77; Gloria Nepstad: Oct. 1977-1978; Joann Schlapkohl: 1979 to present.

Treasurers:

H. Marsden: 1901; O.D. Larson: 1902-05, 1912-1914; O.H. Lewis: 1905-07; E.T. Rustad: 1915-16; RL.Hanson: Apr.-May, 1915; C.T. Breck: 1908-1911, 1921-May, 1924; Knute Ostby: May-Dec. 1924; C.H. Underlee: 1925-26; A.M. Lee: 1927-1932; Chas. Riste: 1933-1943, 1948-1955; Mrs. M. E. Rensvold: 1944-June 1945; Genevieve Marsden: June 1945-Nov. 1947; Leroy Lee: Nov.-Dec. 1947; Violet Dukleth: 1956-1963; George Abbott: 1944-June 1965; J. Howard Rustad: June 1965-May 1968; Myrna Evert: May 1968-June 1971; Mavis Storsved: June 1971 to present.

Salaries for Councilmen in 1915 was \$10.00 a year. Also, 20 gallons of gasoline was purchased for \$4.07 from O.P. Rogness. Balance on hand of all funds in March 1905 was \$56.94. In 1980, all funds balance included \$37,439.58, with bonded indebtedness for water mains, well, tower, and sewer lagoon.

The main concern throughout the years, whether in Las Vegas or Jerusalem, has not been zoning or finances or violence, just complaints about the dogs.

Common Council History Since 1982

Written by Mavis Storsved Hall

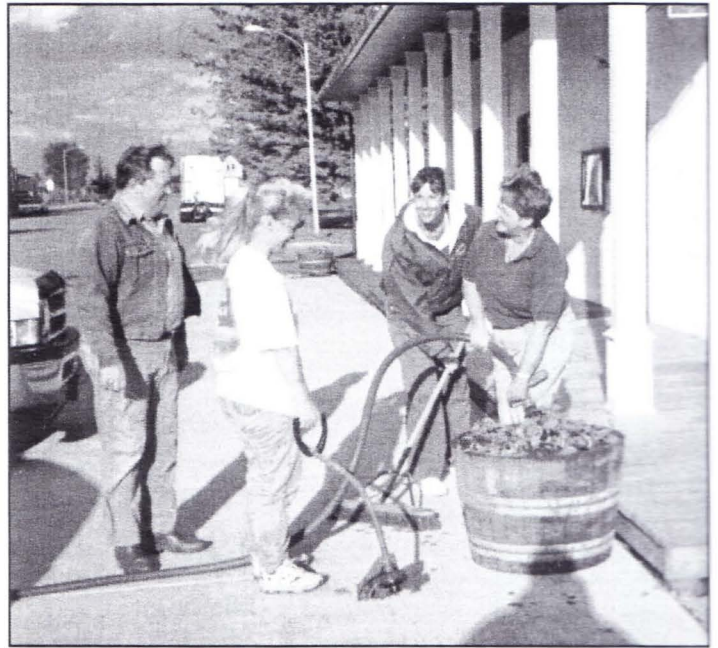
The City of Hendrum has grown in the last 25 years. Not much in area but with the same problems as larger cities - keeping properties up-to-date and in compliance with ordinances (laws) set forth by your leaders to controlling animals, dogs in particular. Every year a complaint is registered with the leaders about barking dogs and cats roaming, getting into garbage before the haulers can remove the trash. They don't have too many complaints about curfew as they did in the past 100 years, because of the indoor activities we enjoy. Or, everyone is too busy to stay out late!

Halloween pranks of yesteryear nowadays are almost unheard of. Makes for a good story, though. And, yes, we did walk to school uphill for 5 miles, or so we were told by our parents. There are no hills in the Hendrum area, only ditches.

In 1982, the school districts of Hendrum-Perley and Halstad combined into one school district. The students were the winners in this merger... fewer children in the district could be attributed to smaller families, less farmsteads, and less opportunities to make a living. Living in a mobile society, many of the residents drive many miles to their jobs. So Hendrum has become a "bedroom community" with an excellent school system and other opportunities for a quiet suburban living area. Hendrum houses the elementary school, and students attend high school in Halstad. In the early years of the 30-40s, the Hendrum Commercial Club was created to bring the citizens together. One of the activities were the Saturday night drawings. The streets were lined with cars, and yes, the people came to shop. As the commercial ventures dwindled the Commercial Club ceased to exist and a Community Club was formed. The Hendrum Community Club was active for many years. One of the most memorable activities was the Fall Festival held in the Community Park held the second Saturday in September for over 20 years.

The Hendrum Beautification Committee worked hard to clean up various areas in the city. These volunteers helped create an

atmosphere of beauty and cleanliness that you were proud to see. Recently the Hendrum Recreation Club is carrying the ball. They have scheduled activities and have worked very hard to help with this celebration.



Perry Kolnes, Deanna Zimmerman, Carla Torgerson and Mynette Kolnes volunteering on a Wednesday night to plant flowers on Main Street

The Hendrum Development Corporation was formed in 1976, and later the Hendrum Economic Development Association (an arm of the city) strives to keep vacant property filled with new homes for folks to want to live next to, for one thing, and to improve their own. In 1991, a grant was received by the city to improve fix up - existing homes. Almost 25 homes were revitalized and are still occupied. A few houses have been removed with new ones in their place. But not without cost. So many of the lots were vacant and this was not a good sign.

The HEDA began a project to change this. They offered free lots for anyone willing to put a new home and move to Hendrum. Not long ago, they had to quit this offer - the lots were filling up fast. The costs of available lots is still much lower than they are in larger cities, even with the special assessments to improve the utilities and streets.

City services include the obvious street lighting, snow removal, mosquito control, utilities, and trash control, as well as city government. Notice the new street lights on Main Street with more planned provided in part by donations and taxes. Oh, yes. Taxes are a part of life. They provide services to help provide an excellent education for our children as well as keeping the area protected through police and fire departments.

The Township of Hendrum helps with the care of the Hendrum Community Park and the fire department with funding and volunteers. Without their contributions, it would be difficult to carry on in this endeavor to make this a viable community.

This is not just a city-wide celebration. It is a celebration of what our fore-fathers started 125 years ago. It was not easy then, and it is not easy now. More and more decisions must be made and it all costs money. In 1971, the city's annual budget was \$4,000. Due to improvements made (and inflation) the budget is now in the \$400,000 range. And it is not enough. Many hands help the city operate. Many more regulations and requirements seems to produce mountains of paper work.

Hendrum celebrated its centennial in 1982. What has happened since then? The cities along Highway 75 belong to an organization known as the Highway 75 Coalition which helps promote travel, recreation and other activities all along Highway 75, from Texas into Canada. The new signs at the end of the city welcome everyone to live here. "If you lived here, you would be home now" greets you as you pass by wishing after many hours on the road that yes, indeed, you were home now.

In 1987, the properties were assigned numbers, at the urging of insurance companies and law enforcement to aid emergency personnel to locate quickly potential problems. When calling 911, to report an emergency, giving an accurate location is much more effective than just giving directions when under stress. Some of the descriptions on properties get to be quite lengthy. This is a more efficient method to locate property.

The big flood of 1997 has been reported and documented in many publications. How was Hendrum affected? Several street surfaces had to be replaced, which was not covered by FEMA, and we are still feeling the affects of this cost. Even with flood insurance which only covered buildings and lift station, the street damage was not covered to the extent that was done.

1997 - The year of the heavy snow, then the April ice storm/blizzard that nearly brought down the city and the area around us. Lights were disabled for days at a time. The Wild Rice River and the Red River threatened from both the east and the west.

Also in 1997 an addition was needed to house the fire equipment and provide a larger community center. This addition was accomplished, by the generous donations of the present & former residents plus businesses, the addition was paid for within four years! Future improvements include a kitchen and bathroom facilities. A new furnace with air conditioning was added this spring, again with donations and fire department funding.

Some highlights of activity within the city's projects include:

1989 - The football field and tennis court was transferred to the NCW elementary school.

Hendrum citizens that are first responders will become members of the Hendrum Fire Department. The City accepted the gift of the lodge building on Main Street from the Masons to be used as an office building. The Alpha Lodge is being disbanded and they have transferred to other lodges.

1990- Ada Cable was sold to Ollig Utilities and the local cable service was changed. The Mason building was rented by Steven Gordon for the summer months, and sold to John Kolness in December. The RRVCPA would like to build an office facility on Main Street with a buy-out by the city in five years. This was accomplished, and the Hendrum Economic Development has this responsibility.

The professional building houses the office of the city clerk, library, beauty shop, financial consultants, and a meeting room for the councils of the City and Township. Other commercial ventures housed in this office complex included law office, income tax, real estate, chiropractor, health clinic, mid-wife office, publishing are a few that have been available.

1991- A huge project was completed - with most of the streets receiving a hard surface with paving - and Main Street new curb and gutters were replaced.

1992-1993 - The City received a housing rehab grant (\$380,000) through the Small Cities state project. Nearly 25 homes were improved with new siding, windows, heating, plumbing and other ways to preserve the life of the existing homes.

1992-2007 - Several projects have been planned and some have been completed. Developing the Evergreen Addition & the West

Acres commercial property is planned, Sunset Addition on Gordon Street West has new housing with only a couple lots left. A new road - named Hendrum Drive - has been installed in the new Wild Rice addition in the spring of 2007. This development is platted to include approximately 21 lots inside the dike to the east and the south side of Hendrum.

A new addition - an extra cell was added to the sewer lagoon with updates to the lift station - a million dollar grant was awarded to the city to complete this project.

Several new ordinances (laws) have been added. A comment about this list one time was that Hendrum must be a good place to live - they only have 50 laws on the books. It is still a good place to live - even with the addition of 25 more.

A complete list of council members and other staff prior to 1982 is in the first part of the Council story..



Work began on the new Wild Rice addition development in spring 2007.

Mayors of the Council 1982-2007

Robert Nygaard March 1979-June 1985,
 Nordal Nelson July 1985-1989,
 Jon Leiseth 1990-1994,
 John Kolness 1994-Aug 1996,
 Donovan Kolness Sept 1996-1999,
 Randy Zimmerman 2000-June 2004,
 Jeri Vaudrin (1 st female mayor) July 2004-Oct 2004,
 Randy Berggren Nov. 2004 to present.

Council/Trustees 1982-2007

Beverley Dyrendahl 1982-1989, Nordal Nelson 1975-1985, Odin Aune 1976-1992, Lyle Peterson 1978-1993, Arlan Lang 1992-1999, David Tommerdahl 1994-May 1995, Maxine Nelson 1990-1994, Gloria Nepstad 1994-2001, Randy Zimmerman June 1995-1999, Stash Hempeck 2002-2006, Deborah Campbell 2000-2003, Jim Berg 2000-May 2003, Matt Nelson 2004-2006, Michael Smart August 1985 to present, Mick Alm June 2003 to present, Matt Nelson 2004-2006, Mike Person 2007 to present, Curt Johannsen 2007 to present.

Clerks included:

Joann Schlapkohl-Kolnes 1979-April 1991, Gloria Nepstad May, 1991-1993, Beverley Dyrendahl Jan. 1994, Gloria Nepstad Feb 1994-March 1994, Anton (Tony) Whitehead 1994-April 1998, Diane Brommenschenkel May & June 1998, Karen Sip - July, 1998 to present.

Treasurer: (a short list) Mavis Storsved Hall- June, 1971 to present.

Operating and maintaining services have enlisted the help of other staff: William Roquet, Tim Mohr, Sr., Odin Aune, Rick Spieler, Don Kreis, Brent Hardesty, Craig Balvik, David Scherf enberg, Dean Todd, Dan Duklet, Jeff Johnson, Wilbert Weippert, Joann Parrow, Amber Black & Stephanie Johnson, Mike Smart and Volunteer Fire Department (includes 1st responders).

History of the Hendrum Economic Development Authority

In the year 1990, the city of Hendrum was at a crossroads. At that time, many older homes were in need of repair, the streets were dusty and gravelled, and Main Street had a very tough look with several dilapidated buildings, boarded up windows, and cracked sidewalks. Housing values in the community were at a standstill, and it was the attitude of anyone considering building a new home that any investment here would be a poor one. It was not a very inviting scene for anyone looking for a new home.

It was at this time that the Hendrum Development Corporation, a non-profit stockholder corporation recognized that it was time to be much more proactive. It was also time to start "thinking outside the box."

Thanks in part to funds raised through the first "Send 'em to Hendrum" Uff-Da Day, and a fundraiser drive for a "Greater Hendrum Fund, the development corporation made two decisions that created a chain reaction of positive changes in the spring of 1990. Now we must remember, from 1980 until that time, not one new home had been constructed in Hendrum. For a period of ten years to go by without one new house made it clear it was time to try something different... that something different was the idea of a free lot program.

That spring three lots were purchased from Dwight Todd on the southern edge of Hendrum for \$500. An incentive program and qualification guidelines were drawn up, and soon after it was voted to begin advertising these lots. Shortly afterwards, the first new home to be built in Hendrum in over a decade was under construction.

The second decision was to meet with Mr. Stan Thurlow of the Thurlow Planning Office, a grant writing company. After surveying the community, it was decided to hire Mr. Thurlow to apply for a housing rehabilitation grant. After over a year's work, Hendrum received word that they would receive \$380,000 towards the rehabilitation and fix up of close to 25 homes in the city. This improvement made a major impact on the community, and soon a town that was used to the look of decline began to experience a resurgence of pride and progress.

Over the next five years the streets were paved, the Development Corporation worked with property owners to demolish eyesore elevators and an old lumberyard that graced the highway, worked to acquire property and formed an arrangement with Red River Coop Power to build a professional Center on Main Street.

The Development Corporation accomplished a lot, but it was still very limited in what it could do due to a lack of funding. By the middle 1990's, over 50% of the stockholders had either passed away or had moved out of the area.

It was the consensus of those involved that too many positive things were happening in the community to not try to continue



The Simplot office building on Main Street was made possible by a land donation from the Hendrum EDA who had the land donated to them by the Telephone Company

this progress.

In March of 1996, the Hendrum City Council passed a resolution establishing the Hendrum Economic Development Authority.

The Hendrum EDA is comprised of seven members, all appointed to their term by the city council. According to by laws, at least two members of the council must serve on the board in order to maintain a close communication with the city.

At their first meeting, the following mission statement was voted on:

The mission of the Hendrum Economic Development Authority is to promote and foster housing, business, and community growth and development in the city of Hendrum.

Its goals are to promote the community of Hendrum by:

1. Creating new business and assisting established businesses
2. Creating incentives and programs to help attract new housing
3. Improving and building new recreation opportunities
4. Creating incentives for beautification projects

Several members of the former Development Corporation board accepted positions on the board of the new EDA to ensure progress on continuing projects. Soon after its establishment another partnership arrangement was made with Red River Coop Power to build a spec house in Hendrum, which was sold shortly after construction.

Around the same time, the EDA convinced Loretel Systems to donate to the City two lots on the south side of Main Street where they had demolished the former cafe and hardware buildings, which had both sat empty for several years. Soon after the EDA deeded these to the J.R. Simplot Company who built their new offices at that location.

In December of 1996 the EDA worked with Tri-Valley Opportunity Council out of Crookston, MN on another housing grant. The following year the EDA received word that they would receive two grants, one that would rehabilitate two older homes, and another that would construct two new homes. The EDA purchased two decrepit homes that were razed, and within the next year two new homes sat where two older, run down homes had sat the year before. After these homes were sold, over \$10,000 in profit was returned to the EDA to continue pursuing other lot and housing opportunities.

After the flood of 1997, it was recognized how important having a community center was to the city. The EDA made the decision to draw up plans to double the size of the former fire hall and enlarge it to become a community civic center/fire and police station. With the backing of the Hendrum Legion Post who had recently sold their building and pledged \$8,000 to the project, and the Hendrum Fire Department, additional fundraising continued, and the building we use today was constructed and paid for within three years without a bond paid for by tax-

payers. Volunteers did much of the finishing including the deck out front and the park area to the west of, the building. Throughout it all, the EDA has continued to acquire additional lots throughout the community that could eventually be transformed into new housing. This has been done through a variety of means including purchasing from private individuals, picking up tax forfeited property, accepting property as a gift to the city, and land that has been added to the city due to the levy that was constructed after the flood. Because of the cities aging sewer system and inadequate pond system, however, the Minnesota Department of Pollution Control decreed that we were not allowed to add any additional services over and above previous hook ups. We could only add homes where others had previously stood. That problem was solved in 1998 when the City council received word that after over two year's working with grant writer Denise Bedibiger, they were awarded a grant in the amount of \$1,027,995.00 for repairs to our aging sewer system as well as an additional lagoon system. That grant worked out to \$3,115.00 for every man, woman and child in town... something we may have never have been able to pay for ourselves, a new treatment plant large enough to handle current demands as well as plenty of new growth.

After the demise of the community club a few years back, then idea to create a new organization spun off the EDA to fill the gap of a fundraising and recreation arm was realized with the establishment of the Hendrum Rec Club. This club is made up of 9 individuals from either the city or rural area surrounding Hendrum whose main objectives are:

1. to raise funds for needed improvements in the community
2. to welcome new residents
3. to organize an annual community event
4. to organize and promote annual community improvement projects to help keep Hendrum looking attractive and
5. to organize and promote social activities and events for children and adults.

Since its inception, this group has been very active. For the past several years they have sponsored our Summerfest Days, provided youth activities such as Halloween parties, Santa Days, Valentines Parties and Easter Egg hunts. Held fundraisers for improvements to the Hendrum Civic Center, and most recently gave over \$4,700 towards the new street lighting project you see on Main Street, matching private donations that paid for the cities share of this project. Someone recently asked me if these streets lights were necessary. I guess my best answer is to say a

lot of things may not be necessary, but if enough people decide to make their community look desirable and a place they are proud to call home, and they work hard to raise funds to achieve those goals, in the end it something that benefits everyone who lives here. This group has been a young, energetic and invaluable addition to the social and economic fabric of the community, and the EDA board is very proud of them.

Since day one, housing has been and continues to be the main objective of the Hendrum EDA.

Hendrum was the first community in this entire region to adopt and promote the idea of a modern homesteading program such as the free lot program to attract new homes and residents. Since then, Ada, Halstad, Twin Valley, Shelly and Climax in our area have all followed suit offering the same.

In the July 11th, 2005 issue of TIME magazine, which featured a major story on how many small communities across the United States are trying to attract new housing, Hendrum, Minnesota was recognized as the first real success story in the nation. This fall, American Home, a Sunday Parade like magazine with a circulation of over 7 million in daily newspapers across America is also featuring the success of the Hendrum free lot program as its cover story. These recognitions for a small community of 300 are great, but they are also very hollow if that growth and development comes to an end.

In the last few years, the EDA, recognizing that available lots to acquire for future homes were becoming harder to come by within the city, platted out and developed the first new housing development in Hendrum since the late 1970's, the Sunset addition in the cities southwest corner. Four lots were platted and two were gifted to new homeowners over the past year. In addition, another home was established on the former Nora Hagen property, which was sold by the EDA to a couple for \$3,000. This lot was gifted to the EDA by the Rayland Scholl family. The lots across from the Sunset addition were also sold to a private party who built a new home. This is significant, because the time has finally come where lots to build homes in the City of Hendrum have become desirable enough to invest in.

The EDA has worked hand-in-hand with the city council to establish the new Wild Rice addition, which opened up the summer of 2007, providing 21 new building lots which will provide Hendrum with potential for growth for years to come.

The EDA board is dedicated to the continued progress and betterment of the community. They meet monthly in the Hendrum City Council meeting room.



