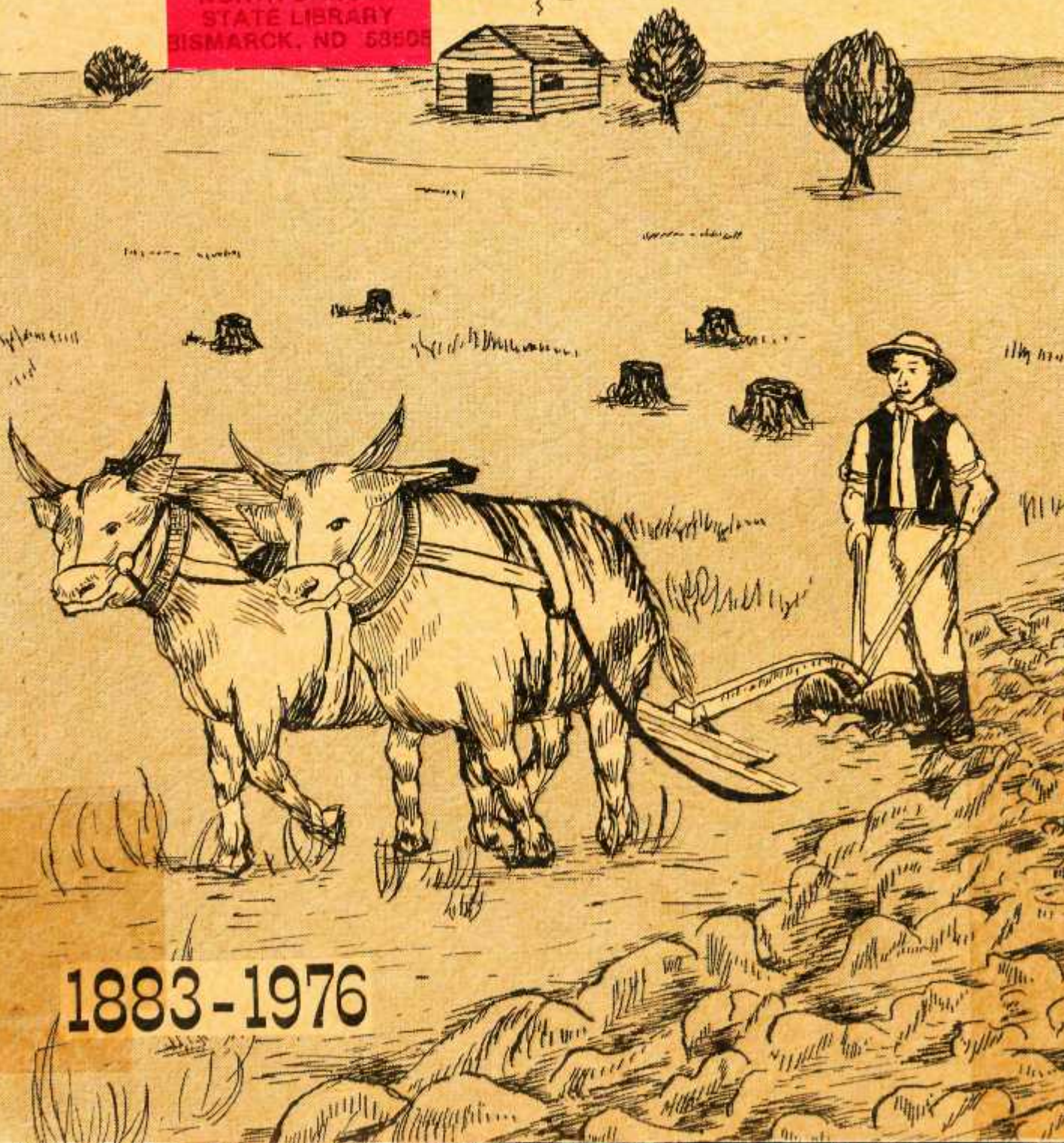


History of the Sheyenne Area

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1883-1976



This is the winning entry in the logo contest conducted through the Sheyenne schools. Denise Cook, an 8th grade student, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Cook, designed the winning logo.

THANK YOU

The Sheyenne Bicentennial Commission would like to thank Miss Alice Kennedy and Mr. Danny Garnaas for all the time and effort they have put into taking copies of old pictures which so many in the community gave us permission to use. Some of the pictures are developed from glass negatives which Alvin Kennedy had.

NORTH DAKOTA
BOOK OR AUTHOR



History of the Sheyenne Area

1883-1976



Published in June 1976 under auspices of the Sheyenne Bicentennial Commission

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1907 Editorial By C. C. Manning

Sheyenne Bicentennial Commission Committees

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DEDICATION

This is the story of the beginning and subsequent growth of the city of Cheyenne and the settlement of the surrounding townships in the late nineteenth century and the early twentieth century.

Like most stories where the early settlers are no longer living, it has been an attempt to relate as factually as records permit the history of the settlement of Gates, Grandfield, Rock, Bush, Twin Tree, and Valhalla townships as well as the history of the emerging town of Cheyenne.

It is to those pioneer frontiersmen that we dedicate this booklet--to those who saw within two decades the development of virgin soil into homesteads, the cleared fields grow, and the herds multiply; to those who saw the railroad come through, the roads being built, and the schools and churches and county governments organized; to those who withstood the wind, the blizzards, and the other privations of nature; and to those who yet could envision a future progress which time has not dimmed.

Secondly, we dedicate this book to those who came after, to the second and even the third generation of those pioneers who have stayed and contributed to the progress and development of the Cheyenne area.

There are many whose names should be mentioned in the early chapters of the story of Cheyenne--names of families whose forefathers helped first break the sod and build the town--but the short time available and the space in a book of this size will not permit going into detail about all of them and if any are overlooked it is not intentional but because information was not available. We can only hope that in this glimpse into the Cheyenne area's past someone finds the inspiration to take advantage of the great wealth of material available and puts together the "whole" story before it is too late.

The committee hopes to continue gathering material for such a history in anticipation of Cheyenne's Centennial. We take this opportunity to urge any reader who has family histories, other material, and-or pictures which they wish included to send or bring them to the committee.

Errors of omission, typographical errors, misspellings, and oversights will be rectified and acknowledgments made in the next Anniversary Booklet. Please contact the committee.

The Cheyenne Bicentennial Heritage Committee and Finance Committee



Sheyenne about 1910



Sheyenne June 28, 1976

THE EARLY DAYS AT SHEYENNE

by Ellen Mattson Roach

1905

Some twenty-five or thirty years ago the Sheyenne Valley was a comparative wilderness. Very few marks of civilized life were then to be seen by the traveler. The beauties of untrained Nature alone graced the spot where the town of Sheyenne is now situated, and the rolling wilds of the surrounding country lifted to the summer skies nothing but an abundance of grasses, shrubs, and an ever changing, ever beautiful prairie bloom.

The marvelous richness of soil, which in late years has laid bare untold possibilities for wealth and progress, was then undiscovered. The Dakota Indians roamed free and undisturbed over the trackless wastes--over these beautiful though untilled stretches of prairie land. Where now our fields, rich with the golden grain waving in fruitful promise, are, the Indian ponies grazed in sleepy silence, while their masters lazily basked in the sunshine, or fished in the near-by river.

No cozy, well-built farmhouses then dotted these lonely plains; no red-painted barns, large and roomy granaries, windmills, and verdant, shady groves such as we now find throughout the settlement, were then to be seen.

The only landmarks which greeted the eye of the brave pioneers who first entered this valley with a view to settlement, were a low range of hills here and there, the curling smoke of an Indian campfire, a lone rock jutting above the surrounding prairie grass, or one of those rather peculiar boulders which is scattered broadcast over the prairie.

These boulders, by the way, are relics of the glacial times, and are generally found imbedded in a hollow, we are told, worn by the undercurrent of the glacial drift, which at one time covered this entire section of the country. As this drift receded from year to year, it left in its wake a fertile alluvial deposit, to which fact we owe, at least in part, the wonderful productiveness of the Sheyenne River Valley, as well as the depth of rich soil throughout North Dakota as a whole.

Now and then the traveler would discover a path leading to the river or to some lake or pond of clear, cool water. These he wisely concluded were the buffalo, or more correctly, the bison paths, along which this monarch of the prairie had wended his way, perhaps for centuries, in search of water. Many of these paths may yet be traced on the unbroken spots of prairie, and along the rivers and lakes.

Along these paths, and at large over the prairie, the first settlers often stumbled upon heaps of bones, bleaching in the sun. They were the bones of the bison, left where the animal had fallen. Whole skeletons sometimes, and again only parts could be found. After a time many of these bones were gathered, the horns polished and used as ornaments, and the other parts sold to someone who collected and shipped them to some other state to be used as fertilizers. They were not needed here.

At the time when the Sheyenne Valley was settled, about the year 1883 — the year in which my father and my brother P. M. Mattson came to Sheyenne — this branch of the N. P. railroad did not extend any farther north than Carrington, and late that year to New Rockford, so that the homeseekers then had to foot it, as we say, or hire a span of oxen from some kind brother to the south. Thus, with two or three in a company, and provided with food, these early pioneers of Sheyenne — all honor to their names — would set out fearlessly over the apparently boundless prairie, often spending several days in selecting a location, and choosing what they considered the best claims. Then came the march, or slow ride, to Devil's Lake City, where filing was done, and then in most cases, the return to the claim where a dwelling place was erected, and other necessary improvements made.

Most of the early Sheyenne settlers — that is, the farmers about Sheyenne — lived in sod-houses, while around New Rockford and Tiffany the tar-papered shanty was more in evidence. Of the two, the sod-house, if well-built, is much to be preferred. They were solid and strong; warm in winter, and cool in summer, plastered and whitewashed on the inside and with deep window sills and doorways. They reminded me so much of some old country church which I remember having seen in childhood. Many of these houses had several rooms. Our sod-house had four rooms: kitchen dining-room, front-room, and bedroom; and there was a cellar and an attic. The floors of a sodhouse might be carpeted, white curtains used at the windows and pictures adorn the walls. Any furniture, in fact, that is found in frame houses might be used in these, and people lived as comfortably and happily here in the rustic homes of those days, as they do now in their new and beautiful residences.

Many of the young folks who have grown up in the country about Sheyenne have attended school in sod-houses in early years. I taught school in our sod-house one year, in one of the rooms, and we got along famously, and were much more comfortable than when I taught in a granary at Eden, or in an unplastered school house near New Rockford. In 1886, before the first Sheyenne school house was built, school was held in a small unplastered sod-house, owned by Mr. S. G. Erickson. It was taught by Miss Belle Healy who always, through the day, had marvelous stories to tell of their many-sided experiences.

