

Gerhard Tembrock

The date of birth inscribed on the tombstone for Gerhard is July, 1, 1835. However, the obituary for Gerhard in the Melrose German language paper, as well as the Minnesota census records would place his birth about 1844. In some documents his first name is written as Gerhardt or Gerrard. The place of his birth and early childhood is not known, but may have been in Holland or in the region of Zutphen and Muenster in the German province of Westphalia. He became an orphan as a young boy about ten years of age, when his mother remarried following the death of his father. The new husband may not have wanted the older child around or perhaps he left on his own. Herman Lippsmeyer said he worked around the docks and shipyards in Amsterdam. His daughter Margaret said he used to ride horses on the dikes in Rotterdam at the age of nine. He immigrated to America about 1870 - 1874, (26 - 30 years of age). He told his children that he was a stowaway aboard a ship sailing to America. He was required to work for his passage. He apparently proceeded directly to Minnesota, perhaps with some people he had known in Holland, because of the Germans already settled there, . He could have traveled by railroad to St. Cloud and then by the Old Coach Road to New Munich. He first worked in New Munich in Stearns County. Gerhard's daughter Margaret believed that Gerhard had younger brothers or sisters at the time he became an orphan.

An affidavit was issued on December 7, 1896 requesting issuance of Gerhard Tenbrock final citizenship papers and stating that Gerhard Tenbrock made his declaratory statement before the clerk of Stearns County about 1874, that said papers were lost, and requesting the court to issue his final papers. G. Schulzentenberger and P. Zens his neighbors witnessed the application. The affidavit was signed with "his mark" indicating he did not know how to write. Note that his last name was handwritten everywhere on the form by the clerk as "Tenbrock".

Herman Lippsmeyer talked with two elderly men who as young boys had worked for Gerhard. One said that he was impatient and the other one said that he wasn't, if the hired help did the work right, as he was a perfectionist. He wanted everything done just so and if they did it right, he was a fine man to be with and work for. Herman said that Gerhard had younger brothers and sisters, at the time his father died, but that he apparently made no effort to communicate with them. Below is a translation of the obituary for Gerhard from the Melrose German language newspaper. The translation was performed by personal at the International Division of the Family History Library at Salt Lake City.

"Much prepared for his difficult way into the eternity, died last Sunday during early mass Mister Gerhard Tembrock, at the age of 57 years. The deceased was born in Holland and came to America 25 years ago. He began to work at first in New Munich, where he married shortly after his arrival Ursula Sperl of Meire Grove and moved with her to a farm in Town Spring Hill, where he resided and worked until a year ago. From there they moved to Melrose, but his days were already numbered at the time of his move, he suffered from consumption which he suffered with for a total of 9 years. The funeral was on Tuesday and attended by a great number of participants. Together with his wife mourn six children the death of their father. May he rest in peace. - - - The children of the family Nick."

Gerhard Tembrock-continued

The following is the death notice for Gerhard from the Melrose Beacon of February 21, 1902:

“G. Tenbrock, who moved with his family to this city from Spring Hill about two months ago, died at his home here last Sunday morning of consumption, aged about 58 years. The funeral was held from St. Boniface church Tuesday morning. He leaves a wife and a number of children.”

Since he could neither read nor write we cannot be certain about the original spelling of his last name. The suffix Brock was a common one for German immigrants at this time, such as Edelbrock, Vornbrock, Westbrock, and Loosbrock. For example, Vernbrock means “from the region of Brock”. Theories concerning the correct spelling of Gerhard’s surname by Gerhard’s children were as follows.

Gerhard’s daughter Margaret believed that her father’s name was originally *Tenbroeck*, but was written as *Tembrock* when Gerhard arrived in America. Gerhard’s son Gerard A. Tembrock thought that *Tem* was the first name of Gerhard’s father and *Brock* was the last name. Dorothy Kolb (daughter of Michael Kolb) believed the Tembrock name was Dembrook in the Netherlands.

The *German-English Genealogical Dictionary* by Ernest Thode describes **brock** as “a North German place name suffix”. The personnel at the FHL German desk said that the German word *Brock* or *Broch* describes a geographical lowland or wetland. Thus Ambrock (translated as *at that brock*) describes a village site with those graphical features. Therefore Tembrock may describe a site with those graphical features which had been established by a man whose name was Tem. (i.e. like naming a town Pittsburg in America after William Pitt).

Towns in the Kingdom of Westphalia that existed during the period between 1871 to 1918, that had “brock” as part of the name, included the following (from *Westphalia Place Name Indexes* by GRT Publications):

Nordbrock (North Brock), Südbrock (South Brock), Scheddebrock, Diebrock (That Brock), Danebrock, Hunnebrock, Hülsebrock (Sheath Brock), Herzebrock (Heart Brock), Zwillbrock (Twin Brock), Ambrock, (at that Brock), Hembrock, Lehmbrück (Clay Brock), Rombrock (Rome Brock), Ackenbrock (Corner Brock), Diekenbrock, Piekenbrock (Place Brock), Stukenbrock (Pricked Brock), Uhlenbrock, Haus Uhlenbrock, Despenbrock, Berenbrock, Schmerbrock, Münsterbrock (Minister Brock), Haus Brock (House Brock), Haus Brockhausen (Brock houses), Brock, Brockenberg (Brock in Mountain), Brockenscheidt (Brock in Separates), Brockhagen (Brock Cultivated), Brockhausen (Brock Houses), Brockhof (Brock Yard), Brockmeiers Elinzelhof (Elinzel Yard), Brocksiepen.

The names in parenthesis above are from word interpretations by the *Easy Translator 4* program. The accuracies of the name spellings in the GRT Publication or of the interpretations made by the *Easy Translator* program are unknown.

Gerhard Tembrock—continued

Notes:

- (1) In 1846, 24 years before Gerhard Tembrock immigrated to America, a man named “Joh Anton Heinr Tembrockhaus” (i.e., Joh Anton Heinr from the house of Tembrock) immigrated to America, as shown in *“Westphalian emigrants in the 19th century from the district of Muenster, Part 1. From the state archives in Muenster and in Detmold, West Germany, pages 57-389”*.
- (2) A German language internet document dated 1/6/1999 describes arrangements for the 80th birthday for Gunter Tembrock, a professor of biology at Humboldt University in Berlin Germany for 55 years (thus identifying current existence of people in Germany with the surname Tembrock).
- (3) The following two pages summarize the names of individuals with Tembrock or Tenbrock surnames in Germany obtained from the “familysearch.org” internet site . Most of the locations associated with the individuals are in the German provinces of Westfalen (Westphalia) or Brandenburgh. The province of Westphalia borders on Netherlands and the province of Brandenburgh is just east of Westphalia. This information is shown for reference only since the connection of the individuals, if any, to our Gerhard Tembrock is unknown.
- (4) The following are records of Tembrock & Tenbrock individuals within the USA:

WFT Volume 5, tree 3842 CD lists a Mary Levina Tembrock. She was born in April 1855 in New Jersey and died in 1928 in New Jersey. She married Daniel Whitlock on April 02, 1874 in New Jersey. They had three children named Charles, Harry and Daniel Jr.

Pedigree Resource CD #128 lists; Patience G. Tenbrock, born on 03/12/1838 in Readington , Hunterdon Co., NJ, married Albert G. Hoadley on 01/14/1858 at Rochelle, IL.

US Census of 1880 lists; brothers Bennie Tenbrock born 1866 in MO, and Jerry H. Tenbrock born 1859 in MO, living in St. Louis, St. Louis, MO with brother-in-law Freidrich G. Langenberg. Their father's birthplace was Holland and their mothers mother's birthplace was Hanover (FHL film number T9-0729 page 294C).

Ursula Schiemann

Ursula Schiemann (variations are Schieman, Schniemann, Schimman, Schirman) was born in Nemlowitz, Bohemia, Austria on August 18, 1853. Nemlowitz at that time consisted of 30 houses. The county seat was Klattan. Klattan is located southwest of Prague near Pilzen. The name of the house she lived in was "Sturmmetzen". At that time people were often identified by the name of the house they lived in, rather than by family name. She immigrated to St. Louis, MO about 1875. She spent a year in Chicago, IL. She worked as a chamber maid in hotels to obtain money to move on to the German community in Stearns County, MN. Other members of her large family in Nemlowitz had immigrated to America in the mean time. She relocated to New Munich in about 1876 accompanied by a brother John Schiemann and a half brother George Nixa, who had also immigrated by then. While working in New Munich, she met and later married Thomas Sperl in Sept 1877. Thomas Sperl owned a 160-acre farm in Plat 6 of Spring Hill Township across the road from Gerhard Tembrock's 120-acre farm, and next to the Adam Kolb farm. Gerhard worked as a "hired hand" on the Sperl farm. Mr. Sperl died suddenly on Dec. 13, 1877 perhaps from a heart attack. Ursula married Gerhard Tembrock at Meire Grove on March 4, 1878. The two sponsors at the wedding were Simon and Maria Sperl. Sponsors for Ursula's marriage to Sperl were Bernard Frielen and Ursula Stadtherr (1833-8/3/1923). Ursula Schiemann Tembrock (at the time of her death on April 6, 1931) had sisters, Anna Dicks of Neblen, SD, Margaret Dicks, a brother John Schiemann of Melrose and two half-brothers, George Nixa of Avon and Wenzel Stengel of New Munich (Ursula's mother had married three times due to deaths of prior husbands). The list of parishioners of St. Michael's church in Spring Hill, MN in 1891 include Wenzel Stengel, John Schiemann, Michael Kolb and Adam Kolb (ref. page 86 of *ST. Michael's on the Hill* by S. Mary Gordian Miller).

Note: An Anna Schiemann, age 17, and a Wenzel Schiemann, age 9, are shown on list of Czech immigrants to New York in 1880. From "Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at New York, NY, extracted from rolls 323 through 432 of Microcopy 237".

Ursula's sister Anna married Gerrard (Gerhart) Dicks on 01/10/1882. The witnesses were Charles Dicks and Margaret Schiemann. Ursula's sister Margaret married Charles Dicks in February 1982.

The obituary for Ursula's brother John Schiemann in the February 2nd 1939 issue of the Melrose Beacon states the following: Born in Nemmkewitz, Oestreich (Austria) on 11/11/1859 & came to America about 60 years ago. Died on 01/30/1939 at his Melrose home, age 80. He married Katherine Schmasel at Meire Grove in 1880. They farmed near Spring Hill until retiring to Melrose in 1918. Their children included; Carl (Melrose), Peter (Seattle WA), Mrs. Mike Sand (Cando, ND), Mrs. Frank Pung (Spring Hill), Mrs. Fred Land (Tower City ND), Mrs. Ben Tobroxen (Melrose), and John Jr. (who died at Grenor ND about 1929). John's wife Katherine died on 11/10/1945.