The Brent Vanderplaats family outside their new home in 1996. The Vanderplaats are one of over twenty new homes constructed in Hendrum over the past dozen years.



The Hendrum Street Light project was established by the Hendrum EDA to beautify Main Street and give the town a new look. All monies have come from a fund drive by the EDA.

Holland-Swenson American Legion Post #434



A Hendrum Tradition - The Annual Memorial Day Services

The American Legion Post #434, Hendrum, Minnesota was organized, January 24, 1920. Eligibility date for members was from April 6, 1917-November 11, 1918. Then there was the periods during World War II, the Korean Conflict, the Vietnam Conflict and the Gulf wars. Over these periods our service men have served and are eligible for membership.

After World War II, in April 1946, American Legion Post #434, was named in memory of two of our local young men who lost their lives in World War II, while serving their country.

T-Sgt. Earl Milton Holland was born near Hendrum, MN, December 9, 1920. While serving as flight engineer and top turret gunner on a B-24 Liberator Bomber based in England, he was reported missing after failing to return from a flight over Oslo, Norway, November 18, 1943.

Lt. Donald (Punky) Swenson was born near Gardner, N.D. July 16, 1921 and was reported lost in action in Italy, February 7, 1945, while a Navigator with the 15th Air Force. This was his 12th mission on a B-24 Liberator Bomber.

The American Legion organization has sworn to uphold the constitution of the United States, to preserve the memories of the great wars, is dedicated to 100% Americanism, involving ourselves in county and community activities and supporting the needs of our local communities.

The American Legion is a non-profit organization. Post records show that in the last 62 years, we have participated in and supported community activities; such as Boy Scouts, baseball, Independent basketball, dances, roller skating, ice skating, bingo and the swimming program which has been for over 25 years. The Legion also has given to many charitable organizations and to people in need.

Starting in the year 1983, it was two years after the Legion purchased their hall. Legion membership was at an all time high with 75 members, and they continued to have bingo every Thursday night with big attendance.

The Legion was active in the community in several other ways including serving lunch in the Legion Hall after church services,

playing a part in the annual Memorial Day services with their color guard and rifle squad, and along with the auxiliary visiting five cemeteries in the area. They also participated in veterans funerals, held an annual mens stag supper as a fundraiser and worked the beer gardens at the Norman County Fair. They raised funds for a Legion baseball team along with the Halstad post, donated to many veterans causes and continue to send an area high schooler to Boys State every year.

Some of the things the Holland-Swenson Post has donated to include Special Olympics, the USO, Red Cross, World War II Memorial, 9th District Band, the new gym floor at NCW elementary school, furnace fund and new tables for the Civic Center, the Hendrum street light project, the Halstad Clinic building and the list goes on.

In the late 1980's the Legion began to struggle financially. The building needed a lot of work, and the State of Minnesota changed the rules concerning charitable gaming that limited how much they could use for their own needs. The building was put up for sale in 1997, and many of the furnishings were given to the Hendrum Civic Center. \$7,500 from the sale of the building also went into the addition of the new building.

Each year the post donates approximately \$1,000 to various causes. Meetings are held monthly the last Thursday of each month.

In the past 25 years, they have seen their membership decline from 75 down to 32 members. Twenty four members have passed on, some have transferred, and some have moved out of the area. They continue, however, to get enough members to faithfully continue to serve the community.

John Storsved has been Legion commander for several years, Lowell Huseby serves as adjutant and Trav Olson is Boys State chairman.

We pay tribute to these service men and women who have served their country and passed on.

Lowell Huseby, Post Adj.

Holland-Swenson American Legion Auxiliary

Holland Swenson American Legion Auxiliary Post #434 of Hendrum, MN, was organized February 1947. Twelve members were present at this meeting. Doris Jacobson (Iverson) was elected our first president. Our charter was made and on May 6, 1947, initiation and installation was held at the Hendrum High School. The Ada, MN Unit was in charge and installed fourteen (14) members.

The American Legion Auxiliary has been striving to aid our post in carrying out the programs and needs of our veterans at home and abroad. We contribute supplies and donate our time and efforts to our hospitalized vets. We like to donate supplies for the gift shop and layettes for babies of veterans.

Poppies have been sold each year, which are made by hospitalized veterans, also a poppy poster contest is held in the lower grade school. We also help with the blood bank if needed.

The Americanism Program has been promoted in our local high school and a girl stater has been sent to St. Paul for Girl's State to learn how our government works in Minnesota. We honor our local teachers in November for National Education Week with a tea served to them after school.

Together with the post, our auxiliary has a lovely Christmas party each year. We also have an inspiring Memorial Day Patriotic Program at each of the local cemeteries followed by a potluck luncheon in our Hendrum Civic Center for everyone who attends.

Presidents who have served the last twenty-five (25) years are: Myra Johnson, Carolyn Nygaard, Bev Martinson, Valborg Smith and others that I've missed because some of the minutes are lost. We have our America and strive to be patriotic citizens to promote Americanism and instill a sense of obligation to our community, state and nation. We pray for peace and our veterans safe return to our beloved America.

Submitted by Ann Kolnes

Hendrum Rec Club

The Hendrum Rec Club (HRC) was organized in the fall of 2003 as a branch of the EDA. It consists of nine community members and meets monthly. With the help and support of the entire community the group has been able to provide many community activities for both children and adults. Every year the children participate in a Halloween party, Santa Days and an Easter Egg Hunt. The HRC also organizes community events such as, Road Rallies, Summerfest, community dinners and beautification projects. The goal of the group is to raise funds for various community needs and provide activities that bring the city residents together. To date, they have donated funds to purchase new streetlights and flags for Main Street and helped to sponsor the 125th Celebration. The HRC also organizes the annual Community Calendar.

Lake Agassiz Opens Library LINK Site in Hendrum



Lake Agassiz Regional Library (LARL), along with the City of Hendrum and local community volunteers hosted a grand opening celebration at Hendrum LINK Site on Monday, May 7. Hendrum LINK Site is located in the Professional Building at 308 Main Street East.

"The Grand Opening was the culmination of many months of planning and hard work," said Regional Library Director Kathy Fredette. "Hendrum LINK Site represents a true partnership of community leaders, volunteers, library professionals, and the reading public. The grand opening was a wonderful opportunity to take a look at a new approach to delivering library services in rural Minnesota." Hendrum LINK Site celebrated its grand opening with a brief community program, homemade refreshments, and drawings for lots of door prizes. The program included introductions by Fredette of the many people who made the LINK site a reality, as well as remarks by Commissioner Steve Jacobson. Over 50 people attended the Grand Opening Celebration and program.

The LINK Site is well stocked with over 600 books and other library materials, including fiction, nonfiction, large print, magazines, videos, DVDs, and children's books. The site also has trained volunteers ready to connect LINK site customers with basic library services. And professional librarians from the Hub library in Moorhead, will ensure that customers are able to link up with LARL's total collection of over 300,000 items.

Hendrum LINK Site is open Monday from 4 to 7 p.m., Wednesday from 9 a.m. to noon and Thursday from 2 to 5 p.m.

The communities of Rothsay, Shelly and Ulen led the way in the fall of 2004 as the first group of LINK Sites in this project. Halstad, Lake Park, and Twin Valley followed in February 2005, Cormorant and Gonvick launched their LINK sites in May 2005 and a LINK site opened in Frazee in November 2006. All have been enthusiastically making use of LINK Site resources in these library service partnerships.

Past Organizations in Hendrum



A Community Club annual meeting in the 1970's



The Minnesota Vikings played the Hendrum All-Stars twice in 1978 and 1984

The Hendrum Community Club

In the winter of 1974 there was a post card placed in the mailbox of all residents of Hendrum, saying all those who were interested in starting an organization for community activities come to the Hendrum School. The following week the Hendrum Community Club was formed. 140 people attended the first meeting. One of the main purposes is to promote community activities and promote for the betterment of the community.

The original board was Jack Harrington, president; Becky Kolness, treasurer and Carolyn Nygaard, secretary. Directors were Allen Christopherson, Gene Engel, Wayne Hetland, Monte Aronson, Tom Hall, Vincent Nelson, Carol Johnson, David Tommerdahl, Dean Todd, Dennis Kolnes, Leslie Ford, and high school student representatives were Debbie Pellman and Mark Snustad.

The Community Club started several activities including an annual Fall Festival held at the Hendrum Park, a community auction for building a double tennis court and basketball court, helping new business places, purchasing new curtains for the stage at Hendrum- Perley School, basket socials, annual awards given to the outstanding citizens of the community, annual Santa Claus days with turkey drawings and candy for the children, and many other things that pertain to the betterment of the community. The organization was very successful in keeping the community active.

It disbanded in the late 1990's. A Rec Club was formed a few years later to take on many of the same functions the Community Club did.



Donovan Kolness, Myra Johnson, Paul Martinson and Harry Johnson as Ed McMahon, Sonny and Cher and Johnny Carson guest host Harry Johnson.



Bob Nygaard as "Bobhilda" during a show.

Alpha Lodge 230 - A. F. & A. M. Hendrum, Minnesota

The events that led to the formation of Alpha Lodge started among four or five members of the Masonic Order who were living in and around the village of Hendrum. They first met in Hendrum on Friday, June 30, 1899, in a hall on Lots 16 and 17, block 9, over the Hanson and Anderson Store building. The members present were: James Anderson, Henry Marsden, W.D. Bangs, E.J. Taylor, Alex Dawson, members of Norman Lodge 154 at Ada; Wm. Anderson, member of Alpha Lodge 326, Greene, Iowa; and Wm. Anderson, member of Hillsboro Lodge No. 10.

The Lodge was first called Valley Lodge. The first officers were as follows: W. M., Wm. Anderson; S. W., James Anderson, J.W., Henry Marsden; Treas., W.D. Bangs; Sec., E.J. Taylor; S.D., W.D., Bangs, and J.D., Alex Dawson.

After several meetings a Charter was applied for and granted from the Grand Lodge of Minnesota on Jan. 18, 1900. From then on the Lodge was called Alpha Lodge No. 230. It was constituted on April 4, 1900, by Most Worshipful Grand Master Brandenburg.

The Lodge continued to meet in the same building after it was moved across the track, and in 1947 bought the former Farmer's State Bank Building, which they have improved and repaired into a very adequate temple.

During the years since the Lodge was chartered, there are 38 Past Masters: Wm. Anderson, 1900-1905, 1908, 1922, 1923, 1925; Dr. Marius Hanson, 1906-1907; Jack W. Johnson, 1909; William Foster, 1910-1911; J.H. Canning, 1912-1915; David Watters, 1916-1921, 1926; H.M. McGradie, 1924; O.D. Larson, 1927; John P. Stordahl, 1928, 1929; Joe W. Anderson, 1930, 1941, 1946; Harry Marsden; 1931, 1932, 1942; Emil Thorson, 1933-1934, 1945; W.G. Rosel, 1935-1936; Carl Hertsgaard, 1937; John C. Brady, 1938-1940, 1943, 1944; Glen Martindale, 1947; Harry McLaughlin, 1948; Arthur Johnson, 1949; Thomas Hall, 1950, 1979; Herbert Gadberry, 1951, 1961; William Harrington, 1952; George Lee, 1953; Duncan Blacketter, 1954; Oscar Anderson, 1955; Vernon J. Nygaard, 1956; Earl Ingberg, 1957; Frank Harrington, 1958, 1973; Harold Rask, 1959; James McAndrew, 1960; Richard Harrington, 1962, 1971, 1974; Harry Johnson, 1963, 1964, 1975, 1977; Leslie Ford, 1965, 1970; Eugene Engel, 1966; Jack Harrington, 1967, 1976, 1981; Theo. B. Olson, 1968, 1969; Irving Storsved, 1972; Hilmer Swenson, 1978; and Marvin Weiss, 1980.

The Lodge has also been served by twelve secretaries: E.J. Taylor, 1899, A.M. Eckmann 1900, C.C. Petersen 1906, Wm. J. Grady 1907, A.H. Gordon 1910, L.A. Anderson 1921, W.G. Rosel 1925, J.P. Stordahl 1930, Thomas Hall 1956, Harold Rask 1963, Herbert Gadberry 1968, and Irving Storsved 1976.

In 1969, Hendrum High School, one of 479 public schools in Minnesota, submitted two essay winners to the Minnesota Masonic 7th Annual Scholarship Program Committee representing 283 Masonic Lodges for final evaluation. There were two awards of \$500.00 to be awarded to the top boy and girl in the competition and two awards of \$250.00 to the second place boy and girl. For the first time in history of the Minnesota Scholarship program award, recipients included boys from the same school. The recipients of the four Masonic Scholarship awards were: Douglas Michael Storsved, Hendrum High School - \$500.00; Janet Lynn Huston, Brainerd High School - \$500.00; Scott David Evert, Hendrum High School - \$250.00; and Alice Rogers Rearce, Washburn Senior High School of Minneapolis - \$250.00. On Thursday, March 27, 1969, the parents of the boys, as well as Principal R.D. Johnson, attended the Grand Lodge dinner for the presentation of the Awards and to

hear the reading of the essays. After which they were introduced to the members attending the 116th Annual Communication.

On December 21, 1973, Norman Lodge No. 154 of Ada, MN, consolidated its membership of 49 members with Alpha Lodge 230. On December 16, 1975, Twin Valley Lodge No. 303 consolidated its 18 members with Alpha Lodge. Four members joined Alpha Lodge on July 6, 1976, when Silver Cord Lodge No. 329 of Halstad was dissolved and its membership affiliated with adjoining area lodges. This left Alpha Lodge as the only Masonic Lodge in Norman County.

Many of the Lodge's members have gone on further in the work of the fraternity both in York and Scottish Rite Bodies and then into membership of El Zagal Shrine Temple of Fargo, North Dakota.

The Lodge disbanded in the late 1980's, with many members joining the Moorhead Lodge.

Originally written in 1982

Mowidasis Chapter No. 285, Order of the Eastern Star, Hendrum, Minnesota

Mowidasis Chapter No. 285 of the Order of the Eastern Star was instituted in Hendrum in March, 1925. Mable G. Olsen was Worthy Matron and William Anderson Worthy Patron. A few charter members had joined elsewhere. Norman Chapter No. 100 of Ada conducted initiation ceremony for a number of candidates that night.

In June, 1925, the Chapter had its Constitution Ceremony with some officers from Grand Chapter in charge of installation of the officers. Mable Olsen was re-elected Worthy Matron, Wm. Anderson Worthy Patron, and most of the other officers were re-elected. John P. Stordahl was elected Secretary and held the position for several years. Mable Olsen was Secretary for some time after ceasing to be Matron.

Other Worthy Matrons were: Mary MacCadie of Halstad, Mathilda Watters, Clara Bergh, Ethel Viker, Halstad, Jessie Brooks, Mae Marsden, Anna Nelson, Anna Ingberg, and Edith A. Marsden. Wm. Anderson, David Watters, and John C. Brady served as Worthy Patrons. In the fall of 1937, the Chapter surrendered its Charter.

On October 3, 1949, a new Mowidasis Chapter was instituted with several charter members. Some had belonged to the former Mowidasis Chapter, and some had joined at Hillsboro Chapter. The Hillsboro Chapter was in charge of initiation for a group of candidates. Clarice Nygaard became Worthy Matron and John P. Stordahl, Worthy Patron.

On September 16, 1950, the Chapter was Constituted with the Grand Officers from Minnesota Grand Chapter in charge of the ceremony. The officers were reappointed with Dora Lee becoming Secretary, and she served for many years.

Mowidasis Chapter #285 grew to approximately 50 members. Some of them came from Halstad. In 1969, about ten members from Norman Chapter #100 affiliated with Mowidasis.

Beverly Dyrendahl and Arthur Johnson served as Worthy Matron and Worthy Patron, respectively, from 1972 until 1974. Grace Scoville was Secretary for several years.

Because of declining membership, the group voted to consolidate with Moorhead Chapter #164 on November 11, 1974.

Hendrum Hustlers 4-H Club

The Hendrum Club was organized during the first World War more as a Victory Club - as a means of helping to win the war by growing more food at home. Mr. H.P. Brandt, the county agent at that time, was instrumental in starting it. After he left there was no county agent for several years so the Fair Board more or less took over the 4- H Clubs and they were run as a countywide organization.

There always have been a good number of boys and girls from Hendrum enrolled, even during the years that it was carried on as a county organization. There were many trip winners during the early years - Ruth Tarvestad, Alice Landro, Palmer Landro, Ida Landro, Donald Nichol, Thomas Ingberg, Arnett Todd and James Brooks.

The first County Booth was prepared and put up at the Minnesota State Fair by one of the Hendrum Junior Leaders. The first Dress Revue put on at the County Fair was under the direction of a Hendrum Junior Leader.

The first demonstrations in the county were put on in front of the grandstand by members of the Hendrum group, as well as the first demonstration teams from the county to the Crookston Crop Show and to the Minnesota State Fair.

In 1941 Mr. and Mrs. Frank Scherfenberg took over the leadership of the Hendrum Club - by 1948 the Club had grown in membership from twenty-seven members to sixty-one. It included almost every home around Hendrum who had boys and girls of club age.

Many ribbons have been won by the members on their exhibits at the County Fair, State Fair, Fun Fest and Achievement Day. Members have won trips to Health and Conservation Camps, Junior Livestock Show, State Fair, Citizenship and Junior Leader Conference. Other activities include the Good Grooming Contests, Club Tours, Dairy Days, Federation Meetings, Share-the-Fun Contest, Judging teams, One-Act Play Contests and Demonstrations.

They disbanded several years ago with Hendrum children now members of other area 4-H clubs.

Hoe and Hope Garden Club

On April 18, 1951 a group of women met at the Dora Handegaard home to organize a Garden Club. Fifty-one women joined that day and officers were elected.

Meetings were held once a month on the third Monday. We met in the Presbyterian Church at first with a few meetings at Immanuel Church. The programs were both educational and entertaining. At one time we had over sixty members. Dues were paid to the State Horticultural Society. We received a monthly magazine. The dues at first were \$1 a year and now they are \$8 a year. Later, as the membership became less, we were able to meet in the members' homes.

The Club was very active. Each fall we would have a flower show, which was held either in the Presbyterian Church, Ostenson Motor Sales or the Fire Hall. Coffee and goodies were also served.

Rummage sales were also held and the money collected at these events was used to buy playground equipment for the park and tables for the fire hall. A cement floor was put under the lunch building at the park.

One year many one-piece garments were made for the children at the Sudan Mission in Africa where Leslie Stennes (from Hendrum) was stationed. We gave to "Care", Harbor School at Moorhead and sent Christmas gifts to Greta Eglund and others in that home.

Each August for many years the club brought flowers and lunch to the Eventide Lutheran Home in Moorhead. A program was also given for the residents.

We made tours each year to the members' gardens also going to Bergeson's Nursery near Fertile, MN, for a tour and stopping at Gary Pines or the Twin Valley Park for our picnic supper.

The Club planted and maintained two flowerbeds at the intersection in Hendrum and one bed at the Ernest Johnson corner. The flowers were purchased by the club for these plantings. A flowerbed was maintained at the park for many years. The flowerbeds at the intersection were later turned over to the Hendrum 4-H Club.

We held the Eleventh District Flower and Garden Show at the Hendrum School in the fall of 1954 and again in 1968 with the Perley Garden Club. We also served dinner at these shows. Many of our members exhibited at the District Shows winning many ribbons. Dora Handegaard, Hilda Nelson and Helen Qualley were officers for several years in the District Society. Dora was given a Life Membership and Helen an "Award of Merits" from the State Horticultural Society.

Easter Lilies were given to churches where Garden Club members belonged. Plants were given to those celebrating a Golden Wedding Anniversary. Members in Hospitals were also remembered.

