

a vote four times in excess of the Prohibition vote, an evidence of confidence on the part of the voters of the district very highly appreciated by Mr. Sulerud and his friends. So satisfactory did his service in the House during the session of 1909 prove that Mr. Sulerud was re-elected in 1910 and gave equally efficient service during the session of 1911. Mr. Sulerud has ever given his close attention to local civic affairs and has served for years as president of the Halstad school board and in other ways has done a good citizen's part in advancing the best interests of his home town, which he now is further serving as mayor.

In 1893 Christen L. Sulerud was united in marriage to Emma Beise and to this union five children have been born, Hazel, Gladys, Clark, George and Lester. The Suleruds have a very pleasant home at Halstad and take an interested part in the community's various social activities. Mr. and Mrs. Sulerud are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and give their earnest attention to church work and other good works in the community, ever helpful in promoting all worthy movements for the advancement of the common welfare.

JACOB BURRILL.

The first of the numerous and sterling old Burrill family in America was John Burrill, father of John Burrill, the second, who was born in 1658 and died in 1731. He was the father of John Burrill, the third, who was born in 1694 and died in 1756. He was the father of John Burrill, the fourth, who was born in 1719. He was the father of John Burrill, the fifth, who was born in 1752 and died in 1842. He was the father of Jacob Burrill, who was born in 1818 and died in 1891. The latter was the father of H. R. Burrill, merchant of Hawley, Clay county, a sketch of whom appears on another page of this work. Paul C. Burrill, of 1518 Ninth street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has compiled a genealogical record of the family and from that is copied the following:

There were at least two different families of Burrills in Massachusetts in Colonial times. One was a descendant from George Burrill, of Lynn, that state, who was a prosperous farmer and one of the wealthiest men of his town. One of his descendants was for many years speaker of the Massachusetts Assembly, another was chief justice of Rhode Island, and it is very probable that the city of Burrill, that state, was named for him. The other Burrill family is descended from John Burrill, of Weymouth,

Massachusetts. John Burrill, founder of the line in America, arrived at Weymouth, a town about twelve miles southeast of Boston in 1639. His wife was named Rebecca, and to them three children were born, John, in 1658; Thomas, in 1659, and Ephraim, in 1664. The son, John, married Mercy Alden, in Taunton, Massachusetts, June 26, 1688. She was a granddaughter of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins, who came over in the "Mayflower," and who were celebrated as leading characters in Longfellow's "Courtship of Miles Standish." It will be remembered that the first white child born in New England was Elizabeth Alden, daughter of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden. John Burrill, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born September 24, 1719. He was a soldier in the French and Indian War, and was known as Sergeant Burrill.

Jacob Burrill, of this review, was born at Dover, Maine, April 20, 1818. He grew up in New England and married Rachel Bennett, who was born in Quebec, Canada, February 18, 1824, and died June 1, 1904. John Burrill, of Weymouth, Massachusetts, the first of the family, married Nellie Craig. John Burrill, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, serving in a Massachusetts regiment, under General Gates. He took part in the battles of Bennington and Saratoga. About the close of the war he moved to Maine, locating at Dover, and there he spent the rest of his life, dying at the advanced age of ninety-three years.

Jacob Burrill, of this sketch, was educated in the schools of Dover, Maine. He worked on the farm when a young man; he also learned the carpenter's trade. About 1852 he moved to Framingham, Massachusetts. There he hauled stone to build the first normal school building ever erected in the United States. He also hauled the stone for the foundation for the house of Henry Wilson, later vice-president of the United States, whose residence was at Natick, Massachusetts. About 1854 he moved to Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire, where he followed the carpenter trade. In 1868 he moved to Keene, that state, where he was employed in the carpenter department of the railroad shops for a period of eleven years. In 1879 he came to Minnesota and took up a homestead in Clay county, being one of the pioneers here. He circulated the petition for the organization of the township which he named Keene, after his old home town in New England. He developed a good farm in that township and there spent the rest of his life. He was also one of the organizers of school district No. 30, and he built the school house. He was a Democrat in politics.

Eight children were born to Jacob Burrill and wife, namely: John,

who is mentioned in a separate sketch in this work; Addie, the wife of Henry C. Longley, of Fitchburg, Massachusetts; Mary Augusta, who first married Charles Putney, and later Lewis Smith, and she is living in Idaho; H. F., who is mentioned in a separate sketch on another page of this volume; Nellie, deceased, was the wife of Frank Spooner, also now deceased, and they made their home in Fitchburg, Massachusetts; H. R., a merchant at Hawley, Clay county, who is mentioned in a separate sketch in this work; Susie, the wife of Ben Jacobson; Cora, who married Charles Brooks and they live in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

PURKEY HENRY.

Among the earliest settlers of Elkton township, in Clay county, were the Henry family, who settled there in the latter seventies, helped organize the township and became active and influential in the work of bringing about proper social conditions in the pioneer community. The head of this family, Abraham Henry, was a native of Pennsylvania and a man of the true pioneer breed, moving successively from Pennsylvania to Illinois and thence to Iowa and thence up here into the Red River valley, ever following the frontier, and here he spent his last days, one of the most influential pioneers of Elkton township, which he had helped to organize in the days of the beginning of the settlement of that region. His father, John Henry, was a man of much the same type and when seventy-two years of age, in 1854, headed an expedition, of which his son Abraham was a member, to the Pacific coast, acting as scout for the party and walking almost the entire distance. John Henry had served during the War of 1812 as a member of Commodore Perry's command on the Great Lakes.

In Pennsylvania, where he had grown to manhood, Abraham Henry married Rachel Jones, a daughter of Isaac and Esther (Neff) Jones, the former of whom was a native of Holland, who moved from Pennsylvania into Illinois, driving through with a family of eleven, the essential domestic belongings being transported in a one-horse wagon, all but the frailest of the party walking. Later, about 1855, Isaac Jones and his wife moved to Jackson county, Iowa, and there spent their last days. It was in 1854 that Abraham Henry had moved from Kane county, Illinois, to Jackson county, Iowa, and there he remained until 1878, when, finding the settlement there becoming too crowded for one of his pioneering instincts, he came up here