The *St. Cloud Times* of 1/2/1878 lists marriage of Thomas Spiel and Ursula Schaemuhn as occurring in September 1877 and the *St. Cloud Times* of 1/1/1879 lists marriage of Gerhard Tenbrock and Ursula Sperl as occurring in March 1878 (name spelling is as shown in the *St. Cloud Times*).

Ursula Schiemann-continued

Below is a translation of the obituary for Ursula from the Melrose German language newspaper of 16 April 1931. The translation was performed by personal at the International Section of the Family History Library at Salt Lake City.

“In the home of her daughter, Mrs. M. Lippsmeyer, died on Easter Monday Mrs. Ursula Tembrock, a well known and respected resident of this town. She died of a stroke and peacefully passed away. The deceased was born in Bohnen, Austria and is 77 years old. She came to this country in 1876 and remained one year in Chicago, Illinois after which she arrived in New Munich. In 1878 she married in Meier Grove to Gerhard Tembrock. The couple moved to a farm in Spring Hill township, where they lived until 1901, after which they made their home in Melrose. The husband was called into eternity a year later. Mrs. Tembrock remained in her own home until 1919 and then moved to her daughter, Mrs. Lippsmeyer. Mrs. Lippsmeyer and three more sons are mourning the death of a good mother. The sons are: Heinrich C. Tembrock of Melrose, Joseph Tembrock of Ogema and Gerhard A. Tembrock of Ogema.

The funeral will take place Wednesday at 9:30 am and Joseph Willenbirk in the St. Bonifaz church will officiate in the funeral service. The body will be retired on God’s acre at the St. Bonifaz Cemetery. May god grant peace to the departed one.”

**Below is the obituary for Ursula from the Melrose Beacon of Thursday April 9th, 1931
“Death Calls Mrs Ursula Tembrock”**

“Mrs. Ursula Tembrock, a highly respected lady of this community, passed away suddenly at 02:30 o’clock Monday morning from a stroke, having been in fair health before that. The death occurred at the home of her daughter, Mrs. M. Lippsmeyer, living northeast of town.

Ursula Schieman was born in Nenlawitz, Bohemia, Austria, Aug. 18, 1853, and was past 77 years of age at her death. She came to this country in 1876 and spent a year in Chicago, Ill., before coming to New Munich. She was married to Gerhard Tembrock at Meier Grove in 1878 and lived on a farm in Spring Hill township until the fall of 1901, when they came to Melrose. Mr. Tembrock died here in 1902. Mrs. Tembrock continued to reside in the city until 1919 and has since lived with her daughter Mrs. Lippsmeyer.

The deceased is survived by a daughter and three sons, Mrs. Margaret Lippsmeyer and Henry C. Tembrock of Melrose and Joseph and Gerard A Tembrock of Ogema. There are twenty-nine grandchildren and three great grand children. She is also survived by a sister and brother, Mrs. Anna Dicks of Neblen, SD and John Schieman of Melrose, and two half brothers, George Nixa of Avon and Wenzel Stengel of New Munich. She was a member of the Christian Mothers Society of St. Boniface parish.

The funeral was held Tuesday morning at 9:30 o’clock, Rev. Willlenbrink officiating. Mrs. John Ritter was cross bearer and the honor pall bearers were: Mrs. Henry Muellner, Mrs. Henry Steinemann, Mrs. Jos Kuhlmann, Mrs. Conrad Petermeier, Mrs. Joe Westendorf, and Mrs. Jos. Ritter. The active pall bearers were all grandsons: Joseph, Anton, Robert and Frank Lippsmeyer, Carl G. and Albert Brandtner.

Relatives and friends from a distance at the funeral were: Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Tembrock and daughter Angeline, and Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Tembrock of Ogema; Mr. and Mrs. Chas Dicks, Mr. and Mrs. John Brommenschenkel, and Mr. and Mrs. John Eibensteiner of Sauk Center;

Ursula Schiemann-continued

Mrs. John Banks and Miss Adella Lippsmeyer of St. Paul; Carl G. Brandtner, Freda, Margaret and Mathilda Brandtner, and Mr. and Mrs. Peter Santer of Minneapolis; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kitchener of Motley; Frank Lippsmeyer of Moorhead; Joseph Lippsmeyer of Rochester; Mr. and Mrs. Ben Neeses and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Trebtoski of St. Cloud; George and Andrew Nixa and Mr. and Mrs. John Buttweiler of Avon; and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kunstleben of St. Martin.

Card of Thanks

We wish to extend our sincere thanks for the many acts of sympathy and condolence shown us after the death of our beloved mother, Mrs Ursula Tembrock. We wish to especially to thank Rev. Willenbrink, the Knights of Columbus, Lady Foresters, and Christian Mothers, and for the spiritual and floral offerings. **The Children.**"

Note: Surnames ending in "mann" were very common in Stearns County. Marriage licenses for Stearns County between May 1865 and December 1890 list over 35 different surnames ending in "mann" (i.e. Ackermann, Bachmann, Dingmann, Egermann, Hagermann, Kaufmann, Linnermann, Moosmann, ————— Zimmermann).

The information in the table below about people with Schiemann surnames living in Austria, is for reference only, since the connections to Ursula, if any, is unknown.

Name	Occasion	Date	Location
Elisabeth Schiemann	Marriage	Feb 05 1828	Pulkau, Niederoesterreich, Austria
Johann Christoph Arbeiter Schiemann (spouse Helene Hecht)	Birth	Abt 1803	Harberberg, Koenigsberg, Ost, Preussen
	Christening	Abt 1803	Trinitatis, Haberberg, Westpruessen
	Marriage	May 02 1834	St. Elisabeth, Koenigsberg, Stadt, Ostpreussen
	Death	Feb 22 1855	Alstadt, Koenigsberg, Ost Preussen
	Burial	Feb 25 1855	St. Elisabeth, Alstadt, Boehmen, Koenigsreich
Fredrich Wilhelm Schiemann	Christening	Dec 21 1834	St. Elisabeth, Alstadt, Boehmen, Koenigsreich
	Burial	May 08 1864	St. Elisabeth, Alstadt, Boehmen, Koenigsreich
Carl Eduard Franz Schiemann	Christening	Jun 11 1837	St. Elisabeth, Alstadt, Boehmen, Koenigsreich
Maria Louise Charlot- ta Schiemann	Christening	Mar 01 1840	St. Elisabeth, Alstadt, Boehmen, Koenigsreich
Heinrich George Schiemann	Christening	Apr 26 1867	Altrossgartschen, Alstadt, Boehmen, Koenigsreich

Gerhard & Ursula Family

After their marriage, Gerhard and Ursula lived in the log cabin on the Sperl farm. Michael and Gertrude (Lippsmeyer) Kolb later purchased the farm, after Gerhard and Ursula moved to Melrose. A photograph of the log cabin was taken about 1924 is included herein. Mike Kolb had covered the logs with white siding boards by then. The cabin was later torn down when Mike Kolb built the present home on the farm.

Gerhard and Ursula raised seven children, Miriam (Sperl) (5/14/1878-5/12/1897), Anna Maria (9/18/1879-8/13/1923), Joseph (8/16/1881-4/24/1955), Margareta (9/10/1883-1974), Ursula Catherine (12/18/1887-1911), Gerrard Alois (3/23/1891-5/19/1952), and Henry (1/26/1894-12/9/1949). The records for the Tembrock's and their neighbors the Von Beck's are found in the Meire Grove parish. The sponsors for Anna's baptism were Peter Stadtherr and Barbara Schimman, for Joseph were Wencelas and Ursula Stadtherr, for Margareta were Charles and Margaret Dicks, for Catherine were Johannes and Catherine Schiemann, for Gerrard were Gerrard Terberge and wife, and for Henry were Terberge and Schulzetenberg.

The children in the northern Spring Hill Township (e.g., Tembrocks) went to school in a one room school house in District 51, which stood where the city of Greenwald is now located. The people in the southern part of the township (e.g., Schiemanns, Schoenborns, Kolbs) went to school in District 38 in the village of Spring Hill. The District 51 school had its beginning in 1865 in Meire Grove and was moved in 1874, to the area that later became Greenwald. In 1924 a fire destroyed the school. Many students stopped going to school after the 5th or 6th grade to work on their family's farm. Adam Kolb and Michael Kolb owned the property just south of Gerhard and Ursula in Section 7. Adam Kolb's daughter Francis married Gerhard Tembrock's son Joseph on June 12th 1906. Adam Kolb's son Leonard married Dorothy Bisson on June 25th 1918. Adam Kolb's son Michael married Gertrude Lippsmeyer on June 2nd 1915.

Gerhard & Ursula farmed until 1901, when Gerhard became ill from tuberculoses to able to farm. He apparently had been suffering from the illness for nine years. They moved to Melrose where Gerhard died on February 16, 1902. The funeral was held at St. Boniface church. Gerrard would have been 10 years of age, and Henry 7 years of age when they moved to Melrose. Ursula resided in Melrose until 1919 at which time she went to live on the Lippsmeyer farm with her daughter, Margaret. Herman Lippsmeyer said that he lived in Ursula's home in Melrose (the former Pete Welz residence) for about six years when he was a small boy. A family get together was held on the Lippsmeyer farm on the occasion of Ursula's 75th birthday. The picture of the Gerhard Tembrock family included in this document was taken in 1894 at Bonnemeyer General Store in Meire Grove by a traveling photographer.

Herman Lippsmeyer wrote the following about Ursula:

"She was a brilliant woman. Although she had a very limited education, she acquired good reading and we always considered her very intellectual and sharp in her business management. Grandma Tembrock had a mind that was almost like a computer when it came to figures. She would help us children with our homework without using paper and pencil and would come up with a correct answer. Although women did not vote at that time, she was interested in politics and was always a staunch republican."

Gerhard & Ursula Family—Continued

“She loved music and singing and was always humming a song in her daily work. Grandma Tembrock would tell us stories of the early pioneer days and the hardships they went through (she spoke only German). She related an incident about the time she was confronted with Indians the first year that she lived in a log cabin. Three Indians come to the door and wanted “Bret”. In German that would mean a piece of lumber. She showed them this board and that board, but they shook their heads. That was not what they wanted. They apparently smelled some fresh bread being baked and went into the house and pointed to a loaf of bread. She then understood what they wanted and gave them several loaves of bread. They bowed graciously and went on their way.”

Melania Brandtner Smith wrote the following about Ursula:

“Ursula came to live with us to mother John when my mother died. She stayed one year. My father then married and she went to live with her daughter, Margaret Lippesmeyer, on the farm. I remember her as a small lady, but very round of body. She was, however, always smiling and had the kindest eyes that somehow pinched shut a little when she smiled. She was very crippled with rheumatoid arthritis. Her fingers were all deformed and bent over each other as were her toes, making walking almost impossible. She always wore black felt laced shoes that were higher than ankle height. Her rocker was her main source of entertainment. It was a platform rocker, padded with homemade pillows. For her 75th birthday a family party was held at the Lippesmeyer farm outside of Melrose. Snapshots of this gathering are in all of her children's albums. For the very young grandchildren, she would always try to make it into her bedroom to her cedar chest. We'd follow her in and sure enough there was always a bag of goodies. This cedar chest held all of her most cherished belongings along with a never empty bag of treats. We always hoped she'd remember before we left. She never forgot.”

