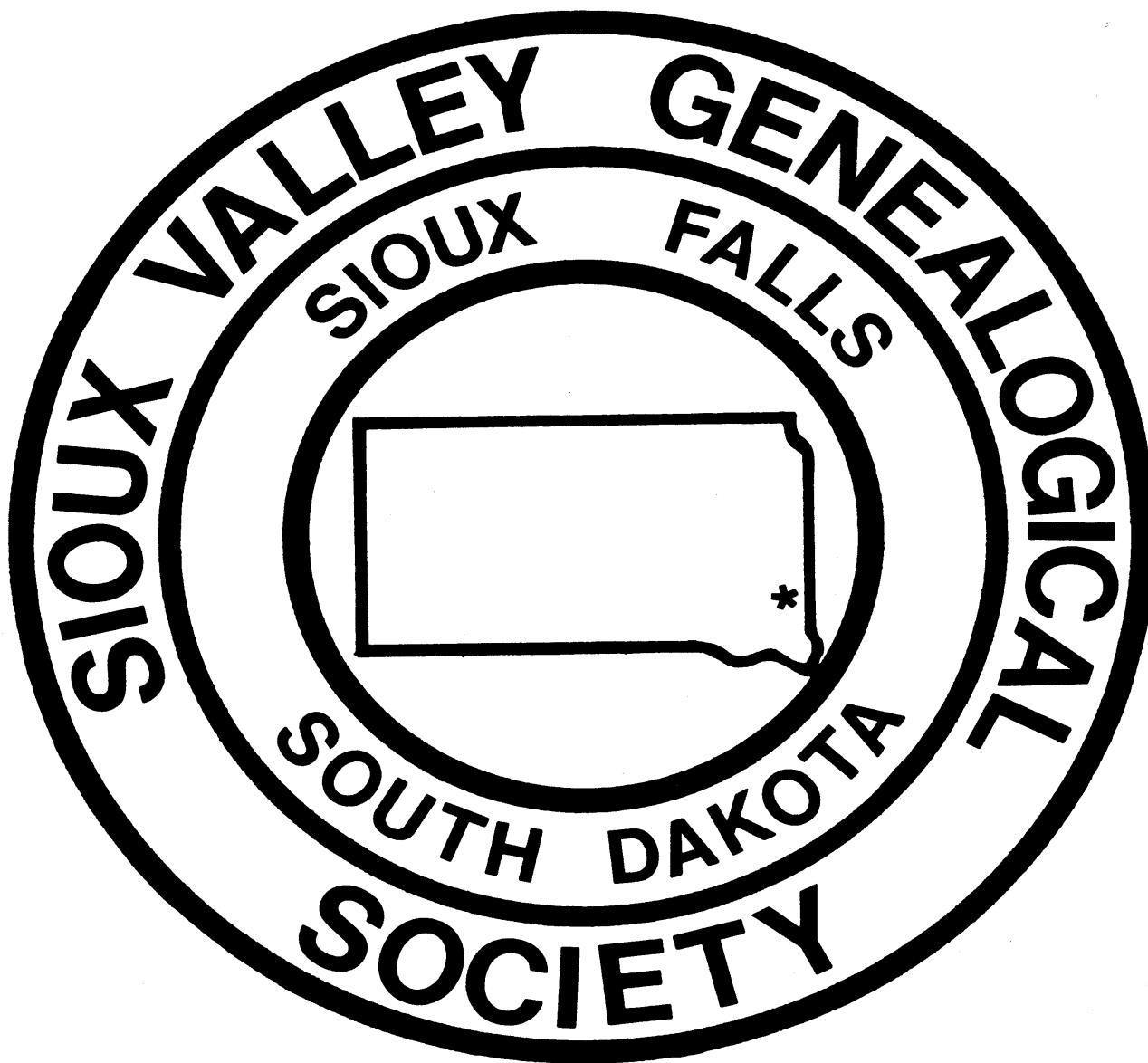


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PIONEER



PATHFINDER

The Pioneer Pathfinder

Published Quarterly by the *Sioux Valley Genealogical Society*

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Pioneer Pathfinder issue dates are: Winter, Spring/Summer and Fall

The Executive Board and Editor have made an effort to publish accurate information
but are not responsible for errors or omissions.

The purpose or intent for which this Society has been organized are:

to assemble people who are interested in preserving family history; to carry on projects of a genealogical nature; including the publication of *The Pioneer Pathfinder*; the instruction of interested persons and to provide a means of carrying out the above objectives.

Meeting Date/Time: First Thursday monthly at 7pm. No meeting in June, July and August.

Meeting Place: Old Courthouse Museum, 6th & Main, Sioux Falls, South Dakota

The Society's Library is on second floor of the Old Courthouse Museum and is staffed by member volunteers Tuesday through Thursday from noon to 4pm. Monday and Friday by appointment only.

Call the Old Courthouse Museum to confirm a volunteer will be there to help you.

The Old Courthouse Museum is open Monday - Friday 8 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Thursday 8 a.m. - 9 p.m.

Saturday 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. and Sunday 12 p.m. - 5 p.m. and is handicapped accessible.

The Sioux Valley Genealogical Society is a non-profit 501(c) 3 organization.

Donations welcome and tax deductible. SVGS is a member of the Federation of Genealogical Society and an Affiliate Member of the South Dakota Genealogical Society.

Membership:

Dues are payable by January 1st of each calendar year.

The Pioneer Pathfinder, included in membership, can be either emailed or printed and mailed to you.

Dues are:

\$25 Single emailed or \$30 Single mailed

\$30 Family emailed or \$35 Family mailed (Two persons, One Pathfinder)

Sioux Valley Genealogical Society



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SAVE THE DATES!!!2024 National Genealogical Society (NGS) **Virtual** Family History Conference
Thu May 16th - Sat 18th2024 Genealogical Society of North Orange County California **Virtual** Seminar
featuring Nicole Dyer, C. Ann Staley, and Craig Scott
Sat Jul 27thAdditional events and/or info found at <https://conferencekeeper.org/>**CALENDAR**

SVGS Monthly Meetings are held on the first Thursday evening of each month excluding June, July and August and weather permitting. We meet at The Old Courthouse Museum, downtown Sioux Falls, South Dakota, beginning at 7:00 pm.

FINAL THOUGHTS FROM WENDY

After serving 4 years as the President of SVGS, I would like to share some final thoughts about our society and my presidency.

Genealogy is the study of family history preserving it for the future. As genealogists we often like to roam through cemeteries, discuss our brickwalls and research endlessly our favorite ancestors. We probably save favorite recipes and encourage young folk to continue on this ancestral quest!

It is imperative that we pass this love of family history to our younger generation so the society can continue after its 50 plus years of existence! Sponsoring a youth contest in a school is a great idea as well as reaching out to other organizations such as churches and service or educational groups.

Another challenge we have is reaching out to our greater audience who may not live in Sioux Falls by sharing meetings online and offering online courses or sessions. We also need involvement by our members with topic ideas and officer help. We rely strongly on a volunteer force to staff our library plus manage our

records.

We will now transition to a new President, Kim McKeon, and she will have her ideas how to maintain and grow our society. It is my hope that you continue that support and get involved.

My role will be as Past President and Technology/Webmaster where I hope to make the website even better. Kim and I are looking at processes in streamlining our systems of renewal.

I learned a great deal from all of you, especially during Covid, in how to manage a society keeping safety in mind as well as meeting the needs of members. I have developed some great friendships and hope to continue them.

You will see a few email changes as officers transition to new positions. Keep up the great work in caring for our society by offering input and volunteering!

Wendy Stubbs
605-929-3282 cell
stubbswk@gmail.com

LIBRARY NEWS

Sue Eckert, SVGS Librarian

It has been too long without an expression of appreciation to our SVGS genealogy library volunteers. These people continue to make it possible for researchers to visit our library, during our advertised 'open' hours and... during other times too. These people give of their time, knowledge and skills to keep our library one of the best: Sara Crawford, Luci Feenstra, Phyllis Knutson, Kathleen Nagel, Lynette Trainer. A huge shout-out of gratitude to our library volunteers! Thanks so much for all you've done and continue to do for SVGS.