When the Garden Club decided to call it "quits" in 1980, we had fifteen members. There were still six charter members; namely, Clara Christopherson, Isabel Todd, Tracy Ogard, Helen Qualley, Gena Nelson and Dora Handegaard, until the time of her death.

We had met as a Garden Club for twenty-nine years, so the members decided to continue as a birthday club, meeting each month to celebrate a member's birthday. They disbanded in the 1980's

Hendrum-Perley Golden Agers

An organizational meeting was held January 22, 1976 for the purpose of organizing a Senior Citizens Club. At this meeting it was decided to invite Perley to join us.

We meet twice a month with a potluck dinner the second Thursday and an afternoon meeting the fourth Thursday. At the conclusion of our business meetings we play cards, games and bingo.

It was decided at one of our meetings to give our club a name. "Golden Agers" was chosen. Our good deeds have been to serve coffee at the fire hall for Santa Claus Days, Community auction sale and to start a fund for the Hendrum Centennial.

In the fall of 1976, the community put on a program at the school for the Bicentennial of the U.S. We put on a mock wedding.

We are self-supporting and have made money by making quilts and raffling them off. Also, an afghan was donated by Flora Johnson on which numbers were sold.

We have an annual Valentine's Day Party where a king and queen are chosen. We also have annual Halloween and Christmas parties. The group enjoyed an outing at the Ordean Sterton's lake cottage with a potluck picnic.

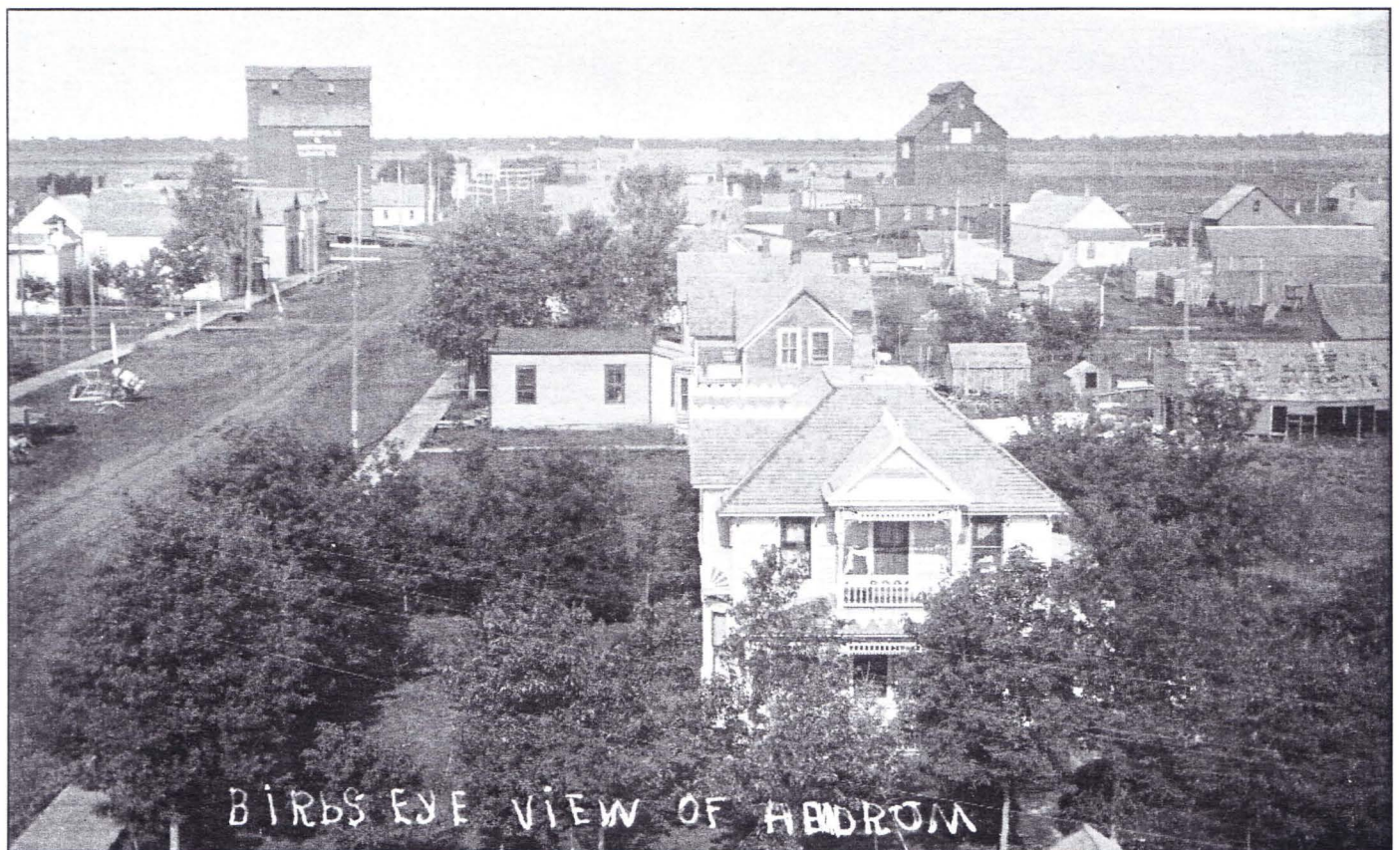
In 1980 we attended the Fargo-Moorhead Community Theater and a dinner at the Bonanza. We were invited to be guests of the Ada Senior Citizens and in return we invited them back to a picnic at the Hendrum Park.

Clarice Hamstad and Gladys Oien were chosen to be our leaders at the organizational meeting in 1976. They remained the leaders until it disbanded in the 1990's.

Memories From the Past



Bridge to park over Wild Rice River until 1977



Looking down Main Street from the school • 1910

History of Hendrum Schools

Districts # 1, 525 and 2527



**Miss Lindblom and
Miss Stoneberg.
Teachers at the
Hendrum School
around 1906.**

It seems quite hard to be able to get the correct early history of the organization of the school district as so many of the early settlers have either moved away or have passed over the Great Divide. To the best of our knowledge it was organized about the year 1880. The first school building was erected about one half mile south of the Village of Hendrum, on the east side of the road just opposite from the road leading down to the R. G. Canning farm, and the first school was held that fall. It seemed that the school year those days was a few months in the fall and again a few months in the following spring. The first teacher was a Mr. Jonas Boreson, who taught two years or should we say four short terms. Mr. Boreson was followed by Mr. Lute, Mr. Hagen, Mr. Sigurd Jordhoy, Mr. W.W. Colburn, Mr. G .A. Tripp and Miss Helen Meghan. This brings us up to the fall of 1893.

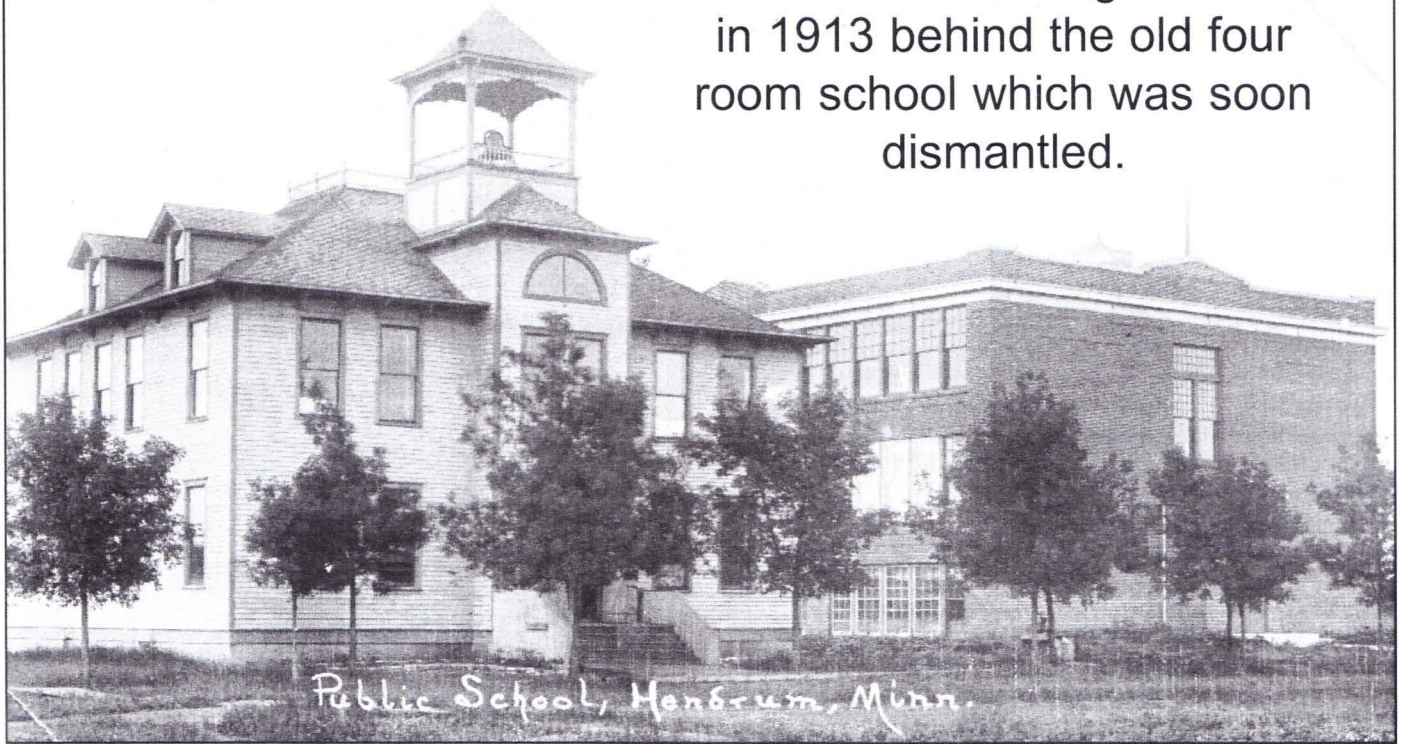
Let us pause here in the school history and record an incident, which attracted a great deal of attention and was for a time the topic of great discussion in early Norman County. It was centering around a highway robbery, which was committed immediately south of the present village of Hendrum near the school-

house. It was committed in broad daylight and evidently by a man who knew the victim had some money with him. To add to the interest of the affair, it was committed in plain view of the children attending the school and some of the boys were called in by the court as witnesses during the hearing. For some reason or other the defendant was acquitted.

It was during Miss Meghan's term that this school building became too small and the school was taken to town where they held classes in the building then known as the Mission House. Now, of course, the question of a larger school building confronted the board and then, like now, great discussions took place: "Should we build a two- or four-room building?" This was discussed pro and con and it was decided to build a two-room building. This building was erected in 1894 and the principal that fall was a Mr. Roger, but he became ill so Mr. W.H. Bangs finished the term. (By the way, now they conducted school during the winter months.)

The two-room building was used for about two or three terms and the principals were Mr. Chas. G. Hankey and Mr. Omer E.

Hendrum's new High School in 1913 behind the old four room school which was soon dismantled.



Bailey. Now the district was again confronted with the big question: "What shall we do for more room?" Well, it was decided to again build but should it be a four- or a six-room building. Again heated discussions were carried on. Some had foresight and some could only see the present needs and one would have thought they could have profited by past experiences with faith in a bigger future, but no - by a majority vote it was decided to build only a four-room building. We are not so positive, but think the four-room building was built the summer of 1898 and Mr. J.C. McGhee was the principal. For a while they used one room in the new building together with the two-room building. In the fall of 1902 Mr. Wm. Alexander became principal. Mr. Alexander was very much interested in athletics and as now the school was being conducted in the four-room building, he prevailed upon the school board to make the two-room building into a gymnasium, which was done by taking out the center partition. This new gym was equipped with dumb bells, Indian clubs and handball also was played. It was at this time that the first basketball team was organized and the first games played with visiting teams was the term of 1904 and 1905. If our memory is right there was a boys' team and a girls' team and the Hendrum teams won both games.

A Mr. Chas. Nessa was principal during the term of 1905-1906, followed by Mr. Curtis Pomeroy, 1906-1907; Mr. O.G. Jackson, 1907-1912; Mr. Amos, 1912-1917.

The district was the first consolidated school in Norman County, as recognized under the amended laws of the state. It seems that the school district to the south did not have a sufficient number of pupils to maintain a school and the people living in the south half sent their children to Perley while those living in the north half sent theirs to Hendrum. Finally, in 1915, the resident landowners of the district to the south agreed to divide that district, the south half joining Perley and the north half joining Hendrum, and the Hendrum Consolidated School District No. One was formed. A brick building was built. Horse-drawn

school buses for conveying the pupils to and from home were purchased and drivers engaged on two routes to transport the children attending this school. At this time there were seven instructors employed in our school. As close as can be ascertained the first high school graduate was Miss Margaret McCradie and graduation exercises were held in the Hendrum park, a half mile east of town under the supervision of Superintendent Jackman.

Rural Schools

The first rural schools were open only a few months a year, but gradually the term was lengthened, mostly to 8 months. Often the teacher had no more than an eighth grade education herself, but later they were required to take examinations for a teaching certificate. As time went on they had to take a given amount of work in Normal School or Teacher's College to qualify to teach. The salary was very small, \$15.00 to \$20.00 a month at first, but that increased somewhat as requirements were greater. The teacher usually boarded at a family, unless she lived in the district. She had to walk to school, get the fire going (she had banked it the day before) and do her own janitor work after school hours, then hike back.

They taught all grades. The children walked to school, some having two or three miles one-way. Seldom had they rides, only, perhaps when the weather was bad in the wintertime. They didn't like to miss school and many times they would come to school with frozen cheeks, which the teacher rubbed with snow to thaw out.

The school day started with opening exercises, which included singing, the pledge to the flag, and the teacher would read something of interest. It was during these opening exercise periods that they practiced for the programs they put on during the school year. Many times the practice extended over the allotted time.

The classes were short and to the point, but that didn't mean the lessons were shorter. It took a great deal of concentration to study while another class was in session, but it is surprising how well they adapted to it. They absorbed much learning from other classes, as well, and often a bright child would even skip a grade by such observation.

Some industrial arts was taught to the boys and sewing to the girls. This was usually on Friday afternoon and it was a period they all looked forward to. Hot lunch equipment was installed in each school with kerosene stove and cupboards for dishes. Here the girls took turns to prepare the meal and clean up afterwards.

In order to graduate from the 8th grade a pupil had to pass the state board examination. In 1913 the first 8th grade graduation was held in Ada for all the schools in the county. Marie Lovsness was superintendent at that time and she did much to upgrade the quality of education in the rural schools.

In spite of the hardships and often poor preparation by the teachers the rural children did surprisingly well and many went on to be prominent citizens. With the advent of consolidated schools and buses the rural schools were phased out and districts united with town schools. Only memories remain - Do you remember?

- The syrup or lard pails in which we carried our lunch
- Thawing out our frozen sandwiches

Sitting behind the pot belly stove drying out after falling through the ice

- Preparing hot lunches
- Making valentines from wallpaper
- Sitting around the stove when the room was cold when we got to school
- The spelldowns
- The spelling contest with other schools
- Practicing for programs

How we struggled to get the sheets over wire for a curtain

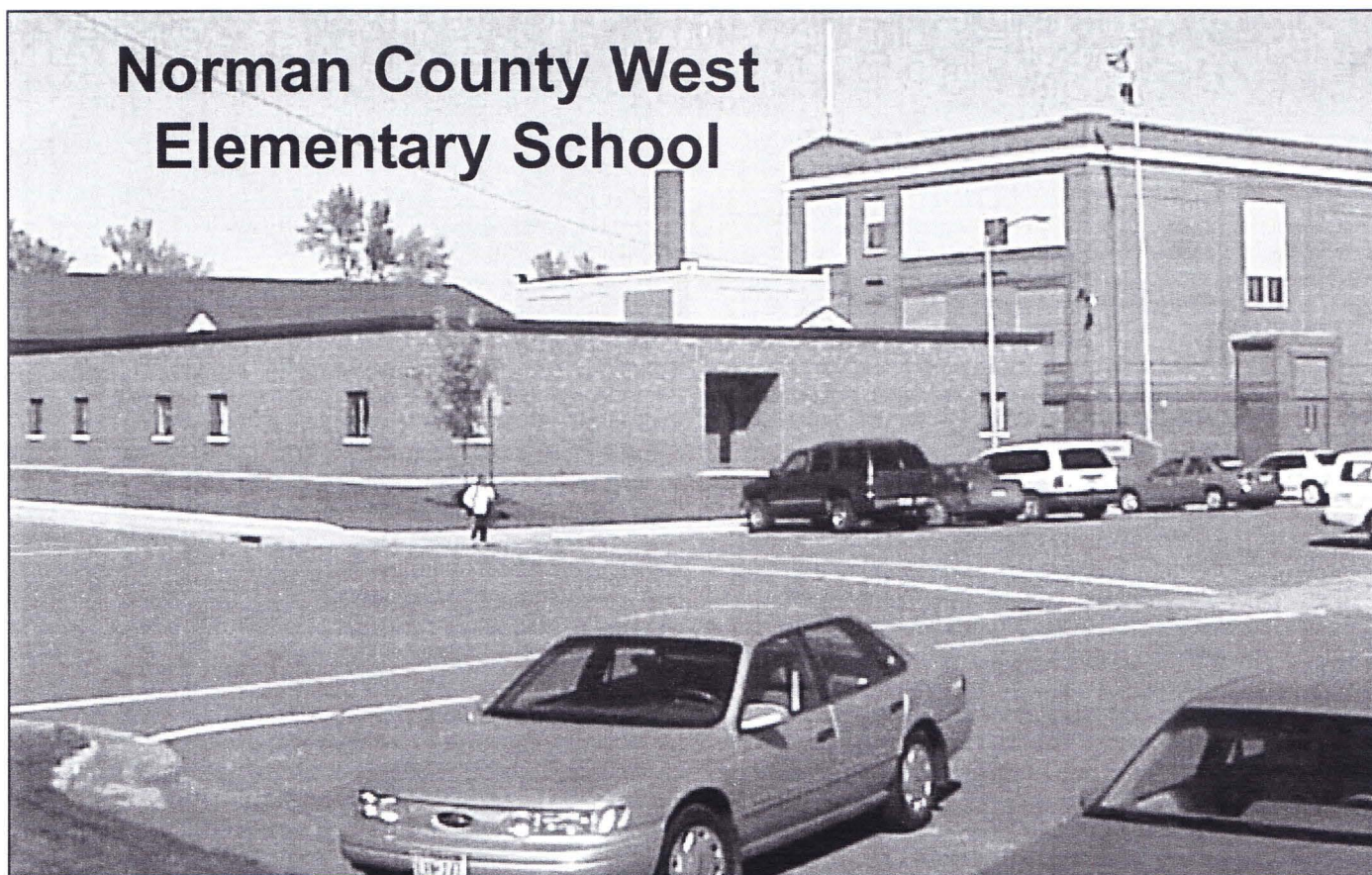
Who could forget the basket socials? They were exciting. The preparation for the program was fun. How we enjoyed the bantering and speculation when those pretty baskets were auctioned off. Then after lunch was eaten to make room for the games that followed.