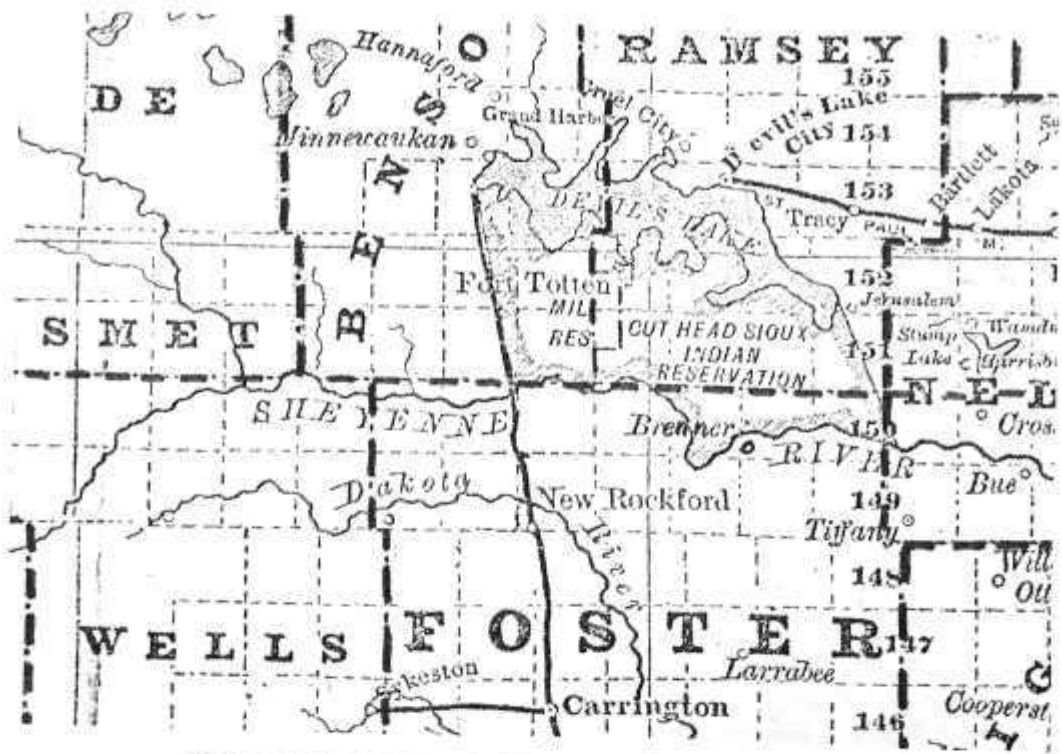
But we prospered educationally, as well as along other lines. Great changes have taken place since those pioneer days. We are rich and mighty now as a state and do not need to deal with such inconveniences.

Neat and well-built school houses are found in every locality, and Sheyenne now boasts of a large graded school, with a high-school department.

It was not an uncommon thing in those days to have an Indian walk into your house and ask for something to eat, which he always got, of course, and in your prowlings of exploration over the prairie, you would often meet a redskin out for the same purpose. You would exchange greetings and pass on.

The wild animals were much more plentiful then on the prairie than now. Foxes and wolves were numerous, the badger dared anything; the lynx was occasionally seen—I have seen one which was trapped, giving me an opportunity for study. The moose and deer were also found, though seldom, while the antelope was a frequent visitor. I have seen several such, and the vision each time has remained in memory. The beauty and grace of the antelope—that elf of the prairie—is something once seen, never to be forgotten. Its every move, when not hunted, bespeaks an inborn love for the free and glorious life on the boundless prairie.

I might tell you of many strange adventures and comical incidents of these early days, but time does not allow it. I never tire of thinking of the happy days when I first took up work as a teacher in the Sheyenne School. It was my first experience at teaching, and coming from a large city, the prairie life was more fascinating to me than anything I had ever dreamed of. The stillness of the morning and evening air was so soothing, the silence of the night so eloquent, the solemnity of the prairie vastness so soul-uplifting that it seemed one had but to listen to hear the whispers of the heavenly hosts. I sought the quietest places, and frequented the most lonely spots, and often in after years, when I have found myself in the busy jostling crowds of a large and noisy city, I have thought of those days on the prairie, and my home at Sheyenne; and the words of Washington Irving have come so forcibly to my mind when he says: "If ever I should wish for a retreat whither I might steal from the world and its distractions, and dream away the remnant of a troubled life, I know of none more promising than this little valley."



Map of Foster County from 1884 Atlas [NDSU Library].

A HISTORY OF SHEYENNE

Years and years ago there was this land and the sky and the wind drifting endlessly with the James and the Sheyenne Rivers winding through these prairie stretches. Before man came to this area, great herds of buffalo grazed at will over these plains. Then came the Indians—first, the Hidatsa (Gros Ventre) and the Cheyennes who were finally driven out by the Sioux; as the Sioux themselves were being pushed ever farther westward from their forested homes in what is now the Minnesota area by the Chippewas.

Then to this primitive virgin soil came the first white men. The explorer came and the scout; the trapper and the cavalry soldier each passed along the rivers and through the tall prairie grass, but left things unchanged by their coming.

It was the frontier of the Jamestown and Northern Railroad Co., an affiliate of the Northern Pacific, followed by the frontier of the immigrant farmer seeking to find a new home, which changed the face of the land. They cleared the fields, built homes, and pastured their herds in this new-found area we now know as The Sheyenne Community.

One can only marvel at the fortitude of those brave pioneers as they faced the unknown in the hope that they could build a better life for their families. The way they were able to adapt to whatever need presented itself was a tribute to the unusual kind of people who settled this land of ours.

One of the earliest pieces of information about the Sheyenne area was found in the Norwegian paper "Normanden" published in Grand Forks. The article was an interview with various people in business in this area, among them, Iver Vick who was the postmaster at that time. Vick related that he came to America from Norway in 1880, to Fargo, N. D. in 1882, where he was employed as a carpenter for the Northern Pacific Railroad. He built depots and section houses in this state for 23 years before settling in Sheyenne. He and a crew of men had come here in July 1885. It was a very hot day and the men set up six tents for a camp—one for supplies and tools, one for cooking and eating, one for an office, and the rest for sleeping.



Section house built in 1885.

Their supply of water to take care of the camp had run out. He said, "This is sure a deuce of a country without water." Suddenly a voice out of nowhere said, "Don't worry about water. There is a good river just over the hill with the best water in the world." It was a big Swede who had been sent out to scout for a water supply for the camp. Vick immediately filed or sought to get a homestead claim so he could some day come back here to live.

The town of Sheyenne located in Section Nine of Gates Township is named for the river, and the river is named for the Cheyenne Indians living for several generations in the big bend of the river. The area is known by their enemies, the Sioux, as "Sha-i-ena Izupa Wakpa" meaning the river where the Cheyenne (their enemies) planted. Early explorers misspelled the name changing the C to S, an error which aids in distinguishing this river from the Cheyenne River in western South Dakota.

In the March 8th Sheyenne Star in the year 1906, there is the report of a meeting of a number of business men in the Star office when it was decided to call Range 66, Twp. 150, Gates Township. "The reason for this being that a man by the name of Gates was the first settler here way back in 1882 and that Sheyenne was formerly known as Gates." According to the New Rockford Transcript a man by the name of Frank M. Gates did have a Notice of Final Proof for the E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 8 and the W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 9, Township 150, Range 66 in the June 13th issue in the year 1884. In checking with the office of Register of Deeds and with Elder Daugherty, Director of the Tax Equalization Office in New Rockford, no record of any Frank M. Gates ever having title to any land in Gates Township can be found. Perhaps some of the conditions of the homestead laws were not carried out, because W. C. Bennett had first title to this land which is now the home of Bruce and Charlotte Larson and sons and is part of the city of Sheyenne.

Sheyenne and Gates township are part of Eddy County which was named for E. B. Eddy, founder of the First National Bank of Fargo, and for many years an active factor in the development of the Red River Valley.

The following letter from Mr. Dexter, the Agricultural Development Agent for the Northern

Pacific Railroad, gives us some more information about the history of this part of North Dakota:

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
Agricultural Development Department
John W. Haw, Director

April 14, 1958 St. Paul 1, Minn.

Miss Cora Garnaas
Sheyenne, North Dakota

Dear Miss Garnaas:

I took longer to obtain information which was known to be authentic than I figured it would. I hope the delay has not too seriously inconvenienced you.

The name "Sheyenne" for the town is from the Sioux Indian name "Sha-hi-yena" or "Shai-ena, which means "people of an alien speech". This was the name of a tribe of the great Dakota family.

Date Town was Established and Tracks Laid

The town was established in 1883
The main track was laid November 28, 1884
The track for the siding was laid May 13, 1885

OWNERSHIP OF LINE THROUGH SHEYENNE

The line from Jamestown, through Sheyenne, to Minnewaukan was originally owned by the



The locomotive in this photograph was built and purchased by the Northern Pacific in October, 1889, and was retired from service in September, 1920. The original number on the locomotive was 561 but was later changed to 485.

Jamestown and Northern Railway Co., which was organized in the interest of the Oregon and Transcontinental Co., the latter an affiliate of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The Jamestown and Northern officially became a part of the Northern Pacific on April 21, 1898, and thus its former name passed out of the picture.

OPERATION OF LINE

Operation of the line, Jamestown to Carrington, commenced on July 1, 1883. From Carrington to five miles north of New Rockford on December 1, 1883 and from this point through Sheyenne to Minnewaukan on August 6, 1885.

From Minnewaukan to Leeds, the line was extended by the Jamestown and Northern Railroad Co. and operation of this unit began on December 1, 1889. This line, also, was acquired by the Northern Pacific on April 21, 1898.

DEPOT

The original structure, 24' x 59' was built in 1885. It was enlarged to 24' by 107' and a second story, 24' x 28' was added in 1908. The above building was destroyed by fire in 1932 and replaced by an 18' x 25' depot. This structure was enlarged to its present size of 18' x 60' in 1949 and 1950.

FIRST AGENT

A search of the records has not revealed the name of the original station agent. The agent on Sept. 12, 1897 was J. McFarlane, who still occupied this position in 1907. It is possible that this man was on the job when the agency was originated.

I trust that the above information will add to other facts you may have picked up from local sources. If there is anything else I can do, please feel free to call upon me.

Very sincerely yours,

A. J. Dexter

AJD:poh

The Northern Pacific Railroad had a land selling campaign and the Dakota Territorial Legislature also was anxious to attract new settlers so placed great emphasis on offering "free government lands" under the Homestead Act, the Pre-Emption Act, and the Timber Culture Act. An enterprising settler could acquire three quarter sections or 480 acres of land in less than 10 years at a very low cost. He had to be careful not to settle on odd-numbered sections within the Northern Pacific land grant or on section 16 and 36, which are school lands. Certain conditions had to be carried out to qualify under each act:

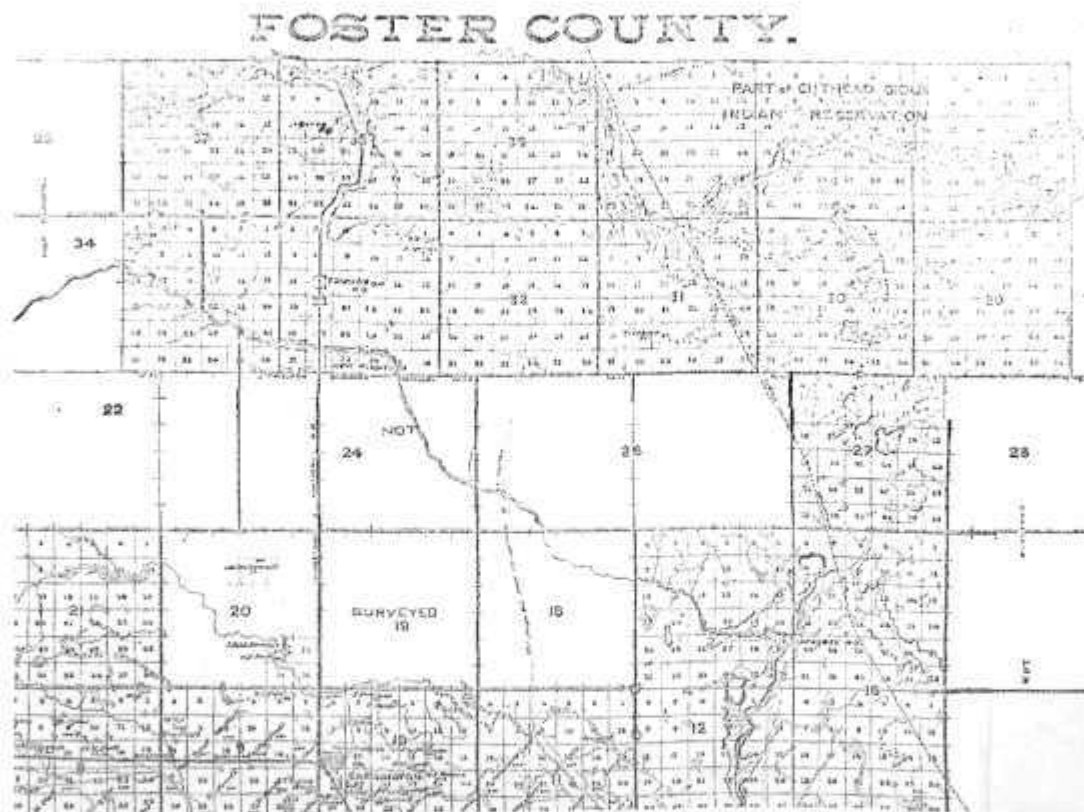
(1) *The Homestead Act*-Any native-born citizen or immigrant who had taken out "first papers" could "enter" a quarter section (160 acres) of vacant land. He was required to build some sort of a house, however crude, and live there for five years when he could acquire title to the land by paying the land office fees of from \$4 to \$8. He could buy the land outright at any time before the five years ran out by paying the standard price of \$1.25 per acre for land 40 miles or more from the railroad, or \$2.50 for land within that distance.

(2) *The Pre-emption Act*-It required a filing cost of \$2, one act of improvement by the applicant, residence, and cultivation of part of the land and payment of the price of the land (\$1.25 to \$2.50 per acre) within 2 years and nine months after filing, to acquire title to 160 acres.

(3) *Timber Culture Act*- A qualified settler could file on 160 acres by payment of an entry fee

of \$14. He was required to break 5 acres each of the first two years and to plant this to forest trees, cuttings, or seedlings (usually cottonwood). If, at the end of eight years from date of entry, he had 6,750 healthy trees growing on his 10 acres, he received title to the land upon payment of an additional fee of \$4.

Gates Postoffice was established July 20, 1883. We know that Ole Hendrickson, an early settler, would walk to New Rockford carrying a large leather pouch and bring the mail to his sod house about 1 ¼ miles from what is now Sheyenne. People would go there to get their mail. The Jan. 25, 1884 N. R. Transcript states, "Mail service is undergoing unexpected changes in

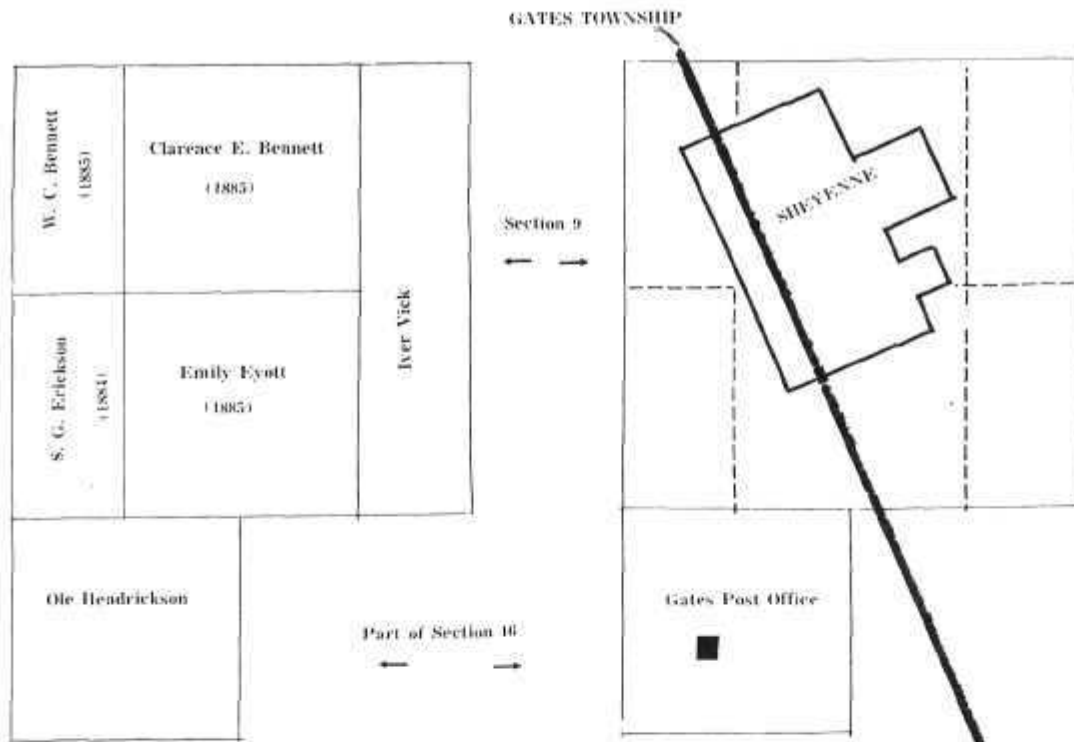


Map of Foster County before Eddy County was established showing Gates postoffice. [From 1884 Atlas, NDSU Library]

this part of the country lately. New Rockford is now the distributing point for Tiffany, Dunn, and Gates and probably soon will be for Tomlinson over the creek." One source, Williams *Origin of N.D. Place Names*, says that Phillip Brand (Brandt) was also a postmaster at Gates Postoffice and that after the N P branch line survey was made, the postoffice was moved to the railroad site of Sheyenne.

While a very few adventurous souls had come to this area in 1882 or 1883, the building of the roadbed for the Jamestown and Northern Railroad and the establishment of the town site in 1883, followed by the laying of the tracks in 1884, quickly brought many homesteaders to this area.

According to information gotten from abstracts of various people in Gates Township, we find that the following people took advantage of the free land and became the first owners of this part of Gates Township.



At this writing we have no information as to how W. C. or Clarence E. Bennett fit into the picture of early Sheyenne. We told about Mr. Vick earlier on another page. He was the grandfather of Alton Vick, presently a mailcarrier in Sheyenne, and Mrs. Art Lindstrom. Emily White Eyott (Ayott) raised a large family and later farmed in eastern Bush Township before going to California. Her son, Phillip, lived in Sheyenne for a while. S. G. Erickson was the grandfather of Stan Erickson, presently in business in Sheyenne. Ole Hendrickson, grandfather of Carl Rue, has been mentioned in connection with the Gates Post Office.

As you can see, the main townsite of Sheyenne was first gotten by Clarence E. Bennett in 1885 through Mr. A. O. Whipple who was the receiver for the U. S. Government at the Devils Lake office when Grover Cleveland was president.

A copy of the first page of the abstract from Grays' Store follows. It is one of the oldest stores on main street. Most of those having lots in Sheyenne will find the first page of their abstract very similar to this one.

It wasn't many years before J. W. Richter had the land which is now the townsite of Sheyenne plus the land immediately surrounding the townsite. J. W. Richter had come to Niagara, N. D. where he had a grain business. According to the N. R. Transcript, he was at Tiffany in 1886 (or before) and by Sept. 3, 1886, was erecting a large warehouse at Sheyenne station. The Transcript called him a wide-awake business man who was also putting in a large stock of general merchandise. "Such an enterprising business man will be of great benefit to the farmers of Sheyenne country in buying grain and securing them a postoffice and putting in a large stock of goods at their place is a favor those energetic farmers will fully appreciate. We bespeak for Mr. Richter a liberal patronage of those citizens, and take pleasure in recommending him as a thorough businessman and a gentleman in every way."

A letter from Mrs. Jett Richter Wilke stated that her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Richter and daughter Floy and Aunt Fannie Bradley, sister of Mrs. Richter, had come to N. D. from

<p>A. O. Whipple, Receiver Devils Lake, Dakota, to Clarence E. Bennett.</p>	<p>-1- RECEIVER'S RECEIPT. Dated Aug. 4, 1885. Filed Aug. 19, 1885 at 2:00 P. M. Recorded in Book 1 R. R. Page 27. Consideration \$200.00. Duplicate: #1226. Conveys E$\frac{1}{2}$NW$\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 9, Twp. 150, Rge 66 (and other lands)</p>
<p>John W. Richter and Addaline B. Richter, his wife to Clarence E. Bennett.</p>	<p>-2- MORTGAGE DEED. Dated May 22, 1889. Filed June 18, 1889 at 5:00 P. M. Recorded in Book 7 Mtgs., Page 492. Consideration \$800.00. Two Witnesses. Grantor's Seal. Conveys E$\frac{1}{2}$NW$\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 9, Twp. 150, Rge. 66 (and other lands)</p>
<p>Acknowledged May 29, 1889 by John W. Richter and Addaline B. Richter, his wife before Alfred H. Stake, Notary Public, Eddy County, Dakota Territory. (Seal)</p>	
<p>Clarence E. Bennett and Siotha Bennett, his wife to J. W. Richter.</p>	<p>-3- WARRANTY DEED. Dated May 22, 1889. Filed Jan. 25, 1890 at 12 M. Recorded in Book 1 Deeds, Page 416. Consideration \$800.00. One Witness. Grantors Seal. Conveys E$\frac{1}{2}$NW$\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 9, Twp. 150, Rge. 66 (and other lands)</p>
<p>Acknowledged May , 1889 by Clarence E. Bennett and Siotha Bennett, before F. A. Stitzer, Notary Public, Laramie County, Wyoming. (Seal)</p>	
<p>The United States of America by the President: Grover Cleveland, by M. McKean, Secretary. to Clarence E. Bennett.</p>	<p>-4- PATENT. Dated Nov. 21, 1888. Filed Feb. 25, 1893 at 4:45 P. M. Recorded in Book 1 Pat. Page 232. Certificate #1226. U. S. Seal. Conveys E$\frac{1}{2}$NW$\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 9, Twp. 150, Rge. 66 (and other lands).</p>
<p>Clarence E. Bennet (signed Bennett) and Siotha Bennett to John W. Richter and Addaline B. Richter.</p>	<p>-5- MORTGAGE SATISFACTION. Dated Feb. 3, 1893. Filed Feb. 25, 1893 at 4:50 P. M. Recorded in Book 12 Mtgs., Page 321 Two Witnesses. Seal. Releases E$\frac{1}{2}$NW$\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 9, Twp. 150, Rge. 66 (and other lands)</p>
<p>Acknowledged Feb. 3, 1893 by Clarence E. Bennett and Siotha Bennett, his wife before J. D. Freeborn, Notary Public, Laramie County, Wyoming. (Seal) Commission expires April 27, 1894. Satisfies mortgage dated May 22, 1889 and filed June 18, 1889 at 5:00 P. M. in Book 7 Mtgs., Page 492.</p>	



Oldest picture of Sheyenne, probably the late 1880's.