Eva Tembrock Donovan wrote the following:

“Ursula was Gerhard's second wife. They lived in a log cabin on a farm near Meire Grove. When Gerhard died in 1902, Ursula raised the family on the farm by herself, and eventually moved to Melrose to rear the children. We called her "little grandma" as she was smaller in stature than our grandma Santer. Every Christmas she gave us girls (Eva, Bernice and Genevieve) a box of chocolate covered cherries. She spoke only German. I learned a lot of German from her, which I was able to use when I was an Army nurse in Europe during World War II. She drove several times from Melrose to Ogema with my family, in my father's open touring car, to visit her sons Gerry and Joe. She sat in the front seat and was a good sport and enjoyed the trip. She died suddenly on an Easter Monday morning of a heart attack.”

Gerhard & Ursula Family—Continued

US Census Data for 1880 for Town of Spring Hill, Stearns County, MN, FHL film 1254634, T9-0634, page 476D (Note in this census, the surname is written as Tenbrock instead of Tembrock and Gerhard's name is written as George instead of Gerrard or Gerhard.)

George Tenbrock /M/36, Head, Farmer, born in Holland, both father and mother born in Holland.

Ursula Tenbrock /F/25, Wife, born in Austria, both father and mother born in Austria

Mary Tenbrock /F/2, daughter, born in Minnesota, father in Holland, mother in Austria.

Anna Tenbrock /F/1, daughter, born in Minnesota, father in Holland, mother in Austria

Stearns County Brief History

Stearns County Location and Demography

Stearns County was formed in 1855. It was named after Charles Stearns, a member of the territorial council from St. Anthony. Stearns County is one of the largest counties in the state of Minnesota. It contains 37 townships and several fractional ones all within an area of 1,393 miles. St. Cloud is the largest city in the county and is the county seat. In 1990 the population stood at 118,791.

Terrain

The landscape of the County is a meeting ground of tall grass prairie, hardwood forests (maple, box elder, ash, birch, aspen, oak, & elm), mixed prairie/forest types called savannas, along with marshes and river floodplains. Numerous lakes formed during the glacial age punctuate the County. There are three main rivers: the Mississippi River forms the eastern boundary; the Sauk which traces a course through the heart of the County beginning in Sauk Centre and flowing into the Mississippi River near St. Cloud; and the Crow Wing, the most westward of the County's rivers.

First Inhabitants

Evidence in the form of burial mounds and village sites along waterways testify to the presence of Native American cultures in Stearns County prior to 1400. These early peoples, known as the Woodland Culture, lived a semi-nomadic lifestyle following the rhythm of the seasons. What happened to the woodland cultures is a mystery. Today many scholars believe that European diseases such as measles, small pox, and chicken pox spread rapidly from the coasts after initial contact between traders and coastal villages in the early 1500s. These diseases followed the watercourses deeply into the interior, killing as much as 85% of the population, which had no resistance to the new germs. The skills of the Woodland Culture survived, however, in the Ojibwa and Dakota cultures.

Dakota

The Dakota people were the first to extensively use the region in historic times. Like their Woodland ancestors, they were semi-nomadic people who understood which natural resources could be used seasonally.

Anishinaabeg (Ojibwa)

Originally from the Atlantic coast, the Ojibwa migrated westward to the Great Lakes region, where they developed trading ties with the French. In their quest for furs to trade, the Ojibwa expanded westward pushing out tribes which opposed them, with firearms obtained from the French. By the 1660s they established villages in Minnesota and came into contact with the Dakota. Hostilities erupted and by 1736 the Ojibwa ousted the Dakota from their traditional tribal center at Mille Lacs Lake. An attempt was made by the US government in 1825 to settle the long simmering dispute by means of the Treaty of Prairie du Chien, which divided Stearns County equally between the two tribes.

Winnebago

In 1847, a section of what came to be Stearns County between the Watab and Crow Wing Rivers was designated as a reservation for the Winnebago Indians, originally from Wisconsin. The Winnebagos arrived in 1848 and used the strip of land for hunting purposes

Stearns County—Continued

until they were removed again in 1855.

End of the Native American Period

In 1851 the Dakota relinquished ownership of Stearns County and much of southern Minnesota in the treaties of Traverse des Sioux and Mendota.

White Explorations

The US government obtained official title to the region after the Mississippi basin was purchased from the French in 1803. Known as the Louisiana Purchase, the giant land deal immediately doubled the size of the fledgling United States. Since the northern claim depended on the source of the Mississippi River, it was crucial for the government to explore and map the region. The first of the expeditions came in 1805 under the command of Lt. Zebulon Pike. Pike was followed by the subsequent explorations of Lewis Cass and Henry Rowe Schoolcraft in 1820, and Giacomo Beltrami in 1823.

Early White and Native American Contacts

Three fur trading posts were built along the Mississippi River near Stearns County. The earliest known was established in 1789 near present day Sauk Rapids. Robert Dickenson constructed a winter post south of Sauk Rapids in 1805. The only known trading post to operate in present day Stearns County was the Winnebago Trading Post built in 1852 by Ashley C. Riggs near the present day town of Cold Spring.

Early White Settlement

White settlement of the County began in 1853 after the land was officially opened for purchase by whites when Indians relinquished rights after the Traverse des Sioux and Mendota Treaties in 1851-1852. Land speculators were one of the first groups to arrive. Since prime land was the most profitable, speculators arrived early and quickly grabbed choice plots along rivers and confluence's. In this way John Wilson founded St Cloud in 1854, Edwin & William Clark founded Melrose, Ruben Richardson founded Richmond, and Alexander Moore founded Sauk Centre. Some individual framers also grabbed available lands. In 1857 2,840 people lived in the county.

Dakota Conflict of 1862

In the summer of 1862, Dakota clan leaders, including the famous, Little Crow, decided to drive settlers out of Minnesota and regain land lost by treaty a decade earlier. The Anishinaabeg Indians stayed out of the conflict. The Dakota laid siege to Fort Ridgely and New Ulm. Terrified settlers fled the countryside, taking shelter in makeshift forts. In Stearns County Richmond and Paynesville were burned while farmers concentrated in stockades at Meier Grove, St Joseph, St. Cloud, and Sauk Centre. The women and children of the Martin and Antoine Bisson families in Belle Prairie fled to the court house in Little Falls for safety. By the end of August, a column of federal troops restored order by defeating the Dakota at the battle of Woods Lake.

Arrival of Immigrants

The first large group of immigrants to arrive in Stearns County were German Catholics (in 1854), attracted by the appeals of Father Francis X. Pierz, a Catholic missionary sent to Minnesota in 1852 to help convert the Ojibwa. Large numbers followed the initial German

Stearns County—Continued

pioneers between 1855 and 1858. The new wave of immigrants founded towns such as Meire Grove (1858), New Munich (1856), St. Joseph (1854), Lake Henry (1856), Spring Hill (1864), St. Wendel (1867), and St Augusta (1873). German Catholic immigrants were mostly farmers, accompanied by blacksmiths, wheelwrights, merchants, millers, brew masters, priests and nuns. Irish families took up land around Melrose. Norwegians began farming near Brooten and Belgrade. On arrival in Minnesota, Father Pierz first said mass in the home of Martin Bisson in Belle Prairie. They kept their living room for this event. Later the same Fr. Pierz said mass in the home of Therese Lieser Kolb in 1855 when he was in St Joseph Minnesota.

Many of the German immigrants immigrated from southwestern Germany around Trier, Zerf, Scheiden, and Saarbrucken (e.g., The Lieser's, Koller's and Kolb's) and from the Westphalia region of Germany. A typical steamship fare from Europe to New York was \$45 per adult and children under 12 traveled for half price. Each week, every adult passenger was typically allotted 3 pounds of brown bread, 2 pounds of white bread, $\frac{3}{4}$ pound of butter, potatoes, beans, peas or sauerkraut. Typically immigrants lived together in a huge, windowless common area. Wooden bunks serving as beds lined the walls.

Following the Civil War, successive waves of immigrants rapidly expanded the population of the County. In 1860 it stood at 4,505. At the turn of the century the population rose to 44,464 and by 1930 had risen to 62,121.

Rural Towns and Community

The majority of settlers were farmers. Farming, in turn spawned rural towns and encouraged the construction of railroads. By the 1870s and 1880s rail lines such as the Minneapolis-St. Paul-Sault Ste Marie (SOO Line) and Great Northern snaked across the county. They created towns such as Melrose, Freeport, and Albany (all platted in 1872) where farmers could sell their products to distributors such as elevator operators or creameries.

Edwin and William Clark (born in Bridgewater, New Hampshire) built a flower mill in 1867, next to a dam built on the Sauk River. At that time the settlement was called "Maine-ite Settlement". It consisted of a stage coach station, a post office, and a hotel. Edwin bought Moses and Lucinda Adley's original 160 acres on both sides of the Sauk River and in 1872 platted and surveyed Melrose. Melrose subsequently became a bustling railroad hub.

Gerard Alois Tembrock

Gerard (Gerrard, Gerry) was born in Spring Hill on March 23 1891. He attended school in a one-room schoolhouse in District 51, which was located where the town of Greenwald is now. He was about 10 years old when his father died from TB. He did not finish high school, but began working as a sales clerk in the Loosebroke General Merchandise store in Melrose when he was 15 years old. When he was 15 years old, he also escorted Francis Kolb to Muenster, Saskatchewan, Canada to be married to his brother Joseph. During World War I he enlisted in the US Army on April 2nd 1918. After training in the Motor Mechanics School at Pittsburgh, he was transferred to the 376th Aero Squadron and sent overseas to France. He was then transferred to the 169th Aero Squadron, and served two years in the Argonne section of France. Battle engagements for the 169th Aero Squadron are listed as St. Mihiel Offensive 9/12 to 9/16 and Meuse-Argonne Offensive 9/26 to 11/11, and Defensive Sector. Gerard was discharged on May 20th 1919 at Camp Dodge Iowa. After discharge he entered into a partnership in a general merchandise store in Ogema, with his brother Joseph and Leonard Kolb (son of Adam Kolb).

The 1920 Census shows Gerry, age 28, living with his brother Joseph in Ogema, MN. Joseph Tembrock had sold his interest in the TEMBROCK & BRUNING business in Muenster Canada and started a general merchandise store in Ogema. Gerard received a loan of \$400 from his mother to join with Leonard Kolb and Joseph Tembrock in establishing the TEMBROCK BROTHERS & KOLB General Merchandise Store in Ogema.