We are grateful, too, for donations of books, money, obituaries, funeral folders, news clippings, and miscellaneous office supplies

(both new and used). The books may be something discarded during a move or purchased at a book sale. The monetary donation might be added onto a payment for copies made during a library visit. Obituaries will be added to the 170,000+ we already have listed in our index on our website & library computers while the entire obituary is on file at our library. News clippings might be about a local organization's anniversary or about a family member. Used printer & toner cartridges are turned in for credit when buying supplies.

A ream of paper is always appreciated. Thank-you to those who think of us & donate.

A recent library visitor was interested in Pennington County. During a previous trip to Rapid City, she had been told their genealogy society was no longer functioning and she hoped to learn more before an upcoming trip to that area. We learned the Rapid City group is functioning and put her in contact with one of its members. She plans to use her Research Card while searching for vital records at the Pennington County Courthouse. The Card will give her the chance to view the record and transcribe the details, eliminating her having to purchase a copy for that information.

Have you considered having a Research Card? Show a valid ID and pay the \$5 fee at our library and you will have a useful tool to use at all South Dakota County Courthouses. The Cards never expire. Access to some records may be prohibited by law, and each county chooses how to handle access to the other records. I've been allowed into the storage areas myself, but the books were brought to the office window for viewing at another Courthouse. Did I mention the Cards never expire?

Did your ancestor live in Dakota Territory prior to statehood November 2, 1889? The ancestor could have been here for a short while or stayed on here to raise their family. You are eligible to apply for a Pioneer Certificate for any direct descendant of that Dakota Territory Pioneer. who might be you, your siblings, children, and/or grand-children.

The application form and directions are available at our library and on our svgssd.org website. Submit the forms with items proving the connection between the Pioneer and the recipient. (Please submit copies only, not originals, as items will NOT be returned to you.)

Information you submit will be added to our library and aid future family researchers. The completed Certificates may be picked up at our library, mailed to you, or mailed to the recipient. One purchaser was heading to a warmer climate before the Certificates would be complete, so with prior arrangement, multiple Certificates were delivered directly to the grandchildren here in Sioux Falls.

You will learn about various opportunities to volunteer during our meetings and in issues of our Pathfinder. You might want to volunteer, but have limited availability during library hours, yet still able to work on a project at home. Here's an example: One of our volunteers is working at home on a name index for articles in 50 years of publications from our South Dakota Historical Society. We are adding the searchable indexes to our computers, arranged by decades. Please consider sharing a bit of your time and skills to improving our library. We will get you started and help is a phone call away at 605-366-0589 (Don't be thrown off by my Google answering message) OR text that same number OR email me sueeckert1@gmail.com

SIOUX VALLEY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY MEETINGS

General Meeting Minutes for December thru March, 2024
Old Courthouse Museum, Sioux Falls, South Dakota

Minutes of our meetings held December 2023 through March 2024 were not available in time to be included in this issue. Editor

SVGS 2024 BANQUET

On April 4th the Sioux Valley Genealogical Society (SVGS) hosted members for its annual banquet at the Old Courthouse Building with the installment of new officers and a presentation by Paula Stuart-Warren. The installment of officers and Paula Stuart-Warren's presentation were preceded by a dinner catered by Tony's Catering and door prizes.

New officers installed were the President, Kim McKeon and the Recording Secretary, Sarah Busse Spencer. Prior to their installment, the previous President, Wendy Stubbs, spoke about her four years as President of SVGS, emphasizing her enjoyment of meeting new friends through SVGS and how genealogy research is ultimately about how all of us are "family."

Paula Stuart-Warren, a long-time and internationally recognized genealogical educator, researcher, and consultant focusing on unusual resources, manuscripts, methodology, and analyzing records, remotely presented "Railroad Records and Railroad History: Methods for Tracking." Given the importance of railroads in the development of Sioux Falls, she used visuals and references to demonstrate the wealth of historical materials available across the United States. SVGS members now know where to turn to find out more about various railroads, their records, and where to find the records.



Above: Paula Stuart-Warren Certified Genealogist®, FMGS, FUGA
Presentation topic: "Railroad Records and Railroad History: Methods for Tracking"



[Previous Page:](#)

Installation of new President,
Kimberly McKeon and
Recording Secretary, Sarah
Busse Spencer.

Picture on the right:

Installation of Web Master,
Wendy Stubbs by President
Kimberly McKeon



Below: Members and guests viewing the presentation by Paula Stuart-Warren



FYI: PROGRAM INFO FROM THE MINNEHAHA COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY LOCATED IN THE OLD COURTHOUSE MUSEUM

MAY: HISTORICAL BUILDING AND HISTORICAL MARKERS BUS TOUR PROGRAM

The May 16 History Talk will combine a presentation of the historic **Start Up Sioux Falls** building along with bus tours of downtown area historic markers..

The tours will be guided by podcaster, columnist and local television historian, Local Lou. Check out the Local Lou Podcast @ <https://podcasters.spotify.com/pod/show/local-lou> and/or watch her on "Throwback Thursday" every Thursday on Dakota News Now.

A presentation of the historic **Start Up Sioux Falls** building will be made in its MarketBeat Theatre located on the corner of Sixth Street and Phillips Avenue.

Dan Bilka will also be speaking on the possible return of passenger rail service to South Dakota. Join them: Thursday, May 16 at **Start Up Sioux Falls** on Sixth Street and Phillips Ave. Bus Tours begin at 6:00 pm. Program begins at 6:30 pm

SURVEYING CANADIAN LAND

By Sue Eckert

After a recent SVGS meeting, a member asked if Canadian Land was surveyed the same as land in the United States. This article contains some highlights of a Wikipedia article about the **DLS**, the world's largest survey grid in a single integrated system. Covering approximately 310,000 square miles, it is quite similar to the system used in the US, but has multiple differences, and... is not the only system used in Canada.

The European settlers were going to turn these Western provinces into an agricultural area, but the Canadian government realized the survey methods used in Northern Europe and Eastern Canada were not going to work here. Canada's government began the survey, hoping to establish control over these Western areas before the rapidly expanding United States beat them to it. Surveying the land and expanding the railroad were the ways to prevent that.

The first meridian was established in 1869 and another six established later. Several places were not included in this survey, including reserves which were established prior to the beginning of this survey. The DLS took place in five basic projects, beginning in 1871 for the

first, with the third and largest survey beginning in 1881. The fourth and fifth were only used in a few townships in British Columbia.

Between 1869 and 1871, townships were nine miles square with sixty-four 800 acre sections, but when surveying began in 1871, the system had been re-worked to use six mile square townships of 640 acre sections. The new results are now familiar to farmers from the US. Both methods included road allowances running east to west and north to south.

Meridians are the most important lines in a land survey. These were set by detailed observations and measurements referencing other continental benchmarks, but determined by now, out-dated methods. Although considered quite accurate at the time, some may be incorrect by up to two miles. The survey had not been completed before laws based on the survey were to give precedence to the physical survey over a survey determined to be theoretically correct.

The main east-west lines are the baselines, with the First Baseline forming much of the border between Canada and the United States, from Manitoba to the Pacific Ocean. Each

baseline is around 24 miles north of the previous one, from the First at 49 degrees north to 60 degrees north, along the border with Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut in the Canadian Arctic Archipelago.

A township has a Baseline at its center, with two tiers of townships north of a Baseline and two tiers to the south. Because Meridians meet at the North Pole, townships will not be square with the tiers north of a baseline gradually narrowing as one moves north, and the tiers south of the baseline becoming wider as one moves south.

Sections in US townships are numbered 1-36, beginning with #1 in the most NE corner continuing left, then left to right in the next row down which puts section 12 directly below /south of section 1. Sections in Canada begin with #1 in the most SE corner, continuing to the left, and #7, directly above #6 and section 12 above section 1. Sections can be divided into quarter sections or even smaller, sub divisions.

Road allowances run between certain sections of townships in Western Canada although a road may not exist there.