Ontario. Her father had the land platted as a townsite and named it "Sheyenne". They built the first store—a small grocery, an elevator named "The Farmers Elevator", lumberyard and a small 3-room house on what is now main street about where Flaskrud's Variety store was built. The daughter, Jett Richter, was the first child born in Sheyenne, Aug. 4, 1887, in that house. When the Richter's built a larger house across the railroad tracks from the depot, the house on main street was moved to the residential area and was sold to O. M. Paulson's, later to the Mike Nessets, and now it is part of the house owned and occupied by Mrs. Amanda Rud.

In 1892, Mr. Richter had the land platted as a townsite. A copy of the certificate of dedication follows which land owners in the city of Sheyenne, can find in their abstracts.

CERTIFICATE OF DEDICATION

Be it known that I, John W. Richter, owner of Townsite of Sheyenne, Eddy County, State of North Dakota, have caused all and singular the real estate described in the certificate herein, to be platted as a townsite, in blocks, lots, streets, avenues and alleys designated on said plat as highways, and to the end that said plat may be recorded according to the laws of the State of North Dakota, I hereby dedicate the Streets, avenues and alleys to the public use forever. Witness my hand and seal, this 28th day of June, A. D. 1892.

John W. Richter. (SEAL)

State of North Dakota.)
)ss.
 County of Eddy)

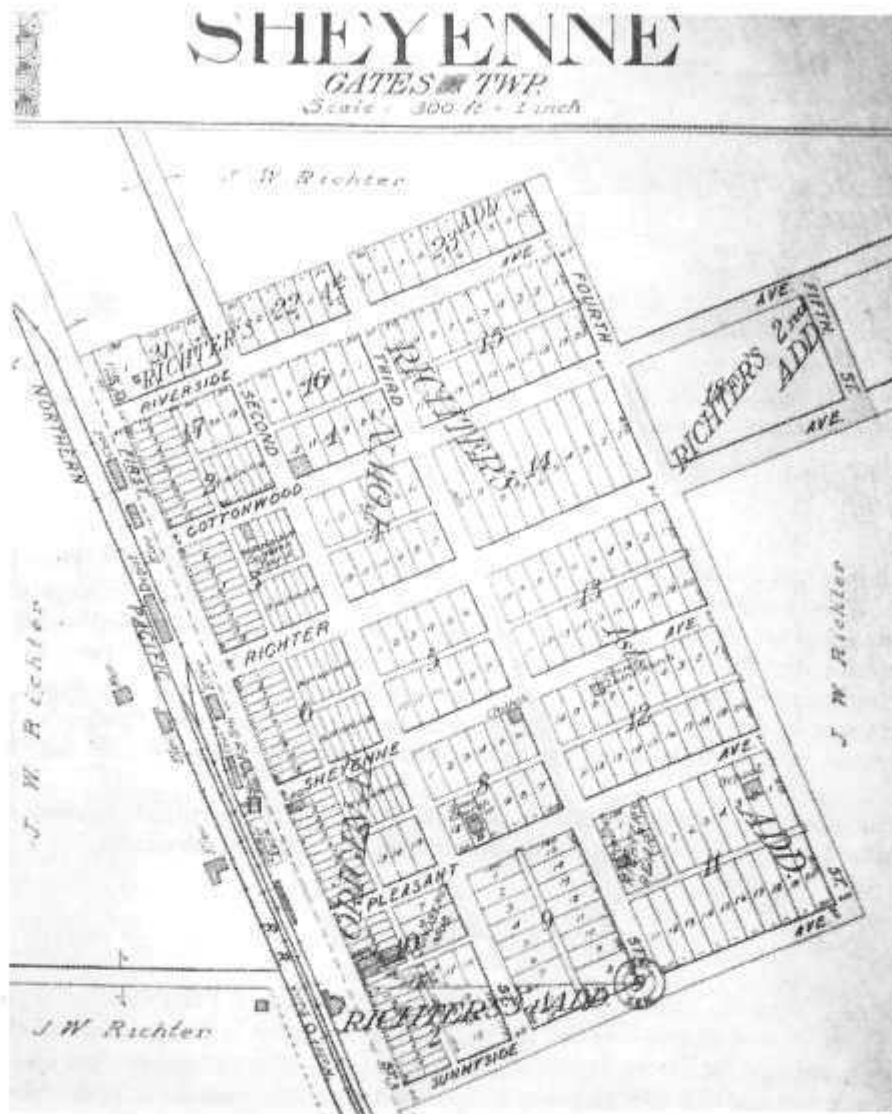
Personally appeared before me, F. O. Getchell, a county auditor in and for the County of Eddy, State of North Dakota, on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1892, John W. Richter, to me known personally known to be the identical individual who executed the above certificate and acknowledged that he did the same of his own free will and for the purposes and uses therein stated.

F. O. Getchell,
 County Auditor, Eddy Co.,
 North Dakota.

(SEAL)

Filed April 12, 1897 at 2:00 P.M. and recorded in Book "1" of Plats.

Map of Sheyenne taken from a 1910 Atlas.



From various histories of pioneer life in the early 1880's or 1890's, we learn that most of them came by immigrant car or covered wagon depending on whether they had many or few belongings, such as furniture and other household goods, cattle, horses, or oxen. Most of them built sod houses and sod barns until they could erect frame houses.

The railroad terminals most often mentioned were Carrington or Lakota, then later Devils Lake when the railroad came that far. From there they came by oxen or horses or walked to Sheyenne.

The first crops were vegetables and as much wheat as the first acres broken the first years could provide. Fuel was scarce on the treeless prairie. Initially, dried buffalo chips and twisted prairie grass was the only source of fuel. The first cash was often obtained through the sale of buffalo bones which sold for \$6.00 a ton.

It was quite common to read of them going hunting and fishing--the chief source of meat. Eventually, there were butchers, but fresh meat had to be sold quickly since there was no refrigeration. It was a great day when meat markets began storing ice blocks, and saw dust

was shipped in by carloads for storing the ice in "ice houses", the ice being chopped in blocks at the river and hauled into the ice houses during the winter months.

Histories of various towns throughout the state show that fire was a most common occurrence. Sad to say, Sheyenne was no exception. The New Rockford Transcript's description of that early morning in 1894 follows:

"December 7, 1894, 4:30 A. M. Wednesday

Sheyenne Scorched

Wednesday morning news was received here that Sheyenne had been visited by the fire fiend and a good portion of the town destroyed. The fire originated in the George Williams livery barn and as they had no facilities whatever for fighting it, spread rapidly to the adjoining buildings. Williams had the billiard room and soft drink establishment adjoining the barn. Hugh Peoples general store on the North, purchased from Hanson & Lundin, caught fire and was consumed in about no time. Westerlunds hotel on the South held out for a time but soon caught and followed the way of the others. The loss is quite heavy, both to the town and the individuals. N. U. Hanson managed to save what mail matter there was in the post office, but lost all his stamps and supplies. Nothing was saved of the stock of merchandise in the store Williams saved nothing. Westerlund got most of the furniture out of the hotel.

The losses will foot about as follows: H. Peoples \$6,000 with \$2400 insurance. Williams \$400 with no insurance. Westerlund \$2600 with \$1000 insurance.

The fire was without doubt of incendiary origin, as no fire was about Williams' place at anytime during the night and he did not close up until 2 o'clock in the morning, and the further fact that it started in an unused box stall in the stable, and again, the stable was locked early in the evening and when the first ones arrived after the alarm the door was open. Of course, suspicions are entertained but at this time nothing definite can be stated."



Sheyenne in 1893 before being destroyed by fire.

Fortunately, many enterprising individuals rebuilt the burned area very quickly and Sheyenne continued its growth as revealed in the business chapter.

Sheyenne had the good fortune to have a newspaper beginning back in 1897 when C. C. Manning started the "Sheyenne Star". The bound volumes starting with that first issue are being donated to the Log Cabin Museum by Vic Stenberg who bought the Star building when the "Sheyenne Star" quit publication in the late 1940's.

Several interesting stories concerning Ft. Totten, about 17 miles northeast of Sheyenne, have been related:

Mr. C. G. Hayes who lived on a farm south of Sheyenne and later lived in Sheyenne had been a soldier in the U. S. Army and was stationed at Fort Totten. He was also a scout in the Indian fighting in the northwest. He told of being one of the messengers sent back for reinforcements after the massacre of General A. Custer and his command at Little Big Horn.

Dennis Cavanaugh who lived in Twin Tree tells of his maternal grandfather Chief Broken AxeHandle, who carried the white flag to the top of the hill near Dogs Den (near Esmond). Then the US troops together with a small band of Indians returned to Fort Totten where food and supplies were kept.

Dennis's mother, the daughter of Chief AxeHandle, was about 9 years old at the time of the surrender. She worked for the Army leader, a Mr. McLaughlan, as a baby sitter and lived at the Fort. Mrs. McLaughlan was an Indian lady and was an interpreter for her husband.

Frank Cavanaugh, Dennis's father, came to Fort Totten from Faribault and was the butcher for the Army. Here he met his wife and homesteaded in Twin Tree. Sheyenne Star news items often tell of Frank Cavanaugh being a visitor in Sheyenne where he did most of his shopping.



L. C. Oefstedahl reception.

During the Spanish-American War only one person from this area served--L. C. Oefstedahl, uncle of Mrs. Amanda Rud, served 17 months. A reception for him was held on October 4th at the Richter home. The Oberon band furnished the music and nearly 1000 people attended the event.

This was evidently quite an event as Mrs. Bird Miller told Pearl Garnaas that her husband, Ikie Miller, who was working in New Rockford, was asked to come to Sheyenne to give haircuts for the big reception. He became the first permanent barber in Sheyenne. There had been several itinerant barbers in the years before but none that stayed for long.

The Sheyenne Star of Jan 31, 1901 reported a fire department was to be organized and by May of 1901 Sheyenne did have a full fledged fire department. A chemical engine had been ordered. Officers of the first fire department were: L. B. Garnaas, Captain; F. L. Kermott, Chief; S. G. Severtson, Treasurer; C. C. Manning, Secretary and the trustees E. P. Westerlund, 3 years; C. Evenson, 2 years; and J. W. Richter, 1 year. A constitution and by-laws were also adopted.

Many of us associate the covered wagon with the early 1800's or the middle 1800's, but prairie schooners were still being seen passing through the county in 1898 and 1901 and even in 1905 and 1906 when settlement of the reservation was taking place.

People were still coming by immigration cars to settle around 1905 and 1906, too. Mrs. Amanda Rud said, "Immigration cars had the cattle and everything in them. They were boxcars that came on the railroad tracks. They had some machinery and they had water and feed for the cattle. Mother's canned goods and the meat she had prepared were covered with the oats used to feed the stock. They had to have water barrels on the car, too. The immigration car had to be unloaded in a certain length of time and everything was hauled out to Nels Hendricksons. Then they started hauling lumber to build a claim shack. Grandpa Sylling built a barn and then they camped in one end of it until they built the house." Mrs. Rud and her family came in April 1897.

Dona Kermott Bundle, daughter of the first Sheyenne druggist, lives in Grand Forks and writes of some of the things she remembers about Sheyenne. Her son, Chuck Bundlie is TV newsman for the WDAZ station. "The first year in Sheyenne, we lived in the back room of the drug store until our house was built (where Lue Brines lives) in 1898. The years in Sheyenne were filled with many happy memories and a few sad ones. The Severtsons, Mannings, Stedmans, Hallstems, Soderholms, Richters, and so many others are names I will never forget.

"Carl Quam and I dressed in red, white, and blue costumes and presented the returned Spanish-American War hero, Louie Oftedahl, with a medal at a big reception and celebration on the Richter lawn.