Gerard married Mary Amelia Luella Bisson on August 14th 1923 at Oshkosh, WI. They honeymooned in Chicago Illinois. They had met when Luella came to Ogema from Oshkosh, WI to visit her sister, Dorothy. Dorothy had married Leonard Kolb in Oshkosh in 1919. Dorothy had in turn met Leonard Kolb while visiting the Antoine J. Bisson family in Ogema.

Gerard was the treasurer for the town of Ogema for many years and a charter member of the Knights of Columbus Council in Mahnomen. He was a choir leader and a member of the governing council for the Holy Redeemer Catholic Church in Ogema.

Gerard died on May 19 1952 at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Sawtelle California from stomach cancer. At that time it was not known that excessive use of aspirin, to relieve the pain from rheumatism, could cause stomach cancer. On Monday May 26th he was buried in St. Mary's Cemetery in Melrose, Minnesota near the graves of his father, mother and brother Henry. Many relatives and friends from all over the state of Minnesota attended the funeral.

Mary Amelia Luella Bisson

Mary Amelia Luella (Lu) was born on August 23, 1892 in White Earth, MN to Edward T. and Anna (Casch) Bisson. On August 28, 1892 she was baptized by Father Aloysius Hermanutz at the Church of St. Benedict in White Earth. Antoine and Emelia Bisson, her grandparents, were her sponsors. The Minnesota 1895 census shows the Edward and Anna Bisson family living in White Earth, MN. The White Earth census records list Edward's occupation as barber. Luella and her sister Dorothy received their early schooling at the five storied St. Benedict Mission School in White Earth. This was a boarding school and could accommodate 100 girls. Sisters' Philomene, Ethelbert, Hermina, and Norbertine ran the school. The school was in operation until 1969. When a young girl, Luella lived for a time with her grandparents, Antoine and Emelia Bisson at White Earth. She said that she loved Emelie (pronounced as Amelia) and thought of her as her mother (they called her "Lulu"). She contracted TB when a young girl and was sent to a sanitarium, perhaps the State Sanitarium near Leech Lake called *Ah-Gwah-Ching*. Fortunately she was one of the few who recovered. Pearl (Bisson) said that when Luella was released from the sanitarium, her mother Anna came to pick her up. Anna and Luella then made a trip to Belle Prairie with the A. J. Bisson family in their open touring car. Pearl said the Antoine Bisson farmhouse (then occupied by Felix Bisson) had a beautiful location overlooking the Mississippi River.

The 1905 Wisconsin Census lists Anna, as head of the household, living at 254 Winnebago St. Oshkosh, WI with children Luella, Dorothy, Edward Jr., Joseph and John. Edward & Anna had apparently separated sometime between 1904 and 1905. Luella attended high school and secretarial training school in Oshkosh. She then worked as a secretary in a real estate office.

Luella married Gerard (Gerry) Tembrock on August 14th 1923 at Oshkosh, WI. They made their home in Ogema until 1947, when Gerry became ill. In 1948 they had settled in Sunland California, where they lived in a travel trailer.

Luella continued to live in Sunland, after Gerry died in 1952. In 1957 she made a six-week trip through Europe with Leonard and Dorothy Kolb. They traveled by car to Quebec Canada, and then by a French ocean liner to France. They traveled by train throughout Europe. Leonard's knowledge of the German language proved to be very valuable.

In June 1962 she moved from the travel trailer to a mobile home in an adjacent mobile home park in Sunland. Her mobile home was located a short distance from Leonard & Dorothy Kolb's mobile home. Luella and her sister Dorothy lived near each other both in Ogema and in California. Luella died on August 18th 1979 in Santa Ana, California from heart failure. She was buried alongside Gerard at the St Mary's Cemetery in Melrose Minnesota on August 23 1979.

Gerard & Luella Family

Gerard (Gerry) and Luella had four children; John (12/13/1924), the twins Beverly (3/21/1927-5/15/1999) and Barbara (3/21/1927-6/11/1977) and Gerard Jr. (4/19/1928). The Tembrock children attended grade school in Ogema and high school in Waubun. The Ogema Catholic Church and the Mahnomen Knights of Columbus Hall were the center of many social activities. Following a short KC meeting in the Hall the men would bowl or play a (German) card game called Skat. The women would get together in the home of one of the women and gossip. The children would attend the current movie at the Mahnomen Rainbow Theater. The most frequent out-of-town visitors to the Gerry Tembrock family home were; Carl Brandtner Jr, Henry Tembrock family members, Anna, Joe & Marge Bisson and Joe Lippsmeyer.

In 1936 the Gerry Tembrock family traveled to Oshkosh WI. The family, except for Gerry Sr., stayed three weeks at the Anna Bisson residence at 197 (now 717) Grand Avenue Oshkosh. While at Oshkosh, a trip was made to the Casper Klunke and Lizzie Wiskerchen residence at 911 Cedar St. in West Bend (Luella's cousins) and to Holy Hill. On the return trip to Minnesota, the family stayed overnight at the Carl Brandtner residence in Minneapolis.

In 1937 Gerry and Luella made a month long vacation trip out West as far as Vancouver Island, with their friends Dr. & Stacia Rumerich. The twins stayed with the Dorothy Kolb family and John and Gerry Jr. stayed with the Henry Tembrock family at Big Birch Lake.

An extended vacation trip was made by the Gerry Tembrock family in 1938. The trip itinerary included sightseeing in Duluth, along the North Shore of Lake Superior, and at Fort William, Port Arthur, and Kekabeca Falls in Canada. From there the family traveled West through the pinewoods of Canada to Fort Francis. Then crossed back to the United States at International Falls and traveled through the Mesabi Iron Range cities, and Itasca State Park. Overnights were spent in "house-keeping cabins" which were equipped with kitchen utensils that enabled preparation of meals. However, an overnight in Duluth was spent in a large private home (one of the first Bed and Breakfast Inns?), since the house-keeping cabins were all filled. The charge for staying in the house-keeping cabins was typically \$3.50 to \$4.50 per day.

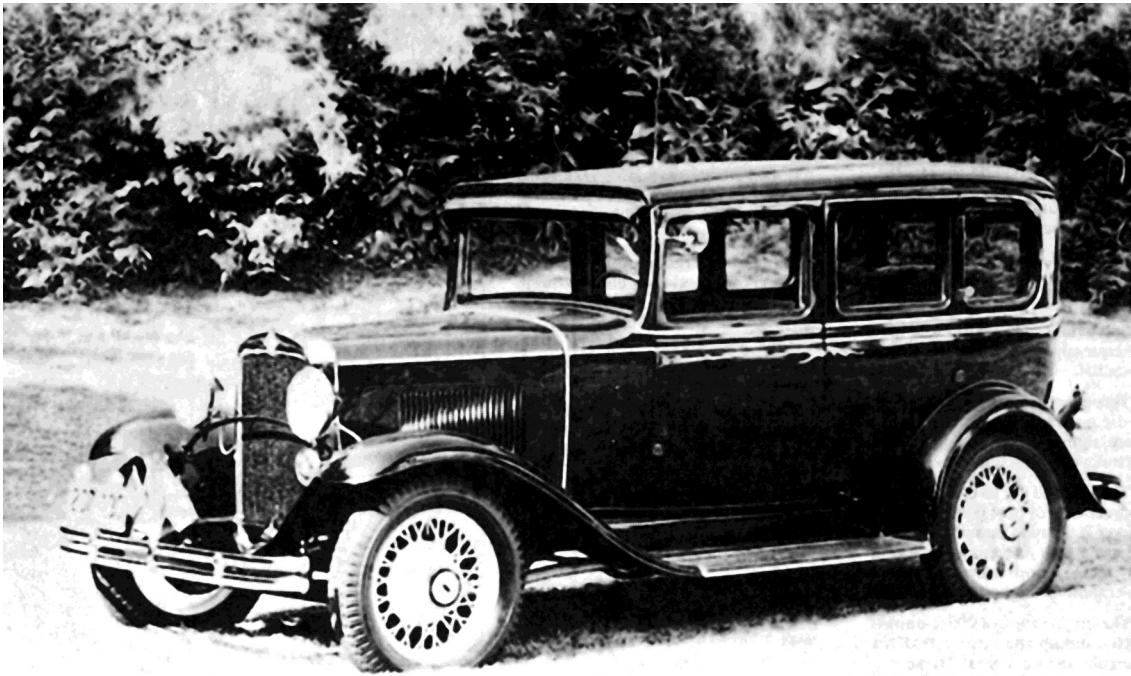
In the summer of 1943, Luella and Dorothy and their children (Pat, Virginia, Beverly, Barbara, & Gerry Jr.) traveled to Chicago, and obtained apartments in Skokie (Norshore Furnished Apartments). The children obtained summer employment at the Pullman Co., through their uncle Joe Bisson who was Assistant Secretary of the Pullman Co.

About 1935, the Gerry Tembrock and Leonard Kolb families built a shared summer cottage at White Earth Lake. The summer cottage had two kitchens, five bedrooms and a large knotty pine lined family room with a rock fireplace. The summer cottage at White Earth Lake was a special place in the lives of the family members. Family members always reminisce about the pleasant summer days spent at the lake, whenever they get together. The families in the cottages along the North shore (i.e. Joe Tembrock, Victor Priske, Reverend George Field, Gerry Tembrock, Leonard Kolb, John Bloomquist, Val Franta, Rumerichs, Everet Henderson,

Narums, Martin & Mabel Bowman, and Merlin Trepp) were all good friends. The children of the families visited back and forth, and went swimming, fishing and berry picking together. Bowman's Lodge was the focal point for social activities with its large screened-in porch and



John, Anna with Beverly, Luella with Barbara, Virginia Kolb
On running board of Gerry's 1927 Dodge Touring Sedan



In 1931 John accompanied his father Gerry to Mahnomen to trade in his Dodge sedan on the new 1931 Chevrolet sedan shown above. The car had a six-cylinder 50 horsepower cast-iron engine. They weighed 2,685 pounds and sold new for \$635. The four controls on the dashboard were; choke, throttle, headlights and spark. Note that the car had no trunk which left a lot of room for rear seat passengers. In 1936 John accompanied his father to Detroit Lakes to trade in this Chevrolet on a new 1936 Plymouth sedan. Across Washington street from the Plymouth dealership was a Hudson and Terriplane dealership. Gerry kept the 1936 Plymouth until he bought a new Plymouth coupe in 1950.

Gerard & Luella Family—Continued

availability of soft drinks and candy.

One moonlit night in late fall a few years ago, I was standing at the end of “Bowman’s Dock” on White Earth Lake. The cottages were all dark, as the people had returned to their winter homes. I was recalling all the past good times at the lake. The words of the song *Memories* came to mind.

Memories!