Hudson's Bay Company retained Section 8 and 3 quarters of Section 26 and smaller pieces of

land after the deal transferring 'Rupert's Land' to Canada. Those land areas are still referred to as 'Bay sections' after having been sold years ago.

Township sections 11 & 29 were set aside as school sections but, were often sold or traded later by school boards to fund construction or land purchases.

The remaining land in a township could become homesteads under the Dominion Land Act. Payment of a \$10CA fee, cultivation of 30 acres and building a home would result in the person gaining title to the land. Although the Land Act continued into the 1950's, most land had been settled prior to 1914. The earliest legal descriptions are still attached to the pieces, but newer survey results are often layered on the earliest, more primitive survey images.

Certain areas were in survey boundaries, but were excluded from the survey grid and not available for homesteading. These areas were the Indian reserves, lands around the Hudson Bay's Company's trading posts and pre-existing settlements (divided according to the French system used in Quebec). Disputes arose for several reasons, including 'squatters', but most were resolved by 1885.

MEMBERS ATTEND GENEALOGY PROGRAMS AND MEET AND GREET FOR NEW REGISTRAR

On Feb 28, 2024, several members of SVGS met at the Irene Hall Museum Resource Center located at 4300 N. Westport Avenue in Sioux Falls, SD, to enjoy a program sponsored by the Siouxland Heritage Museums and the Pipestone (MN) Museum. The program was on *Researching Your Family History: Start with what You Know*. Members **Sue Eckert, Ryan Tucker, Lynette Trainer, Karla West, Kathleen Nagel, Luci Feenstra** and **Anna Truax** took part in a Meet and Greet with our new SVGS Registrar, Ryan Tucker before Museum Director, Bill Hoskins treated us an impromptu tour of the building.

The Siouxland Heritage Museums and the Pipestone (MN) Museum also presented a follow-up program, *Researching Your Family History: Utilizing Local Sources*, on March 27, 2024. Members attending that program were **Sue Eckert, Lynette Trainer, Karla West, Kathleen Nagel** and **Luann Schultz**.

SINGING AT THE LIBRARY? WHAAT?

By Sue Eckert

Yes, you read that correctly. Be assured the voices weren't part of a chorus practice or program, although listeners might have thought the vocalists could benefit from a minimum of some, or maybe a lot of, practice.

Here's more of that story: On a recent afternoon, an unsuspecting museum visitor accepted the library volunteer's invitation to "Come on in. We're open. It's free". During the ensuing conversation, it was learned he was Danish and on one of multiple visits to the USA from Denmark. The volunteer shared having a set of Danish step-grandparents in addition to Norwegian & German-Prussian

ancestry. The conversation continued and was high-lighted with two renditions of the childhood song, "Are You Sleeping?, Brother John.", in different dialects brought from Denmark, the first over 100 years ago, the second in 2024.

And you've probably been thinking the library volunteers were always serious, with their noses buried in books doing family research or elbow deep in one of the various projects. Stop in sometime, join the chorus. Like the popular carbonated cola ---- We'd like to teach the world to sing!

E. N. FANEBUG AUTOBIOGRAPHY TRANSLATED

by E. Josephine Nelson
and EDITED by Peggy Teslow

I Eilif (Ellef) Nilsen Fanebust, was born on the farm Fanebust in Lindaas parish, south Bergenhus County, diocese of Bergen—four Norwegian miles north of Bergen, Norway, Europe. My birthday was August 29, 1844. My parents were Niels Eilifsen Syslak and Martha Iversdatter. She was born at Fanebust and was the heiress to this farm of her birthplace. It was in this place I spent my early years. Here was where I began my first school days. Besides myself there were five other children – one died in infancy. In succession came Johanna, Eilif, Iver, Andreas, and Bertine; Andreas died in Bergen.

When I was about eight years old, I accompanied my mother to a saeter* (summer cheese farm) where we brought our cattle to graze during the summer months. It was a hard and difficult place to reach. We put the cattle on a boat, for we had to cross a

large fjord named Fensfjorden, to a tributary fjord by Lindaas, named Masfjorden. The church stood on a place called Sandmos (Sandnaes).

After we got across this dangerous fjord, we set out to drive our cattle upwards on a very steep incline, and after reaching the top of this mountain, we saw the sun below, and looking down tended to make us very dizzy. On this mountain were two chalets (cheese farm huts). My mother and I occupied one and the other was occupied by a woman from our neighborhood, from a farm called Kaalaas. Every morning and evening we set out to find the cows in order to milk them; the milk was carried up to the chalet where it was strained and set on shelves in the cellar.

There were no matches in those days; everything was very primitive. To start a fire we used steel and another mineral called flint,

a little stone which we could hold between *our* thumb and forefinger, but it did not produce any heat. To help this situation, we had tinder or fine shavings that would ignite quickly. When all was ready, one had to hold the steel in the right hand, the flint and tinder in the left, and rub the two together quickly to produce a spark which would ignite the tinder. When it started to burn, it was laid on the stones or iron in the fireplace, and then by adding little sticks or other stuff that would burn, the room was kept warm. We who live now do not realize how hard it was to heat up the home we lived in, what hard lives our forefathers lived.

This saeter trip – as well as I can recollect – was in the year 1852. I had my catechism with me and I was learning the Ten Commandments by heart. I remember a beautiful mountain brook around the saeter. Mother was busy churning butter and cooking cheese – Prim, Gamelost, and Mose. Once in a while father would come and visit us and take home the produce mother had made.

When autumn came and it was time to leave, we had to gather our belongings and bring them all down to the river landing to put them all on board the big boat, cattle and all. We had to tie them fast inside the boat so they would not come loose and tip the boat over, which would mean certain death. Thanks to God all went well. This dangerous trip was because of the poor pasture we had at home.

Father was a carpenter and he built houses in different places; in that way he came to Evindvigs parish, about three Norwegian miles further north. There he was told that a large sale was to be held on a farm belonging to a well-to-do widow by the name of Madame Dressing, a woman of prestige and money. This big farm was to be sold at auction to the

highest bidder. Father liked this farm, for here were pasture and many buildings of all sorts. Although it was pretty well rundown, it had a beautiful location and was only two or three English miles from the Pastor's farm; it was also close to a little river, where there was a flour mill, so could grind his own meal for the household. In this same place lived a Lensmann**. There was a schoolhouse and a very good teacher and church singer; his name was L.A. Risnos. So it happened that father went into partnership with another man and purchased the farm for \$1600 Norwegian money, which was not so little in those days. My father was a courageous man and not afraid of any obstacle. When it all came to a settlement, he had to take over the whole purchase of the farm, for his partner did not stand by the bargain.

Then father sold his own farm Fanebost, to a man named Hans Bastesen for \$600. We moved to Evindvik parish in the spring of 1853. The farm was called Grytten; it was a beautiful place. The buildings were on a slope towards the district road and the sea. Here I spent many happy days in my youth and many memories come to me about how I climbed those mountains and played in the valleys, looking over the beautiful North Sea.

If my dear father had kept his health, things would have been different, but it was not God's will – father contracted tuberculosis. I can remember one day Mother told us that he had returned from the mill, that he had had a hemorrhage. He was bedfast for half a year or a year – I cannot remember for certain – but close to Pentecost that year he died at the age of forty years, leaving a sorrowing widow with us small children. I can remember so well the black coffin where he lay. I was not present when he passed away for it was at night, but I can remember when we followed

the coffin-bearers to the churchyard; also when the coffin was lowered and three shovelfuls of dirt thrown down on it. I did not understand what a great loss we had suffered. He was a good father and well thought of and had such a good singing voice. Every Sunday when he was home, we had devotions: he would read to us from *Muller's Hus Postille* (Home sermons) and we children had to sit very quietly and listen. I remember he would sing devotional songs from one book called *Thomas Falster* and we children learned the melodies. On winter evenings he busied himself making milk pails or other containers for water and milk, and other articles used in the household. When we children were old enough, we would accompany mother and father to church. We would always walk – and how happy it made us feel to be with them!