Some comments from former pupils, Oscar Lee remarked how unusual it was that all the nine children of the Martin Lee family who attended school in Wide Awake are still living. He is around 90 years old. Ann Blacketter said she learned to sew an apron when Jacob Ulvan taught in the Viking School. Clara Christopherson said she learned to crochet in sewing class when she attended school at the Meadowlark School. Eddie Stordahl said he met his wife to be at a basket social at the Cloverblossom School. *Written in 1982*

Wide-A-Wake School District #7

Located two miles north of Hendrum on the highway to Ada. This was a one room school house to begin with, located north of its final location. Around the turn of the century due to the increased enrollment, it was moved south, and another room added. At this time a furnace was installed and the district hired a janitor to tend it, usually one of the Quams, who lived next door. From a school booklet published in 1896-97 there were 50 pupils listed and only one teacher, Christene Holmberg, (Mrs. John Sulerud). Then from another booklet published in 1901-02 there were 62 pupils listed with two teachers. By the 1920's enrollment had diminished and only one room was used with one teacher. The other room was used for play room and for parochial school one afternoon a week. Amelia Grothe taught parochial school there for many years, until it closed.

The school house and the church were the heart of the community. Each district held its club or meeting in its school house once or twice a month, where interesting and educational programs were given. From newspapers published in 1915 and 1916



these announcements were found.

Clover Blossum District # 40

Sometimes called the Stordahl School. Located two miles east and a half mile south of Hendrum, just south of the Pontoppidan Church. This was a two-room school house, which indicated a large enrollment at one time. Only one room was used in its later years. The extra room was used for a playroom and also for an industrial arts room for the boys. It was an ideal place for games after the basket socials. On the picture of the school house and pupils the teacher was Miss Agnes Aske.

Meadowlark School District 3

Sometimes called the Tarvestad School. Located about 5 miles east of Hendrum, and just south of the Concordia Church. This was a one room school with enrollment as large as 30 pupils at one time.

Viking School District 2

Located about six miles northeast of Hendrum on the highway to Ada. This was a one room school house, having an enrollment of 40 people at one time. The Stennes, Sterton, Enger, Roe families all attended at that time and they were all large families, which boosted the enrollment immensely.

Hendrum High School

Mr. Amos was followed by Mr. Lindquist and Mr. Iria Isherwood as superintendents, after which Mr. Amos returned to the school system again as superintendent until the year 1922 when Mr. Wallace G. Rosell became superintendent and held the position until 1938. During Mr. Rosell's superintendency, our school became an accredited four-year high school and began a well-rounded program of extra-curricular activities. The school was also enlarged by bringing in high school students from associated districts. An attempt at this time was made to promote motor transportation, but this was not accomplished at this time because of lack of faith in this sort of transportation. Not too many years later motor buses for the transportation of pupils was inaugurated with one large bus and four smaller ones in operation. The old four-room school building was removed and a new heating system was put into the new building.

In the fall of 1938 Mr. John C. Brady became the superintendent. At this time a number of the neighboring school districts closed their schools and commenced transporting their pupils to the Hendrum High School and it was at this time motor transportation was inaugurated. Mr. Brady was with us until the spring of 1944 and that fall of 1944 Mr. D.W. Hill became superintendent. While Mr. Hill was at the helm of our school the Hendrum auditorium was purchased from the village. This was used as a gymnasium until the morning of Thanksgiving Day 1950 when it was consumed by fire. The teacherage was also purchased while Mr. Hill was with us.

Mr. Hill also laid the ground work that made possible the building of the grade school and gymnasium addition to the school by working for the reorganization of rural areas around Hendrum. Much credit was given him for his work during his short stay in Hendrum. Mr. G.I. Sholy became superintendent in 1948 and the next year saw the start of the building program as the agricultural department then came into being with the purchase and construction of a steel building. The building was purchased as a surplus government building for \$70 and it was dismantled for delivery from Minneapolis to Hendrum for a cost of \$245. The entire building, which is a 20 x 100 ft. structure, cost

\$11,500 with equipment. In 1951 the grade school and gymnasium addition was started by the Otto Eickhoff and Sons Construction Co. of Crookston. This addition added a total of 13,000 feet to the old structure, which consisted of 8250 square feet. It ran 158 feet north from the old building and 138 feet west. The overall size of the gymnasium was 120 feet by 75 feet. The actual playing floor was 44 feet wide and 76 feet long, thus at the time it was said, giving Hendrum one of the larger floors in the area. The seating on the sides was planned for 765 spectators. With 235 planned for seating on the stage it would provide for maximum seating area for 1000 people. The dedication for the new addition was held on March 30, 1952. For several years following the completion of the gymnasium the south sub-district basketball tournament was held in Hendrum on a split basis with another conference school. The hot-lunch program was started in 1945-46 with serving a hot meal at noon uptown in the first floor of the telephone building. Mrs. Dora Williamson (later Mrs. Lewis Handegaard) and Mrs. Theo. Roe were the first cooks. With the completion of the new building the lunch program was moved to the new kitchen and dining area of the stage in the new gymnasium.

Mr. R.H. Benson became superintendent in 1952 and a new department was added, Home Economics, for grades 7-12. In 1953 the department was certified as a vocational department. Also in 1953, Perley was consolidated with the Hendrum School. The school districts in Minnesota were renumbered in 1958-59 and Hendrum-Perley became District #525. During 1971 through 1975 Hendrum High School shared with Halstad through an exchange program the following subjects: Industrial Arts, Agriculture, Algebra, Consumer Math and Physics.

Mr. Theo B. Olson was superintendent when another and last addition to the school was begun in the summer of 1974. The addition consisted of three elementary rooms; three practice rooms for music, a lunch room and a kitchen. It was completed after Christmas 1975 and Perley grades 1 through 6 moved to Hendrum.

Norman County West Schools

The Norman County West Schools have been in existence since the 1982-83 school year, when Halstad ISD #524 and Hendrum ISD 525 paired. The two districts consolidated in 1991. The school building in Hendrum became the elementary school serving students K-6. By 1990 with overcrowding becoming a problem, the district approved the construction of a large addition to the Hendrum elementary that today houses the library, computer room, administration offices and seven classrooms.

The mission statement of the Norman County West School District is "To Build Caring and Contributing Members of a Community." The communities served by the district take pride in the school system as parents and teachers alike value a sound education built around traditional skills intertwined with the latest technologies.

A great example of the school district's success is the fact that on September 22, 2006, the Norman County West Elementary School received notice of its designation by Secretary of Education Margaret Spellings as a 2006 No Child Left Behind-Blue Ribbon School. NCW was among nine Minnesota schools recognized for Blue Ribbon Schools designation. The No Child Left Behind-Blue Ribbon Schools Program honors public and private K-12 schools that are either academically superior in their states or that demonstrate dramatic gains in student achievement. Norman County West was recognized at an awards ceremony in November of 2006 in Washington, D.C.

During the 2006-2007 school year there were 293 K-12 students enrolled in the school district. There are 65 students attending

Norman County West in the open enrollment program, which allows students who are residents of one district to attend another district of their choice.

There are currently 31 teachers in the NCW school system and the teacher-student ratio in the elementary is 20-1.

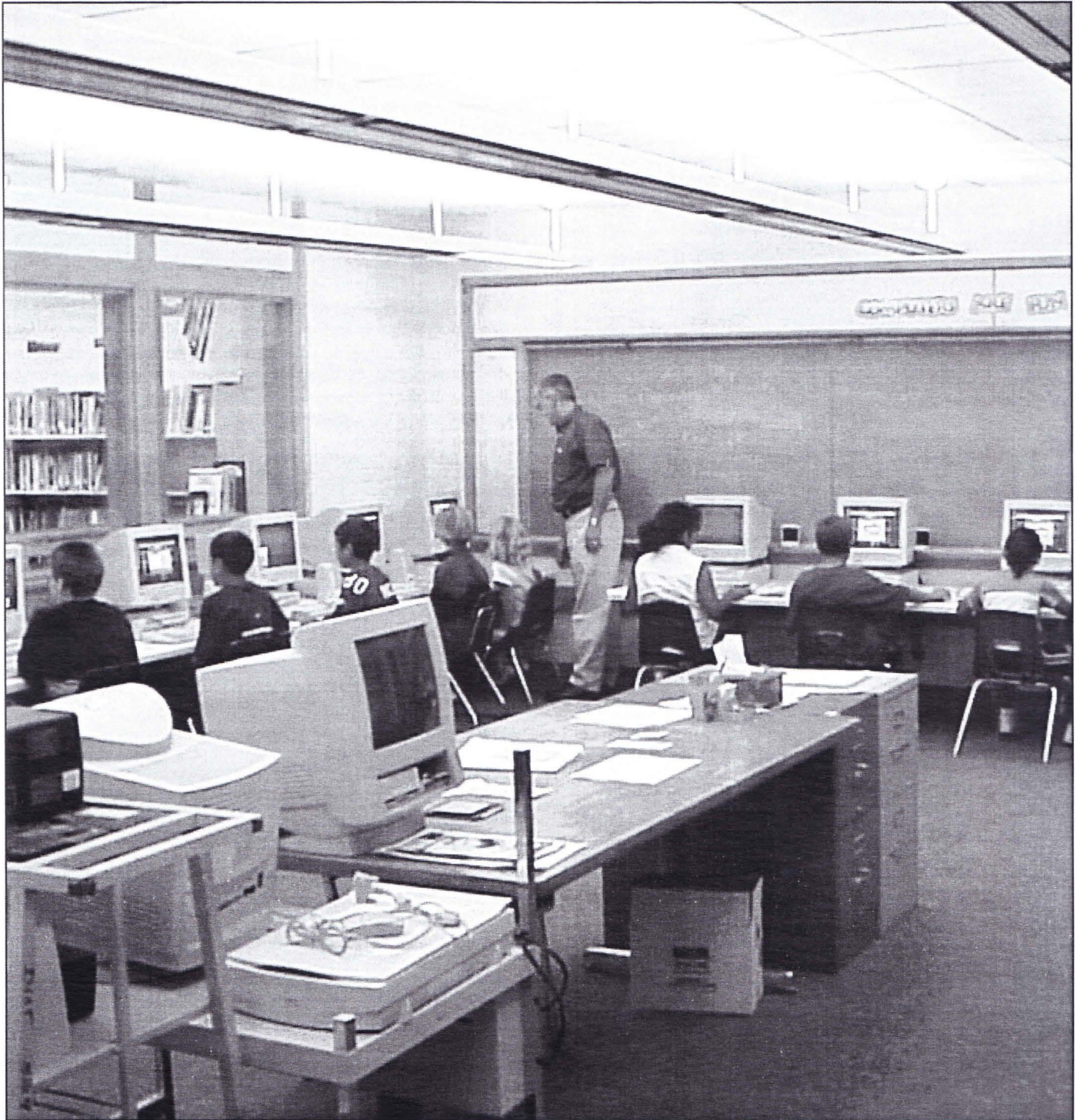
Norman County West uses IBM computers, which are regularly updated. According to current Superintendent, Caline Olson, "Children in kindergarten start with computers and we try and reinforce basic skills through game playing. Some kids come in knowing a lot about computers already. Kids are pretty quick to learn."

Besides the computer program, the Norman County West school system has earned a reputation that is second to none for its music program. Music instructors Curt Vandermeer and Dorinda Blotsky work diligently to ensure the continued success

of the program. According to Olson, "Our music programs at West at both the elementary school in Hendrum and the high school in Halstad are outstanding."

A number of extra-curricular activities are provided in the district. There is drama, speech, FCCLA, and FF A. "We have a real strong vocational program, affirmed Olson. "The vocational wing at the high school has its own computer lab."

Then there are the sports at Norman County West. After 25 years as a combined district, the Panthers have an impressive trophy case, including two state championship trophies. The Panthers won the state football title in 1984 and were crowned state basketball champions in 1987. Besides football and basketball, there is volleyball, track, golf, baseball, and softball. Baseball, track, and golf are cooperating programs with neighboring districts. During the summer months, students have



access to a summer recreation program.

In conjunction with Tri-Valley Head Start, another successful program at Norman County West is the West Adventure Center. The WAC is open to preschool children who are ages 3-5 by September 1st of each school year. In collaboration with the school district, the center offers transportation to and from the school and operates five full days per week. In addition to benefiting from early childhood education and school readiness programs, pre-schoolers are also exposed to special events, field trips, nutritional services, family services and medical-dental screenings.

In summary, more and more people, especially parents and educators, are discovering the value of small schools in a small town atmosphere. Norman County West has earned a reputation of excellence in both education and extra-curricular activities. Many teachers, once hired, spend their entire or remaining careers at NCW. There is something special about the familiarity, closeness and individual attention. Everyone knows everyone and everything is very personal.

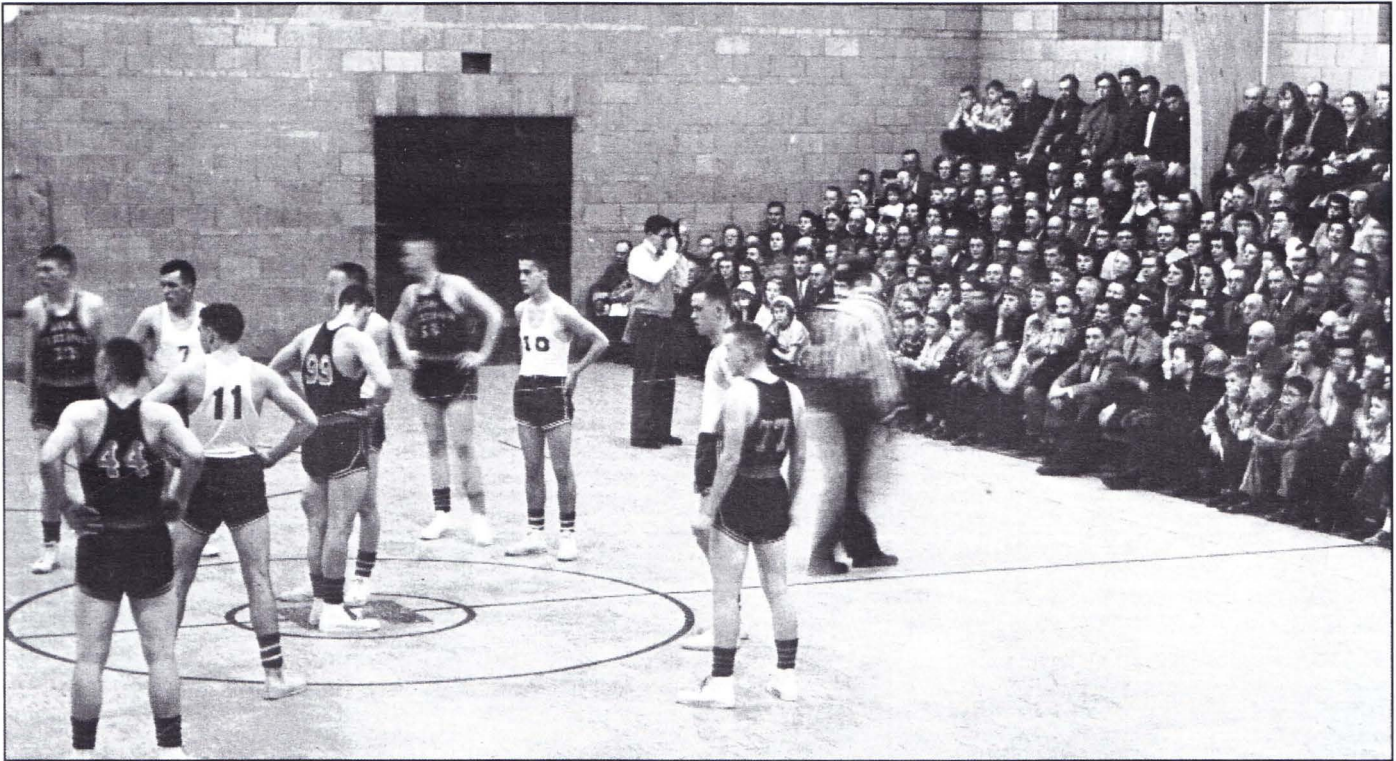


Kids at the West Adventure Center pre-school located in West Elementary



Norman County West Elementary Library

1,100 Attend First Game in New Hendrum Gymnasium



Hendrum, MN - The census figures took a beating here Tuesday night, as over 1,100 people crowded into the new Hendrum Community Center.

Hendrum, with a population of 350, got its first chance to show Norman County fans its \$100,000 structure, with the feature attraction being the basketball game between the Hendrum and Ada high school teams.

The Hendrum cagers tried hard to make it a victorious opening, but succumbed to the high-scoring Ada outfit, 71-54.

For the Hendrum fans, the dedication climaxed over a year of waiting and hoping for the best for its "orphan" basketball team. The old Hendrum gymnasium burned on Thanksgiving Day of 1950.

It was the biggest day for this town in many years, more than some residents could recall. And the community was quick to respond. The opening ceremonies were scheduled at 8 PM. Fans began arriving at 5:30. By 6:30, the auditorium looked reasonably full. But they were still squeezing in at 7:30.

Superintendent G.I. Sholy was master of ceremonies for the dedication. Jack Eickhof, representing the construction company, presented a plaque to Samuel Ingberg, school board president. Arthur Johnson, chairman of a fund-raising drive to equip the center, spoke briefly. Sholy also introduced coaches, teams, officials and visiting members of the press and radio. Music for the event was furnished by a high school band under the direction of Gerald Christianson and Alex Stoffel, both students at MSTC.

People who had never seen a basketball game turned out to see the opening night events. Hendrum plans for more than just basketball games in its new addition. Meetings of various organizations are already on the docket for this month. The auditorium is likely to be jammed again Saturday night, when another

keen rival, Halstad, furnishes the basketball opposition. The North Star league will have its south half independent team tourney here next week.

Construction is still not complete on the center, part of a \$190,000 undertaking which will be an addition to Hendrum's school. The addition will include three new classrooms, a new office, a boiler room, cafeteria and locker rooms. Sholy said the project should be complete by March 30, when the official dedication will be made.

Johnson's committee is out to raise \$4,500, the largest part of which will be spent for the new bleachers and glass backboards. The new bleachers will "comfortably seat" 1,100. Ada and Halstad high schools supplied bleachers for the opening night, showing the goodwill, which exists even though there is fierce rivalry on the basketball court.

The gymnasium is the largest in South Sub-District 30 and the second largest in the district. The playing court is 44 X 76. It was a happy occasion for high school basketball Coach Bill Zwarych and his Hendrum Huskies. They have had to travel to nearby Perley for practices since the fire and play all their games on foreign courts.

Zwarych, in his second year at Hendrum smilingly recalled that it was the first night his team had enjoyed that "home court advantage" since he came here. It didn't take long to prove that there was nothing faulty about the construction of the baskets.

Ada Coach Dan Ruoff's Vikings rolled to period leads of 17-10, 32-23 and 55-42. Altogether, 9 players registered at least 9 points for the night's work. Dick Nielson of Ada was top scorer with 24. Bruce Douglas paced Hendrum with 18.

*(Taken from the Fargo Forum Wednesday Evening,
February 6, 1952)*

The History of Hendrum Area Churches

Concordia Congregation



The Concordia Lutheran Church, located four and one half miles east of Hendrum, was founded and built in 1891 with Rev. Peer O. Stromme as its first pastor.

The founders of Concordia Church were Anders Voje, Jene Bolstad, Aslah Haaland, Martin Olson, Riley O. Knudson, Einar Saboe, Anders Haaland, Ole and Anders Knutson, Mikkel Lee and Nels Lee, Even Qualley and Ole Hoyme.

Pastors who have served besides Rev. Peer O. Stromme are J.O. Ness 1894-1910, Rev. Jacob Redahl, 1910-1913, Rev. T.A. Hagen 1914-1921, Rev. J.J. Jacobson 1921-1954, Rev. Herbert Peterson 1954-1965, Pastor Elmer Anhalt, Pastor Greg Wilcox and Pastor Benson.

Rev. J.A. Ness lived in Perley, MN, when he served Concordia Church, driving with a team of horses and buggy. He was always on time for services, rain, shine or snow storms. He resigned in the spring of 1910 to be an instructor at Concordia College in Moorhead, MN. Rev. Ness could speak four languages.