"I will never forget the thrill of getting to drive, after much pestering, a four horse team when Burt Stedman was taking a bunch of women and children to Chautauqua in what they called the "Black Maria", a three or four seat carry-all. He thought he could scare me when he said I could drive through the woods around Fort Totten. It didn't, but it sure scared the women in the vehicle.

"I can sure remember the time at the elevator when Louise Portz and Imelda Nunn got caught in the shaft. I was the one that ran screaming into the power house yelling, "Stop it, stop it." I then held Louise's hand all the time that Dr. Bartley cleaned and bandaged her wounds.

"There were many trips that we made to our dear little cottage on Devils Lake--and the friends that came on weekends loaded with food. There was enough left in our refrigerator to last us all week.

"My dad did do many things besides the drug store while in Sheyenne. He had a harness shop at one time and milked several cows and sold milk. I made tickets and delivered it in two quart pails, always had to collect the tickets and an empty pail. Dad was always interested in politics--not for himself, but worked for someone or against someone. Always a Republican.

The little group of people that didn't speak Norwegian organized at our house. Dad put planks across two chairs for seats and they had prayer meetings, sang hymns, and passed the hat until there was enough money to build the little church. We always called it a Union Church. The Baptist name must have come later. The women came in their beautiful hats, mostly made by Mrs. Severtson. They really dressed up. I could always go to the millinery shop and get scraps of ribbon and material for doll clothes. Loved the song fests that we had at Severtson's house when Ranghild Roebuck came to live with them and played while we sang.

"The last year we were in Sheyenne was after Dad had sold the house and because of a political row, he took the postmaster job. We lived above the post office that winter and mother ran the post office, with the help of John Soderholm, a rural mail carrier. Dad commuted between Sheyenne and Towner. Have often heard Mother say that we would have frozen to death that winter without the help of John in keeping the fires burning."

The blizzard of January 1907 must have been the kind that is talked of for years after. The first train up the branch since Thursday, January 17th had yet to arrive when the paper of



Rotary snow plow on railroad tracks February 1, 1907.

January 24th came out. "When it does come it will undoubtedly bring with it the mail car which will have mail for the past eight days. The southbound train of last Friday is still here and when it will get out is unknown at this time. The last freight train up this line was December 31st, but understand there is one on the way (has been for some time). The fuel question has begun to stare us in the face but if the long looked for freight ever gets here we will offer prayer. Up and until this last storm there has been no suffering in this vicinity, as the merchants and coal dealers had a goodly supply on hand at the beginning of winter." During this blizzard forty snow-bound passengers spent their time in the hotel and some helped put out a four page, five column paper called "The Sheyenne Blizzard". This was gotten out in the Star office only twenty-three hours after the copy had been received. It was described as a unique souvenir to be handed down from generation to generation in all ages to come. Does anyone know of the existence of a copy of this special edition???

"Some of the settlers of those early days were professional men. Many also filed on land around the country. Many moved in to start new businesses. We had doctors, dentists, lawyers, editors, real estate men, druggists, and pastors. We had merchandise and grocery stores, hardware stores, restaurants, hotels, machine businesses, lumber yards, millinery shops, livery stables for the horses, elevators for the grain, and even a photo gallery," recalls Mrs. Myrtle (Bernie) Ostby. "These people were young and ambitious and also had quite a social life. They organized church groups, debating societies, lodges, and dances as well as many other social affairs like basket socials. To me as a child, they seemed a happy and enthusiastic group."

"Most of the women were dressed in the latest fashions, were cultured, and were well-read. Their homes were well-built and furnished with the latest. Most every home had a piano and Mrs. Dowsell, a druggist's wife, was an early piano teacher. No one of the women in those days up until 50 years ago thought of going uptown to buy groceries without being dressed in hat, gloves, and carrying an umbrella."

SHEYENNE. QUEEN OF THE VALLEY

(Written expressly for the 10th anniversary of the Sheyenne Star by Rev. E. T. Quam, Apr. 4, 1907)

Like all healthy and vigorous things, Sheyenne is a growing town. She is not a bubble that, by the force of speculation, is being blown up in a short time to a fabulous size, nor by miraculous circumstances has sprung up in a night; but she is like the wheat that made her: the seed is sown, has taken ample time to germinate, steadily grown and develop until she stands today foremost among her sister towns in business and financial strength. It was so, far back as in the year 1885 on the 5th day of July when Iver Vick unloaded his toolchest where the section house now stands, that the seed from which Sheyenne sprang forth was sown. It has required time for the seed to germinate, as the country was but a parched wilderness with but very few settlers, and those had not the most implicit confidence in the country, for the rumors afloat down east about the awful climate had filled them with fear, not only would alcohol freeze to ice, but zink would freeze to powder. No polar regions could be colder. This was the winters of North Dakota; but the summers were not much better; they were of so short duration that one could not hope to raise barley on most anything but most sandy soil, hence the sandy flats and gravel knolls were eagerly sought for by the first settlers. Filled with these fears, it could not be expected that the settlers would venture much in their experimenting. When they had fairly gotten over the climate scare, a series of very dry years set in, so none but the properly cultivated lands could produce any crops. Great tales of woe were heard everywhere about the drought in North Dakota, but Minnesota, the most favored section at that time, where the natural timber dried up, and even the corn shriveled up so that farmers hardly raised feed--to say nothing about South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas, where they were so drought stricken that most everyone nearly went crazy, blaming the government for it all, turned "Pops" and imported rainmakers from all sections of the globe, but kept quiet about the drought at home. The writer traveled to a considerable extent in these drought-stricken sections and came to North Dakota just when it had reached its climax and found that North Dakotans really had not seen any drought but were simply scared by the rumors. Under such circumstances one could not expect towns to grow. Indeed, they did well to stay alive. Another thing that sadly retarded the growth of the state was the fact that there simply was so much land for sale for a "song." When the writer came into the state, he was astonished to find that the finest farms were for sale for a paltry sum; this impressed him with the feeling that notwithstanding appearance, there must be something wrong. Something that renders this fine section of the country uninhabitable, otherwise people would not give away their labor just to get away. However, I have found that nothing but rumors and imagination had scared hundreds of settlers to flee from home and all, yet without knowing what caused them to flee. All this the sturdy citizens of Sheyenne overcame and stayed. Yes, they stayed, worked and developed the country until now there is scarcely a settlement in any state in the Union with more general prosperity and a better foundation for wealth than has Sheyenne and the country supporting her.

MAKERS OF SHEYENNE

Observation has taught us that the pioneers of any community are people of more than ordinary intelligence and capacity. They are seldom wealthy people. Quite the contrary. Capitalists generally seek the centers of population and activity, where a speedy return of their investments are plainly in sight, while such returns are usually invisible in new countries where the resources lie hidden and dormant. To begin to do something, to venture in circumstances as did the pioneers of Sheyenne, requires unusually keen foresight. Unlike many towns the country districts, Sheyenne enjoys the presence of nearly all of her pioneers. She is not left an orphan child to be nursed by strangers, nor have any late comers brought piles of money to build and boom where her fathers trod, but what is here, grew here. The business enterprises that are here today grew up out of the soil that surrounds her. She does not owe a vast amount of gratitude to other towns and localities for her existence. None can truthfully say: "I furnished the means for your growth and magnitude." It is quite natural then that the citizens of Sheyenne hold such men as J. W. Richter, Ole Hendrickson, Valleby

Gustafson, N. T. Hendrickson, James Dafoe and a number of others who came here in the early days with nothing to encourage them but their own faith in the country, and stayed and labored, climbing the steep hill of pioneer life, until they had convinced the world that Sheyenne was a safe place to invest, and a goodly heritage for the homeseeker. By the erection of the depot, Sheyenne was numbered among the commercial places; but there was as yet very little commercial activity. However, J. W. Richter built a store and a grain elevator, and commerce began to move. Yet, with the section house, depot, store and grain elevator, Sheyenne was a cheerless place for the sojourner and homeseeker, so E. P. Westerlund built a hotel and welcomed those who sojourned within her gates, and a more genial landlord was hard to find. The seed sown had taken firm roots, and sprouted and the growth was imminent. This attracted the attention of such business heads as S. M. Nelson, who bought the Richter store. By the way, Mr. Nelson has long since said to his soul: "thou has enough" and has retired from active business and lives in quiet with his family in his cozy residence on Richter Avenue. Soon after this first change in business life in Sheyenne, Hanson and Lundin formed a co-partnership, built and opened a store, and the mercantile race began. H. Peoples, the King of Eddy County, had set his mind upon Sheyenne, undoubtedly having discovered the resources and position of Sheyenne and fearing that she might soon outgrow her sister on the south, purchased the store of Hanson and Lundin and did a most excellent business. James Parry supplied the needs of the homeseekers in the way of getting around to see land for sale by opening a livery barn. So did George Williams, but his barn caught fire one night and burnt up Peoples' store, the hotel and some other buildings of less importance. Sheyenne was a sad sight the next morning and many were discouraged. Yet it proved to be the introduction of a new epoch in the history of the town. The debris was soon cleared away, new buildings were erected, and business resumed, only on a larger scale. Such aggressive business firms as Garnaas Bros., Evenson and Olson, and Oleson and Walhus soon appeared upon the scene. New lifeblood flowed through the commercial arteries of Sheyenne. Competition became strong and trade was drawn from remote sections.

One thing that for some time had retarded the growth of the town was the lack of an advertising medium, a paper of general circulation that would at all times tell the true story of Sheyenne. This need was amply supplied by C. C. Manning, who saw the future of Sheyenne and was ever ready to grasp an opportunity when he saw it. We would have done an injustice had we not mentioned him among the makers of Sheyenne. We fear we would occupy too much space were we to mention each one who has born an important part in the making of the town. However, we cannot forego mentioning the illustrious names of S. G. Severson, Banker; F. L. Kermott, Druggist and at this time post master; H. D. Stenberg, Iron and wood worker; Stedman and Bennett, Livery; Hallsteen and Soderholm, Livery; Hans Norin, Contractor and Builder; J. V. N. Sundberg, Cement Block Factory; Mattson and Henry, General Merchants; Mrs. Nellie McLean, Druggist; Dr. William Bartley, Physician and Surgeon- and a host of others who have born their share of the early Sheyenne development.