How well I can remember our grandparents. They lived on a farm named Syslak. This was a day's trip away, and we were so happy to be with grandfather and grandmother for a few days. Father had two brothers and one sister. Ole was the oldest; he was an architect and built many churches. Grandfather did not get very old but grandmother lived until she was 88 years. Both are buried in the Lindaas churchyard, where they will rest until the Day of Resurrection.

My grandmother on my mother's side was first married to a man named Ivar, after whom my brother was named. The next marriage was to a man from Massefjorden whose name was Arne. Their children were Ole and Brita. My grandmother's name was Agatha; I remember her well. All were living when I left for America. Amund married and has many children. His sister was married to a man named Andreas Hankaas (near to Sandaas)

and they had many children, but his wife is dead. My mother's brother, Amund, lost two of his sons who had gone fishing. Their bodies were not recovered – not even the boat was found. All was gone. It was a beautiful day when they left and were seen no more.

My father (and later mother) were laid to rest in Evindvik churchyard, north of Bergen. My mother married again – this time a bachelor, Guttorm Ottesen; we now had a stepfather, but the marriage proved disastrous. He became addicted to strong drink, and was not long until they lost the farm which father had bought. However, they received their living from the farm until they died. After my father died, mother sold a portion of the place to Arnold Kahrs of Fedje, near the North Sea.

In the autumn of 1860, I was confirmed by our minister A. Meyer in Evindvik's old church. The year after, I was with my stepfather fishing for herring about seven Norwegian miles north from our place. In 1862 I began teaching in the neighborhood and taught until the autumn of 1864, when I entered as a student in Balestrand, in a teacher's training course. I graduated in 1865 and in 1866 began teaching in Evindvik parish. In 1867 I taught in Ladvig's parish; in 1868 I was made a permanent teacher in Manger's parish. I remained there until 1870, when I decided to leave for America.

On May 21, 1870, I left Bergen, Norway, on the emigrant ship *Galathea*. We landed July 10 in Quebec, Canada, after eight weeks at sea. I came to Boone County, Iowa, taught school there in the autumn, and then in the winter I spent a month learning the English language. In the spring of 1871, I worked on the Iowa Central R.R. In August of the same year I came to Minnesota and got a job in the

harvest field for a man named Ole Ellingson from Adams, Minn. This was the same farm that now belongs to my daughter, Nellie M. Dahle. I was united in marriage to Johannah Gurine Johnson Shaw on Sept. 7, 1873, by the Rev. G. Ostby in Austin, Minn.

In 1875 I bought 80 acres of land in the township of Marshall at \$10 an acre. 1877 was a year of grain failure, and in 1878 rust destroyed the wheat. I paid \$200 on the loan besides the tax in 1877, but I was forced to let the land go back to the owner. I moved the house, which I built on it in 1875, to the road. In the year 1883, I bought another farm in Adams, Mower County, Minn., from P. H. Benson (who was from St. Ansgar, Iowa) for \$600 – I paid \$60 down. In 1884 I moved my house from Marshall. I had to tear it down and build it up again where it stands now. Nels Vesle was the man who both tore it down and built it up again.

On the 22nd of April, 1900, my beloved wife died of consumption.*** She had a hemorrhage in the fall of 1899 and had to remain in bed all that winter. P.P. Haugton officiated at the funeral in the home and Rev. J. Muller Eggen in the church.

In the fall of 1901, George and Carl left for Northfield to attend St. Olaf College. They stayed until Easter, 1902. In the year 1903, I was united in marriage to a widow by the name of Martha Paulson, from Northfield. The marriage took place on the 13th of Sept., performed by the Rev. W. A. Rasmussen in Little Cedar Church. On the 3rd of October, a tornado struck the vicinity; my barn was demolished. On October 18 my wife left me.

My son Joseph Arnold became mentally depressed. He died Dec. 20, 1903 in the State Hospital and was buried Dec. 23, 1903.

My oldest son Carl died August 24, 1909 in St. Olaf Hospital in Austin, Minn. He was buried in Little Cedar graveyard, the Rev. O. C. Myhre officiated.

In the fall of 1906 Peder E. Opheim moved from the old Opheim home, which Mrs. Nellie M. Dahle had sold to Charles Larson for \$2100 (Mrs. P. E. Opheim and Mrs. Nellie M. Dahle were daughters of Eilif Nelson Fanebust -E.J.N.) Nellie's farm west from the church was rented by C. Larson it is a 320 acre farm. I rented my homestead to Andrew Siverson from 1907 to 1910.

*saeter is pronounced pasatra.

**Lensmann was a sheriff.

***consumption was tuberculosis, but hemorrhage was a stroke, so this is questionable.

HUMMM.

WHY DOES THIS HAPPEN?

Copies of old newspapers have holes occurring only over the surnames for which you are looking.

John, son of Thomas, the immigrant whom your relatives claim as the family progenitor, died on board a ship at age ten.

Your great grandfather's newspaper obituary states that he died leaving no issue of record.

The keeper of the vital records you need has just been insulted by another genealogist.

THE FOLLOWING THREE ARTICLES ARE RECYCLED BITS AND PIECES
FROM PREVIOUS YEARS. THEY CAN BE FOUND AT THE SVGS LIBRARY,
IN THE **BOUNDED PIONEER PATHFINDERS, VOLUME XXI, 1995**

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**EAST SIOUX FALLS**

Volume 21, Number 1, Jan 1995, Page 9 Edited

On August 20, 1994, the Minnehaha County Historical Society dedicated a historical marker at the site of the former community, East Sioux Falls. The East Sioux Falls Historic Marker will be permanently installed on Highway 42 (38) at the old turnout for Banning's Store. (This is near the Mary Jo Wegner Arboretum, 1900 S Perry Pl, Sioux Falls, SD. Editor)

East Sioux Falls was a thriving community from 1887 to about 1913, boasting a hotel, several boarding houses, saloons and retail stores, a town hall, a cricket team, at least three church congregations, many modest homes and a population of almost 600. Founded by C.W. Hubbard, the city was first called Ives. It was a company town set up to quarry the great deposits of Sioux quartzite and to cut the stone into paving and building blocks. When the post office was established in 1888, Ives was renamed East Sioux Falls. The new name may have sounded more suburban to those courting eastern investors.

The city prospered. Large quantities of stone were shipped by Illinois Central Railroad to Detroit, St. Louis, Chicago and other distant cities. Sioux Falls and other area communities also used the stone in many magnificent examples of 19th century architecture.

The industry attracted Welsh, English and Scottish stonecutters and their families. Their numbers soon outgrew the housing provided by the company. Many moved to Sioux Falls and Rowena, as East Sioux Falls bore a striking resemblance to a mining boomtown. Unlike its quiet, sedate neighbors, East Sioux Falls had a bawdy, wide-open appearance, where drinking, fighting and carousing were more than occasional diversions.

The work of the stonecutters was highly skilled but dangerous, for they risked contracting a lung ailment from breathing the fine "Jasper dust," a residue of the cutting process. Many cutters died young or were severely disabled by the "stonecutters consumption."

In the summer of 1890, South Dakota's first electric railway, the South Dakota Rapid Transit & Railway Co. made its maiden run between Sioux Falls and East Sioux Falls. The electric line carried cutters to and from the quarries, while others took the "trolley" to East Sioux Falls on weekends and holidays for picnics in the wooded park along the Big Sioux River.

The financial "Panic of 1893" and growing competition from other materials led to a decreased demand for the more elegant and costly quartzite. By 1910 the quarries were producing only a small amount for crushed rock for concrete making. In 1913 the town government self-dissolved. By the 1950's, a store was the only business left, and in 1991 the remaining houses, then empty shells, were razed.

## Research Tip: FADED HANDWRITING ON DOCUMENTS?

Volume 21, Number 3, July 1995, Page 68

If the writing you are researching is too faded to read, use a 75 watt "black light" bulb in any lamp that casts light directly on the written passage. The writing should appear.

## US TERRITORIAL CENSUS SCHEDULES

Volume 21 Number 2 April 1995 page 36 Edited

When searching early census records, remember the 1820-1830 Wisconsin Census is found in Michigan. The 1860 Nevada Census Records are found with the Utah records. The 1860 Wyoming Census is with the Nebraska Schedules, and the 1860 Colorado Census is found with Kansas.

