This spring as the weather turned warm and my winter-bound motorcycle was itching for some time on the road, it hit me that I wasn’t much familiar with Nunda, our neighbor to the north that celebrates 100 years on the map this summer. On that lovely day the signs kept pointing me to Nunda until I could see the grain elevator and the cluster of houses, the church on the hill and the baseball diamond with its newly-green grass, and the brightly painted NUNDA sign along the fence.

Two women out for a walk, the door to the café hanging wide open, and the fine condition of the main street and the houses that proud residents kept clean and neat—they were all good signs that Nunda is alive and well going into its anniversary year. I hope to look as good at 100—a little thinner, maybe not quite as lively on Saturday night as I once was.

Look for more information about the summer celebration at Nunda inside our current newsletter. Inside are many photos, stories and memories of Nunda, from its founding in 1907 until today.

A special thanks from all at the newsletter to those who opened their photo albums and memories for contributions to this special edition to commemorate Nunda’s centennial.

We found so many great photos it prompted us to expand this edition to 16 pages! We hope you like it.

Lake County history continues, though change is always happening.

Note to Contributors

Remember that the LCHS and Museum receive no state or federal funds for Museum operation. All of our funding comes from city and county government and private sources. Send your membership dues, memorials, or donations to

Smith-Zimmermann Museum
221 NE 8th St.
Madison, SD 57042
Call us at 605-256-5308.
As South Dakota prepared to celebrate its Centennial in 1989, the Town and Country SHOPPER highlighted some of Nunda’s early history. The following bits and pieces give readers a glimpse to those days long-gone-by:

Nunda, in northeastern Lake County, was founded in 1907 while the Great Northern railway was being built from Rutland to Watertown. It was named by railroad officials for the township in which it was situated. Nunda Township was named by John Fleming, an early settler and county board member, for the township of that in Vermont, his old home.

Each farmer in the area was solicited for money to help in the railroad construction and many gave $100 to $150.

The first building in Nunda in 1907 was moved in from Chester for the use of the construction crew during their leisure time. The first store was owned by Arnold Mikkelson. He moved his building into Nunda from Prairie Queen. Prairie Queen was located a mile south of Nunda.* As Nunda grew, Prairie Queen quickly disappeared. The second store was Arthur Haugh’s general merchandise store. The post office was also housed in Haugh’s building.

A pool hall was built by Axel Thorson. Jake Koehler built a drugstore and John Boyington opened a barbershop. Martin Giving moved a blacksmith shop into town. A lumberyard was built and operated by Anderson Lumber Company in 1907 and Abraham and Schultz of Wentworth built an elevator. Two other elevators were also built. J.D. Walker built the first bank in Nunda, having helped to finance various building projects.

A meat market was started during the summer of 1907 when John Stelzmiller and his wife arrived from Humboldt, SD. Of those starting in business in 1907, some continued for a long time while others soon left. Mikkelson and Haugh ran their stores until 1920 and about 1915 respectively. Mikkelson died in 1920. Albert Nerdahl took over Giving’s blacksmith shop in 1909. Walker sold the bank to A. Bryan. John Stelzmiller operated his meat market until 1911 when Albert Kehrwald purchased the store and ran it until about 1915.

On January 25, 1908, Will Hagensick and his wife arrived in Nunda from Elkader, Iowa. The Hagensick’s built an implement shop. They sold all kinds of machinery until the spring of 1909 when they sold their implement stock to Joe Nelson who had just built an implement shop.

The Hagensick building was 36x70 feet, with a dance hall on the second floor. In 1909 the building was remodeled, making it 50x70 feet. It then became a hotel and bar room. Hagensick’s later owned the Nunda meat market, a restaurant, and a bar. They sold their Nunda property to John Caldow in 1915. On April 13, 1915, the Hagensick’s moved to Lake Campbell. There they built the resort long known as Hagensick’s Park.

In 1908 Mr. and Mrs. Pierce M. Moser arrived in Nunda from Elgin, Iowa, and built a hardware store. Mr. Trygstad later leased their business. Moser then ran a bar with Axel Thorson from July 1915 to 1917.

John Caldow, a well-to-do man, operated a third general merchandise store. He also started a second bank. These two businesses were operated until 1918.

Lyman Labay built a livery barn in 1908. It was sold in 1909 to Fred Heath and S. Lutes.

A two-room school house was built in 1910. Two teachers were employed there for several years.