All alone in the moonlight

I can smile at the old days

Life was beautiful then

I can remember the time I knew what happiness was

Let the memories live again

By 1947, the children had all graduated from high school and left the Ogema area. Gerry Sr. suffered from crippling rheumatoid arthritis, as did his mother, his brother Joseph and his sister Margaret. In the spring of 1947 Gerry fainted while working at the store. It was felt that he was too ill to continue working, so the partners decided to sell the business. The TEMBROCK BROS & KOLB store and furnishings were sold to Everett Henderson in June 1947. The store is currently the Ogema town hall and municipal liquor store. Bill Henderson now has the old roll top desk from the store, at his home at Detroit Lakes.

Gerry & Leonard and their spouses, sold their homes and furniture, as well as the shared summer cottage at White Earth Lake, and purchased a travel trailer. They felt that Gerry would be better off in a warm dry climate and they also wanted to get away from the long cold Minnesota winters. They traveled together through a number of states and finally settling down in a trailer park in Sunland, CA in 1948. The Kolbs moved into a “guest house” on an estate in Sunland, where Leonard provided yard maintenance for the owners. Later Leonard Kolb worked as a quality control inspector for the Pacific Airmotive Corporation at Edwards Air Force Base and at San Fernando, CA. He worked for them until the age of 72, when he had to retire because of company policies.

Joe and Francis Tembrock, Gerry and Lu Tembrock, and Margaret Lippsmeyer shared a rented an apartment in McAllen Texas during the winter of 1949-1950. They had good time playing cards and reminiscing about old times in Stearns County. Gerry and Lu then drove to Minneapolis to attend the wedding of their daughter, Beverly, to John Evjen, before returning to California.

Gerard & Luella Family—Continued

Around 1951 Gerry and Luella moved into a house in Sunland called “Treetops”. Gerry became progressively ill, and first entered the Sawtelle Veterans Hospital in February 1952, John and Mary Tembrock moved from Alamogordo, NM to Sunland in April 1952 to be of assistance to Luella and Gerry.

Below is a typed version of the last letter written by Gerry to John H. Tembrock on note paper in pencil on April 15, 1952, while a patient at the Veterans Hospital

4/15/1952

Dear John,

It was wonderful to hear your voice. Wish I could be there to greet you, but guess will have to forgo that pleasure. As the doctor talked surgery will be the only solution. I asked the surgeon how soon, and he thought at the end of the coming week. As I am otherwise in good physical condition I should be quite fine, but if God wills otherwise take care of mother. Margaret & Joe Lippesmeyer called on me yesterday afternoon. They are in San Di ego and expect to return (i.e. to Minnesota) after Easter. Joe Tembrock is in the hospital in Detroit Lakes.

*With love,
Dad*

Exploratory surgery discovered that Gerry's stomach cancer had metastasized and was inoperable. He never recovered and died on May 19th 1952.

It should be noted how involved Lu became in the lives of John & Mary Tembrock and their four children. The John Tembrock family lived in in Orange County CA which was only about an hour's drive from Grandma Lu's mobile home in Sunland CA. “Grandma Lu” was present for the births, christenings, first communions, confirmations and graduations for the children as well as for family holiday celebrations and also went along on family vacation trips. Many week-end picnics were held in Sunland Park, as well as other Southern California parks, with Lu and Leonard and Dorothy Kolb. Lu and Mary had the equivalent of a mother-daughter relationship.

History of Becker County

A brief history of Becker County is included herein, since many of our Beaulieu and Bisson ancestors were among the first people of European lineage to settle in the area that would become Becker County. Also Joseph and Gerard Tembrock were in business in the village of Ogema in Becker County and their families grew up there. Both families also had summer cottages at White Earth Lake, which is located in Becker County.

This information included here was extracted from a book entitled *A Pioneer History of Becker County Minnesota* by Alvin H. Wilcox published in 1904, and from the book *The Story of Minnesota's Past* published by the Minnesota Historical Society Press. Alvin Wilcox first arrived in Becker County in 1869. Mr. Wilcox was a surveyor and geologist by trade, but was also self-trained in Biology.

Geological Formation of Becker County

Becker County, like of all of Minnesota, was covered with ice sheets 10,000 years ago. As the ice turned to water, it made foaming rivers and lakes like great puddles hundreds of miles wide. On the shores of the lakes and on the edges of the ice grew dark forests, mostly of spruce. In the open places grass grew and herds of large animals roamed. There were mammoths and giant bison, twice the size of the buffalo of later times (*Note, the skull of a giant bison was found in Ogema, when excavating for a culvert on U. S. Highway 59 and another giant bison skull was found on Nicollet Creek in Itasca State Park*). Eventually Paleo-Indians came to the area from the south or southwest, following the animal herds. A very old skeleton was found on along current US 59 just south of the Becker County border. The skeleton was buried in the glacial deposits of 10,000 years ago. Between 6000 BC and 800 BC people identified as Eastern Archaic were in the area, shifting their small camps seasonally to utilize different food sources. About 1000 years ago people called the Woodland Culture lived in the river valleys of Minnesota in towns surrounded by fields. They built thousands of mounds, to bury their dead and probably as places of worship. At one time there were nearly ten thousand such mounds in Minnesota.

A huge lake, called Lake Agassiz, was formed by the melting ice sheet, which covered most of Southern Manitoba and northwestern Minnesota. Over thousands of years many layers of mud settled to the bottom, forming the fertile soil of the present day Red River Valley. Along the edges of the lake, the action of the waves built low ridges of sand and gravel. Ogema Village is located on an eastern shoreline of ancient Lake Agassiz. A concrete block factory was in operation in Ogema when the Tembrocks first moved there. The factory was located next to a sand & gravel pit formed by Lake Agazzi.

Becker County occupies a strategic position in physical geography, in that it located in the watershed of North America. Becker County is the beginning and parting of two mighty rivers, the Mississippi (via the Lake Hernando de Soto which forms the watershed for Lake Itasca) and the Red River of the North (via Height of Land Lake). A peculiarity of these rivers is that they both start their long journeys to the sea in a direction exactly opposite to their general course and final destination.

Alvin Wilcox writes "A large part of Becker County was originally covered with natural forests. The surface of about 20 of the 40 townships was clothed almost exclusively with a good growth of timber. In the other 20 townships there were tracts of prairie land. I make the pro-

History of Becker County—Continued

portion of the prairie land to the timber land in these other townships to be in the ratio of four-sevenths prairie and three sevenths timber”.

The book *Pine, Timber and the Otter Tail River* by Alton Stearns describes “When the first settlers came to the area of Becker County, they found vast groves of pine timber growing along the course of the Otter Rail River and all the way across the county, north and south. In some places, the strip would be twenty miles wide. It was straight and tall with no underbrush. The following list will give approximately the amount of White and Norway pine growing in Becker County before it was cut. In the eastern tier of townships and in Carsonville, it was mostly Norway pine, but west of these areas, white pine predominated” (He then goes on to list the approximate number of pine trees in each of the twenty five townships which in aggregate total over 480 million).

Animals of Becker County

The western third of Becker County is an open plain. A central third is a borderland between the plain and the deep evergreen forests. The trees in this borderland include oak, maple, elm, birch, walnut and other leafy trees. This borderland was a paradise for wild animals.

Alvin Wilcox writes “In the year 1798, according to the official report of the Northwest Fur Company, they shipped to Montreal by way of Lake Superior the following list of skins, in round numbers”. The numbers represent the totals from four trading posts, one of which was located at White Earth Lake.

Beaver	106,000	Wolverine	400
Bear	2,100	Fisher	1650
Fox	5,500	Raccoon	100
Otter	4,600	Buffalo robes	500
Muskrat	17,000	Elk	700
Marten	32,000	Deer	750
Mink	1800	Deer skin	1,000
Lynx	6,000		

Gustave H. Beaulieu wrote the following in a letter to Alvin Wilcox concerning the presence of Buffalo in Becker County.

“During the year 1848, my father, Clement H. Beaulieu, was informed that a very large heard of buffalo was making White Earth Lake and vicinity its winter quarters. He decided to send a small party from Sandy Lake to kill enough buffalo for the winter supply of the traders of the company, whose trading posts were tributary to the White Earth Lake territory”.

“The Sandy Lake contingent of the party arrived at Fish Lake first, and on the following morning after their arrival, my Uncle Paul (Beaulieu) and Mr. John H. Fairbanks started out after buffalo. The herd scattered as soon as the first shots were fired by my Uncle Paul, but he followed a number of cows and calves that ran along the edge of woods, and shot one

History of Becker County—Continued

every hundred yards or so. He killed nearly enough to load the (dog) trains of the party with meat”.

Official Establishment of Becker County

Becker County was established by an act of the Legislature on March 18th, 1858. However, surveying of the township lines was not begun until 1872. Before it was created, it was part of Stearns County. After Douglas County was created it was then attached to that County. Note that the State of Minnesota did not enter into the Union until May 11th, 1858.

Establishment of the White Earth Indian Reservation

A treaty was signed in Washington in 1867 which established the White Earth Indian Reservation. The reservation included all of Mahnomen County, the northern half of Becker County and extended eastward slightly past Itasca State Park. The first contingent of Ojibwa arrived at the newly established White Earth Reservation on June 14th 1868.

Establishment of the Village of Ogema

The SOO Line Railroad reached Detroit (Lakes) from Glenwood MN in 1903. The government allowed the railroad to proceed through the western end of the White Earth Reservation, provided they set up five railroad station (town) sites within the reservation. Water tank stops were built in 1904 at the current sites of Callaway, Ogema, Waubun, Mahnomen and Bejou. In 1905 depots were built and later grain elevators. The railroad first selected a spot for the Ogema site, which was about a mile south of current Ogema site. However the owners wanted more than the railroad wanted to pay, and there also was the question of obtaining a clear title, so the railroad selected an unassigned allotment, where Ogema is now located. It was placed at this spot for its close proximity to White Earth Government Agency. The first public building at Ogema was a boarding house of about 10 rooms built in 1904 by Mrs Brennan, mother of William, Luis and Charles Uran. In 1905, the Train Depot was the 2nd building. In 1906 several businesses were built. In 1904, the mail was brought by railroad to Ogema and Pete Martin drove it to White Earth by team, also picking up passengers for fare. In 1906 a mail box was set up in the John P. Post store, for local people. In 1907 Theodore Thoennes was appointed the first US Postmaster of Ogema, moving the Post Office to a special room in his newly built hostel.

The village of Ogema was incorporated in 1907. The first mayors was William Uran (1907), Fred Peake (1908), Clare A. Baker(1909), and A. E. Wyvell, (1910-1918). Wyvell was cashier of the White Earth Reservation Bank. The bank name was changed to Ogema State Bank when it was purchased by Joseph Tembrock. In 1907, the Ogema Block and Brick Company was incorporated, with stock sold for \$50 per share. The plant was located on the Jake Lorsung farm on the west shore of Ogema Lake. Gravel was obtained from a nearby gravel pit. Water was pumped from the lake for the cement mixer at a capacity of 800 gallons per hour, by an eight horsepower gasoline engine. Blocks were shipped all over the country by rail.