In 1860 Oklahoma is found with Arkansas (which was then Indian land). In 1860, Montana is found in Nebraska Census under "Unorganized Territory" while by 1840, Montana is with Clayton County, Iowa. 1830 Iowa Territory Census includes Minnesota.

And be sure to note that before 1880, IA meant Indiana, not Iowa.

## NEW RESEARCH ITEMS FOR SVGS LIBRARY

By Luci Feenstra

Last month SVGS member and volunteer, Lynette Trainer was asked to help scan some printed items for another SVGS member, Ellen Speck. For more than 50 years, Ellen has collected information of burials at St. Placidus Catholic Cemetery at Duncan, creating a cemetery book for that small, rural cemetery near Gann Valley in Buffalo County, South Dakota. Information in the book includes how those interred there, may be connected with other families in the area.

Ellen was alarmed by only having her one copy and wanting the information available to others, she decided to have it scanned and to place a second copy at the SVGS Library. Ellen was able to learn and verify details during conversations with family members, siblings and parents. Later this year, Ellen's work will be added to the SVGS Library.

*Do you, like Ellen, have a one of a kind resource that should be copied or scanned and donated to our library? For a small fee, we can help you as well as help our library. Editor*

Some family trees have beautiful leaves, and some have just a bunch of nuts.

Remember, it is the nuts that make the tree worth shaking. - Unknown

Everyone has ancestors and it is only a question of going back far enough to find a good one. -- Howard Kenneth Nixon

## GENEALOGY FAST FACTS

<https://familytreemagazine.com/english-welsh-heritage/>

### ENGLISH

#### KEY DATES IN HISTORY

**1066** Norman Conquest of England  
**1536** Henry VIII unites England and Wales  
**1607** England's first American colony established at Jamestown  
**1620** English Puritans land in Massachusetts on the Mayflower  
**1707** England, Wales and Scotland form United Kingdom  
**1818** Regular Liverpool-to-New York City passenger service begins

#### VITAL RECORDS KEPT

In England and Wales, vital records (birth, marriage, death) are called "civil registration"

records. Civil registrations recorded in one national system began on July 1, 1837.

#### BEST RECORDS FOR GENEALOGISTS

Census Returns (1841)  
Civil Registration (1837)  
Parish Registers (1813)  
Probate Records  
(1858–present; prior to 1858 held in church courts)

#### IMMIGRATION WAVES

First Wave: 1861–1880  
Second Wave: 1881–1900  
Third Wave: 1901–1920

## GERMAN

*Herzlich willkommen!* (Heartfelt Welcome!)

<https://familytreemagazine.com/german-heritage/>

#### KEY DATES IN HISTORY

**800**  
Charlemagne crowned  
**1517**  
Martin Luther starts Protestant Reformation  
**1683**  
Germantown, Penn. founded  
**1772**  
Poland's lands partitioned between Prussia, Austria, and Russia  
**1882**  
More than 250,000 German immigrants arrive in the US  
**1945**  
Germany divided into East and West  
**1990**  
Germany reunited

**2009**  
Vital records blackout periods relaxed

#### 1918 VITAL RECORDS KEPT

Varies by state

#### BEST RECORDS FOR GENEALOGISTS

Civil Registration (1792; 1876)  
Parish Civil Records (1500s; 1648)  
Village Family Histories (varies)  
Fraktur Baptismal Certificates (1754–1900)  
Newspapers (1732–1918)

#### IMMIGRATION WAVES

First Wave: 1600s–1770s  
Second Wave: 1800s

## IRISH

*Céad míle fáilte!* (A hundred thousand welcome!)

<https://familytreemagazine.com/irish-heritage/>

### KEY DATES IN HISTORY

|                                          |  |
|------------------------------------------|--|
| 795                                      |  |
| First Viking raids                       |  |
| 1171                                     |  |
| Irish kings submit to Britian            |  |
| 1609                                     |  |
| Plantation of Ulster colonizes land      |  |
| 1652                                     |  |
| Cromwell confiscates                     |  |
| Catholics' land                          |  |
| 1791                                     |  |
| Society of United Irishmen formed        |  |
| 1800                                     |  |
| Great Britian and Ireland unite          |  |
| 1845                                     |  |
| Great Famine begins                      |  |
| 1922                                     |  |
| Irish Civil War begins; Four Courts Fire |  |
| destroys many records                    |  |
| 1949                                     |  |
| Èire become the Republic of Ireland      |  |

### VITAL RECORDS?

In Ireland, vital records (birth, marriage, death) are called "civil registration" records. The Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland began keeping separate civil registrations in **1921**.

### BEST RECORDS FOR GENEALOGISTS

Census Records (1901–1911)  
 Civil Registration (1864–present)  
 Parish Registers (varies)  
 Tithe Applement Books  
 (1814–1855)  
 Griffith's Valuation (1847–1864)

### IMMIGRATION WAVES

First Wave: 1850–1860  
 Second Wave: 1880–1900

## SCANDINAVIAN

*Välkommen! Velkommen! Tervetuloa! Velkominn!* (Welcome in 4 languages)

<https://familytreemagazine.com/heritage/scandinavian-genealogy/scandinavian-genealogy-cheat-sheet/>

### PEAK SCANDINAVIAN IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES

- Denmark: 1870-1905
- Norway: 1836-1920
- Sweden: 1850-1920

### SCANDINAVIAN PARISH RECORDS LANGUAGE TERMS

| Event(s)                   | Sweden                   | Denmark                          | Norway                       |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| birth                      | födde                    | født                             | fødte                        |
| christening                | dop                      | døbt                             | døpte                        |
| confirmation               | konfirmation             | konfirmation                     | konfirmasjon                 |
| vaccination (for smallpox) | vaccination (1816+)      | vaccination (1810+)              | vaksinasjon (1810+)          |
| marriage                   | vigda or förbindelse     | copulerede,<br>viede or ægteskab | copulerede<br>viede or vigde |
| banns                      | lysning or<br>trolovning | lysning or<br>forlovelse         | lysingen or<br>forlovelse    |

|                                                    |                 |               |                              |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| betrothal/engagement                               | trolovning      | forlovelse    | forlovelse                   |
| death                                              | död             | døde          | død                          |
| burial                                             | begravning      | begravelse    | begravede                    |
| arrival list                                       | inflyttningsbok | tilganglister | tilganglister or innflyttede |
| departure list                                     | utflyttningsbok | afgangslist   | afgangslist                  |
|                                                    |                 |               | uttlyttede                   |
| index (if available)                               | fösamlingsböken | register      | Hovedsiden                   |
| clerical survey<br>(or household examination roll) | husförhörslängd | not used      | not used                     |

We've given you each Scandinavian language's terms for the sections in church record books. Most Scandinavian countries' parishes keep records for the events listed in this chart, though not all church books include records for marriages, banns and betrothals.

Note that ministers may have recorded when an event happened by the religious feast day, based on the liturgical calendar rather than the fixed Julian or Gregorian calendar. See the resources box for calendars that will help you translate the feast day into a date.

## Scandinavian Alphabets

Scandinavian languages use the Latin alphabet with additional letters that follow Z. Danish and Norwegian use the same additional letters, alphabetized æ, ø, å. Swedish uses the å plus two other letters, alphabetized å, ä, ö.

Before about 1814, the letter Å/å may be written as AA/aa, and alphabetized either before A or

after all the other letters. Check both places in alphabetized lists.