Mr. Schriever stopped managing the hardware store in 1913. Albert Kervald bought Stelzmiller’s meat market in 1911 and ran it until about 1915. Stelzmiller then returned to farming. The Stelzmillers later sold their farm and bought an implement business in Nunda.

A general merchandise store was built by Thomas Bliss in 1911. In 1910 Jim Faiferlick bought the pool hall from Schriever and managed it for about 20 years. Jake Koehler ran his drugstore until his death about 1917.

Joe Nelson built a machine shop in 1908. As automobiles became more common, he began to work on cars. However, the first garage was a large one built in 1917 by Wilson and Erickson. They sold Ford automobiles. Later Wilson and Erickson sold out to Otto Mork.

Continued on page 3
### Nunda Centennial Schedule

**SUNDAY, JULY 1, 2007**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10:00 a.m.</td>
<td>Community Church Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Outside - weather permitting - east of the Fire all or at Grace Lutheran Church of Nunda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00 a.m.-1:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Pancake Feed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nunda Fire Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00 a.m.</td>
<td>Car Show Registration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nunda Co-op Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Car Show</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nunda Main Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00-4:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Concessions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Concessions available at the Fire Hall</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Proceeds from concessions will support the 4-H Club and Luther Leagues of Grace Lutheran Church and Lake Madison Lutheran Church Nunda.

- Proceeds from the Pancake Feed will support the Nunda Volunteer Fire Department.
- Community Supper provided by the Citizens State Bank of Sinai.

### Nunda Nostalgia

The Legion Hall, located on Main Street, will be open all weekend for viewing of the Nunda Nostalgia history in pictures, words, and items!

- If you have any "Nunda Nostalgia" you would like to share, or would like additional information, please call Dan at 586-4218.
- Schedule Subject to change.

### Wanted!

The museum’s collection of materials about Prairie Queen is very limited. We therefore appeal to our membership to share information, pictures, or memorabilia about Prairie Queen to contribute to the museum’s collection.

Arriving in Nunda from Oaks, ND, Mr. and Mrs. Will Looby ran a store and the post office for several years.

Dr. George Ogle was the first physician in Nunda. Ogle arrived in 1910 and after about seven years, he moved to Volga. Later he returned to his home in Norway. Dr. Field took over the management of Jake Koehler’s drugstore in 1917. He also became the village doctor. Dr. Lowe practiced medicine in Nunda as did Dr. Ahern. But the village has been without a resident physician since about 1929.

According to the *Madison Daily Leader*, July 1, 1955, “About 1908 the village was incorporated at a time when it desired to control the liquor situation and take it out of the hands of the township.”

Nunda probably had its best days from about 1912 to 1918. At that time it enjoyed the most business and the largest population.
By Cindy Bilka

I had it all planned out; I knew just what I wanted to write, an article on Nunda’s Sno-Dart snowmobile factory. All I needed to do was a little research, get some quotes, and it would be done—piece of cake. It didn’t work out that way. Many writers will tell you stories take on lives of their own and go where the stories want, not where the writer expects. That’s what happened here.

I thought I knew about Merlin “Mert” Hanson of Nunda; after all, my brother has been married to his daughter for almost 35 years. When I went to interview Hanson and his wife Judy about the Sno-Dart factory, I found out I still had a lot to learn.

Born at home on July 19, 1930, to Clifford and Lillian Hanson, Hanson was premature, weighing only two to three pounds. To keep him warm, his parents placed Hanson in a shoebox and set him in a warm oven. (“This is why the kids sometimes say he’s ‘half-baked!’” says Judy.) Hanson grew up near Lake Campbell. After marrying Judeen Loehr in 1950, he farmed the Ole Egge place east of Nunda. In the mid 1950s, he bought the garage in Nunda from Dell Sanderson. This is just the beginning of the story.

The Necessity Of Invention

One day in the late 1960s while Hanson was changing a flat tire, he faced a problem many others have faced—the wind came up, flipping the hub cap and scattering the lug nuts. Figuring there must be a better way, Hanson set about inventing a new lug wrench. His hollow, spring-loaded invention held the nuts as they were removed, storing them like a rifle magazine stores cartridges. Then, as each nut was put back on, a spring loaded the next into position.

This new lug wrench, similar to those used by professional pit crews today, was patented for 16 years by Hanson. It also won him first place and a $250 prize at the Sixth Annual South Dakota Inventors Congress. Later Hanson also invented a ratcheting crescent wrench.