A basement was erected in the summer of 1916. Horse scrapers were used, with men handling the scrapers to remove the dirt. The scrapers were connected to a big log chain and pulled with a team of horses. Charles J. Ioffren, president of the First State Bank of Ada, gave one hundred dollars (\$100) towards this improvement. The members also gave donations to this project. A horse barn was later built where the horses were sheltered during the services, as they were the only means of transportation in the early day of the church.

A Delco light plant was installed so evening services and programs could be held. The light plant had no batteries, so the motor had to be started in order to have lights. Martin Qualley was the caretaker of this light plant. In 1942 the church was con-

nected to the R.E.A.

The church was first heated by wood burning stoves using four-foot lengths of wood. Later a coal-burning furnace was installed.

The first organ was pumped by hand, but later an organ was purchased that was pumped by the feet.

In the early forties the interior of the church and the basement were remodeled and redecorated. A new oil furnace was installed and a new electric organ was installed. When the interior of the church was remodeled, the carpenters found a piece of lumber stamped C.H. Eckman Co. Hendrum, Minnesota.

The first baptism of the church was Hilma Qualley, now deceased. Christ Kirksether was in charge as "Klokker" for many years.

Sunday School was started as soon as the church was completed. Peter Larson was the first Superintendent. Reading with the minister for confirmation was an all day affair, each one bringing a noon lunch.

Ladies Aid was held in the homes of members. A.J. Voje was treasurer for the Aid for many years. The collection of each aid meeting amounted to about three dollars (\$3) and proceeds for the year amounting to about two hundred dollars (\$200). Quilts were pieced and tied by the members of the Aid to be sold at a fancy work auction sale, which were sometimes held in the home of one of the members. Lutefisk and chicken suppers were also served in the church in the fall with the proceeds going to Missions and the upkeep of the church. They still had a fancy work and food sale every fall with a good attendance.

An annex was later added to the church with an enclosure to the basement and the sacristy. This was built by the members of the congregation.

Services were held every Sunday morning at 11:00 AM and Sunday School and Bible classes at 9:30 AM during the school year.

The bell in the steeple was molded by The Key Stucklide Company of St. Louis, Missouri in 1892. On the bell is this inscription:

Hear my chimes with tones so clear,
Proclaim salvation to the world.
Hear the word of God proclaimed,
O that souls could be enticed
To commune with Christ, the Lord.

By Helen Qualley

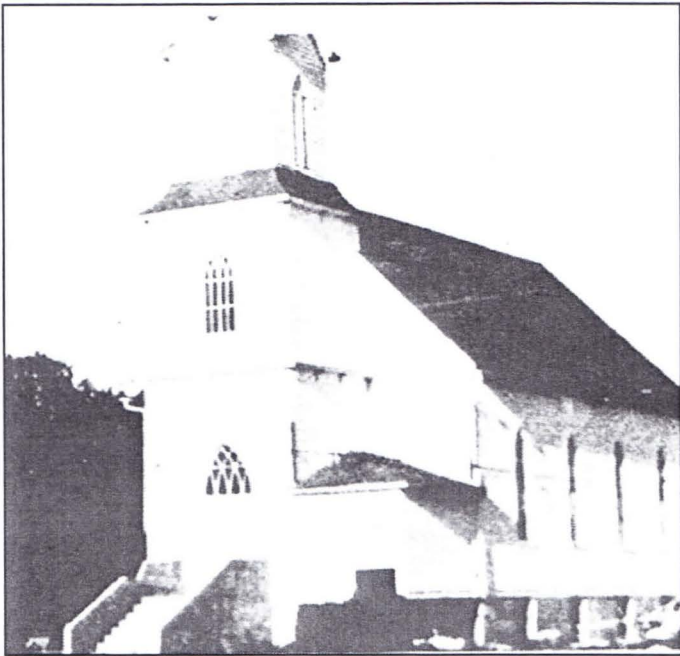
The church closed in the early 1990's.

Pontoppidan Lutheran Church

The Pontoppidan Lutheran Church was located two miles directly east of Hendrum. It was built in 1891 at the approximate cost of between \$2,000.00 and \$3,000.00. It was one of the largest and most active churches in the county.

The Altar was built by a local carpenter in 1903, and the Altar painting was installed at the same time.

The men who have served as pastors in the church are the following: Reverends A.A. Scheie 1878-1881, O.A. Th. Solem 1881-



1900, O.H. Brodlund 1900-1901, Nils Lunde 1901-1906, J.L. Redal 1906-1913, T.A. Hagen 1913-1921, J.J. Jacobson 1921-1954, Herbert Pederson 1954-1963. Reverend L.M. Skunes served temporarily in 1900-1906-1913.

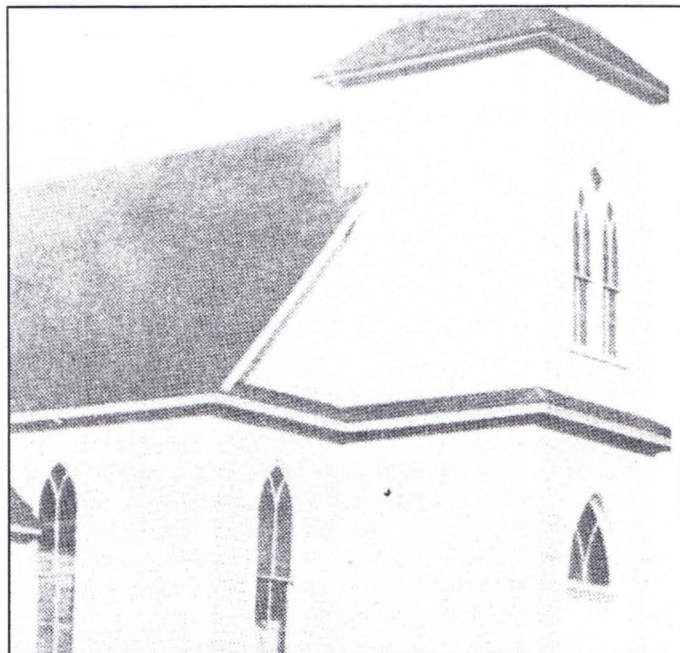
The Ladies' Aid was organized in 1878 when meetings were held in various places before the church was built.

The first person to be buried in the cemetery was J. Rostvold Sr. Leslie Stennes, a son of the congregation, is a missionary and has served in Africa.

After having served the Pontoppidan Congregation for three generations, the church was given to Norman County Historical Society and moved to Pioneer Village on September 1, 1971. Today this church stands in regal majesty by the side of the road proclaiming a silent tribute to all pioneers.

St. Pauli Church

The St. Pauli Congregation was organized in 1878. Some of the first members were John and Peter Grothe, John and Nels



Snustad, and the Johannes, Ole, and Albert Hagens.

In 1896 St. Pauli members decided to build a church two miles north of Hendrum, just across from the John Aas farm.

Their first cemetery site had to be abandoned because of the high water table in the soil. Later P.J. Grothe offered an acre of land for a new cemetery, which is approximately two miles east of Hendrum. Each family having a member buried in the original cemetery was ordered to move the remains to the new cemetery.

The following pastors have served in the St. Pauli Church - Reverends A. Megrund 1880-1893, Krogstad 1893-1901, L.M. Skunes 1901-1906, J.L. Redal 1906-1913, T.A. Hagen 1913-1921, and J.J. Jacobson 1921-1940. Some of these pastors received an annual salary of \$125.00 a year.

The Norwegian language had been used exclusively until the new generation became involved and then the English language came into use.

On September 9, 1937, St. Pauli church was struck by lightning and burned to the ground with all its contents. Church activities were then carried on in the Wide Awake School for about three years. The congregation considered rebuilding the Church but decided not to, and most of the members joined Immanuel Congregation in Hendrum.

Hendrum Presbyterian Church

Geographically this church is in Minnesota but belongs to the Presbytery of Fargo in Synod of North Dakota since 1933. Prior to that time it belonged to Adams Presbytery in Minnesota. The Hendrum church is an outgrowth of a missionary enterprise under the Elm River Church, which had been organized in 1879. Rev. Chas. W. McCarthy was preaching at Elm River from the spring of 1884 to October 1890, when Mr. Charles Canning, father of J.H. Canning and Mr. H.M. Parker urged the formation of a Sunday School and later a church organization at Hendrum. The first services were held in a schoolhouse located on the southwest corner of the platted townsite of Hendrum Village. Mr. Parker was the Sunday School Superintendent and led in the singing. He was the son of an Episcopalian missionary, and was born in China. After he left Hendrum, he became an Episcopal clergyman in North Carolina.

The early attendance was from members of the Canning and



Parker families; also members of the family of Mr. Samuel Todd attending Sunday School, and others attending including the family of Mr. Moffatt, a grain buyer.

When communion services were held in the early days of the Hendrum church such services had to be held at Elm River Church since Hendrum had no ordained elders.

Later on Mr. Alexander Douglas moved into the community. He and his family, and later his son-in-law, Mr. Adam Nichol, proved very faithful and loyal members. Mr. Thomas Canning moved into the Hendrum community and became a faithful member of the church.

Through the efforts of the Sunday School missionary societies of North Dakota and Minnesota, it was decided to establish church organizations at Grandin and Hendrum. They were put together with Elm River under the same pastor and so continued until 1946 when Elm River and Hendrum united and made one organization at Hendrum. Through the years one pastor served the three churches except a short time in 1918-1920. The organizational meeting of the Hendrum Church was held August 7, 1892, when the Rev. T.E. Douglas was pastor. James M. Witherow, later of Moorhead, acted as clerk of the meeting. The charter members who brought letters from other churches were Robert Anderson and his wife, Martha J. Anderson; William Black; Mrs. Jane Cochran; Mrs. Elsie Nichol; Samuel Todd and his wife Eliza J. Todd and their daughter, Miss Roxanne. Those who came on profession of faith were: William Armstrong and his wife; Mrs. Annie Anderson (mother of Robert and Wm.); Wm. Anderson; W.D. Bangs and wife; Mrs. Arthur Black; Mrs. Cora Beattie; Thomas Canning and wife, Mary E; Mrs. C.W. Canning (Mary); Mrs. Letitia Douglas (Mrs. Joseph); Robert Dunn and wife; Arthur Marsden and wife, Elizabeth; Mrs. Elizabeth Moffett; Mrs. Nichol, Sr.; Joseph Orr, and Thomas Semple. Thus, there were eight who came by letter and twenty by profession of faith. Thomas Canning and Robert Anderson were elected elders; the former for two years, the latter for one year.

On September 15, 1892, they issued a call for a meeting to elect trustees. This meeting was held October 9, 1892, at their usual meeting place. Arthur Marsden was chairman of the meeting and W.D. Bangs was clerk. Samuel Todd also was the chairman and the clerk, then they were elected trustees, with tenure of office being decided by lot. Mr. Todd was chosen for three years, the others two and one respectively.

In 1893, a frame church building was erected in Hendrum at a cost of two thousand dollars. It underwent various improvements through the years. Finally a larger building was decided on. The first one was sold and the present one was erected in 1949 and completed in April of 1950.

According to the records we have the following list of pastors: Rev. Chas. McCarthy as previously stated, from spring of 1884-October, 1890; Rev. Waite, October 1890 to October 1891; Rev. T.E. Douglas, spring 1892-fall 1894; Rev. Thomas Hickling, spring 1895-spring 1897; Rev. Allen Lang, fall 1897-October 1899; Rev. Thomas D. Whittles, February, 1900-1904; Rev. William Ogg, 1904-1908; Rev. H.D. Robertson, 1908-1914; Rev. N.F. Brand, 1916-1917; Rev. J. Shible, 1917-1920; Rev. H. Edward Jones, 1920 to November, 1921; Rev. J. Way Huey, February 1922-October 1, 1925; Rev. Wm. Sherwin, Nov. 1925-November, 1931; Rev. John McDonald, February 1932-April 1937; Rev. Robert Gray, March 1938-June, 1940; Rev. G. Wm. Bernum, September 2, 1940-September 1943; Rev. John H. K. Moffett, January 1, 1944 to February 1952; Rev. Donald Raylor, June 1952. The elders included Robert Anderson and Thomas Canning, ordained August 7, 1892; and William Black, probably later 1892, W.D. Bangs, October 6, 1895, William Anderson, Adam Nichol and Thomas Semple all ordained April 16, 1905; J.H.

Canning and Arthur Marsden December 27, 1914; Lawrence A. Anderson September 23, 1923; William Anderson reinstated April 2, 1933 (had belonged to Elm River for several years); Mrs. Edith A. Marsden April 3, 1942; Charles E. Grady and Edwin B. McDowell, Elders from Elm River Church installed in Hendrum April 28, 1946; James McAndrew ordained May 22, 1949; Joseph W. Anderson and Thomas Marsden Hall ordained March 29, 1953; Mrs. Chas. E. Grady ordained November 24, 1957. A Rotary system of elders was adopted November 1956.

James Witherow in the early days assisted in the Sunday School and also started the Christian Endeavor Society, which flourished for many years.

The Sunday School had been active all the years with various people faithfully acting as officers and teachers. The attendance had varied from the twenties to the seventies.

The Ladies Aid has flourished in the later years and has had many faithful workers. They have helped in many a worthy cause.

The Church was a result of a missionary enterprise and the subject of missions has been ever kept before the members.

At the time of dedication of the new church building on June 11, 1950; the only charter members still living were W.D. Bangs, ninety-four years old of Glendive, Montana; also, Mrs. Letitia Douglas of San Diego, California, and Mrs. Roxanne Todd Wertmann of Santa Monica, California.

Because of declining membership, the church was formally dissolved April 6, 1975. A closing service was held on that day.



Hendrum Mission House

The "Mission House" in Hendrum was located at the site of the twelve-complex apartment building West of the Lutheran Church. It was built by a few families who were interested and active in missionary work. Pastors, missionaries and evangelists came from various places to hold weekly services in the "Mission House." Some of the foreign missionaries, sponsored by these families, came on their furloughs to hold services there. The "Mission House" was, also used by the Lutheran Church Women for their activities as "Ladies Aid" meetings, bazaars and auction sales. Later, a basement was added to the old Lutheran Church for those purposes.

In 1927, the Mission House was moved to the lot east of the Lutheran Church, to make room for the new Hendrum Co-op Creamery, built in 1928.

In the mid 1940's, the Mission House was sold by the few remaining members to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Laabs. They remodeled it and made it into their home. It is in the same location east of the Lutheran Church.



Immanuel Lutheran Church

The history of the Immanuel Lutheran Church of Hendrum began a few years after the arrival of the first Norwegian Lutherans to the Red River Valley. Immanuel was organized under the Norwegian Synod, which was formed in 1853 by pastors who sought to perpetuate the traditional doctrine and worship of the church in Norway. A meeting was held at the home of Andrew Hawkins (who lived about a mile south of Halstad) on December 8, 1874.

A location for the cemetery was one of the first concerns of the early settlers. Section 18, which is the present Immanuel Cemetery, was chosen, and in 1877 the first church was also built on this site. It was a log structure built in the center front of the cemetery. Up until then, the people had been meeting in the homes, so we can only, in a small way, imagine their joy and satisfaction at being able at last to gather for worship, and to have the opportunity of the means of grace regularly in their own church.

The first pastor to serve this Congregation was Rev. Bjug Harstad - 1875-1879. The first trustees were: Ole Nygaard, John Herberg and John Ostbye. The first families to join the church were: John Johnson Sathre Sr. and John Johnson Sathre Jr. In 1876 the constitution was drafted.

In 1887 a new and larger church was built, but in the winter of 1891-1892 it mysteriously burned to the ground. In July 1895 a new church was built in the city of Hendrum, and the present church was built in 1958.

Since it's beginning, each pastor, in his own way has left a lasting spiritual tradition that has carried on for generations. When Rev. J.J. Jacobson was installed as pastor of Immanuel in 1921, he had to contend with the transition of languages from Norse to English, preaching his sermons in both languages. Confirmation instruction was given in either language, as desired by the confirmand, and Sunday School was soon entirely in English. The minutes were written in English for the first time in 1937.

In 1960, with the merger of Lutheran Churches, Immanuel became a member of the American Lutheran Church (ALC) and became affiliated with the Crookston Conference.

Confirmation instruction is one of the most important works of the pastor. During the years prior to 1920, confirmation instruction was an all-day session, one day a week for two years. Confirmation is usually held in May or June. The first confirmands in Hendrum were Albert Anderson and Lawrine Sathre. They were confirmed in the John Sathre, Jr. home in July, 1877.

Members of our congregation who have gone out to dedicate their lives in God's Service are: Norman Scheide, Leslie Stennes, Kay (Scholl) Brekke, Byron Meline, and Paul Grothe. Sister Laura Peterson (sister of Carl and Lawrence Underlee) served in

the missionary field.

In 1993, after Concordia closed, there was a realignment of the churches in the area, and Immanuel and East Marsh River Lutheran became one parish. This arrangement was dissolved several years later.

In 1996, a call was accepted by Pastor Tim Bauer to serve the Immanuel Church. Pastor Tim brought a new life back into the church and community after a difficult time in the church's history. He became known as a "community" pastor, serving the entire community faithfully during such stressful times as the 1997 flood.

Philip Aalgaard of our congregation is in training as a lay minister. He served as Pastoral Assistant at Immanuel for a time, and then has functioned as an extension of Immanuel in the wider area, doing long-term pulpit supply in various locations.

In 2002, Pastor Tim concluded his time of service at Immanuel, and the congregation voted to call Pastor Heidi Mann as their next pastor. Since that time, we have worked to broaden our community and global outreach through a "Mission of the Month" ministry and by supporting Carrie Smart, a daughter of the congregation, as a missionary in Argentina.

Seven youth attended the National Youth Gathering in San Antonio in 2006, and the annual Synod Junior High Youth Gathering is always well attended and greatly enjoyed. Over the last four years, the Immanuel Youth have participated in several "30-Hour Famines," raising money and awareness to help fight world hunger. The Women of Immanuel and the Immanuel Health Cabinet continually serve in various capacities within and beyond the congregation. And the Immanuel Food Shelf has extended its outreach over time.

After a few years of dormancy, the Immanuel Choir has been reorganized and sings regularly for worship. A couple of other fun new events, designed to welcome the wider community, are an annual Christmas Concert, put on by Immanuel members and friends, and an annual Summer Sidewalk Festival, which has grown into a Corn Feed/Rummage Sale, in August.