## Patronymics Timeline

|      |                                                                                               |
|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1526 | Danish law requires fixed surnames for nobility                                               |
| 1771 | Law requires fixed surnames in Duchy of Schleswig (part of Denmark)                           |
| 1828 | Law requiring fixed surnames for all of Denmark is largely ignored, especially in rural areas |
| 1856 | Danish law "freezes" family names                                                             |
| 1900 | Most Danes use fixed surnames                                                                 |
| 1901 | Swedish Name Adoption Act requires children to take a fixed surname                           |
| 1904 | Danish law again requires fixed family names, establishing practices for selecting surnames   |
| 1923 | Norway requires all families to have a single, heritable surname                              |
| 1966 | Sweden abolishes the patronymic system                                                        |
| 2006 | Denmark reintroduces patronymics as an optional method of selecting a child's surname         |

## PATRONYMIC SURNAME SUFFIXES

|         |      |          |
|---------|------|----------|
| Country | Son  | Daughter |
| Denmark | -sen | -datter  |
| Sweden  | -son | -dotter  |

|        |                                                                                                      |                                                                   |
|--------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Norway | Before 1814 (Danish rule): -sen<br>1814-1905 (Swedish rule): -son<br>After 1905 (Independence): -søn | Before 1814: -datter<br>1814-1905: -dotter<br>After 1905: -dotter |
|--------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|

Each Scandinavian country's residents used different suffixes to form their patronymic surnames. Norway followed the pattern of the ruling country. After gaining independence from Sweden in 1905, Norwegians usually used the Norwegian suffixes -søn and -dotter.

This chart of patronymic surname suffixes holds true through most of the 18th and 19<sup>th</sup>

centuries. Then as countries began requiring fixed surnames, families slowly began adopting them. Late in the 19th century, many families, especially in Denmark, began using the male extension for both sons and daughters.

Sometimes you may see a female's surname ending with -dtr. That's just an abbreviation for the full extension, not the actual surname.

## GENEALOGY RESEARCH NOTES: ARE THEY NEEDED?

Found at: <https://ancestralfindings.com/?s=genealogy+research+notes>

26 March 2024

It won't do you any good when researching your family history if you can't remember what you found. Note taking in genealogy is a must, not only for recording important information but also for transcribing it onto a more permanent record repository. However, you can't just copy down any information you find in any old way. No matter how good you are at interpreting your own handwriting, shorthand, and scribblings in the margins, you need to take a more measured approach to notes in genealogy. You don't want to get home with those notes and find you don't understand what you wrote, and/or can't figure out what piece of information goes with other tidbits you wrote down on the page.

### 1. Why You Need to Take Notes

Other than the obvious reasons given above of getting information from one repository to another, you must also consider the size of your genealogy collection. While it may start out small, the longer you do it, the more information you will be adding to it. You may have an excellent memory, but there will come a time when all the names, dates, places, and stories you've come across in your research will become more than your mind can hold. Important pieces will fall through the cracks, and likely lost to the shadows of time, until and unless some other, future researcher from your family rediscovers them.

So, write down everything you find, be it by hand or by typing into a phone, laptop, or tablet. When in the field, you should always carry something with you to use when recording your found information. You won't always be doing research on the computer, where documents and stories are easily saved. When you're in the trenches of genealogy, where perhaps no one has gone before, you need to take notes. You'll regret it later if you don't. This is a mistake too many other beginning genealogists have made. Don't you make it, too. Start out your research with better habits, and your family history work will shine.

### 2. When taking notes, do not use your own, Unique Shorthand

Make it easy on yourself and any researchers using your notes later, use common, standard abbreviations for things in your notes. No matter how well you think you know your shorthand, it

can't be relied on when you get home to transcribe it. If you never get a chance to transcribe it, other researchers who come across it may not be able to interpret your writing.

### **3. Include your Sources**

This is huge! One many beginning genealogists neglect. Then, when they are more experienced, they have to go back and re-do a lot of their early work to get the sources. Save yourself time and hassle later by recording all of your sources now, as you find them. You'll need to record the name and location of each source, as well as the date you checked it. This will prove your work to other genealogists, leaving a trail for them to follow, letting them know what you've already examined so your research is not duplicated unnecessarily. Don't just limit your sources to your notes, either... be sure to transcribe them into the sources field on any genealogy software you use, and also use them in blogs and books you publish. Wherever you record any information in genealogy, the source should always accompany it.

### **4. Use your best, Clearest Writing**

Whether you are writing in cursive or print, use your best writing. This won't be so much of a problem if you are typing into an electronic format, but if you are hand-writing something, write it clearly. You want to be able to read your own writing later, as well as make it easy for future researchers to interpret and read what you wrote.

### **5. Be clear with Dates**

Even though there are common abbreviations for the months, it's still best to write the whole name of the month in question. And pay extra special attention to years. If you record 91 as a year, you may not remember later if it was 1791, 1891, 1991, or a 91 in some other century... and those reading your notes won't know it, either. As far as the format for recording a date, genealogists who have been doing it for a long time, or who do it professionally, usually use the day/month/year format. However, you can use month/day/year if you prefer it, and it is still perfectly acceptable in your notes. As long as you record the month and year in a way that they are absolutely clear to you and anyone reading your notes, your preferred format is fine.

### **6. Record Everything Exactly as it's Written in the Original Source**

It is tempting to change information that you think is misspelled, nonsensical, or otherwise incorrect when taking notes. Don't do it. People centuries before us often had different ways of writing things, and there was no uniform way of spelling in the English language until the early 1800s. Things you think don't make sense or are wrong may actually be true, and will make sense when you research the time period. Record everything exactly as it is, and interpret it later when you get home. If corrections need to be made, you can determine it after you look more deeply into the material, and compare it to your other information.

### **7. Always Record a Person's Entire Name**

Don't use just initials to describe someone in your notes if you know their actual name... you may not remember the name later. And, always record a woman's maiden name. Women are notoriously difficult to find before the 20th century, so don't neglect it. Those maiden names are important for tracing new branches of your family.