A Deal He Couldn’t Refuse

While still operating his garage, Hanson opened another business in Nunda. It started when Hanson was looking for parts for his Galaxy snowmobile. The original maker, Farmington Willys of Farmington, Minnesota, had gone bankrupt and sold the Sno-Dart part of the business to Kaiser Enterprises of Ft. Thompson, SD, which in turn was not able to make payments. The Chamberlain

Continued on page 5
banker who had foreclosed on the factory offered the business to Hanson for $150,000. Replying that he would think about it, Hanson returned home and contacted the former owner in Farmington, Minnesota. “The man up there said he wouldn’t offer more than six or seven thousand dollars for it, so I offered $100 more and got it all,” recalls Hanson. He and his partner, Roy Hanson (no relation) of Volga, bought the entire inventory and moved it to the empty schoolhouse in Nunda that Mert Hanson already owned. (The school had closed in 1966.)

After moving ten to twelve truckloads of parts, enough for 500 snowmobiles, and rewiring the basement, Hanson and Hanson, Inc., Manufacturers of Sno-Dart, opened its doors. Start-up money for the venture had been provided by selling kits for 32 snowmobiles to a high school in Litchfield, Minnesota, to use in shop class.

Dedication ceremonies for the factory were held in 1971, with South Dakota Governor Richard Kneip and his wife as guests of honor. Rutland High School’s band, led by Gordon Bjork, provided the music.

The Nunda-made Sno-Darts sold for $325 and up depending on engine size. Five- and seven-horsepower engines were purchased by the pallet-load (64 motors to each palette) directly from the Briggs and Stratton factory. These Sno-Darts reached speeds up to 22 miles per hour. Hanson did modify the Sno-Dart’s original spring suspension but otherwise the machine was very much like the original. The Nunda-made models were identified by serial numbers followed by a South Dakota seal.

At one time, Hanson and Hanson had ten employees before EPA regulations about ventilation in the painting area reduced the workforce to one. Eventually the factory closed.

**Born To Ride**

That wasn’t the end of Hanson’s story, however. He still had his garage in Nunda and also worked at 3M in Brookings. There were still a lot of unused snowmobile parts sitting around. Never one to let good parts sit around unused, Hanson’s inventive mind came up with yet another idea: a riding lawn mower.

After a month and a half of experimentation, Hanson came up with a design that worked. This machine was powered by an eight-horsepower Briggs and Strat-
By Dale Nighbert
In the early 1900s, a new century dawned, and Lake County’s 9135 residents faced new challenges, transitions, and changes. Newcomers continued to move into the area, and the children of the first early pioneer settlers were growing into adulthood. The county’s sixteen townships had been divided and organized some years before. After lengthy and heated debates, the town of “new” Madison was finally recognized as the county seat. Other small towns and small villages such as Ramona in the northwest and Prairie Queen in the northeast struggled to establish their existence. A number of rural post offices had also sprung up throughout the county.

The early 1900s also saw the beginnings of better economic times – especially for many of the local farmers. Abundant rain had returned after a late 19th century drought. Farm prices were improving, and land values had increased. The increase in grain and produce production brought about another need – a closer market for the farmers who lived away from the distant railroad line.

The towns of Wentworth, Madison, and Winfred credited their growth and economic successes to their location; they were built along the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad’s east/west line. The outlying rural areas did not have this advantage.

The main source of transportation in those days remained the horse and wagon. Many of the area farmers traveled many miles on poor roads and trails as they took their grain and livestock to the nearest shipping points – Wentworth, Madison, or Winfred. Thus, these rural residents saw the need for securing another railroad line – one running in a north/south direction.

At the turn of the century, the Dakota Central Railroad had built a line from Sioux Falls to Colton. They had plans to move north into Wentworth or west into Madison. The catch was that the town that provided the greatest incentive to the company would get the railroad.

Many residents, especially the local farmers to the east, felt that a second railroad into the area would lead to cheaper shipping rates. Thus, a campaign began to attract this second railroad line. Competition became fierce – especially between the rival towns of Wentworth and Madison.

In 1905, the efforts of the area farmers and residents in the southeastern part of the county paid off as the Dakota Central Railroad line reached the newly-formed town of Chester. Grain elevators were soon built, and a competing settlement, Seranac, was built one mile to the west.

The railroad continued to expand northward and extended its line into Wentworth the same year. By autumn, the first trainload of grain was shipped out. In 1906, as the railroad laid more track northward toward Watertown, another new Lake County town came into existence when Rutland was organized.

