

in whatever manner they could. There were ten children in the Jarl family. Still the mother kept them all well clothed and fed and still had time to be a real neighbor. They "took in" friends from Sweden to live with them until they could build a little hut on their own, one hundred sixty acre homestead.

They raised wild hay, corn, watermelons, wheat, brown beans and oats. In 1888 the chinch bug ate up all their wheat.

The first doctor was Dr. Kofat. He was trained in Norway. He made his way in a buggy. He was followed by Dr. Sindall. The first midwife was Mrs. Gudmanson. She attended at childbirth and was as good as any doctor.

When this family moved to Oregon they sold their homestead, all their furniture, their horses, reaper, other machinery, two barrels of salted pork, and other supplies to Mr. and Mrs. Jake and Fay S. Williams for \$1800.

The trip westward was a trial. Out there they bought a little house with two rooms downstairs and one room upstairs. It also had a little porch. In this new home the eleventh child was born.

Two years later Mr. Jarl passed away. The neighbors gathered and made him a coffin of cedar. An itinerant pastor charged five dollars to preach his funeral sermon. This was quite a fee seeing it was half a month's salary.

These few details may add a little to the insight of the sacrifices of some of our early pioneers.

Yellow Lake

On a clear day the shade of a historic, towering Norway pine casts its shadow on the dark green roof of a white frame building which houses the Lone Pine school. Originally a small district, it now receives the pupils from several consolidated ones. All the children are hauled to school in the red, white and blue bus. The vehicle's route runs through a pine, birch and oak woodland with here and there a farm and numerous summer resorts on crystal clear lakes. The largest of these are Devils and Yellow Lakes.

On the site of the route lived pre-historic tribes of Indians. Battles were fought here and mounds remain on the high shores of Yellow Lake.

It was in this district that the first school in the St. Croix Valley was operated by a missionary society for Indian children. Here in 1833, Hester Crooks, the daughter of a trader for the American Fur Company taught this school. Miss Crooks taught here until she was married to a missionary, the Reverend William T. Boutwell. The wedding culminated a romance when a messenger arrived at the Yellow Lake school with a proposal of marriage. This is verified by authentic records. About this time the mission and trading post was moved to Minnesota.

Reminders of the Civil War era remain in the name of one of the districts, Union. The legal number of the consolidated district, of which this is a history, is Union and Oakland Jt. 4. The school was a Veteran school. This also was the name of a former post office. A veteran of that war made his

home near an Indian mound on the north shore. Marquis Bickford and wife were among the first settlers in this section.

At the turn of the century, 1900, school children would celebrate Memorial Day at the Bickford home. The veterans would fire a salute from a Civil War gun over the waters of Yellow Lake.

This was once a primeval forest, but the large logging companies devastated the land floating the huge logs down the Yellow River and St. Croix to lumbering cities below.

The first families arrived in the Yellow Lake community in the year 1894. Homesteads were offered to settlers who would live on the land for five years or pay a small sum. Among the early settlers were the Andrew Mellands, C. O. Christiansons, B. Johnsons, Olaf Andersons, P. J. Lindells; Olive Fremstad's parents for whom a lake is named, and Charles Saunders, former sheriff, for whom another lake is named.

Yellow Lake post office, which still continues, was established in 1903. Eda Melland, present post mistress, has held that position for the past 30 years.

The town of Oakland was formerly a part of the town of Meenon. Meenon is derived from the Indian for blueberry land. Oakland reveals what happened when the virgin pines were removed and the oaks took over.

The school district was originally under a township system with one school board for the town. It then became a separate district. Now the tendency is toward a township system again and so the districts of Union 4, Oakland's Four Corner school and this district are one. The first school was opened in 1898 in an old log house which was replaced by the first school house built on the north shore of the lake in 1899. The Lutheran church was organized in 1900 and its congregation held services in the school building until the church was built in 1921. The Lutheran church is the only church having an edifice here. Its pastor the Rev. J. J. Dahle has served here for a long period and is a pioneer pastor. The Rev. Casper O. Christianson served the Methodist and later and Baptist churches in this vicinity. The present pastor of the Baptist church is Rev. K. C. Meyer, Webster. The nearness to Webster and Danbury makes it more convenient for residents now to worship there.

The big business now is in the resort field. While the hamlet of Yellow Lake is listed as having a population of only ten people, the summer census would show hundreds of people who spend their vacations in this lake country. Among the larger resorts are Log Cabin Hollow owned by Dr. H. H. Smack; Lucky Strike Resort, Carl Peterson; Birch Grove, Al Anderson; Pufsel's Resort; Atlasta Resort, Larry Hanson; Yellow Lake Lodge; Norway Slope, Ray Pardun. There is a Yellow Lake resort owners association which looks after the interests of the resort owners and their patrons.

Webster creamery runs its cream gathering truck through this territory. The telephone system centers at Webster. Walter Peterson manages the golf course here and at present Webster has its diamond located here.

The district was well represented in the two world wars. Oliver Melland died in the first world war.