It is interesting to note that, the majority of the surnames of the families living in the villages of Ogema, Callaway, Waubun, Mahnomen and surrounding farming areas in the early 1900's, cor-

History of Becker County—Continued

respond to names of families living in Stearns County in the 1850's. Apparently children of the settlers of Stearns County left to take advantage of new farming and business opportunities available in Becker and Mahnomen Counties.

The 1919 Pocket Directory of Ogema lists the following businesses:

Ogema Hotel, Theodore Thoennes, Proprietor
Bohmer Lumber Company
J. R. DeGroat Tonsorial Parlor
Groth and Korinta Garage
H. M. Kay Restaurant
P. B. Solberg Hardware and Furniture
George H. Tillmann Meat Market
Ogema Creamery, J. C. Woeste, Proprietor
Billiard Hall, A. J. Bisson Proprietor
W. S. Holliston Hotel and Restaurant
J. Kraker and Co. Groceries
White Earth Reservation State Bank, A. E. Wyvell, Cashier
Ogema Grain Company, L.L. Kruchkten, Proprietor
Drug Store and Soda Fountain
John P. Post Co. Farm Implements
Tembrock and Kolb General Merchandise
Church of the Holy Redeemer, Rev. F.P. Wiesner
German Lutheran Church, Rev. J. Prop
Congregational Church, Rev. O. J. Bodie

Children of Gerhard & Ursula

Mariam (Sperl) (5/4/1978-5/12/1897)

Mariam (Mary) was the daughter from Ursula's first marriage. She married Carl Brandtner Sr. (1869-1961) on 11/4/1896. They had a son Carl Brandtner Jr. (4/18/1897-12/10/1972). Mariam died shortly after Carl Jr. was born. Carl Jr. and his wife Mary (?) had three children; Vernon, Richard and Wayne.

Anna Maria (1880-8/13/1923)

Anna married Carl Brandtner Senior on 5/27/1898 following the death of her half sister, Mary. They had 14 children of which 7 died in infancy. The surviving children were: Caroline Trebtoske, Frieda Kazian (3/4/1906- ?), Matilda (6/23/1908), Margaret (1/12/1911), Albert (8/21/1915-1/14/1982), Melina Smith (7/5/1918) and John (8/13/1923-5/28/1980).

Joseph (8/16/1881-4/24/1955)

Joe attended St. John's University, taking business & accounting classes. He was given an inducement by a Mr. Haskamp, a wealthy financier of Melrose, to go to Munster Saskatchewan Canada and manage an investment that Mr. Haskamp had at Munster. This area of Canada had just been opened to settlers. The Benedictine Abbey (associated with St John's University), had been established in Munster. Through their influence a number of Stearns County German Catholics moved to that area. Joseph was instrumental in having Munster incorporated and became its first Mayor. Joseph married Francis Kolb (4/7/1884-11/19/1956) on 6/12/1906 in Munster, Sask. Canada. It was considered expedient, because of immigration laws, that they be married in Canada (they became Canadian citizens). Joseph was financially successful and obtained an interest in several thousand acres of land before he left Canada. Many young people from Stearns County moved to Alberta and Saskatchewan Canada. The attraction was the low cost of property compared to the fully settled Stearns County. The Canadian Dominion Act of 1872 sold 160 acres for \$10 to any farmer who agreed to cultivate at least 30 acres and build a permanent dwelling within three years. The aim of the act was to settle the prairie provinces.

In 1913 Joe sold his interest in Canada and moved by train to Ogema. He started a general merchandise store in a wood frame building. The store burned down when a kerosene stove exploded in an adjacent building. He then built a large brick building for the store. Leonard Kolb was a partner in the store and later on his brother, Gerry, also became a partner. The store name was then changed from Tembrock and Kolb to Tembrock Brothers and Kolb. About 1923 Joe bought the bank in Ogema. Joseph and Francis had seven children: Alvina (3/25/1907-10/13/1985), Sadie (3/3/1910-8/9/1979), Angeline (1/26/1912-1/30/1979), Raymond (6/17/1913-6/24/1989), Martha (8/28/1915), Monica (12/14/1916-2/5/1927) and Marcella (9/17/1922-1/06/2006). The first four children were born in Canada.

Margareta (9/10/1883-2/5/1974)

Margareta (Maggie) was the second wife of Frank Lippsmeyer (1868-12/9/1942). They were married 7/26/1903 in Melrose, MN. Their children were Frank Jr. (6/17/1905- 7/14/1965), Adel (1/10/1907-1988), Joe (6/18/1908-2/19/1956), Anthony (9/10/1910-8/6/1946), Robert (11/10/1913-2/25/1963) and Martha (1/13/1916-). Maggie also raised the three children from Frank Lippsmeyer's first marriage. They were Herman J. (1/26/1897-1/19/1984), Gertrude Kolb (9/23/1895-7/20/1945), and Mary Neeser (1/13/1916-).

Ursula Catherine (12/18/1887-11/11/1908)

Ursula Catherine was born on December 18th, 1887. She majored in music and had a fine voice

Gerhard & Ursula Children—Continued

Catherine became a Franciscan nun (Maria Angelina). On the 29th of September 1906 she was transferred from the Order's Convent in St. Louis, Missouri to St. Mary's Hospital located at 16th and Grand Ave. in Racine, WI. She became ill with tuberculosis while a novice. In July 1908 she was assigned to St. Clara's Orphanage at 952 Tenth St., Denver Colorado. Apparently her superiors felt the climate in Denver would benefit her recovery. In a letter of August 26 1908 to her brother Joseph she wrote; "But if it should be our Dear Lords will to take me away from this world, I will be satisfied". She was allowed to take her vows before she died on November 11, 1908. She was buried in Section 21 of Mt. Olivet Cemetery. The cemetery is located in the western outskirts of Denver, Colorado. Her mother Ursula and her brother Gerard attend the funeral in Denver. Copies of letters she wrote to her brother Joseph in Canada on November 28th 1906 and on August 26th, 1908 are included in this section.

Gerard (Gerry) (3/23/1891-5/19/1952)

(See following pages)

Henry (1/26/1894-1949)

Henry was born at Meire Grove, MN. At 7 years of age his parents came to Melrose. He attended the St. Boniface School and the Melrose high school. At the age of 16 he started employment at the Borgerding State Bank. On June 15, 1915 he married his high school sweetheart Eleanore Santer (1895-1994) at Melrose. For a year they lived at Chokio where he was employed at a bank. On return to Melrose he continued working for the Borgerding State Bank. He was employed a total of 17 years with them. He was then office manager at the Maus garage and in 1931 became secretary and treasurer of the Empire Memorials Inc. He continued as an active executive of this firm until his death in 1949.

He had a fine voice and was a member of the choir at St. Boniface church for 33 years. For many years he was a member of Melrose City Band and was a member of the Melrose Volunteer Firemen. He was chairman of a Credit Union committee and a member of the Knights of Columbus and the St. Joseph Society.

Henry and Nora had five children, Bernice Arvig Herold (1916-1996), Genevive Ursula Schneider (1917-1988), Eva Mae Donovan (1920), Joan Evelyn Bringe (1929) and Henry Le Roy (1931). Nora provided a description of early Melrose High School days in the book *The Mel and the Rose*, published in 1972, based upon her experiences as a teacher there. Henry died suddenly in December 1949 at the age of 55 from a heart attack. Funeral services were held at the St. Boniface Church.

Nora was the daughter of Tobias and Margaret Santer. Maternal grandparents were Dominic and Caroline (Grutsch) Olmschenk. Paternal grandparents emigrated from Austria.

Gerard Alois Tembrock WWI Diary

I enlisted on April 2nd, 1918 . Was called to active duty on April 9th, 1918. Left Melrose, MN about noon proceeding to Pittsburgh, PA. arriving April 11th. Took special two months Government course, for Motor Mechanics', at University of Pittsburgh. Left Pittsburgh on June 11th for Garden City, Long Island, arriving in the morning of June 12th. Transferred to the 373rd Aero Squadron on June 25th.

Packed for overseas on June 28th. Proceeded to Hoboken and embarked on transport *Calamares*. Stayed in harbor one day. Left Hoboken on Sunday at 10:00 AM. Worked as Orderly aboard the transport. Celebrated July 4th at sea. Played games onboard the boat. Two meals were served. Breakfast at 9:00AM and chicken dinner at 3:00 PM. July 12th entered Bay of Biscay. One submarine alarm occurred during the voyage. Anchored in the harbor at Brest on July 12th at 11:00 PM. At Brest, we were billeted in the old Prisoners Camp of Napoleon from July 13th to July 17th. Then proceeded by troop train to, and arrived at, St Maixent in evening of July 18th. St Maixent is the city of Napoleon's headquarters, in the Cathedral and the Couelaux. Billeted in the Coiffes Barracks. Orderly at officer's mess, from Aug 4th to Aug 27th, special pay of 28 Francs. Aug 27th transferred to 169th Aero Squadron, located in Couelaux. Slept 5 nights on the attic floor.

Left St. Maixent, Sept 3rd for 5th Air Depot, near Vinets, (about 35 miles from Troyes) arriving via troop train on Sept 5th. Began working in Major Repair Department, Airplane Engines, Sept 10th. Three weeks later, transferred to Spad Airplanes Testing Department, where I stayed, until we left the 5th Air Depot.

November 11th, armistice signed at 11:00AM. Left 5th Air Depot January 11th, during rain-storm, marching 7 miles to Arcis Sur Aube. Slept that night, in box cars, proceeding next morning, via troop train, to Romarantin, (South of Paris) arriving Jan 14th. Worked in the salvage shop for airplane engines. Left Romarantin on Jan 29th, during snowstorm, proceeding via troop train to Guitres, (near Bordeaux) arriving Jan 30th.

Stayed one day in troop train, then marched 5 miles to Sablons. Billeted in the former French YMCA. Here we stayed nearly three months, waiting orders to go home. No work, just occasional hikes thru surrounding country and trips by truck to Libourne, for baths. Ball games with other army units billeted nearby. Visited at St. Amelion, March 2nd, and met Pvt. Freval from Melrose, that day, at Libourne. The first man I met from home, since arriving in France. Joined *Comrades in Service*, on March 3rd.

On furlough, April 2nd, visiting, Paris, Chalons sur Marne, Epernay, Chateau Thierry, Reims, Verdun, Fort Douamont, and other places. Returned to Paris, heard, squadron was leaving for home, so hurried to get back, and joined them on their way, at Libourne, having been absent 11 days, March 12th 1919.

Left Libourne, April 16th, proceeding by foot and truck to Camp No. 1 at Genicart. Passed thru cootie mill April 17th, to Camp No. 2, known as Sanitary camp or Embarkation Camp. April 21st, (Easter Monday) left Camp No. 2 and marched 7 miles to docks at Bassins, near Bordeaux, leaving at 9:00 PM on transport USS Mallory, to the tune of "Homeward Bound". Nine days

Gerard Tembrock Diary—Continued

on the sea.