Part of the cost of building the Dakota Central Railroad was paid for by large contributions from many of the local farmers. For example, farmers north of Wentworth in the Nunda Township area paid from $100 to $150 to help with the cost of construction. Such was the case at the little village of Prairie Queen. Unfortunately for them, the railroad missed their small settlement. However, less than two miles away, a new town called Nunda was organized and built next to the railroad line in 1907.

Many of these new Lake County railroad towns – Chester, Rutland, and Nunda, grew, prospered, and became major centers of activity for their growing populations. Others, such as
Lake County Railroad, Continued

Seranac and Prairie Queen, saw an early demise.

Those that thrived built elevators to store the local grain, constructed schools to educate their young people, and organized churches to provide social centers of their communities. They built blacksmith shops, saloons, post offices, banks, and grocery and hardware stores that provided the necessary staples for their area residents.

The railroad served these small towns for many decades. They transported grain and other produce out of the area. They provided passenger service and mail service. Depots became the focal points for goods shipped in and out of the area.

As the 20th century moved on, new changes and new challenges began to emerge on the scene. As better roads were built in the 1930s, the automobiles, especially trucks and later semis, began cutting into the railroad’s business.

Eventually, the Dakota Central railroad and its rival – the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul, were bought out. They ended their passenger service and stops at small towns throughout the county. They gradually abandoned many of their lines, and then they removed their tracks.

Thus, the booming railroad era that Lake County residents had once enjoyed and witnessed came to an end.

Above: The first South Dakota Central Railroad train appears in Wentworth on October 27, 1905. Below: The Milwaukee Depot in Wentworth, SD.

Lake County Railroad Cont.

Nunda Centennial!
Join us as we celebrate Nunda’s 100th anniversary June 30-July 1, 2007.
Make plans now!
Above, the Nunda Band and other residents pose for a 4th of July picnic photo near Nunda and Prairie Queen. Left, two young men smile proudly atop a beer wagon for Nunda. The photo notes, “Bill’s Place.”
Above: Main Street, Nunda, SD. Hough Groceries is at left, a meat market in center. Below: A street view of Nunda at about 1907. At left is the livery-feed building.
By Larry Molumby

I am a direct descendent of two pioneers who homesteaded near Prairie Queen, which is now Nunda: Ole Olson Sjoland and John Molumby. My grandfather John Molumby built a sod house in the NE 4, Sec. 7, 108 in May 1881. Apparently quite poor, he owned nothing but a horse and harness. He took possession of the land in September 1880, then went back to Iowa to visit his parents. While he was there, the great blizzard described in Laura Ingalls Wilder’s The Long Winter struck and he was unable to return to his claim until Spring 1881. In February 1882, he married Julia Tobin in the Craney Hotel in Madison where Catholics worshipped before the Church was built. Father Thomas Flynn officiated.

Julia was part of a large Tobin clan that homesteaded in the Nunda area. She bore seven children, four of whom died in childhood and are buried with their parents at Badus. One of the surviving children was Catherine Mary Molumby—known as Cassie. She married Albert Kehrwald who would later purchase the Nunda meat market in 1911.

The Norwegian Connection

When Julia died in 1897, John needed help caring for his young children. He had to look no further than the Sjoland farm just across the road. Ole Olson Sjoland and his wife and two children had left Norway in 1874 because there was not enough available farmland to sustain the booming population. Their destination in the United States was Ossian, IA where apparently a local farmer had paid their passage. I have not been able to find any record of them ever arriving in Ossian. I know that Ole Sjoland was in Murray County, MN in 1878 when he applied for citizenship and that, according to the 1905 South Dakota census, my grandmother, Mary Sjoland, was born in January of 1879, somewhere in Minnesota. Ole Sjoland’s next child was born in Iowa in 1880; the next in Minnesota in 1882; the next in Dakota Territory in 1886.

When he moved onto his homestead next to John Molumby (SW4, Sec. 5, Twp. 108) in May 1882, Ole had six children. I don’t know any of the localities where he had lived or why he moved around so much in the eight years between arriving in the US and settling on his homestead in Dakota Territory, but judging from the possessions listed on his homestead filing, he was relatively prosperous and had a library of over 100 books.