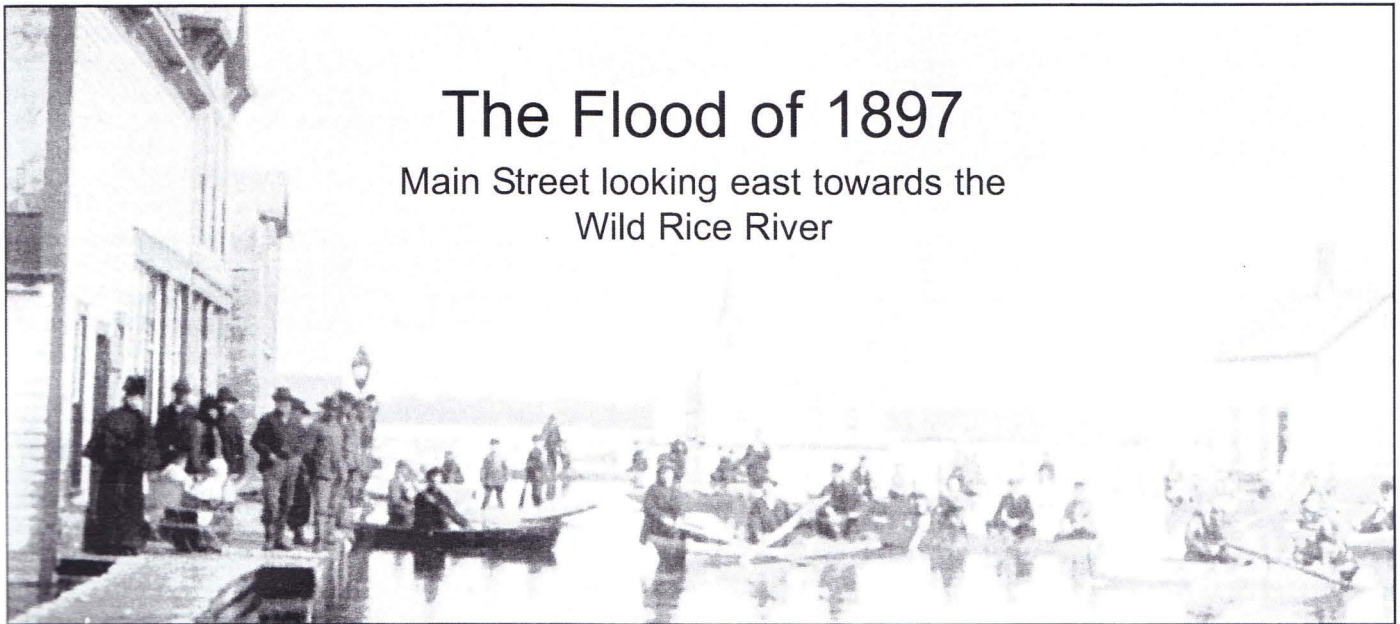
During 2006 and 2007, our congregation's energies have been largely focused on the installation of a small elevator which will make all three levels of our building accessible to all people. We praise God for empowering us to bring this ministry dream to fruition!

Immanuel continues to strive to live out its mission statement: that we are "a congregation strengthened by God's Word, reaching out to all people with Christ's Love."

In the year 2000, Immanuel celebrated its 125th anniversary with a special program on June 24th and 25th.

Pastor Heidi Mann currently serves Immanuel as it enters into its 132 year of service to the Lord.

The Big Flood Years



The Flood of 1897

Main Street looking east towards the
Wild Rice River

In 1882, the Red River was at the highest stage it has been known to have reached since white men knew this country. The flood of July, 1897, throughout Norman County was up to that date the greatest flood since the county was organized - the most general and far-reaching flood along the valleys of the Wild Rice and Marsh Rivers with their numerous tributaries. For the week or ten days that this flood was raging much damage was done in this and adjoining counties. The wagon roads and bridges suffered heavily and crops along the flood-swept district were almost ruined. Five inches of water fell between Sunday night and Tuesday morning. The bridge over the Wild Rice River near the John Wright farm was swept away.

In the year 1882 at least four feet of snow fell in a continuous storm occurring around the middle of March and lasting more than one week. Warm weather followed the snowfall and in a single day nearly all the snow was changed to water. The Wild Rice River at the place where the Hendrum post office was then situated rose more than twenty feet in a single day. The water invaded residences and barns almost everywhere along the valley, and pandemonium reigned. The people who were fortunate enough to have an upstairs occupied it, and others moved into houses wherever they could. Rafts were constructed to transport livestock as well as food for same to the highest knolls of ground, and the men lay in the hay and watched their flocks by night. Five families found refuge in the log church built on section 18 in Hendrum Township. There they cooked, dined and slept while their livestock were tethered outside, and thus it was that Rev. Peer O. Stromme, then of Ada, found them on a Sunday morning when he rowed up to the church to fill his pastoral appointment. Rowing was the principal means of locomotion during the flood.

The flood condition was considerably aggravated by reason of the damming up of the ice in the Red River near Grand Forks, N.D. after all rivers were clear of ice in Norman County. This caused the Red to back up the water many feet high into the Wild Rice River.

The large flat-bottomed steamship, named "J.L. Grandin", which was left in the Red River near Grandin Farm number one, near Halstad, which was used in the open river for carrying passengers and freight between Pembina and Wahpeton, floated up

in this flood and was blown by an east wind seven or eight miles west toward Kelso, North Dakota, but was afterward rescued and brought back to the Red River before the water receded. The crest in Fargo that year was 37.07.

As the water receded and farmers living along the Red River had returned to their homes, many of them found fine messes of fish, which had come into the houses through broken windows. The flood of 1893 was high, but not disastrous. In 1897 occurred two floods, one in April and the other in July, both of about the same height and of about two or three weeks duration.

The winter of 1896-97 had the largest snowfall known in the country, many snowdrifts reaching between twenty and thirty feet in height. The warm weather came suddenly and much livestock was lost by water flooding into the barns at night. An unusual thing happened when the water coming from the southeast in the South Branch crossed the Wild Rice River in township of Mary, cut an almost direct path northwesterly through the deep snow across townships of Mary and Hendrum, and finding its way into the so-called Stordahl coulee, which it followed to the Wild Rice River. This occurred at night, and the farmers were awakened by the tremendous roar of the water. The Pontoppidan Church, near Carl Stordahl's was half full with water, and Carl Stordahl and others near the coulee lost cattle by drowning before they were able to rescue them. In following the path made by this flood one must come to the conclusion that in many places the water of its own weight was forced up hill.

In 1962 the Red River became quite high five different times reaching a height of 28.37 at one time. There was no general flooding, as the water did not run out of the banks too far.

In 1965 there was a terrible spring flood - water could be seen for miles and miles. All the land was covered and many small towns along the river had to be evacuated. Many thousands of dollars damage was done due to water coming into the buildings. (Crest at Fargo 45.05).

In 1969 we had another major spring flood - water again covered everything. Many bridges across the Red River between Minnesota and North Dakota were covered. Highway #75 was covered at Kragnes and people had to drive in the water. (Crest at 37.30).

In 1975 there was a devastating flood - due to the heavy rainfall for a couple of days late in June, Saturday and Sunday June 28-29, preceded by many tornados touching down and many funnels sighted in the afternoon of Saturday June 28. During the two days as much as 13 inches fell in some areas. After the heavy rainfall the water just rolled across the land from the east - destroying all the crops as it rushed across the fields. This was the heaviest rainfall and worst flood in the history of the area. It was one of the worst floods that we have ever had because it ruined all the crops for section after section. Everything was covered with water for miles' and miles - up to 20-25 miles wide at some places. Highway #75 was closed to traffic. When the water receded everything was black and covered with a white silt. There were a few days of very high humidity and the dying vegetation, fish and other debris caused a terrible stench for some time. The flood lasted for a couple of weeks with many farmyards being flooded. Everyone in the Hendrum area (girls-boys; women-men; young-old) turned out to help fill sand bags and to help the farmers dike up their property; or as volunteer cooks to prepare the meals for the workers at the Fire Hall. The fourth of July that year was celebrated by everyone helping their neighbors. (Crest at 33.30).

In 1979 we had another major spring flood. Water again covered the land for miles and miles. The flooding became worse further north - causing severe flooding all the way to Winnipeg. Few or no fields were seeded in the far northern part of the valley. (Crest at 34.04).

The Aftermath • Flood of 1997

Reprinted from the Red River Promoter
May 1997

Then came the mother of all floods. After a winter to remember in 1996-1997, with a record amount of snowfall, the entire area knew that spring would mean trouble. Here is a story of that historic event which tells the tale of what happened in Norman County reprinted from the Red River Promoter in May, 2007:

"Disaster!" That is how the 'Norman County Index' aptly described one of the worst natural horrors ever to inundate the community of Ada. By Monday, April 7, the historic nightmare had reached climactic proportions as most of the town's 1,700 residents were forced to evacuate. As busses shipped residents to higher and drier grounds, the last sight Ada residents wit-

nessed were icy lakes that frigidly engulfed their streets, homes and businesses.

The record snowfall for 1996-97 was the initial stage leading up to Ada's disaster. The second stage was the April 6 blizzard that followed an icy rainstorm leaving thousands of people paralyzed without electricity. As residents struggled to stay warm against the most brutal blizzard of the season, Ada residents couldn't imagine their lives facing a worst scenario. However, by April 7 the third and final stage of the disaster was solidly in place.

As the floodwaters from the Marsh and Wild Rice Rivers rushed towards the city, community leaders had no choice; they must evacuate. For some, the evacuation was a blessing in disguise. As temperatures hovered around the zero mark following the blizzard, Ada residents were still without electricity and would remain so for several more days. An evacuation, as tragic as it was, would at least give most residents warm housing and their first hot meal in close to 48 hours.

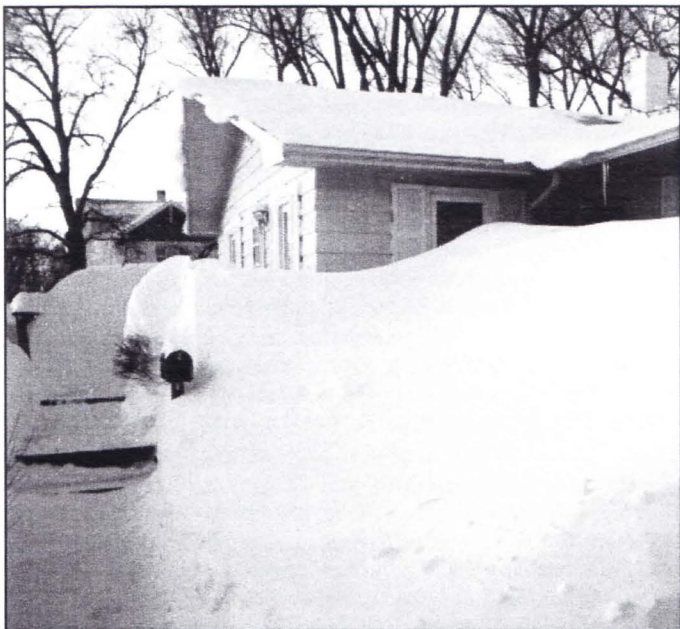
"We sat by the fireplace and made popcorn and hot dogs," Pat Benesh of Ada was quoted as saying in "The Forum" early Monday morning as the evacuation began.

As the floodwaters literally froze the city, Ada was not only the top news story in the region, but throughout the state and even the nation. The headlines in the 'Star Tribune' out of Minneapolis read, "Ada emptied in flood's rush."

Besides the sudden evacuation of most homes, Ada was also forced to evacuate their nursing home and municipal hospital. The residents and patients were evacuated in the black of the night as rescuers carried victims through knee-deep water to safety. The hospital and nursing home evacuees were transferred to facilities in nearby communities.

Although much of life in Ada is slowly returning to normal, the floodwaters did not recede without marking a path of destruction. Numerous homes at least suffered minor damages and some neighborhoods, especially in the northeast corner of town, suffered extensive losses.

The downtown Ada business district, including the historic Sjordal Hardware, also suffered damages, some minor and others much heavier. The bowling alley, under the ownership of Jim Wagner Jr., will require new bowling lanes as the flood's path took an especially harsh trail down the street that houses the Dekko Center, Ada-Borup High School, Norman County Abstracting, Sjordal Hardware, Lana Jo's and Loretel Systems.



Along Highway 200 East, Marcussen Accounting probably suffered the heaviest damage of any business in Ada. Nearly two feet of icy water was an unwelcome guest at the accounting firm for several days.

The Norman County Courthouse, a landmark throughout the county, thankfully suffered little damage, but the nursing home, hospital, high school and Grace Lutheran Church were not as lucky. Clean up has begun at the church, but the school, nursing home and hospital saw major structural calamities.

Plans are already under way for the building of a brand new, 9 million dollar, government funded Ada-Borup High School. According to school superintendent, Don Vellenga, the high school will be built along Highway 200 just west of the current elementary school. Slated completion date of the new structure will not be for 18 months, so students will have to fill out the rest of this school year and the next, in churches and 4-H facilities. The new school will be built to match the size of the present structure, completed in 1954. The present high school will eventually be demolished, but probably not for two more years. The building will be needed to store equipment until the new school can be built.

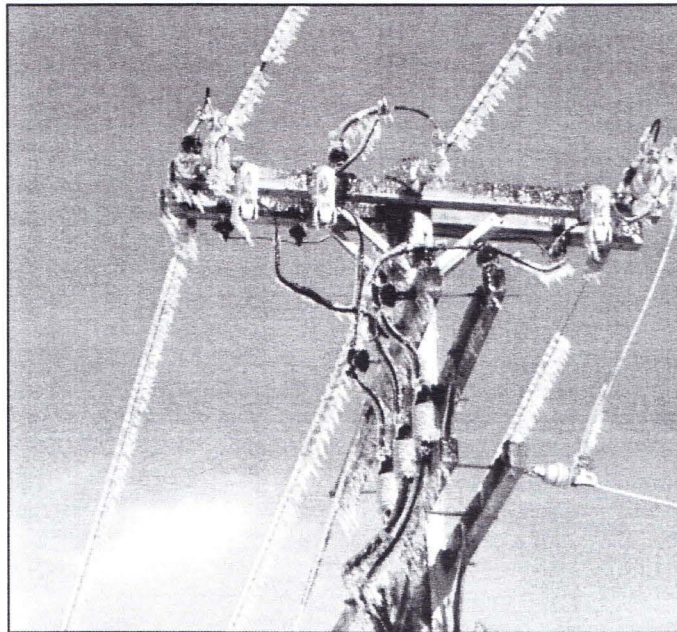
As of Thursday, May 1, no definite plans had been made concerning the nursing home and hospital. City leaders and hospital board members were waiting for an evaluation from F.E.M.A. before making any long-range plans.

Rumors had circulated throughout the county that the nursing home, but not the hospital, would be rebuilt or remodeled. However, according to city clerk, Brian Kranz, "There is absolutely no way the nursing home will be rebuilt without the hospital"

While community leaders make long-range plans for the hospital and nursing home, Kranz is confident of a total rebuilding, possibly even adding a clinic. "We will rebuild one way or another," assured Kranz.

As the floodwaters receded in Ada, the western section of Norman County, with the assistance of the National Guard, worked tirelessly, often day and night, to save their communities.

Floodwaters continue to surround the Perley Cenex Station as of May 1, but most of the 100 citizens of Perley had returned to their homes. According to Barb Jobgen, Parley's Emergency Operations Coordinator, the Red River had fallen 20 inches on April 30 from its original crest. That is good news for a community often hit



hard by spring and summer flooding. In 1969 floodwaters flowed through Main Street of downtown Perley but the community was ready for the flood of 1997.

Although the city's dikes protected Perley from catastrophe, residents were evacuated from the community. For six days Perley was without electricity and functioning sump pumps. Basements filled with water and there was sewer backup, but through the dedication of Barb and her neighbors, there were no major losses. Even though the community is still under restricted water use, citizens of Perley have already scheduled a clean-up day.

Some Perley residents were left homeless for two weeks. In fact, some residents had located to Grand Forks for shelter, only to have a total evacuation of that city.

"Hopefully things will be back to normal in a month: said Barb. "We want to keep the kids away from the dikes because of deep holes filled with water. Physically we will be back to normal in a month, but emotionally some people may not be back to normal for quite some time."

North on Highway 75 in Hendrum, the 300 plus residents made national news in their fight against the "Great Flood of 1997". For nearly three weeks the community of Hendrum resembled a war zone as National Guardsmen set up camp at the elementary school as they teamed with community leaders in an unending battle for survival.

For several days Hendrum was left without electricity prompting numerous residents to evacuate with unseasonably frigid temperatures. Those who stayed literally worked around the clock through the emergency. As sandbags, guardsmen and government trucks littered the city streets, community women set up a kitchen in the basement of the Immanuel Lutheran Church to feed the flood fighters.

Surrounded by rising floodwaters from all four directions, with barely a route into town, residents dug in to build levees in the southwest corner and the eastern edge of the city. Meanwhile, temporary dikes were constructed to protect Hendrum from rising waters to the south and to the north. Hendrum is looking at the possibility of building permanent dikes in the future.

According to Perry Kolnes, Emergency Operations Coordinator for Hendrum, there was, potential for heavy damage," but the "community and National Guard did an excellent job."

A permanent dike at Halstad protected that community and according to Tom Maroney, the



city's Emergency Operation Coordinator, the community's primary focus was in assisting neighboring communities. Floodwaters did damage in the Little Chicago area as well as the home of Dolly Mooney, which sits on the west edge of town near the Red River. As of April 30, the Red River at Halstad was still under water and there appears to be heavy damage to Highway 200 West leading out of Halstad and into North Dakota.

Shelly was earmarked for potential disaster following the evacuation of Ada. Shelly has "two rivers, the Marsh and Red, to be concerned about, but ample warning of potential disaster had the city prepared. Besides heavy sandbagging, a dike was built on the west side of town and levees constructed on the south and east at the intersection of Highway 75 and Highway 3.

"We were prepared for it," said Eric Larson, Shelly's Emergency Operations Coordinator. "Everybody chipped in. We were without electricity for several days and had some water main troubles, but the cold weather helped slow the flood waters."

As of April 29, Don Blaeser, superintendent at Norman County West, reported that students in the district had missed an historic and unprecedented 26 days of school. Five days of no classes were due to no electricity, 10 days due to blizzards and 11 days because of flooding,

On Friday, May 2, the Norman County West School Board met to discuss what should be done for the remainder of the school year and how lost days can be made up. It was decided to add the week of June 2nd through the 6th to the school's calendar. Blaeser, who has been at Norman County West for over 10 years, said the record for lost days due to weather during his administration is just four.

"Generally speaking the kids are glad to be back at school: said Blaeser. Some kids are still displaced, but parents are making an effort to get those kids back in school."

A total of 121 men, 63 from other cooperatives, 31 private contractors and 27 from the REC, have been battling flood waters, snow, ice jams and ice covered poles to restore power to all but about 150 customers. Those customers live along the Red River from East Grand Forks to Comstock and the REC is unable to reach the residents.

REC solicited special equipment to dig new holes to place the electrical poles. "The working conditions were \$0 poor that our own equipment didn't work," commented Mike McMahon, cooperative manager at REC.

However, according to McMahon, many of these electrical

poles have been replaced only temporarily on the shoulders of roads. McMahon commented that the cooperative's next steps would be to clear the broken debris from the fields and permanently replace the electrical poles back into the fields.

Currently, McMahon estimates that the cooperative has replaced 1,200 downed poles, pulling conductors and poles out of snow and ice. "This is probably the worst damage the cooperative has had in its' 60 year history," McMahon reports. "It will probably be 1998 until things get back to normal. The linemen have did an excellent job and the office people have really come to bat for us."

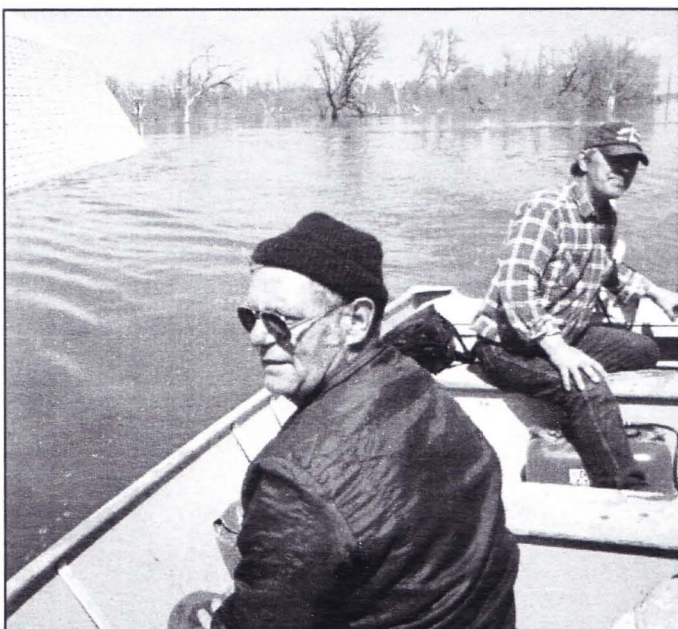
As of May 1, REC was still back feeding electrical power from an alternate sub station. Two major transmission lines, which normally feed REC still need to be replaced. According to McMahon, "It is an elaborate back feeding system."