## HISTORY OF BUFFALO COUNTY (SD)

Published 1924 by Lady Helpers of the Congregational Church

*This slim book, 90 pages in total, is part of our SVGS Library. It is very interesting to me, this is my home county! I had not looked through this specific book before, rather I have the second version, a mimeographed copy that contains added local recipes. I included the military information to honor soldiers on the upcoming Memorial Day.*

~~~~~ *Editor* ~~~~~

A WORD IN CLOSING.

Pages 86-89

We cannot let this book go to press without mentioning a few more of the old settlers who have braved the years and still cling to old Buffalo county.

Lyman Nelson and wife on Elm creek can tell us of hardships and pleasures that would make a complete book of its self.

Wm. Abernathy and wife, who reared a large family and are still living in a comfortable home, neighbors to the Nelsons.

In 1890 three bachelors, Gilchrists and Fraser, came out from Iowa and started a cattle ranch. Chas. and Alex Gilchrist are now married and have comfortable homes on this same Elm creek. Chas. Fraser also married and with his family lives about 8 miles from the old ranch.

Herman Koch, Sr., another old timer, lives near the Hand county line and has made good by hard work and saving.

The Finnucane boys are his neighbors, also one of those families that have rounded out about 40 years in the county.

South of town, we have M. W. Marshall, T. J. Duzan, Albert Gaulke and some of the children of the Elder Henrichsen family, that are old landmarks.

Joseph Ponsford and wife, who lived just across the line in Jerauld county for nearly 40 years, are spending their declining years in California.

J. E. Ziebach, now of Wessington Springs, represented this county in the state senate; J. E. and Mrs. Ziebach were honored citizens of our county and we were always proud to have them with us. Mrs. Ziebach has been called to her last resting place.

Gann Valley, the county seat of Buffalo county is still a small inland town, but the spirit of "We're the best town in the state," still prevails. We have our church, our school, our community hall, our banks, two good general stores, implement house, hotel, garage, blacksmith shop, meat market. The Masonic order has a building and permit (allow) the O. E. S. to use the same to conduct their meetings.

We miss the whistle of the locomotive but our freighters have our supplies delivered in Gann Valley in a few hours after they have been unloaded at Kimball.

On June 14, 1924, one of the worst storms in the history of the state struck our county, demolishing many buildings and injuring some of our people. About 50 ladies who were helping with a church social had a

narrow escape from death. The storm lasted for over an hour and although the town was badly damaged no deaths occurred.

We have sung the praises of Buffalo county in times of peace, and now we will give a word to our war strength.

In the Spanish-American war we were represented by John Wells and J. R. Drips. Henry Trainer joined the state militia; John Wells spent some time in camp in the south. but J. E. Drips saw service in the Philippines.

In the World war (WWI), we gave freely of our young manhood. No sooner had war been declared on April 6, 1907, (should be 1917) than C. B. Beelman was working for a commission and he was granted First Lieutenant. He, with P. G. Quick, captain, of Kimball, organized Troop L. of the South Dakota cavalry. Many of our boys enlisted at this time. The company drilled at Kimball for some time and then were sent to Deming, New Mexico. Lieut. Beelman was raised to the rank of captain but did not get overseas.

Those who volunteered were John D. Bridge, Fred Hare, Lisle Stroud, Cecil R. Fraser, Peter Krog, Roy Bridge, Leonard Wheeler, Calvin S. Tandy, Earl E. Hall, Robert E. Philbrick, Gilbert Wenzell, Robert D. Fraser, Frank Anderson, Earl Cruson, Norman Matson, Andrew Thimpson, Charles V. Kingery, Asa W. Snow, Jesse E. McBride, P. Banks. J. B. All Around, Joseph Lodge, Eli Little Bird, Mark Krehle, Louis White Boy, Amos Irving, Jerry McBride, Sylvester Keeler, Allan Middle Tent, Benedict S. Them, James Snow. Sam Crow.

Those who were inducted were: Swernie Richelieu, Clarence Lawver, Eaner Krog, Daniel Hall, Ralph Curson (Cruson?), Charles

E. Johnson, Henry F. Klindt, Webster Koch, Rudolph Sinkie, Walter Thompson. John Engel, August Engel, Harlan Pierce, Berman Gephart, Jens R. Stensball, Franklin M. Abernathy, Walter F. Schnegge, Joseph H. Lingscheit, Philip Miller, Emmet C. Dye, Sigvort Richeleau, Roy W. Vaughn, Calvin Vaughn, Alfred Wells, John Oscar Berg, Andrew Chopski, Ole Stormo, Elmer A. Kearney, Evan Lovas, Otto Stensball, Anton Chopski, Jas. Tusa, John Stoll. Frank Folsom, Peter Machorec, Warren Aiken, Tyler Jeckyl, Arthur Cruson, Forba Rose, S. Earl Cobbs, Mike Abernathy, Henry Peterson. Benjamin Knippling, and Dewey Hall, S. A. T. C.

Not all of our boys saw service in France but were all very anxious to go across and do their bit.

Mike Abernathy was our only boy to be killed in battle. He was shot down his first day on the front. In memory of our departed veteran, the Legion gave the name of Abernathy Post. No. 16, of the American Legion.

Fred Hare died of pneumonia in camp and Joe Drips, a former Buffalo county boy, died of measles at Camp Cody, Deming, N. M. Our editor, Victor Drips, went to Canada and enlisted with a Canadian regiment. He died of pneumonia in Wales.

Many were the heartaches when we saw our boys marching away to war, but, Oh, how happy most of us were when our boys were returned to us. Mrs. Wm. Abernathy was our only Gold Star mother.

The Red Cross was very active during the war and many a comfort was added by our efforts. Our American Legion is very active and came out third in our membership drive in the state.

In our cemetery we honor three old soldiers who fought in the Civil war. They are John Stroud, Sr., A. W. Miller. J. L. Cook.

At our services last Decoration Day, Mr. Appleby, an old soldier. of 84 years, represented the Civil war veterans; J. R. Drips, the Spanish-American veterans and a

goodly number of our own World war veterans represented the World war.

The last national convention of American Legion was held in St. Paul in September. Abernathy post was represented by Henry Lawton, Cecil R. Fraser and Donald Fraser.

~~~~~ We salute the Lives of Area Centenarians ~~~~~

"When an older person dies ... another library has burned to the ground."

Elsie Mae Benda

January 13, 1910 - December 25, 2012



The funeral service for **Elsie Benda, 102**, of Pukwana, SD, was held on Friday, December 28, 2012 at the Pukwana Lutheran Church with burial in the Pukwana Cemetery.

Elsie Mae Cundiff Benda was born January 13, 1910 at Pukwana, SD to William and Maggie (Smith) Cundiff. She attended grade school and high school in Pukwana graduating with the second high school class of the Pukwana High School in 1927. She went on to college to Northern State College at Aberdeen and then Dakota Wesleyan in Mitchell graduating in 1931 with a Bachelor of Science Degree and a major in Library Science.

She started teaching in rural schools in Brule County until 1936 when she moved to Chicago, IL to live with her aunt and uncle. She was employed as a bookkeeper at Walgreen Drug Store's Main Office.

In 1945, Elsie was united in marriage to Harold Grunert and to that union a son, Keith, was born. Harold passed away in 1949 and Elsie returned to Pukwana. She remained there until 1952 when she married William Benda of Kimball and they made their home on his farm south of Kimball. William was killed in a car accident in 1962 and she returned to Pukwana.

Elsie returned to teaching in various South Dakota towns including Pukwana, Gann Valley, Chamberlain, Gregory, Milbank, and Crow Creek High School. All in all she taught for around 35 plus years and enjoyed it very much before retiring in 1982. Elsie continued to live in Pukwana until becoming a resident of Sanford Care Center in Chamberlain in 2010 at the age of 100 years.

She was instrumental in getting the Golden Age Meals started in Pukwana in 1987 and enjoyed going to the Pukwana Fire Station and later the community center where the meals were delivered.

Elsie passed away on December 25, 2012 at Sanford Care Center in Chamberlain at the age of 102 years. Gratefully sharing in her life is her son Keith W. Grunert of Cave Creek, Arizona and a group of friends. Preceding her in death were her parents, both husbands, and a sister Thelma Cundiff.

Editor: I have a personal connection with Mrs. Benda. She was one of my High School teachers.

Douglas Bunn

October 12, 1923 - October 23, 2023



Douglas Bunn, 100, of Miller, passed away Monday, October 23, 2023, at the Good Samaritan Society in Miller. A memorial service with military honors was held on October 30, 2023, at Reck Funeral Home in Miller.

Douglas Bunn was born October 12, 1923, in Danville, Virginia to Rodney Thomas and Louise Etta (Hubbard) Bunn. He was the youngest of six siblings. Doug spent his childhood days in Virginia on his grandfather's farm and plantation. He loved spending as much time as he could with his mentor, Grandpa Hubbard.

After graduating from high school, he started working in the camouflage branch for the military at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, putting together manuals in illustration form. In 1942, Doug was drafted into WWII as a medic and sent to the beaches of Normandy. When stories were told of these days, Doug always referred to himself as a glorified boy scout with bandaids.

He was honorably discharged on Halloween, October 31, 1945. Doug then went to Los Angeles and attended the "Art Center" working in commercial art. He then moved to Palm Springs with his second wife, Jeanne, whom he had two children with, Jackie and Douglas "Chip". He spent the next 54 years in the "Sand Pit", as Doug had named it, the desert of Palm Springs. There he enjoyed his days of creating his art with oil paints, watercolors, and charcoals.

In 2013, he moved to Miller, South Dakota to be closer to Jackie and her husband, Steve.

Doug is survived by his daughter, Jackie (Steve) Holtz, Tulare; son, Douglas "Chip" (Melanie) Bunn, Yucca Valley, CA; grandchildren: Zackary and Haley; and nieces and nephews, including his "favorite niece" Elizabeth. Doug was preceded in death by his parents, three sisters, and two brothers.

Lloyd E Leaders

December 8, 1921 - October 24, 2023



Lloyd E. Leaders, age 101, passed away on October 24, 2023, at Prairie Creek Manor in Sioux Falls, SD. He was born on December 08, 1921, to Elwin and Amanda Leaders in Ellis, SD.

Funeral services were held October 28, 2023. Interment was at Woodlawn Cemetery. In lieu of flowers, memorials may be directed to Our Savior's Lutheran Church or the Sioux Falls Humane Society.

Lloyd attended schools in Sioux Falls and graduated from Washington High in 1940. He married Mildred Leaders on April 19, 1942. In 1944, he entered into the Navy and served until 1947. He was a life member of the Elks and a member of the American Legion. He learned the carpentry trade from his father and was vice president of Leaders Construction and president of Safway Steel Scaffolds. He retired in 1983. He was united into marriage with Maxine Knutson Tendler on August 30, 1968.