When John Molumby needed a housekeeper, he hired and eventually married Ole Olson Sjoland’s daughter Mary. He was 41 and she was 19. They had seven children altogether, including my father, Lawrence, who was born in 1910. By 1905, John had retired from farming and moved into town to a house at 2nd and Van Eps Avenue. At the time, he owned 500 acres of farmland.

By 1915 he had bought a Reo, one of the first automobiles in town. One Saturday afternoon he took his family for a drive. While returning to Madison on the unpaved road east of town, John’s car overturned and he was fatally injured. Mary was badly injured but recovered. My father, who was five years old, was also injured.

Unanswered Questions

I have strong roots in Lake County but no longer have any close relatives there. I have been doing family history research off and on for years and have collected a lot of information on my pioneer ancestors the Coles, Goodroads and Molumbys, but still have a lot of unanswered and tantalizing questions, like where was Mary Sjoland born? How did John Molumby acquire so much land and what happened to it after his death? Why did John’s brother Maurice give up his land so quickly? This is why I hope to get back to South Dakota soon if at all possible.

See the sod house photo on page 12.
The comments below have been gleaned from the museum’s audio archives and from Nunda locals interviewed by SZM curator Cindy Bilka.

**Marriage**

A.B. “Bob” Renaas, who said his happiest moment was when he married Lillian, “a wonderful girl”: “If I knew then what I know now, I don’t know if I would have had the courage to go do it or not. Gee, whiz. I was in business up here in Nunda and had just bought the farm but that’s one nice thing about being young—you have courage. You don’t think this thing out like you do when you get a little older.” (Note: Bob and Lillian enjoyed 63 years together!)

**Hospitality**

Beverly Kraft: “We didn’t have much but we always had enough to share. There were always extra people at the table. My mother (Emma Mehlum) always set an extra place so that if anyone showed up they would know they were expected and welcome to join in.”

**Good Neighbors**

Cassie Molumby Kehrwald: “We rode to church in a lumber wagon with one spring seat in which sat my father, mother and current baby, and behind on a spring board came me. Then to allow for extra passengers along the way was an extra board. Before we got near church, the wagon was well filled with people, even standing room was taken.”

**An Effect Of War**

Dona Lone Hansen, speaking of her father, Conrad Lone: “All I can remember is his having white hair. Mother said he went in [to the service during World War I] with pretty auburn hair and came back with white. He got that really tough flu real bad when he was in the service.” (Note: Lone was born in 1896 so he was only in his early 20s when this happened.)

**Tornado**

Sadie Tweet Dragseth: “When I taught at North Prairie Queen, the school was destroyed by a tornado and I had left all my supplies in the school so that went. They rebuilt that school. It wasn’t ready by fall so I taught in the living room of one family’s [Lars Helseth’s] house until the first of next year.”

**Norwegian Church Services**

Emma Selland Dragseth, on Norwegian-language services at Prairie Queen Church: “We always took our own hymn books with us when it was Norwegian services that day. My mother sent the book with me. I was shy and so almost ashamed of having a Norwegian book, I sat on it. Mother didn’t have to be in church that Sunday and the lady next to me never forgot that. I couldn’t read it. My mother insisted that someone may want to share a book with me. I sat on it; I’ll always remember that.”

**Prices January 7, 1936**

- Oats, 18 cents a bushel
- Corn, 41 cents a bushel
- Butter, 31 cents a pound
- Eggs, 18 cents a dozen
- Heavy hams, 12 cents
- Spring hams, 15 cents
- Jackrabbits, 8 cents each
- Beef hides, 5 ½ cents a pound
Newsworthy Nunda Events

09/25/1907: It was announced in Washington, DC that a new post office has been established in Nunda.

07/02/1909: Sheriff Martin seized a quantity of liquor in a raid on Nunda. This was taken to the dump where the contents were dumped and the bottles were smashed.

04/29/1910: The Nunda Outing Club was formed with T. Gliss as president and W.T. Caduss as secretary-treasurer. A gas-powered launch was purchased for use on Lake Campbell. During summer hours, the club’s headquarters will be at a resort they own at Lake Campbell.

07/01/1913: Lake County Commissioners approved bonds for two saloons in Nunda.

04/02/1914: After four “wet” years, Nunda was to go “dry,” possibly because there weren’t enough signatures to bring a liquor license to town. The people were to vote.

04/23/1915: Only two “wet” spots are left in Lake County—Nunda and Rutland.

11/13/1923: About 8 p.m., a flaming cross was seen on the edge of Nunda. The significance is unknown.