Docked at Brooklyn May 1st, at 11:00 AM. Dinner served by Red Cross on docks. At 2:00 PM proceeded via ferry and train to Camp Mills, Long Island, where the next morning, May 2nd, at 5:00 AM, again passed thru cootie mill. At 9:00 AM marched to Hazelhurst Aviation Field No. 2, then by truck to Hazelhurst Aviation Field No. 1. Here worked in Salvage Department until May 16th.

On May 17th, left for Camp Dodge, via New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chicago, and Des Moines, arriving 8:30 PM May 19th. Discharged, 3:00 PM May 20th. Left Des Moines that evening for St. Paul, arriving next morning. In the afternoon left for Minneapolis and home on Train No. 7, arriving 8:30 PM May 21st 1919. “Home Sweet Home”, “Finis La Guerre and Armee” (end of war and army).

Camps and Cities Where Stationed.

Pittsburgh	two months
Garden City Field #2	17 days
Brest France	4 days
St Maixent	45 days
Vinets	4 months
Romorantin	15 days
Sablons	3 months
Libourne	4 days
Genicart No. 1	2 days
Genicart No. 2	9 days
Camp Mills USA	2 days
Hazelhurst Field No. 1	16 days
Camp Dodge Iowa	discharged in one day

Notes from Discharge Record:

Enlisted on April 9th 1918 at Melrose, MN

Age 27 at time of enlistment, occupation salesman, born at Springhill MN.

Battle engagements are listed as St. Miheil Offensive 9/12 to 9/16 and Meuse-Argonne Offensive 9/26 to 11/11.

Map of Central Europe 1814-1913

Gerhard emigrated from Amsterdam about 1870

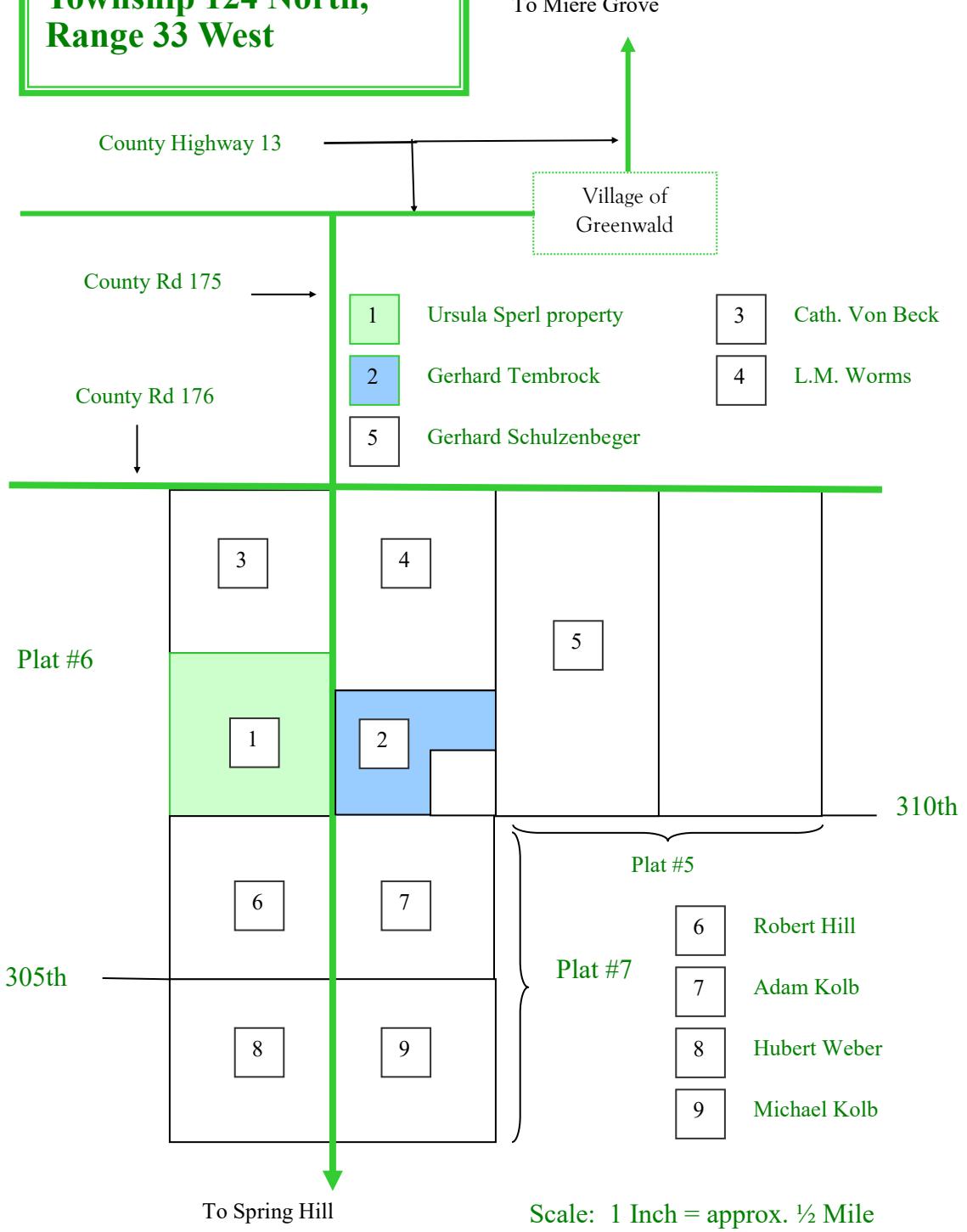


Ursula emigrated from Nemlowitz about 1876

Above is the map of the countries of Central Europe during the period when Gerhard (born 1835) and Ursula (born 1853) were growing up and at the time of their immigration to America in the 1870's.

The congress of Vienna met in 1814 to share the spoils of victory over Napoleon. Political stability was reestablished by restoring the hereditary monarchs overthrown by Napoleon. The restored monarchs ruled with too heavy a hand: liberal, republican, and nationalist revolts began to breakout, reaching a crescendo in 1848 when the governments of France, Italy and Austria were all shaken. The many small independent German states were unified between 1815 and 1866 into Prussia. In 1866 Bismarck – bent on German unification - defeated Austria and established the North German Confederation. Bohemia was part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire until World War I, when it became part of Czechoslovakia.

**1896 Plat of Spring Hill
Township 124 North,
Range 33 West**



German Migration to America

From *An Atlas of German Migration and America* by Carrie Eldridge

Period	Primary Regions Came From	Main Port of Entry	Number People	Where Settled	Travel Method in America
1681-1683	Krefield, Wesphalia	Philadelphia, PA	?	Founded Germantown, outskirts of Philadelphia	Wagon Roads
1710	Palatinate (Pfalz), area around Rhine & Necker Rivers	New York (via Liverpool & Rotterdam)	Included in 1720-1740 #'s below	NY State, area of Mohawk River & tributaries	Up Hudson River by ship, then by riverboat
1720-1740s	Palatinate, Rhine River area	Philadelphia (via Liverpool & Rotterdam)	225,000 by 1775	SE region of PA between Philadelphia & Lancaster	By riverboat & wagon roads
1820s	Palatinate, Southern Rhine Valley	New Orleans (via Le Havre, France)	47,000	Lower Ohio River, lower Missouri, along Mississippi above St. Louis	Up Mississippi River by steamship
1830s	Baden, Palatinate, Wurttemburg	Philadelphia (via Bremen, Germany)	124,000	Along Ohio river in Kentucky & Mississippi South of MN	National Road from Baltimore to St. Louis, then riverboat
1840s	Hanover, Hess, Oldenberg, Westphalia	New York (via Bremen, Germany)	185,000	The Great Lakes Region	Up Hudson & Mohawk Rivers by River Packet thru Erie Canal to Buffalo then Lake Steamer
1850s (Note 1)	Mecklenburg, Silesia Pomerania, Posen, East & West Prussia	New York (via Hamburg, Germany)	855,300	The Great Lakes Region, Indiana & Ohio	(Same as above)
1865-1874 (Note 2)	Northern Germany & German refugees from Russia & Hungary	New York	?	To already established German settlements	By railroads, which extended from east coast to midwest
1880-1893	German refugees from Russia & Hungary	New York	?	Dakotas and Great Plains	By railroads

Note 1. Leonard Kolb (9/13/1826-6/20/1907) arrived in 1853 from Luxembourg & settled in Buffalo, IL. His son Adam (5/12/1859-5/20/1938) settled in Spring Hill, MN. Michel Lieser arrived in 1855 from Trier, his future wife Francis Koller arrived in 1859 from Maiern. They married in 1860 in Cold Spring, MN.

Note 2. Gerhard Tembrock arrived in 1870 from Amsterdam, Netherlands and his future wife Ursula Schiemann in 1876 from Nemlowtiz, Bohemia Austria. A Leonard Kolb is shown as living in White Earth, MN on the 1880 census, 23 years of age, born in New York, both of parents were from England.

Ogema 1941 Residents (location numbers from map)

1	Jimmy Wakefield home	30	Ogema Depot (Thorne home)
2	Herman F. Evers home & farm	31	Wilber Degroat home
3	Henry Heinen home	32	unknown
4	Bergquist home	33	Groth's Ford Garage
5	John McIntoish home	34	Paul Johnston Texaco Station
6	Korinta (old potato warehouse area)	35	Congregational Church
7	Grades 1-8 School	36	Trinity Lutheran Church
8	Gaynor home	37	Tennis Court (winter skating rink)
9	John McIntoish's mother	38	Ray Fleischer home
10	Barn (old Concrete Block Co.)	39	Rev. R. Bode home
11	Cliff Liezert home	40	Lawrence DeHaan horse barn
12	unknown	41	Raymond Tembrock home
13	Myrtle Morrison home	42	Gerry Tembrock garden
14	Joe Pawlak home and barn	43	Hattie & Charles Johnston home
15	Angstman's school bus garage	44	Rudolf Glawe residence
16	16 Alvin Angstman home	45	Lund home (rural postal carrier)
17	Bullene home (school janitor)	46	Fred Wiebolt home
18	Leonard Kolb home	47	Voss home
19	Millard Brubaker home	48	Joe Lorsung home
20	Gerry Tembrock home & garage	49	Lou Beckman home
21	Ray Groth home	50	Moses Tibodeau home
22	Palmer Tungeswick home	51	John J. Lorsung home & farm
23	Lawrence Kraker home	52	Ogema Jail
24	Bill Royce home	53	Blacksmith shop
25	Angstman's Woods (Chester home)	54	Mishke telephone office
26	Rev. George Field home	55	unknown
27	Beven home	56	Melvin Peterson
28	Clifford Groth home	57	Charles Johnston dairy farm
29	Kresbach home	58	Cook home and barn

Ogema 1941 Residents (location numbers from map)