SHEYENNE AS A HOME

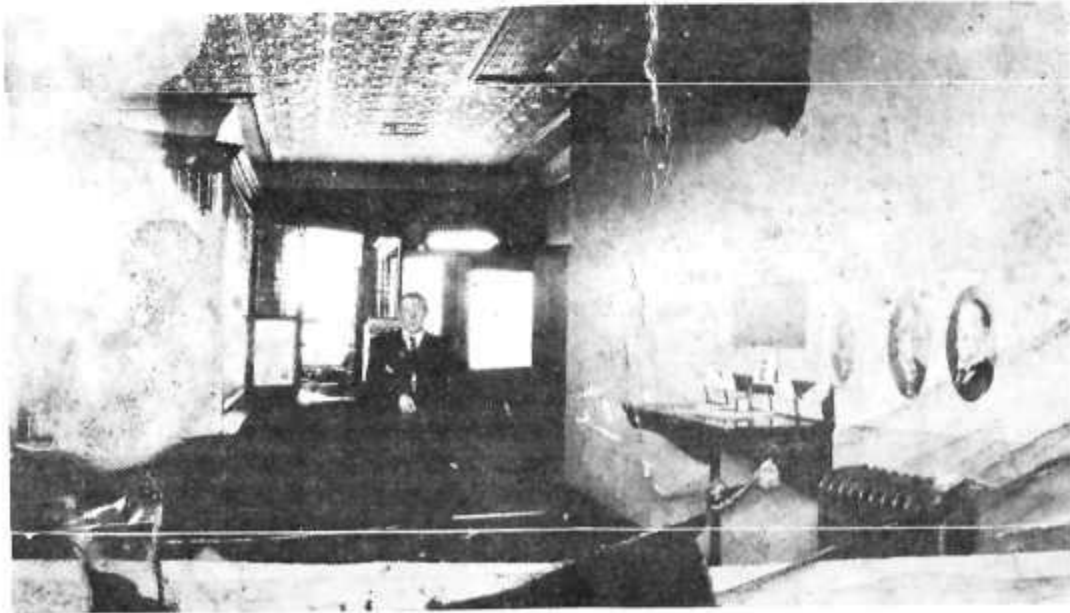
There can certainly not be found a better place to live than our lively little town. Socially, there are no casts as is so often the case in other cities and towns. The citizens are all friends and neighbors, mingling together on the best of social terms. The moral tone of Sheyenne is of the best with three active Lutheran churches, one Baptist, and one Methodist. Her people are sober, conservative, and prudent. The wealth they have accumulated is simply astonishing, and one meets with contentment and happiness on every corner. Sheyenne is situated in an ideal place, a high flat gently sloping toward the Sheyenne river, and underlaid with sand and gravel, making it a clean, dry place dispensing with an expensive sewer system. There is no place on earth where is found a better supply and more healthful water than here.

When we look to the resources of SHEYENNE: her conservative citizens, the push and pluck of her business life, her socially-pure atmosphere, the unanimity of her citizens to make her the Queen of the Valley, we feel justified in looking forward to a bright future.

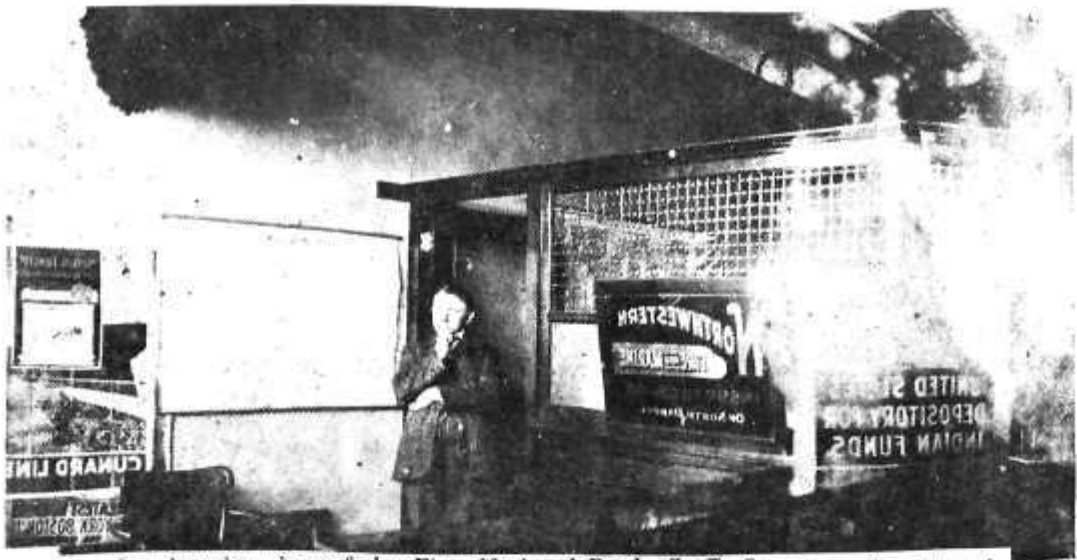


After the Hail Storm, June 26, 1900

Sheyenne eventually had three banks. The Bank of Sheyenne incorporated with Hugh Peoples, J. H. Hohl and Ernest S. Severtson as officers according to the Star of January 4th, 1900. The first ad on March 1st lists Hugh Peoples as the president and S. G. Severtson as the cashier. In 1905 a new bank building was erected in the center of town and was made of blocks. In October of 1907 the Bank of Sheyenne was notified that it will now be by the First National Bank of Sheyenne with a capital stock of \$25,000. Three new directors were added: O. C. Oefstedahl, C. W. Brolin, and H. P. Halvorson. In 1910, D. Tallman of Willmar, Minn. acquired the controlling interest with Mr. Severtson and directors continuing. The First National Bank was located in the building we now know as Twamleys Cafe.



Interior view of First National Bank. Man not identified.



Another interior view of the First National Bank. S. G. Severtson is pictured.

In September of 1906 subscription of stock for organizing the second bank in Sheyenne found the following subscribers: O. T. Peterson, Nels N. Faar, L. B. Garnaas, P. S. Peterson, E. Seastrand, Peter Hanson, E. B. Thompson, R. B. Warren, C. C. Lyford, G. A. Norelius, N. B. Garnaas, P. A. Wesslien, John Nystrom, L. M. Walhus, John McFarlane, Wm. G. Milne, and Ed Nystrom. \$10,000 was subscribed. At a meeting of stockholders the following directors were elected: Nels Faar, John McFarlane, L. B. Garnaas, O. T. Peterson, and G. A. Norelius. It was decided to open the bank on November 1, 1906. The stock was divided into 100 shares. At a meeting of the directors, L. B. Garnaas was chosen President, O. T. Peterson, Vice President, and John McFarlane secretary of the board of directors. J. E. Johson was appointed the cashier and John McFarlane the assistant cashier.

In April 1934, A. L. Garnaas became cashier of the bank and was joined by J. O. Severtson as cashier. In 1936, A. L. Garnaas became Vice President and Alice E. Kennedy joined the staff as Assistant Cashier on December 1st, 1941. The present officers and staff are:

Honorary Chairman of the Board---L. B. Garnaas

Chairman of the Board---Bjorn Garnaas

President---A. L. Garnaas

Vice President---Levorn Garnaas

Cashier---Daniel Garnaas

Assistant Cashier---Alice E. Kennedy

Assistant Cashier---Launa Moldenhauer

Assistant Cashier---Beulah Soggie

Bookkeeper---Linda Brenno



Interior view of Farmers & Merchants Bank about 1918. Emil Norin and L. B. Garnaas in front of vault.

The Security Bank of Sheyenne had its beginning in 1913 in the old drug store building. Frank White, President; E. C. Cooper, Vice President; and J. E. Johnson, Cashier made up the officers of this third bank. On April 2, 1914, their ad was entitled The First Milestone. "This institution has now been with you one year and we are highly pleased with our first years business. We contribute our success to our many satisfied customers and we wish to thank you for your patronage. We assure you that we will do all in our power to give you even better service the coming year." In one of the first ads it tells that Frank White was North Dakota's eighth governor and E. C. Cooper was a former Commissioner of Insurance of N. D. both having served two terms. The brick building which housed this bank is now Thuesons TV and Radio Shop. This building was built and occupied by the Security Bank in September of 1914.



Creamery Day in Sheyenne on Saturday, June 28, 1914, proved to be quite an event!

A GREAT SUCCESS

The New Era Celebration which took place Saturday in honor of the formal opening of Sheyenne's Creamery was one of the greatest gatherings ever held in Sheyenne. Over two thousand people were present from all parts of this and adjoining counties, and the day proved to be a most enjoyable one. The people commenced to gather early, and by 10 o'clock every road leading to Sheyenne was being traveled by vehicles of every description.

At 1:30 the parade commenced to form, and at 2 o'clock started from northeast Sheyenne and marched down Front Street to the corner of Front Street and Pleasant Avenue, thence east on Pleasant Avenue to Second Street, thence north on Second Street to the corner of Richter Avenue, thence east to Second street, thence south to Pleasant Avenue, thence west to Fourth street, thence north to the creamery, covering in all about twenty-two blocks.

The parade was made up as follows: Fort Totten Indian Band followed by the Boy Scouts, then came the Sunshine Girls in a handsomely decorated float in white and yellow colors with 18 little girls seated therein; following this was about 30 women representing milkmaids, with blue handkerchiefs on their heads and carrying milk-pails; then came the Bovey Shute Lumber Company's float which represented a barn and silo enclosed with a wire fence and in the enclosure were pigs, geese, etc. it was very appropriate and received many complimentary remarks. Next came about forty young men in white duck suits and caps which made a nifty appearance, followed by the Powers Elevator company's float which contained timbers about 40 feet long all enclosed with bunting and bearing the motto, "Cream of the Forests"; on this float was about fifty little girls; next came the Cream Separator float with a couple of young ladies working a cream separator and churning. This was followed by four or five men leading cows and accompanied by five milk maids dressed in typical costumes each carrying a milk pail and stool - one of the prettiest features in the parade; last but not least came a gentleman



Cars enroute to Creamery Day celebration in Sheyenne June 28, 1913.



Powers Cream of the Forest float.

leading two white pigs which made considerable amusement for the vast crowd of spectators. Then came Hillstrom & Lidberg's float and a line of automobiles, buggies, wagon and people on foot.

On arriving at the creamery everybody was treated to ice cream and buttermilk, which was appreciated owing to the day being hot. Nearly 1900 ice cream cones were distributed to the multitude. From this you can get an idea of the large crowd on the grounds.

W. J. Moe made a few appropriate remarks concerning the beginning and completion of this industry which was well received, and at the conclusion of this speech W. B. Burns was called upon who responded, touching upon better farming and complimented Sheyenne and the wide awake farmers of our community upon their enterprise in building this creamery, as he was sure it would be a success - judging from the interest already manifested.

Prof. G. F. Martin, of the Agricultural college at Fargo, the principal speaker, then took the stand and addressed the assemblage for an hour or more, treating on all the important features connected with dairy farming. His remarks were well received and will undoubtedly be a great benefit to his many hearers.

After the speeches the crowd departed for the baseball park where a hotly contested game was played between Sheyenne and New Rockford, resulting in the defeat of the Midway City team by a score of 1 to 0.

The festivities of the day closed with a grand ball in the evening at the opera house from 9 to 12 o'clock, which was largely attended.

It was a great day for Sheyenne and one that will long be remembered, and it marks a new era and adds another industry which will bear fruit in all the years to come. Let business men and farmers throughout the community give this new enterprise their hearty support, put their shoulders to the wheel and push. Be a Booster!

NOTES

Dr. MacLachlan was so astonished at the immense crowd that he was almost speechless----The Indian band did themselves proud.----No disaster occurred to mar the pleasure of the day.----Deputy Sheriff Hensel and Constable McCue took a day off-nothing doing.----It made our Oberon visitors sit up and take notice. They all wore the Sheyenne Booster badge.----The members of the Better Farming Club were there with their purple badges.----The old town was decorated in handsome style.----Aslak Aslakson brought in the first can of cream and won the prize.----Rudolph Feige had the best can of cream.

AN OUTSIDE VIEW

The farmers and business men of Sheyenne let the dairy cow do the boosting for the community. On the 28th of June they opened their new Creamery with a monster picnic.