06/12/31: The first definite report of grasshopper damage was reported from a farm near Nunda.

01/23/1951: The 15,000 baby born in Lake County since records were first kept starting in 1905 was Steven Russell Gerrits, the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Gerrits of Nunda.

Below: A sod house built by early homesteaders near Prairie Queen and Nunda. See the related story on page 10.
LCHS Screens Vintage Films

Lake County residents had a treat on March 31 at the Museum when they had an opportunity to view rare footage of 1930’s Madison.

Found among Chuck Weide-man’s materials when he moved from his house on Egan Avenue were several films of various vintages. Joe Habeger took them to a photography shop and had them digitized onto a DVD.

Featured were a trip to Yellowstone and trains from the 1970’s in Madison.

Of special interest was footage of an Elks convention in Madison in about 1936, which included shots of the Chautauqua Hotel and scenes of marching bands, initiation rites, golfing, and baseball.

Local residents were able to identify a few faces, but many of them will take more diligent research.

People with vintage films are encouraged to donate them to the museum for digital conversion and preservation.

Stop in to see the available videos!

A prominent Elks member displays his badges and medals in one scene from 1930’s footage of downtown Madison.

Excerpts from Nunda’s Early Town Council Minutes

Oct. 11, 1909: $2.00 a month was the salary allowed for the town clerk. Marshal’s salary was fixed at $5.00 a month and $1.00 for each arrest.

Feb. 8, 1910: Moved to get a police “billie” and “nippers.”

Nov. 7, 1910: Bought four street lights. Instructed to tear up wood crossings on First Street and Second Avenue; make it level and install a new crossing.

Nov. 6, 1911: Nels Helgerson put in as town marshal and get $25.00 a month.

July 3, 1912: Clerk was to notify the butchers to have the awfuls from the killings buried so it would not stink.

Feb. 3, 1913: Town hall and new jail being built. The bill of $131.80 allowed to the lumber yard for cement, lumber, and doors for the building of town hall.

Apr. 13, 1913: First town meeting held in the new town hall.

July 7, 1913: Three extra marshals were hired, at $5.00 each, for the Fourth of July; Stelmiller and Fred Heath were two of them. Several did work and were paid.

Oct. 18, 1914: Motion to purchase two fire engines (one with a 60-gallon capacity and the other with a 50-gallon capacity) to be delivered fully equipped except for ladders.

Aug. 2, 1915: Town board put on a speed limit of 12 mph regulating the speed of automobiles and motorcycles. Fine would not be less than $5.00 or not more than $25.00.

Mar. 6, 1916: Ordinances pertaining to prohibit the picketing of livestock on the streets.

Up-coming Events at the Smith-Zimmermann Museum

Brown Bagger:
Margaret Straley on Butterflies.
Date to be announced.

No Auction this Year!
At the most recent board meeting, it was decided that no auction be held this summer. We are planning other events and will hold the auction next year.

If you have auction items you were saving for the LCHS benefit auction, you can save them until next year or donate them to the fundraising auction for Prairie Village, our fellow history preservationists.

Nunda Centennial!
Join us as we celebrate Nunda’s 100th anniversary
June 30-July 1, 2007.

Make plans now!
WE NEED YOUR HELP!

The Lake County Historical Society and the Smith-Zimmermann Heritage Museum need your help. You can help preserve our heritage and improve the Museum:

1. **Become a member of the Lake County Historical Society.** Dues are just $10 per year! Members receive the newsletter and information about the Museum and can vote at the annual meeting of the LCHS.

2. **Make an annual financial contribution** to the Museum to build our endowment or support our annual budget.

3. **Consider a memorial gift** to the Museum in memory of a loved one.

4. **Consider an estate gift** to the Museum as part of your estate plan. Consult your legal advisor or estate planner when preparing your will or estate plan. The LCHS is a non-profit corporation under state law and is organized exclusively for the charitable, education, and scientific purposes within the meaning of section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code. Gifts to the LCHS are tax-deductible to the fullest extent allowed by the Internal Revenue Service.

5. **Become a Museum volunteer.** Volunteers do many jobs at the Museum that take little time and effort. Volunteer workers help free up time for our Museum director to develop and expand our operation.

LCHS Members

Our membership is growing!
Are you on board?

As of May 1, 2007, the Lake County Historical Society/Smith Zimmermann Museum had 193 members for the year. This includes many new members.