59	Ogema Creamery		
60	Stalberger home		
61	unknown		
62	Rose Thoennes home		
63	Grace Lorsung home		
64	John Kraker home		
65	Father Roman residence		
66	Catholic Church		
67	Farley residence		
68	Ogema Grain Elevator		
69	Brazen Elevator Co.		
70	Ogema State Bank (Joe Tembrock)		
71	Antoine J. Bisson Tavern & Hall		
72	Beer Parlor		
73	Building burned down 1940		
74	Building burned down 1940		
76	Ogema Fire Department		
77	Tembrock Bros & Kolb Store		
78	Wilcox Lumber Company		
79	Sundet Saloon (bus stop)		
80	Flowing Well		
81	Grace Lorsung Cafe		
82	Conrad Dickman home and P. O.		
83	John Kraker Grocery Store		
84	Mankidic building		
85	Empty building		
86	Everet Henderson Store & home		

Below is a (typed) copy of a hand written letter from Sister Maria Angeline (Catherine Tembrock) from November 28th, 1906 to her brother Joseph Tembrock

*St. Mary's Hospital
16th and Grand Ave
Racine, Wis.*

November 28th, 1906

My Dear Brother,

As advent is coming soon so I will take a few minutes time and write to you. Received your letter, but it didn't find me right away because I'm not in St. Louis any more. I left the 29th of Sept. and went to Racine, Wis., that is nearer to our home. How long I am going to stay here I don't know yet. I think some time until after Christmas. Well now first of all I have to congratulate you both and hope that you get along nicely. I am very much surprised to hear that you intend to stay in Canady, but still I think it all the same where we are, as long as we do our duty. I think you got along nice so far with your work and I hope it will keep on, but if some trouble comes then let us trust at our dear Lord and think how much he did for us and try to carry our cross patiently here in this world and we will surely be rewarded for it in the next.

Dear brother you wrote that you forgot my name, I thought you would remember a little better than that, of course it is quite a while since I wrote to you last. I didn't think you would forget so quick. My name is Sister Maria Angeline. From home I didn't hear lately, the last letter I got was about 2 months ago, then they told me that mama was sick and Gerard was working in the store by Loosebrock. Myself is feeling fine and I hope that you are the same. We had nice weather so far, of course it is cooler here than in St. Louis. Since I left St. Louis I am taking no music lessons any more. I do the playing here in the Chapel, that is for the Low Mass and Benediction. Well I think I have to stop for this time, wishing you a merry Christmas and a happy new year.

In the love of the Sacred Hart of Jesus and Maria, I remain as ever,

Your loving Sister

(signed) Sister M. Angeline

Below is a (typed) copy of a hand written letter from Sister Maria Angeline (Catherine Tembrock) from August 26th, 1908 to her brother Joseph Tembrock

*Franciscan Sisters
St. Clara's Orphanage
952 Tenth Street
Denver, Colorado*

August 26, 1908

My Brother Joseph,

I suppose you heard about me being sick and in account of it came here to Denver, Colorado. I am feeling better for the last two weeks and a little stronger, the air is very good here and the Sisters think that I will get well again, of course it will take a while yet, till I get strong enough for to work. But if it should be our Dear Lords Will to take me away from this world, I will be satisfied. Am going to be here five weeks tomorrow, the time passes so quick that I think it is just a few days since I came here. We are building a new house out here the old one is getting to be to small for the children. It is very nice to see them march around and play, there are so many little ones! There are only four sisters out here, at the new place, but its very nice, we have a big garden, nice trees around the house and a little lake with fish in front of it. The Rocky Mountains we can see very plain, even the trees on them and sometimes the snow to. It is just like in the country out here. I will have to stop for this time, sending you all my best regards. Hoping you will receive these few lines in good health. In the love of Jesus and Maria I remain,

Your loving Sister

(signed) Sister Angeline

Ogema Minnesota in 1910

By Warren Baker

The highway (then MN State 30) came into Ogema from the west. The Baker home was at the west edge of the village. Our swampy pasture was between our home and the SOO Line Railroad. The highway came by the front of our home. A short distance north of our home, where the highway turned toward town, a road extended about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north, to join a road that extended from the highway to the west farming territory. On that road the farmers would haul their grain to the elevators.

On that corner north of the Baker home, the highway went straight east for a little way, then jogged a short distance to the S. E., where it crossed the SOO Line tracks as it went straight east into the village.

Just to the south of the highway, before it crossed the tracks, were a grain elevator and (also) some coal sheds. A short distance south of there was a livestock yard, where live stock could be loaded into railroad cars. Then to the north of the highway was another grain elevator with a long coal shed running N. and S. along the driveway to the elevator.

Just across the tracks, east of the N. Elevator was a Depot, with a residence above for the depot agent family. To the north of the depot, along the tracks, was a large high water tank, filled from a flowing well, from which the steam engines got their water. Along wooden platform extended from a little N. of the depot, on the west side, clear to the highway crossing. Just across the highway, across from the end of the platform, was the Dago shack, the dwelling place of the Italian laborers on the railroad. It also was the housing for the hand-operated vehicle the laborers used. Extending east of the south end of the platform, toward the village, was a wood-stave sidewalk, leading to the village.

Just a little N. E. of the depot was the residence of the RR Section Crew boss. About in front of that house another boardwalk started, with a street on the north side, toward the north side of the business part of Ogema.

The first building along the South walk was Hamilton's residence. His Drugstore was next in line. Just east of the drug store was a small building, where a bachelor lived. Next was the Fred Hibbard store. Then the bank was east of Hibbard's. Just east of the bank the highway turned north for one block, where it turned west by Journ's Hotel and ran west for one block, on the north side of the hotel, (then by) Kelly's saloon, Sherer's Pool Hall and Murray's Livery Barn, where it turned north and extended on north to Waubun.

Across the highway, east of the Bank was Bisson's Billiard Hall, with Pool Tables below and an entertainment hall above. Church services were held there before any churches. Very close to the billiard hall to the east was Solberg Hardware. The small Solberg home was a short distance north of the store. Next was a store with a residence above. In later years Henderson occupied this building till it burned down. East along the way were a restaurant, TeVogt's Feed Store, the Post Office, another large building, Tembrock & Kolb store, and Bonass joint - a place of ill repute.

Just east of Bonass, across the street, was the Wilcox Lumber Co. Office, the yard running

north. A little to the north was a small sawmill. East of the Lumber Co. Office was a swampy block till a street that ran north to residential district. East of that swamp, on the east side of that street, was the Ogema Creamery, operated by Mr. Dickerson, who lived in the country. Very near the creamery to the east was a small dwelling. East a few rods was a large house and north of the house was a barn. Across that stub street, south, was the TeVogt home. A few rods west of the TeVogt's was the Alex McKenzie dwelling, directly across from the creamery. Just west of McKenzie's a street, or road, led south, which eventually led to White Earth. A few rods south of the McKenzie's was the John Kraker residence. The baseball diamond was on the west side of that road, a few rods S. W. of Kraker's.

Along that street that ran north from the creamery were a few dwellings, after the street crossed Spring Creek, which ran through a swampy area. The first was the home of Claire Baker family. Across the street were the George Fletcher home and also a barn. North of the Baker home was the A. J. Bisson home. Quite a ways north was Bud Warren's home. Then, near the north end of the street, were two cement block homes. These were the homes of the Joe Tembrock and the Bert Day families.

Along the highway, from near the livery barn, along the west side of the highway, was a wood-stave sidewalk that extended north, clear to the road that led west, just south of the school.

I must not forget the big icehouse north of the Billiard Hall that was filled with large cakes of ice packed in sawdust. North of there, across the highway from Journ's Hotel, was Fromm's Implement. The building in later years was moved near the town well and became Grace's Café.

Along the west side of the sidewalk, that led north by highway, was the John Fromm residence. A little to the north was the home of the Melvold family. He was the manager of the north Elevator. North of there a short distance, the walk and highway crossed over Spring Creek. Then past the marshy area, on high ground, was the Wakefield home. There was a barn west, below the hill. Then along the highway, next to the road that led west, on the south side of it, was the Sherer home.

Across the road, north from Sherer's was the four-room cement block schoolhouse. To the north of the school was a stub street going west. On the north side were two homes. Across the highway, across from the school, was the Fred Perault home. A street went east, just south of Perault's. Along there, east of Perault's was the McKeg home, then Gene Lambert home, Leonard Kolb home and Wyvell home. Mr. Wyvell was cashier in the Bank. Just east of Wyvell's a short street went north a little way and then up on a rise a little east to the Deering cement block home. Down below that hill to the east were a sand and gravel pit and a cement block factory, next to Ogema Lake, that manufactured the blocks for the school, 3 homes and a barn. East of Wyvell's, a few rods, was another home.

That street going east of the school led on east to two village cemeteries, the Catholic Cemetery on the north side, and the Protestant Cemetery on the south. A little before reaching the cemeteries a trail led south to the village dump.

Across the street from the Tembrock home was Angstman's cement block barn. Their home was a ways east. The house was there before Ogema was incorporated, as was also the house that became Fred Baker's home, west of the village.

Across south from Tembrock & Kolb Store was the Thoennes Hotel. Nearby, to the west, was Joe DeGroat's Barber Shop, where haircuts cost 25 cents. Mr. & Mrs. Ed Murray had a dwelling right near the Koble's butcher shop. Mr. Koble weighed his thumb too. The Koble's lived near the shop. Then there was Kraker's Store. That building had been a slaughterhouse that sat west of Bakers Lake. It was moved before Bakers moved there and remodeled into a store. Next to Kraker's Store was the other bank, owned by Claire Baker, a cousin of Fred Baker. Dr. Campbell had his office near the bank. A lot of money was being handled because many young Indians were selling their allotments.

Across from Sherer's Pool Hall was the John Lorsung Blacksmith Shop. The Lorsung home was a little northeast of the shop. South of their home was Dr. Campbell had his office near the bank. The little Ogema Jail was located a few rods east of Campbell's. East of the doctor's office was the water trough, where farmers watered their horses. The water came from a powerful flowing-well, which shot 15 feet in the air when first drilled. East of the water trough was the Ogema Band Stand. About across from Hibbards Store was another hotel.

Items of very importance were the rows of hitching posts, where the farmers tied their horses. One row was east of the Billiard Hall and a row just west of Wilcox lumberyard.

Notes:

This document is a typed version of Warren Baker's handwritten document.

William Warren Baker was born on Jan. 24, 1905 near Decorah, Iowa and died on Oct. 1, 2003 at the age of 98 at the Sunnyside Nursing Home in Lake Park MN. His parents were Fred and Mary (Carter) Baker. In 1910 his family moved to the west end of Ogema. He graduated from Holms High School in Detroit Lakes. Survivors included his wife Florence, son William of Lake Park, three daughters, Jannette Pawlowski of Lady Lake, Fla., Judy Baker of Las Vegas, Nev., and Dora Morre of Minneapolis.