A number of county roads in Norman County have suffered extensive damage, according to Mick Alm, county engineer. However no road has taken a beating like Highway 25 west of Hendrum. As flood waters pounded against the road, the highway began resembling a roller coaster with deep potholes and even a section of the highway washed away and probably heading west towards the Red River.

"There is quite a bit of damage around the county," said Alm. "This is probably the worst I have ever seen. The worst areas are a basically near Ada by the Wild Rice and near the Red River. Every corner of the county has suffered some damage. There will be a complete inspection of bridges and culverts. Our top priority now is getting out on roads and getting them shaped up."

As county residents continue to recover from the worst flood in history, it is not just physical and emotional healing citizens are seeking, but spiritual. Church services, held separately in Ada and Hendrum, recently bonded local citizens who had been devastated from the flood's destruction. It was these emotional services that began the difficult healing process. Although the past month has been trying for thousands, no lives were lost and the strength of several communities and their inhabitants has never been more prevalent.

Maybe Jim Hodak of Faith United Church in Ada said it best. "We in this region know that nature can be beautiful and nature can be cruel. The water came up, the power went out and we had no control. This is not something God wanted to punish us with. We will not be defeated. We still have hope.



Faith and the Flood of 1997

Reprinted from the St. Paul Pioneer Press • April 14, 1997



Chip Rankin, looking tired in his National Guard fatigues stood in the pulpit of Immanuel Lutheran Church on Sunday, reading aloud from the Gospel of St. Luke recounting how the apostles, frightened by a storm on the Sea of Galilee, wake Jesus from a nap and beg him to rebuke the raging waves.

An hour later, the 22-year-old wrestler at the University of Minnesota-Duluth would find himself in troubled waters.

Rankin and a Guard sergeant were caught in a frightening torrent of water that threatened to wash his 2 ½ -ton troop truck off a Norman County highway and into a forbidding sea of ice and water. Rankin's truck lurched and sagged plunging into holes that were rapidly forming in the crumbling highway while a Hovercraft and men with ropes stood by in case they had to attempt a desperate rescue in the icy current.

God, and the National Guard, would come through, But it was close.

To some, it might sound like just another day on the Red River of the North, this spring of record flood. But it wasn't just another day. It was the Lord's Day. A day when the weary people of Hendrum - those who haven't fled the flood - paused in their struggle against the water that surrounds them on three sides to worship at extraordinary ecumenical service.

You knew it was going to be a different kind of service when you saw Rankin line up a dozen troops and march them, single file, into the church, reminding them to doff their camouflage

caps. This wasn't a ho-hum Sunday go-to-meeting with everyone freshly scrubbed and in their Sunday best. This was a battlefield prayer meeting, with the enemy on the horizon and coming on fast.

It was a "come-as-you-are" service where the pastor sported a week's worth of grizzled whiskers and refused to take an offering because, he said, the people in the pews had been offering all week and giving all they could give. A service in a church where people have been sleeping in the basement and the congregants had mud on their boots and exhaustion on their faces. Where men and women wept without shame. Where some folks had to scoot out during the sermon to check on the pumps keeping the waters at bay. Where helicopters chattered overhead and where everyone looked at each other when the lights flickered, it being only a couple of days since the town got its power restored. Where the mayor read from Genesis about "the spirit of God hovering above the waters" and the police chiefs daughter sang, "Yes, Jesus Loves Me," And where the Psalm 46, praised "a river whose streams make glad the city of God. "

The Red River isn't in the Bible. But it has taken on biblical proportions. And, for generations, through flood and drought, blizzard and blight, the response of the people along the river, many of them the descendants of devout Norwegian Lutherans, has been to roll up their sleeves and to put their trust in their God. Praise the Lord and pass the sandbags. Or, as they simply say in

Hendrum, "toss'em.

That was the tone at Immanuel Lutheran, Hendrum's only church. Even as the waters crept closer to Hendrum and other little Red River towns like Perley and Halstad, where miles and miles of farmland are under icy waters, it was a service that celebrated creation and God's love in the midst of devastation.

"The Hebrew people had an understanding that water was chaos: said the pastor of Immanuel Lutheran. Rev. Tim Bauer. But just as in Genesis, he said, God will bring forth a new creation from the flood. And it is already apparent in the way the demands of the disaster have brought the community together. Like everyone else still in the town of 300 (half of the people are still living in town, and most of them were in church yesterday), Bauer has been on full-time flood duty. His wife, Brenda, and daughters Leah, 12, and Anna, 11 are staying with friends in Fargo while Bauer has remained behind to act as town chaplain, supervising the church food shelf and its shelter for flood refugees, helping in the school kitchen where church ladies have been serving heaping portions of goulash and home-made bars to ravenous Guardsmen and volunteers, and ministering to anxious parishioners.

It's called keeping the faith. "There's as much emotion ready to spill over here as there is water. Bauer said, wiping his red-dened eyes after the service concluded. "It's taxing, it's trying, it's exhausting. But I wouldn't miss this for the world. Because out of the chaos of the water comes new creation."

That was Bauer's theme for his homily yesterday: The Lord separated the water from the land and created order. And he saw that it was good.

"Water's terribly chaotic," Bauer told his flock of flood fighters yesterday. "Look what it's done to the community! We've got a dike around us! Look what it's done to our emotions - the fears, the anxiety, the isolation! People sleeping in the church, people eating in the school, working on the pumps. I'm not here to tell you that if we do enough praying that the waters will go somewhere else. There's no quick fix. But have faith and confidence that out of the chaos comes creation, comes life, comes something different.

You're not going to be destroyed. It's not going to be the end. It's going to be different! Look what's happened to Hendrum! We're starting to know people we haven't known for years. Hendrum's not going to be the same when the waters go down; Destruction isn't good. Anxiety isn't good. Fear isn't good. But it's reality. And God will get us through. It's not going to destroy US! Nothing can separate us."

Outside, a helicopter thumped and Bauer brought his sermon abruptly to an end: "OK, some of you have generators to hook up, so I'll leave it at that."



The service ended aptly with Martin Luther's hymn, "A Mighty Fortress Is Our God." The foes of God will not prevail, the hymn promises: "Were they to take our house, Goods, honor, child or spouse. Through life be wrenched away, They cannot win the day. The Kingdom's ours forever!"

The National Guard troops, led by Rankin, quickly returned to duty. In short order, Rankin would be in deep water.

Rankin is an ROTC cadet at UND. He won't be a second lieutenant until he graduates in June. But in the hectic struggle against the flood, the future science teacher commands four companies from the 434th Main Support Battalion of the Minnesota Army National Guard from Little Falls Minn.

After church yesterday, Rankin and Sgt. First Class John 'Haggerty drove a troop carrier to the Hendrum bridge to check on a farmstead that was rapidly being inundated by the rising Red River. It didn't take long to decide there was nothing that could be done to help save the farm. But, in the short time they were gone, the water' rose sharply over the roadway, boiling across a ditch and eroding huge holes in the road surface while large sheets of ice began to careen across the road. It was a dangerous, scary situation as Rankin and Haggerty negotiated their way back through the 3-foot-deep current, bogging down in swirling holes.

Hendrum Mayor Donovan Kolness, Police Chief Mike Smart and a crew of flood fighters held their breath and stood in the water to mark the submerged road's invisible margins while Rankin and Haggerty picked their way slowly back. Some of the volunteers held ropes in case the worst happened. A Hovercraft was brought into position. Haggerty, 45, started mentally picking out trees and road signs a man might hang on to if he found himself in the icy water.

After agonizing minutes, led by a National Guard front-end loader driven by Sgt. Tim Tabatt, Rankin and Haggerty made it to safety. Jumping from the cab of their truck, they embraced on the highway and shouted in exultation.

"That was an emotional moment for me," Rankin said, his face flushed with excitement.

Haggerty, old enough to be Rankin's father; hugged his commanding officer.

"I'm glad we went to church this morning because we needed the Lord's help," Haggerty said. "I had my son, here, with me." He laughed, alluding to Rankin's youth. "But if you ask me, Cadet Rankin earned his officer's commission today. He's been doing a great job."

After it was all over, Mayor Kolness broke the tension: "We're thinking of putting a new sign up on Highway 75," he said. "It'll say: 'Welcome to Hendrum. If you lived here, you'd be sandbagging by now.'"



Hendrum Celebrates Centennial in 1982



Obed and Sam Larson riding their horses in the Centennial Parade.



A group of locals dressed up for the centennial in front of the old G.T. Ingberg store.



Harris Dyrendahl and Bonita Brooks stand next to the Hendrum "location" sign.



Cory Johnson and Carol Johnson in the Centennial style show



Tom Hall of the El Zagal Shriners in the parade.



Paul Martinson driving the Holland-Swenson Legion Post float.

A Look Back at the Past in Hendrum



Interior of Hanson's Corner Cafe. From left to right: Doris Dyrendahl, Verona Huseby, Henry and Hattie Hanson. Mid 1940's

Hendrum In The News

November 14, 1989

April 28, 1990



Bond Vote Passes Big at West

The total \$870,000 bond issue to finance school building improvements at the Norman County West Elementary School was passed by a large majority of voters in both school districts last Tuesday.

Voters from the Hendrum-Perley School District passed the \$45,000 bonding issue on a 294-34 vote, and residents from the Halstad School District voted 258-80 to pay for the \$425,000 bond in that district.

Members of both boards happily certified the results of the election at a special meeting on early Wednesday, November 8. Halstad chairman, Greg Holte, commented that it was heartwarming to see the big turnout for the election in both districts. "I think the results show what we can do when we work together," he said. "It was also a great opportunity to get out and talk to the people and disprove some of the rumors that were going around," he added.

Halstad board member, Robert Sharpe, added that getting out and talking to the people paid off. "I think a lot of minds were changed in the last two weeks," he said.

With the bond issue passed, superintendent, Don Blaeser, said that the next step will be to get the architect in again to talk to the staff about the classrooms and other matters. The architect, Myron Denbrook, of EAPC of Grand Forks, will then go over the plans once again and prepare the specifications for the project. Blaeser said that it is likely that the boards will call for bids on the bonds at their November meeting for a sale in December.

The boards will likely call for bids on the building project in January with a bid opening date set in February.

Construction is due to begin this spring. The architect projects that the building and remodeling project can be completed by March of 1991.

The addition to be built on the west side of the elementary school will include a library, six classrooms for grades K-3 and some additional office space. The present kindergarten room will also be remodeled for special education room's classrooms, and one of the first grade rooms will become a computer lab. Other features will include the addition of fixtures to the bathroom in the 1974 addition, rearranging the kitchen and asbestos removal from the boiler room.

The difference in the amounts of the bond is due to remodeling and asbestos costs at the elementary school, which are not directly related to the new addition. In addition, the Halstad District bond includes \$25,000 to be used at the high school to remodel the science lab to meet state requirements.

KFGO Set Sights on Send 'em to Hendrum

Uff Da but the people in Hendrum have been busy. In just a little more than three weeks the busses will "Send em to Hendrum" for the city's First Annual Uff Da Day Celebration on Saturday, April 28.

Since KFGO first announced intentions to bring their caravan of travelers to Hendrum this year, the folks from Hendrum moved into action to prepare for the event. Plans include a day packed full of fun and activities beginning Saturday at 2:00 p.m. on Main Street.



Getting ready to "fire" the Hendrum cannon

Some of the many activities planned for Saturday include an Uff Day logo coloring contest for West Elementary students, square dancing from the Valley Squares, the Hendrum Grand Prix using remote control cars, a dunking stand, a time capsule, Uff Da Day beer gardens, Uff Da Day concessions stands including Uff Da burgers as well as delicious Hen-drummies.

A highlight of the day will be the firing of the town cannon following the arrival of the KFGO busses. It is reported that Paul "Gunner" Jodock has been in contact with a former munitions expert who has agreed to help deliver a memorable blast. "Uff Da" wear is now available at the stores of Hendrum merchants with T-shirts, caps and sweatshirts for sale.

Commemorative Uff Da day mugs are also available at Carol's Café. Organizers also remind people to pick up their Uff Da Day buttons from committee members or merchants. The buttons will be a passport to activities including the street dance Saturday night which will feature the music of the "Backwoods" of Twin Valley from 8:00 to 12:00 midnight.

If the many activities in town aren't enough, the crew is also planning activities on the shore of beautiful love lake. Some of the suggestions include a sailboat regatta and submarine races. Casting has been completed for the soon-to-be-famous "Uff Da", the musical. The musical will be presented in all its splendor on Friday evening, April 27, with excerpts of the off-broadway production to be shown on Main Street on Saturday, April 28. Uff-Da Day chairman and Hendrum mayor, Jon Leiseth, said that everything is beginning to fall into place for the event. "We're

Hendrum In The News

just hoping for a very nice day," Jon observed.

Proceeds from the day will go to the Hendrum Development Corporation to be used for community improvements. Committee chair people for the upcoming celebration include: Julie Jodock, activities; Dave Tommerdahl, food committee; Steve Jacobson, treasurer; Steve Harrington, publicity and decorating; Mike Smart, parking; Tim Mohr, Sanitation; Darrell Torgerson and Billy Berg, beer garden; Randy and Susan Dyrendahl, dance; John Kolness and Donovan Kolness, "Uff-Da," the musical."

February 12, 1991

Hendrum Receives Small Cities Grant

The City of Hendrum has been awarded a \$380,000 Minnesota Small Cities Development Program Grant to do home renovations in Hendrum.

Hendrum was one of 34 in the state to receive a small cities grant, announced last week by Governor Arne Carlson. "This is an important occasion for these Minnesota cities," Carlson said. "The Small Cities Development Program is highly competitive, and everyone who was involved in the preparation of a successful application should be congratulated."

Hendrum mayor, Jon Leiseth, said they were very pleasantly surprised to hear from Senator Roger Moe last week that they were awarded one of the grants.

It is estimated that the funds will rehabilitate 24 owner-occupied homes in Hendrum, and Jon said that people in Hendrum will be able to apply for funding to do a wide range of improvement projects in the near future. He said they are currently waiting for information about income eligibility requirements.

The City also hopes to use part of the funds to demolish the old lumberyard and elevator in Hendrum.

March 12, 1991

Hendrum Landmark Destroyed by Fire

A county landmark was destroyed last week in Hendrum when fire took the historic old Hendrum House just west of Highway 75, once a hotel built in 1897 to serve busy train traffic in and out of Hendrum. Perry Kolnes, Hendrum fire chief, said that the fire call was made at 1:00 p.m., Thursday afternoon, and flames were coming out of the living room windows when the fire department arrived.

Owner of the home, Lee Lang, had left the house at 12:00 noon, and Perry said they think the cause of the fire was probably electrical. "We had it knocked down pretty good," Perry said of battling the blaze in the old house, "but it ran up the wall, into the attic, and we didn't have a way to knock it out."

Firefighters spent most of Thursday afternoon containing the fire to the lot. The Halstad Fire Department assisted in fighting the fire. According to the Hendrum history book, the Hendrum House was built in 1897 by Gunder Riste. It had nine bedrooms, a dining area, kitchen and office.

Some of the proprietors of the hotel included Gust Ellefson, Edgar Myhre, Thron Hoyme, Dave Watters, Oscar Ness and Simon Hvidings. The Hvidings owned and operated the business from 1923-1936. It was traveling salesmen, school faculty and other steady borders that stayed at the hotel.

Since the days of hotel operations it was owned for short periods by Dave McLaughlin, Ivan Lotton, Orris Tommerdahl and Orvis Lura, who rented out rooms. In 1955, the Albert Lang family bought the building and made it the family home, and the last owner was son Lee Lang.

July 23, 2000



Governor Jesse Ventura Pays Visit to Hendrum

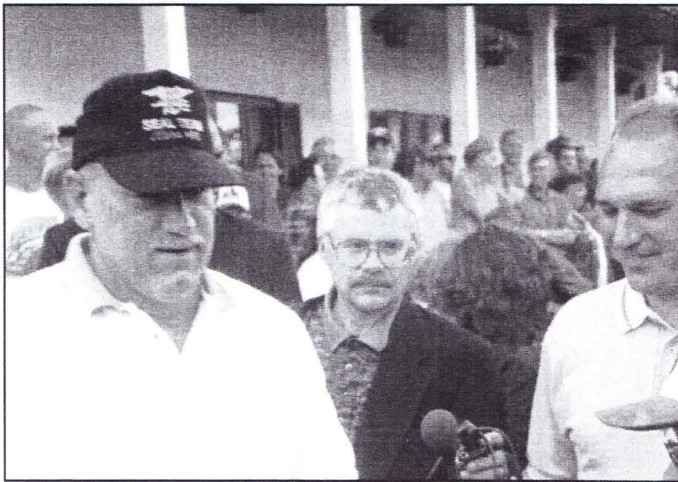
As a chartered white tour bus led and followed by several Minnesota State Highway Patrol vehicles pulled onto Hendrum's Main Street Tuesday, June 27th, a large crowd was on hand to greet it with wild chants of "Jesse, Jesse, Jesse."

Moments later, Minnesota Governor Jesse Ventura stepped out after meeting with Hendrum mayor Randy Zimmerman and was soon mobbed by hundreds of local fans seeking to shake his hand and get his autograph.

In one of western Norman counties biggest days, Governor, professional wrestler, movie and TV star and national media figure Ventura had the opportunity to experience small town hospitality at its finest with stops in Hendrum and Halstad as part of his two day northwestern Minnesota tour. That same day he also made stops in Moorhead, East Grand Forks, Alvarado, Warren and Thief river Falls.

The Governor's visit coincided with the state of emergency declaration he made for 14 northwestern Minnesota counties the day before due to the heavy damage to crops, roads and property that were recently flooded. His bus trip from Moorhead to Hendrum allowed him to see the wet fields and flooded areas firsthand. Although he declined to discuss the situation in depth with area concerned farmers he did say that he understood the geological factors of the valley that made it prone to overland flooding. "You may not get the rain yourself, but it eventually hits you," he noted as walked down Main Street in Hendrum.

While Ventura was in Hendrum he posed for pictures with



members of the Norman County West girls softball team who greeted the governor with a large handmade welcoming sign outside the Hendrum Civic Center. The team had a game in Ulen that morning, but was delayed which allowed them to see the governor.

After spending about twenty minutes visiting with the crowd and shaking hands, the Governor and his entourage walked down the street to Norman County West Elementary School where he toured several classrooms and met with students and staff of the Hendrum Migrant School.

"Remember, be thinkers, not stinkers," he stressed to the students in attendance who soon repeated the statement in unison several times.

After leaving the school, he boarded the bus and headed down the road to Halstad where he was met by Mayor Glen Brookshire outside of the Red River State Bank. The Governor met with several residents of the Lutheran Memorial Home and then walked north and east along the sidewalk shaking hands every step of the way until he arrived at Cassie's Café. Inside he met with several Halstad area residents and enjoyed a coke before heading back down the road to his next stop.

In both Hendrum and Halstad, State Majority Leader Roger Moe was also in attendance along with countless members of regional and state media.

"The crowd to greet the governor was much larger in Hendrum than it was in Moorhead," stated on reporter from Minnesota Public Radio.

"It was a great day," stated one area resident.

"Anytime our local small towns can get this much political and media attention, it can only help bring attention to the problems we face in this area. It's nice to know that the rest of the state know we're here," he added.