This count reflects our highest membership in recent years, but we are not done. We continue to contact past members in hopes they will consider joining this year. The Museum board believes we can top 200 members by July 1.

Dues are only $10 per year. Memberships are very important to the Museum since we receive no state or federal funds for operation.

Your board of directors is working to build the Museum which many consider to be one of the finest local historical museums in South Dakota. Our Curator, Cindy Bilka, is doing an excellent job of expanding programs and events as well as improving publicity and public relations efforts. We continue to upgrade the lighting in the Museum.

Remember, there are many ways to support the Museum, in addition to your membership, including: tax-deductible contributions of any amount, memorials or estate gifts as part of an estate plan. And you can be a Museum volunteer to help with exhibits and routine duties.

We appreciate your support as we work together to preserve our history and heritage. Thank you!

We apologize for any names we may have inadvertently omitted. The following people have renewed their LCHS memberships for 2007 or their names were inadvertently omitted in the January list. * denotes new members.

Nila and Arnold Baltzer
Marilyn and Bill Barger
Cyndy and Dwayne Boesch*
Darla and Tim Brown
Arlene and George Bruehl
Pat Bulick
Erika and Robert W. Campbell
Sheila Clements*
Thalia and Delmer Dooley
Wendell Garwood
Armella and Cyril George
Jean Gladstone

JoLynn and John Goeman
Great Western Bank
Mary Hanson
John Hess
Dolores and Peter Hoidal
Ada Hueners
Insurance and Real Estate Market

Barb Iverson
Lowell Jahr
Sandi and Lyle Johnson
Alice Keupp
Glennys McCool
Edith Rimple McKelvy
Jerry Mergen*
Mundt Foundation

Rosemary Nelson*
Trudi and Jeff Nelson
Marie and Howard Nicholson
Lori and Todd Norby
Bonnie and Roger Olson
Carol and Doug Packard
Jerry Prostrollo
Prostrollo All-American Auto Mall
Don Richter
Ardyce Habeger Samp
Karen and Rolly Samp
Doris Seten
Virginia Stanford
Adelyne and Jim Stearns
Sandy and Ed Swanson
Joe Thompson
Margaret and Arthur Thornton
Paula and Eddy Ullom
Sherry and Jay Van Liere
Mimi Wienk
Elsie Wiese
Betty Wilbur
Donna and Lee Yager

Thank You!

If you have not sent us your membership dues for 2007, or if you have a change of address, please complete the following form and mail it to the Lake County Historical Society, Smith Zimmermann Heritage Museum, 221 NE 8th St., Madison, SD 57042.

Thank you!

Name: _________________________________________ Phone: _______________
Address: _______________________________________
_______________________________________________
Family Membership: $10.00
Additional Contribution: __________.

If you have not sent us your membership dues for 2007, or if you have a change of address, please complete the following form and mail it to the Lake County Historical Society, Smith Zimmermann Heritage Museum, 221 NE 8th St., Madison, SD 57042.
Lake County Historical Society

LCHS Heritage Herald

The Heritage Herald is published quarterly by members of the Lake County Historical Society. The purpose of this society is to collect, document, preserve, and interpret artifacts and documents that reflect the present cultural and developmental history of the Lake County area from the mid 1800s to the present and to encourage an understanding and appreciation for the history and progress of Lake County and the contributions of the county’s residents.

If you have questions or comments, please contact our Museum’s curator, Cindy Bilka. The Museum’s address is 221 NE 8th St, the phone number is 605-256-5308, and the email address is www.smith.zimmermann@dsu.edu. The LCHS’s Board of Directors meets the first Tuesday of each month at the Smith-Zimmermann Heritage Museum located on the campus of Dakota State University.

Board of Directors:
John Nelson, President
Roger Kraft, Vice-president
Barb Iverson, Secretary
Justin Blessinger
Gene Hexom
Carol White
Jean Tommeraasen (Quester’s Rep)
Lori Norby, Treasurer
Delmer Dooley
Dick Leighton
Andy Wood
Cindy Bilka, Curator
Tammy Graham
Kelli Wollman
Dale Nighbert
Kim Heim (School Rep)

Smith-Zimmermann Heritage Museum
221 8th Street Northeast
Madison, SD 57042
Phone: 605-256-5308
E-mail: smith.zimmermann@dsu.edu

Museum Hours
Tuesday-Friday 1:00-4:30

The Smith-Zimmermann Museum
221 8th Street NE
Madison, South Dakota 57042