Grateful to have shared his life are his children, Laura Kogel, Alan (Pam) Leaders, Jackie (Jeff) Thomas, Nancy (Mike) Gacke; son-in-law, John Lloyd; sister-in-law, Pauline Buckstead; 7 grandchildren; 15 great-grandchildren; family and friends.

He was preceded in death by his parents; wife, Maxine Leaders; daughter, Diane Lloyd; daughter and son-in-law, Janice and David Oberlin; son-in-law, Robert Kogel; sisters, Elaine Richmond and Arlene Hundley.

Kathryn Gertrude Meyer

August 24, 1920 - September 24, 2023

Kathryn Meyer, age 103 of Volga, peacefully slipped into the arms of her Lord on Sunday, September 24, 2023, at The Neighborhoods at Brookview in Brookings South Dakota. Funeral services were held on September 29th at the Volga Christian Reformed Church in Volga with burial to follow at Trinity Cemetery.



Kathryn Gertrude Schonewill was born August 24, 1920, in Volga, South Dakota the eldest child of Marcus and Helene (Vanden Berg) Schonewill.

Kathryn attended country school and graduated with the Volga High School Class of 1938. She married Henry O. Meyer on April 5, 1940, at Volga. Kathryn and Henry purchased a farm north of Volga where they lived for the next sixty-nine years of married life until Henry's passing October 26, 2009. Kathryn continued to live on the farm for seven years after which time she became a resident of the Dakota Sun in Volga, South Dakota.

Kathryn was a member of the Volga Christian Reformed Church and in earlier years was active in many of the service programs. Kathryn dedicated her life in support of Henry's farming as well as to the care and nurturing of their children and grandchildren. She shared her creativity with baking- always cookies in the "cookie drawer" and with crocheting of a multitude of doilies and gifts.

Survivors include three daughters: Karen (Charles) Houtman of Canby, Minnesota, Shirleen Brown of Highland, Indiana and Vonda (John) Lohan of Watertown, South Dakota; two sons: Roger (Wanda Hai) of Volga, South Dakota and James (Paula) Meyer of Brookings, South Dakota; nineteen grandchildren; thirty-nine great grandchildren; one great-great grandchild and another expected; two sisters Laura Mans of Brookings, South Dakota and Carol Albright of Melbourne, Florida; and sister-in-law, Dorothy Schonewill of Sioux Falls, South Dakota. She was preceded in death by her parents, husband, two sisters- Gertrude and Ruth; three brothers- Edward, Burnette and Duane; and a son-in-law, Larry Brown.

Helen Schold

June 15, 1920 - September 20, 2023



Helen Ione Schold, 103, passed away peacefully in Plymouth, MN on September 20th. Helen led an exuberant life and was a beacon of light to all who knew her. She will be forever loved and remembered by family and friends.

Helen began life on her family's farm near White, SD. Her family was active in the Danish Pioneer Lutheran Church where she was also an accomplished pianist. Helen graduated valedictorian from Brookings High School in 1939 and Minnesota School of Business, Minneapolis in 1940. Helen was an adventurer, exploring post education opportunities including work at her hometown newspaper, the Dept. Of Agriculture in Washington DC, and John Morrell in Sioux Falls, SD before meeting John Schold of Minneapolis through family friends.

John and Helen were married December 10, 1949, and moved to Edina, MN where John owned a commercial construction business, and their three children were born. In 1963 the family moved to Fargo, ND where Helen became more involved in their successful construction company. She was honored to serve as secretary of the (AGC) Associated General Contractors of North Dakota. Helen enjoyed many years of happiness and adventures in Edina, MN, Fargo, ND, and Spearfish, SD, before returning to Plymouth, MN to be close to her children. A special place for Helen was the family's cabin at Terry Peak in the Black Hills, built with John and family in 1968, holding over 50 years of treasured memories.

Helen's warm and outgoing personality helped forge enduring friendships and memories that will live on in the hearts of her family and friends. She will be forever missed!

Helen is predeceased by her husband, John, and son, Dennis. She is survived by her children, Randall (Birgit) Schold and Debbie Schold; three grandchildren, Steffen Schold, Christoffer (Payton) Schold, and Max (Sarah) Hazledine and one great grandchild, August Hazledine. Her family is grateful to have shared her remarkable life. Helen will be forever loved and remembered by family and friends. A service and interment was held October 7th at Eidsness Funeral Home in Brookings, SD and the Greenwood Cemetery in Brookings, SD. A celebration of Helen's life will be scheduled for a later date in Minneapolis, MN.

Magdalen "Matt" Louise Siemonsma

September 30, 1922 - September 13, 2023

Magdalen "Matt" Siemonsma, age 100, of Chester, died on Wednesday, September 13, 2023, at Dells Nursing and Rehab in Dell Rapids. Mass of Christian Burial was held September 18, 2023, at St. Joseph the Workman Catholic Church at Huntimer, rural Colton, South Dakota. Interment was in the church cemetery.

Magdalen Lousie Siemonsma was born on September 30, 1922, at Orient, South Dakota, to Joseph and Anna (Wiesler) Gaspar. She grew up in the Orient area until her family moved to a farm near Colton, South Dakota when she was a sophomore in high school. She graduated from Chester High School in 1940, and then attended the Eastern Normal College in Madison, where she earned a teaching degree. She taught school for four years until her marriage to Harold "Howie" Siemonsma on October 24, 1945.



She was a member of St. Joseph the Workman Catholic Church at Huntimer, where she was active in the altar society and choir, taught CCD, and served many weddings.

When Howie retired, they moved to Chester. She was a Gold Star Sister and was very active in the Chester American Legion Auxiliary where she was a member since 1972. She was also involved with Senior Citizens, extension club, knitting club, volunteering at school, TOPS, and playing cards. You could also find her sitting on the bleachers watching her grandchildren and great-grandchildren's school activities.

Grateful for having shared her life are her children: Daniel (Sharon) Siemonsma, Chester, Dorothy (Loren) Hass, Chester, Diane Braskamp, Wentworth, Michael (Emily) Siemonsma, Colton, and Mark (Judy) Siemonsma, Seabrook, New Hampshire; 12 grandchildren; 32 great-grandchildren; 14 great-great-grandchildren; brother-in-law, Jim (Mary Jo) Siemonsma and many other relatives and friends.

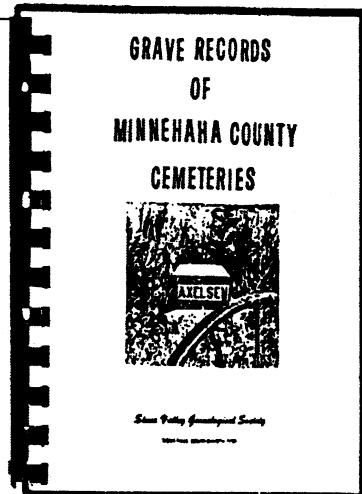
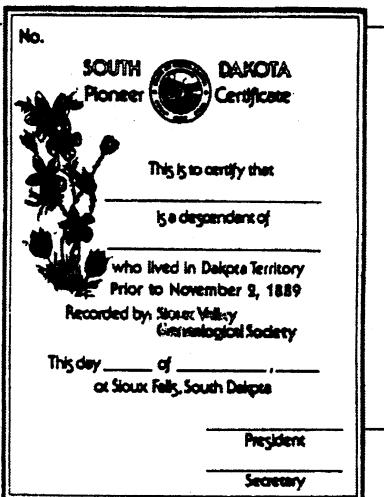
She was preceded in death by her husband Howie in 2012; a special nephew, Michael John Huwe; brothers: Raymond, Isadore, Leo, Mike, and Harry; and sisters: Renata Huwe, Mary Konz, Florence Coyle, and Leona Hawking; and a son-in-law, Hod Braskamp.

"To forget one's ancestors is to be a brook without a source, a tree without a root." - Chinese Proverb

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This book was compiled in 1982 and reprinted in 1999. Over 14,000 names were taken from headstone inscriptions and records from cemeteries in rural Minnehaha County. Sioux Falls cemeteries are **NOT** included.

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