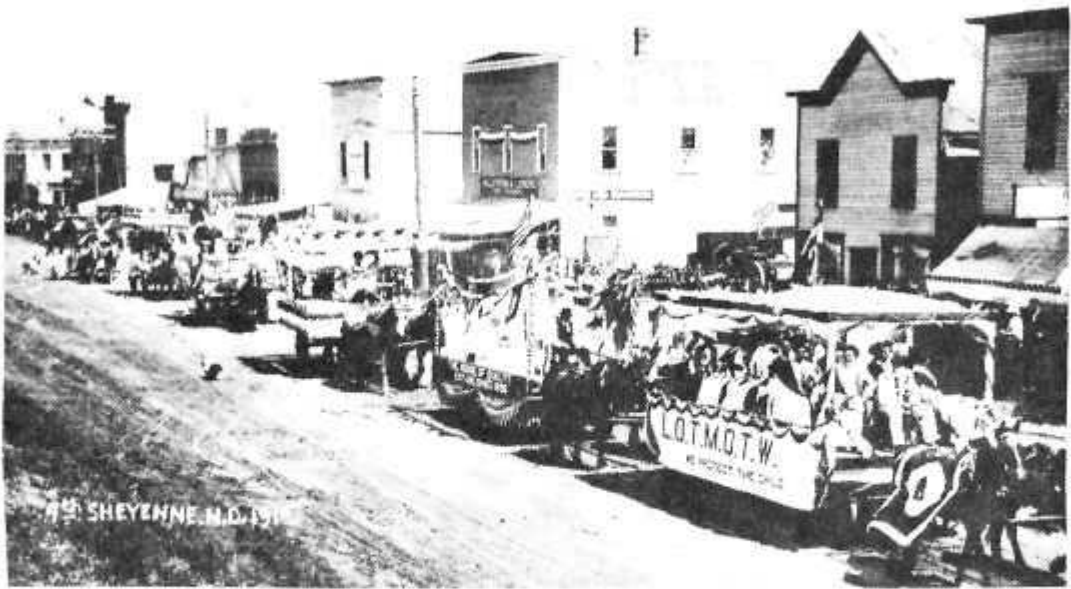
They had a grand parade headed by the Indian Cornet Band from Fort Totten and followed by many of the tribesmen. In the line were a large number of "Milk Maids" dressed in white and carrying tin pails and milking stools. Another feature of the parade were a number of dairy cows wearing blankets on which was printed "Give me a boost, I'm your friend," "Hurrah for the Creamery, Sheyenne Booster", "Goodbye to weeds and wild oats."

The business houses of the town were represented by very appropriate floats some of which were labeled "Cream of the Forests" and carried many school children.

The parade was a mile in length in which about 2000 people participated. The march led to the creamery where speeches were delivered by Mr. Burns of the Better Farming Association and Professor Martin of the Agricultural College. After the program the Indians gave a number of war dances, then ice cream and buttermilk were served to all present. The first creamery picnic at Sheyenne was a model for any dairy community. --Fargo Courier--News.



Members of the Fort Totten band which led the Creamery Day parade June 23, 1913. Left to right, Albert Black Fox, leader of the band [Susie Cavanaugh's father], Claude Irish, an uncle of Mike McDonald, Robert Little Cloud, Jim Red Nose, Mike Jackson [grandfather of Emma and Mary Woods] James Spotted Bird, Peter Otaapena, Iron Road, Joe Brown, sr. and Thomas Peoples.



Floats on Main Street of Sheyenne July 4, 1914.



Ladies of The Maccabees of the World taken about July 4, 1914.

Sheyenne began having Market Day as an annual event on Saturday, September 4th, 1915--a huge success!!

Beautifully decorated with bunting, Sheyenne had an Industrial Parade nearly 1/2 mile long which had fine exhibits of horses and cattle; judging of grain and garden produce and the judging of the ladies department took place; talks by Judge Buttz, Attorney Bothne, and Co. Judge Jackson drew many; a chalk talk given by Rev. Hines; and sports events, too.

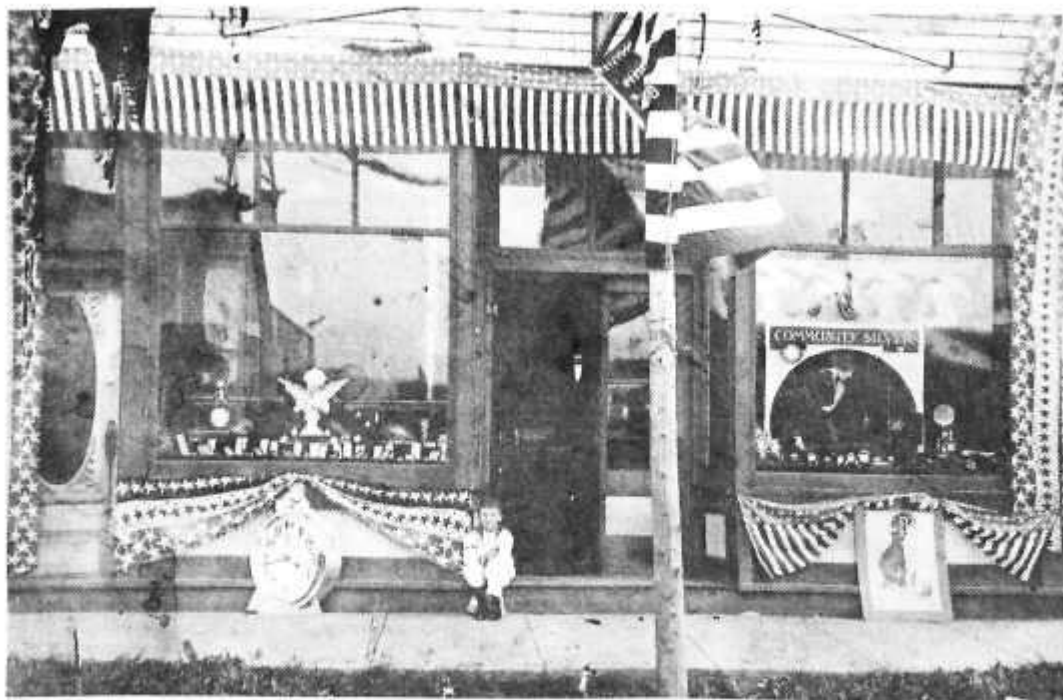
A column and a half in the Star listed all those who had won first and second prizes in all categories.



Celebration to raise money for the Red Cross during World War I, June 1918. Amanda Rud canvassed for contributions to be sold, such as vegetables, meat poultry, eggs, etc. at an auction. Receipts for the sale were \$1500. It was held in front of the Flaskrud store. Mrs. Tuleen knit many socks for the Red Cross. Melvin Paulson found her name in a pair he bought in France during the war.



Alvin Kennedy with his prize hogs "Lake Park My Best" and "Lake Park Lady Best".



Fisher building just west of Star office.

Reading the Sheyenne Stars of 1918-1920 makes one realize the severity of the flu epidemic during those years. Health Notices such as the following were found regularly:

By reasons of the prevalence of the influenza in portions of this county and the tendency to spread by association of individuals, the residents of this county are urgently warned against congregating in numbers, at any place within the county where such meeting can reasonably be postponed until such time as the epidemic has passed over.

Parents and guardians of children should look carefully after their charges and see that all the laws of hygiene and health are properly observed and should any member of the family show symptoms of influenza, such persons should be kept apart in separate rooms from those not afflicted, until proper medical advise can be obtained.

Keep the body dry and warm. Keep the dwellings well aired. Keep the digestive functions working properly and if sickness comes, seek medical aid and notify your local health officer, the township supervisor if the case is contagious or infectious.

Eddy County Board of Health

NOTICE

You are hereby notified that we have influenza in town. For the good of all, it is desirable to close all public halls, etc. where people assemble.

R. W. Meadows, M. D.

Eddy County was fortunate not to be hit by the drought in the thirties to the degree that it affected the western part of North Dakota, but all would agree that they would not care to live through those days again along with the depression which accompanied the drought. In fact, quite a few residents left the area to go to the west coast during this time. Being a rural community all suffered whether living in the country or in Sheyenne.

Harold Aslakson tells of the thirties and something of the years which followed. "Remember the dirty thirties and the depression years. Because of the dry conditions in the 1930's all through these central wheat producing states, and the intensive cultivation required to put in a crop, the fields were left open for the strong winds that seemed to be blowing most of the time. Dust hung in the air even between blows, never having a chance to settle down. On a windy day it was wise to wear goggles to protect the eyes. It was said dust from these north central states reached all the way east to New York City.

"Because of the poor crops and poor prices received for their products, farmers were unable to pay their loans to banks and loan agencies. I sold wheat one year for 30 cents a bushel. Nothing was harvested in 1934 with the exception of Russian thistles cut up and used for livestock feed. For a few years, the price farmers received for their wheat, never got above one dollar a bushel. The Federal Government bought our livestock for \$10 a head and gave the meat to those in need.

All this brought on the closing of banks all throughout the United States as well as in this region. There were three banks in Sheyenne at that time. They all had to close in late 1929. Each bank was put in the hands of a receiver, whose duty it was to try and collect all outstanding loans from farmers. The bank receiver started foreclosure proceedings against the farmers, advertised their property for sale at public auction. To counteract this, farmers organized Holiday Associations. When the auctioneer called for bids on some piece of property (like a plow) some members of the Association would bid one dollar. If a stranger who didn't belong to the Association would start bidding over this amount, a couple of members of the Association got to him in a hurry and convinced him it would be unhealthy to do any bidding. Time came to settle up for their purchases--the Association members paid their bills then gave the property they had bought back to the farmer. On sale of real estate, it became a different matter. Sales of this kind were usually under the control of the County Sheriff. Here the Association members would meet up strong and try to put pressure on the sheriff to forget the sale for the time being--this sometimes worked--if not, the Association members would take the sheriff, put him in his car, and tell him to go home. Later on our governor, Wild Bill Langer, declared a moratorium on all foreclosure sales.

In 1933, under the F. D. Roosevelt administration, Congress enacted the Agricultural Adjustment Act, our first farm program. This program operated from 1933 to 1936 when the United States Supreme Court declared the Act unconstitutional. The next farm program came in 1938 and was called the Agricultural Conservation Program. Since then we have had a farm program of some kind. These programs were a great help to our economy, especially in the early thirties.