Hendrum Boat Launch • Mid 1990's

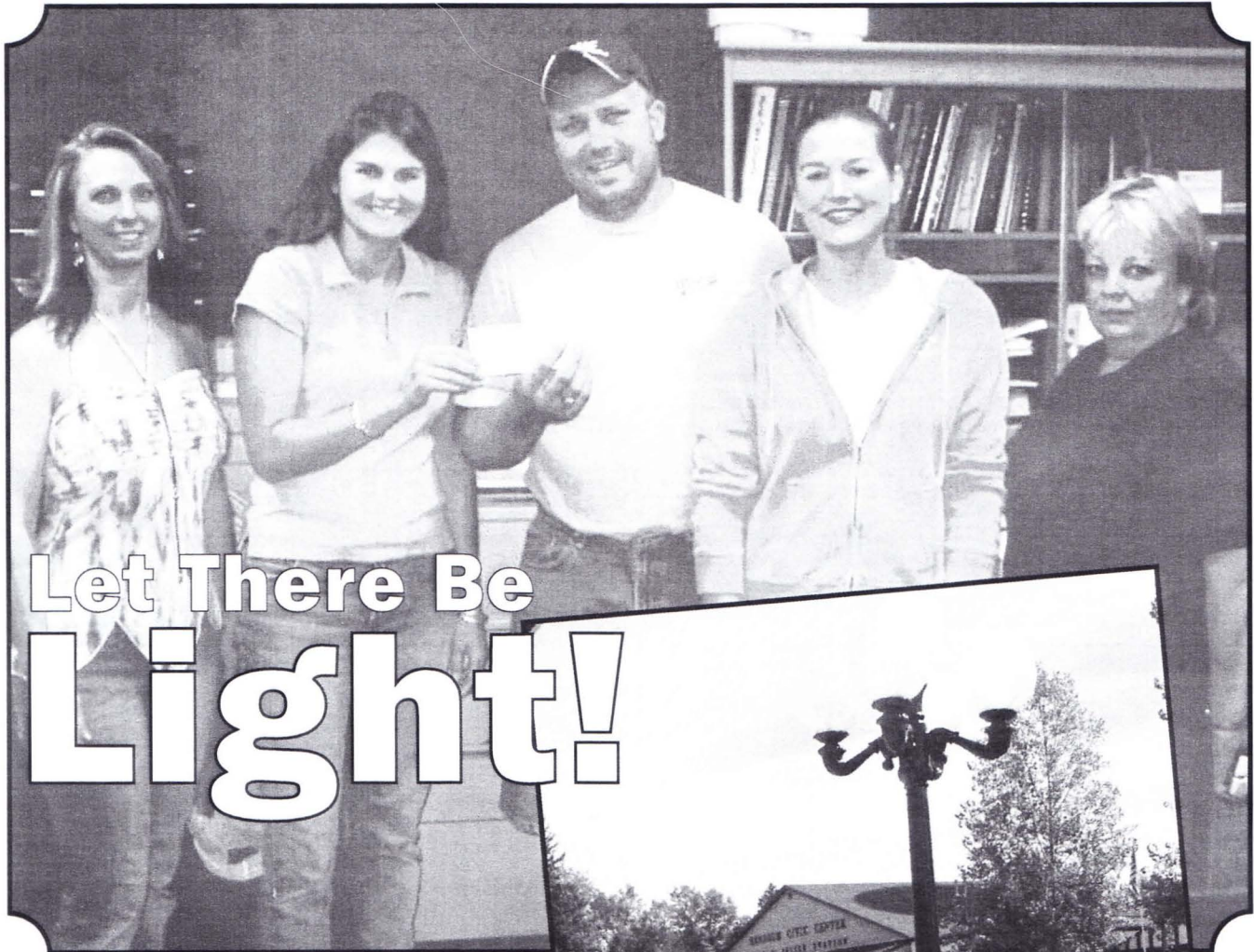


Hendrum's First Police Car • 1993



Firehall addition • 1997

Hendrum In The News



Let There Be
Light!

October 2005

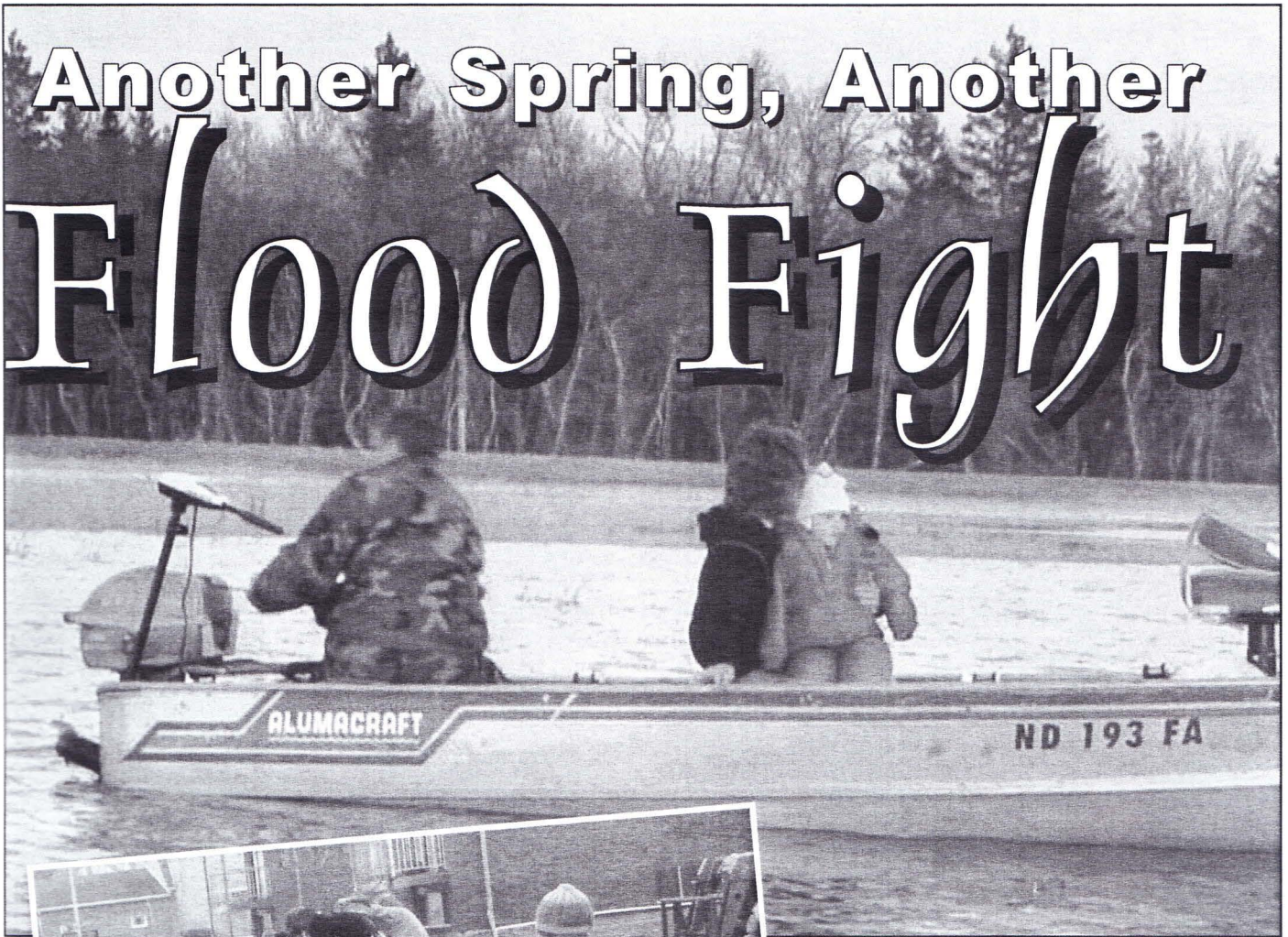
Members of the Hendrum Rec Club present Hendrum Mayor, Randy Berggren, a check for \$1,200 towards the new street lights in downtown Hendrum. This is on top of a check for \$3,500 they had presented earlier. The lights were installed by Ada Electric in September. Close to \$10,000 was raised locally for this project, much of this by families who "adopted" a light.



The Hendrum EDA at a regular monthly meeting in 2005 moved to try to raise funds to install old fashioned street lights along Hendrum's Main Street. The Hendrum Rec Club were the first to rise to the challenge holding several fundraisers towards the cause. Eventually, through these fundraisers and individual donations the first eight lights were installed in the summer of 2006.

Hendrum In The News

Another Spring, Another Flood Fight

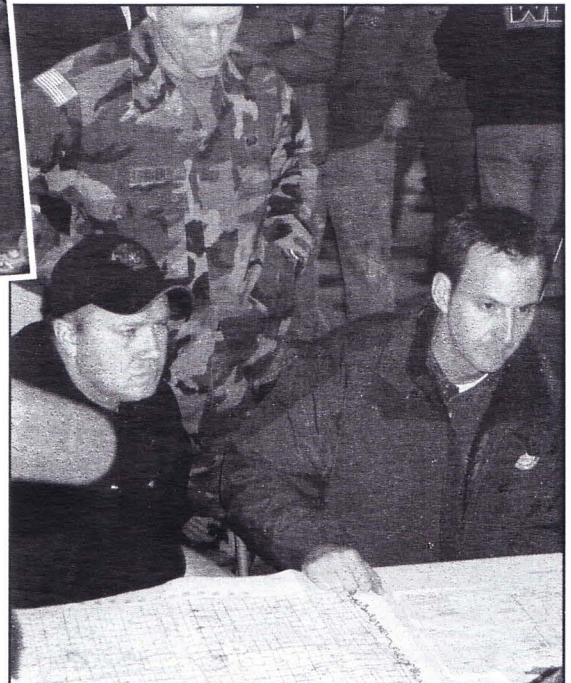


April 2006

The area geared up for yet another flood fight the first part of April. Pictured above is the Scott Hoff family boating to their farm near Perley. Inset shows sandbaggers hard at work in Hendrum.

Minnesota Governor Pawlenty landed in Hendrum on Tuesday, April 4th to confer with Mayor Randy Berggren and other area officials concerning this year's flood fight.

Governor Pawlenty Stops in Hendrum During Flood Fight



Hendrum In The News

Another Successful Summerfest in Hendrum!

August 2006

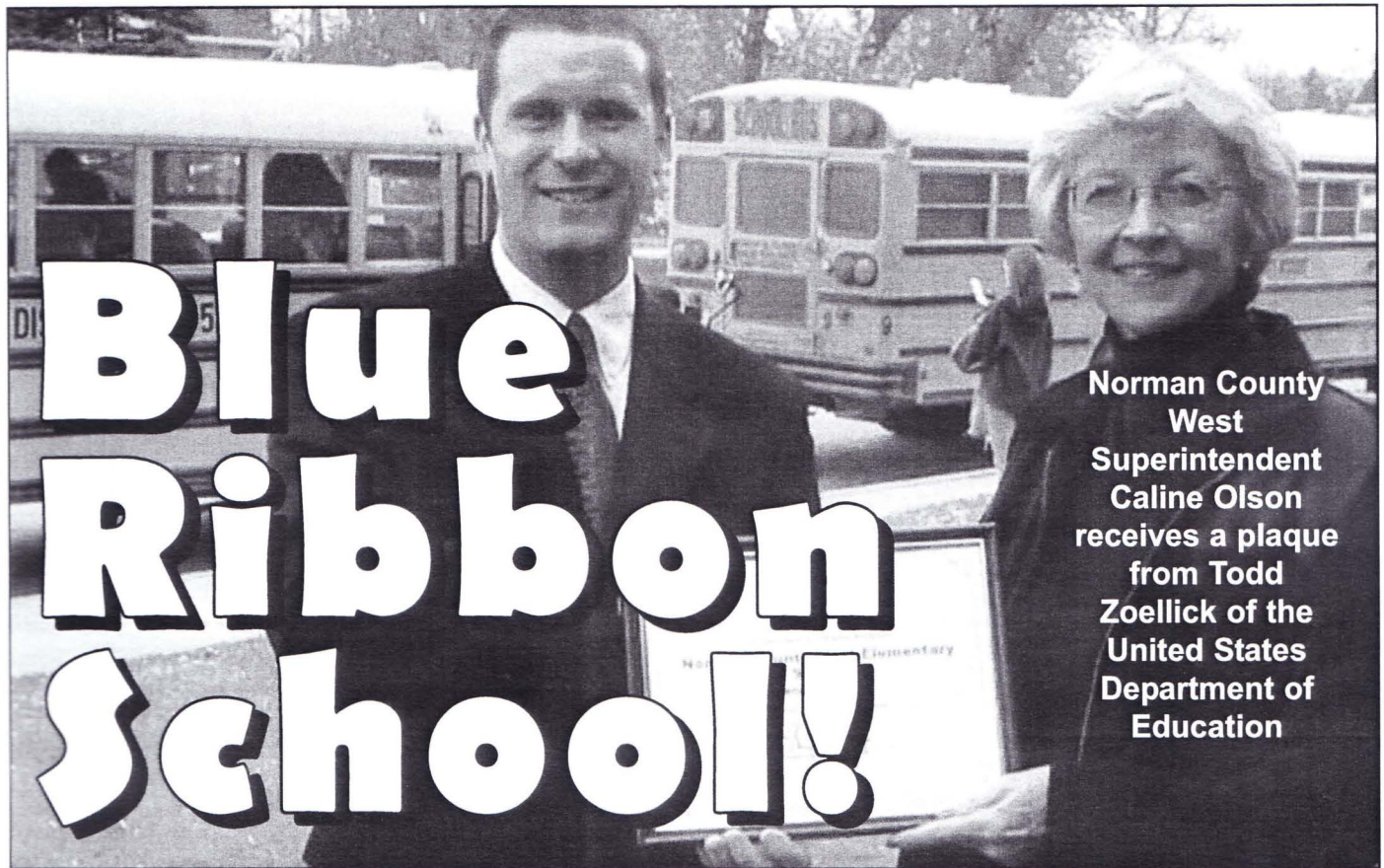


Summerfest 2006, sponsored by the Hendrum Rec Club, enjoyed beautiful weather and a great crowd last month.

The day started with a parade and followed with games for adults and kids, a classic car show, craft sales, beer garden, music by the Norman County West Jazz band, a pork chop supper and a street dance capped off the evening. It is estimated the club made around \$1,400 that will go towards community needs.



Hendrum In The News



Norman County West Superintendent Caline Olson receives a plaque from Todd Zoellick of the United States Department of Education

November 2006

Norman County West Elementary Named One of 282 Blue Ribbon Schools Out of 120,000 in the Nation!

"No Child Left Behind." Everybody has heard this term to describe the government's efforts to strengthen educational opportunities for our children. It is a tremendous challenge and one that many school districts throughout the nation have failed at.

Norman County West Elementary School in Hendrum has not only met these challenges, but has recently been recognized as one of only 282 schools in the nation (out of 120,000 schools, both public and private) to be named a "2006 No Child Left Behind Blue Ribbon School" by the United States Department of Education. They are being recognized on a national level for showing dramatic gains in student achievement over the last three years.

On October 23, Todd Zoellick from Chicago representing the federal government paid a visit to West Elementary. After visiting several classrooms, he spoke to the whole school at an assembly and shared with the students that their elementary school is one of a select

group.

West Elementary also received a Certificate of recognition from Minnesota Governor Pawlenty.

On November 9th and 10th, Superintendent Olson and Mary Niklaus, Assistant principal and curriculum director, will fly to Washington, D.C. to represent the school at the awards ceremony.

"These schools show what wonderful accomplishments can be made when we focus on the bottom line in education—student achievement," says Secretary of Education Margaret Spellings.

"All of these schools have students from all sub-groups who have made impressive test gains or who scored in the top tier on state tests. They are outstanding examples of how all students can achieve to higher standards."

Congratulations Norman County West Elementary School!

Hendrum In The News

Hendrum Court named "Trav Olson Gym"



April 2007

It was a memorable night in Hendrum on Friday, March 30th. Not only did two teams that haven't existed for twenty five years face each other on the basketball court, but the gymnasium was also named for a longtime coach and educator in the Hendrum-Perley and Norman County West School District.

The event, a fundraiser for Hendrum 125th birthday party next July 6,7 & 8, was a success in every measure.

Thronges of alumni from both Hendrum-Perley and Halstad as well as hundreds of others were on hand to witness former basketball greats give their best for their alma maters.

The evening started out with a taco-a-bag supper served by the 125th committee. Before the first game, the Norman County West Pep band, under the direction of Kurt Vandermeer, entertained the crowd with several rousing numbers including the former school songs of the two departed districts.

Many people in the crowd donned old lettermen's jackets, school sweatshirts and hats as signs of support for their high school team.

The first game of the evening was a well fought contest that went back and forth throughout. With just seconds to go in the game and the score tied, Hendrum-Perley coach Trav Olson called a time out. When the game resumed John Delacruz tossed in a last second bucket to capture the win for the Huskies

37-35.

It was between the two games when a surprise announcement was made to the crowd. Trav Olson was asked to come to the center of the floor where a short biography of his career was read. He arrived at Hendrum in 1961 as a substitute for a teacher that had become ill and over the next 46 years has taught hundreds of kids the fundamentals of basketball. All former players in the crowd were asked to join him which nearly emptied the stands, and after several speeches by former players, he was asked to turn and face the west wall where a banner was unfurled officially dedicating the gym as the "Trav Olson Gymnasium."

Soon afterwards the "A" team players from the 1970's, 1960's and 1950's took to the court. The Pirates, who lost to the Huskies two years ago in a close game, got even this time with an early lead led by the oldest player on their team. Darrell Hesby, from the class of 1952, tossed in three quick three-pointers and the Pirates went on to win by twenty points.

The organizers of the game would like to give a special thank you to all the players who came from far and wide to make the game possible. Also thanks to our referees, Gaylord Christianson and Steven McCraven, Kurt Vandermeer and the Norman County West Pep Band, and Paul Walswick for running the clock.

A Look Back at the Past in Hendrum



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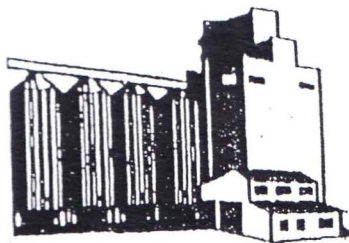
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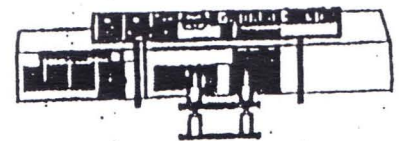
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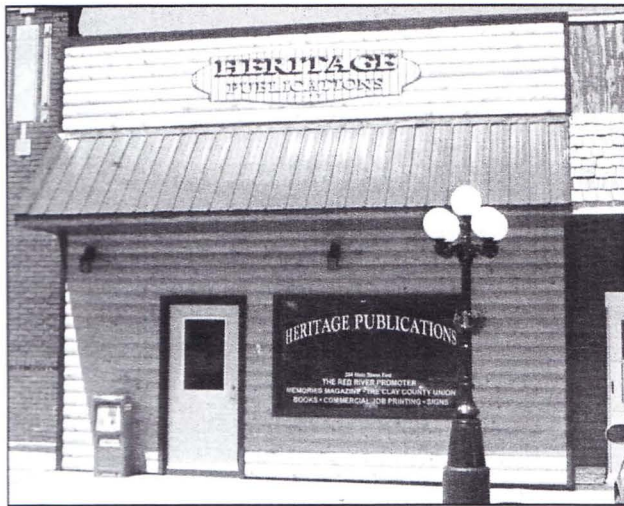
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