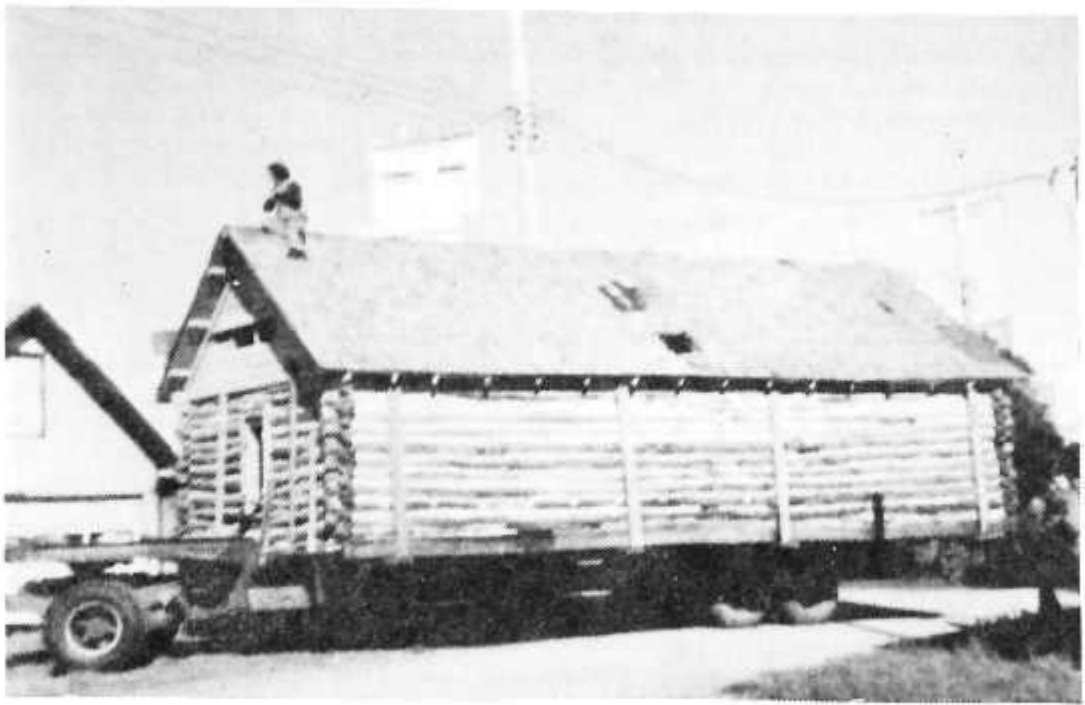
We shouldn't forget the year 1935 when the Rural Electric Administration law was passed by Congress. This meant light and power for the farms in the United States. Farmers under this law could set up their own local R. E. A. Cooperatives, making loans from the Federal R. E. A. at 2 per cent interest to be repaid in a 35 year period. These loans to be used to build power lines to the farms, building the necessary office buildings, etc. What a great step this was for the country and economy. There are few now living who can remember the kerosene lamps used for lights and the kerosene lanterns we carried when doing chores during the short winter days, and no yard lights.

"Might say it was one of the laws enacted that took us out of the depression. Business and labor went back to work manufacturing electric appliances and local businesses marketed these appliances."

The Sheyenne Fire Department's 75th anniversary takes place this year. The Fire Department is selling anniversary buttons and Shaving Permit buttons for those who don't care to grow a moustache or whiskers. A new fire truck has also been purchased this year.

During the thirties Mickey Mouse Park in Sheyenne was built as a WPA project. Now the Veterans of Foreign Wars has their club house on the grounds. Last summer the Bicentennial Horizons Committee sponsored an Ice Cream Social there to earn some money for some of our projects. That July day was beautiful. 300 or more enjoyed the afternoon.

An interesting project which we were able to observe for a number of years took place on the Bruce Larson farm when, starting in 1955, the second experimental farm in North Dakota was planned and supervised by the Bureau of Reclamation after Congress had approved an appropriation of \$50,000. Alf Garnaas was instrumental in getting this farm located in this area. The Sheyenne Mutual Aid Development Corporation organized to comply with Bureau of Reclamation requirements in establishing the experiment farm. Officers at the outset of the project were: Melvin Erickson, Olaf Hendrickson, A. L. Garnaas, Chester P. Larson, and W.



B. Ostby. Dedication of the farm took place on September 29, 1956, with Fred Aandahl, assistant secretary of the interior and a former governor of N. Dak. and Senator Milton Young as special guests. Dick Hanson and family of Valley City moved here and took over the operation of both the dryland and irrigated acres.

When Sheyenne began to find a high nitrate condition in the wells around the city, serious consideration began to be given to the idea of city sewer and water. This question was brought to the vote of the people and in 1959, city sewer and water became a reality. The town board at that time consisted of Clifford Salmonson, Dale Mangin, and Bruce Larson with Rodney Ebenhahn as clerk and Wayne Ostby as treasurer. Now only four years remain before the

assessments are all paid.

The Northern Pacific RR. Co. gave the city of Sheyenne the railroad well. A number of years ago another well was dug to ensure the residents of Sheyenne an adequate supply of water.

An organizational meeting of the Sheyenne Bicentennial Commission was held May 13th, 1975, and has become a very active organization. A contest to choose a logo for Sheyenne resulted in Denise Cook's design being chosen. An application was sent in applying for status as a Bicentennial City and this application was approved. We also got \$3150 for some of our Bicentennial projects--Log Cabin Heritage Center \$1500, Bike Trail \$450, Town Library \$300, and Youth Center \$900--from the N. D. Bicentennial Commission.

The Tribal Council at Fort Totten released a log cabin there after the Devils Lake Pioneer Daughters were no longer using it, and we had it moved to the north side of Ostby Hall. The Log Cabin Museum Restoration Committee consisting of Vic Stenberg, Pastor Hubert, and Clarence Erickson are busily renovating the cabin and improving the grounds with the help of Alfred Borah.

Sunday, June 13th saw the dedication of the log cabin area with Governor Link in attendance. The Bicentennial City flag and the American flag were both flown on their new flagpoles.

During this Bicentennial year, Sheyenne has the unusual honor of having the oldest person in North Dakota as one of its residents. L. B. Garnaas will observe his 106th birthday on the first of July. L. B. Garnaas, who was in business in this community for 68 years, lives with his daughter, Pearl, in his home in Sheyenne.

As our nation celebrates its 200th birthday, we in Sheyenne are celebrating a new face on our main street as we use the Community Development Discretionary funds allotted us by HUD (Housing and Urban Development branch of our government) to give our main street a look of the Old West. We also anxiously await the final go-ahead on our 15 low-cost housing units to be constructed on the east half of the block where the Sheyenne Star office, the Manning home, and the Hayes (formerly Syvertson) home were located.



2-story depot in Sheyenne about 1908.

*UP AND DOWN THE STREETS AND AVENUES WITH THE TOWN CRIER-
HEAR YE-BUSINESSMEN*

The earliest recollection of Sheyenne are taken from "The Oberon Echo" of May 31, 1894. A trip was taken from Oberon to Sheyenne to visit a friend, Ole Johnson, who was running a general store for H. Peoples of New Rockford. He was to have completed his dwelling here in Sheyenne in July of 1894.

G. W. Williams, the hustling liveryman of Sheyenne was reported to say that Sheyenne was a lively place at this time.

Rumor has it that a paper was to be started in Sheyenne. This was a fact at a later date when the "Sheyenne Star" became a reality.

Some of the prices for comparison were: Pickles in bulk 10 cents a quart; Candy 15 cents a pound; 30 bars of Soap for \$1.00; Sweet Florida Oranges 25 cents a dozen; felt boots 75 cents a pair; and 5 spools of thread for 5 cents.

Apparently some of the stories of the Wild West are true because in the September 4, 1894 issue it states, "It got kind of warm for the "Blind" pigs at Sheyenne, the past few days. What's the matter with a little excitement at Oberon and Minnewaukan?"

Also in the November 9, 1894 issue we read as follows: Wednesday, as the J & N train was approaching the Sheyenne River, a rifle ball fired by some unknown person passed through the cab window on the firemen's side, and within 4 or 5 inches of him; a very close shave for Mr. Nichols. The ball lodged in the back boards of the cab with considerable force. Both engineer and fireman received some shattered glass down their backs. It was either an attempted hold up, an assassin or a stray shot. There was so much steam escaping from the engine that no one could be seen.

On December 12, 1894, Sheyenne was consumed by fire. The fire is thought to have caught in the livery stable sometime in the dead of night. The Hotel, blind pig, livery barn and H. H. Peoples Store were burnt to the ground. There was no insurance on any of them but H. H. Peoples Store and only about \$2000.00 on that. He had about \$4000.00 worth of goods burn. In the January issue of the Echo it also stated that the greater portion of W. C. McGarveys household furniture was consumed.

The Florida Times Union Article gave us the following poetry:

POKING FUN AT THE FARMER

The good farmer sees many a harrowing sight.

A farmer may be toothless and yet have many an acre.

The farmer should always sleep in a bed, but never in a celery bed.

It makes a farmer have a wry face to see his grain crop short

A farmers face may be smooth, although his fields are furrowed.

To a farmer, corn in the field is worth more than corn on the toe.

The farmers crop differs from a chickens and is generally more valuable.

Many a farmer is small potatoes himself, although he raises very large ones for the market.

Sometimes a farmer looks as seedy as his farm in the spring.

A good farmers like to turnip the soil, even if he gets beet in doing so.

Some farmers are very slow, although they may have any quantity of hops.

When heifer a farmer starts to raising stock, he shouldn't let anything cow him in an attempt to bull the market.

Very little information is found on the year of 1895. Perhaps some reader can help us complete our history for this period of time.

The year of 1896 brings the following information about our area:

May 15th - The Minnie H. is now making her daily trips across the lake to Fort Totten.

June 12th - James Parry is hustling liveryman of Sheyenne.

Nov. 20th - Oberon can't understand why the Elevators in Minnewaukan, Sheyenne and Fessenden all pay 2 to 3 cents more for the wheat market.

In 1897, we find that there is an Elevator Agent named Hanson. In the February 19, 1897 issue, we read: A Blizzard every other day is no uncommon occurrence this winter. The rotary snow plow made its appearance yesterday followed by the train. March 12, 1897- The first train from the south in ten days is expected today.



Office of the "Sheyenne Star" about 1907. Left to right, C. C. Manning, publisher, Lillian Manning Varien, Erland R. Manning and "Dad" Clinch, assistant printer.

Many changes in buildings as to structure and ownership have happened in the early years of Sheyenne's growth. From the earliest recollections of our pioneers through their diaries and in person together with the Sheyenne Star news items we find a rich romance in local colour.

The main blocks seemed to be between Cottonwood and Sheyenne Avenues. This would also include the proposed site of the Northern Pacific Railway Station which was chosen in 1883. As you read in another place in this book, it seems that the Post Office had its wandering ways from a farm homestead where it was called "Gates" and then moved to the N.P.R.R. station vicinity.

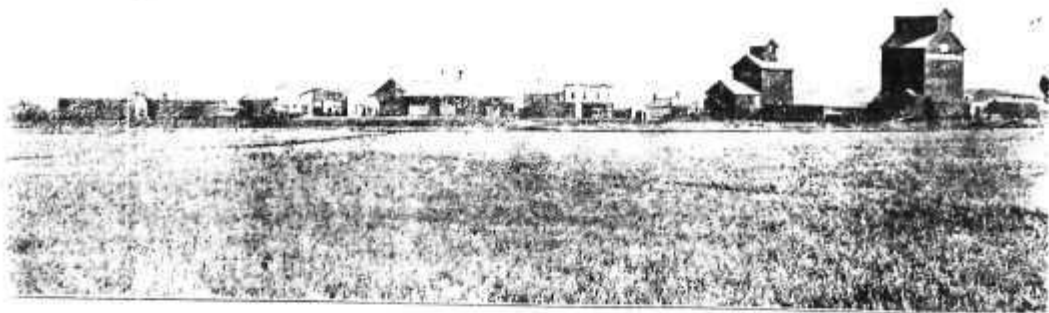
An interesting article was in the December 1897 paper showing that last spring Sheyenne had scarcely one dozen buildings including the businesses and residences within her limits. This article reads as follows:

In 1897, the town was supplied with a number of stores well stocked with goods required by a mixed community. Here are located 3 general stores, lumber yard, butcher shop, 2 large elevators, harness shop, livery stable, blacksmith shop, implement department, coal and wood yard.

L. G. Lundin, was a prominent General Merchant who commenced here in 1892. His store room is stocked with a full and complete assortment of foreign and domestic dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, and full line of fresh and fine staple and fancy groceries. His store was located east of the alley of Richter Avenue.

Simon Nelson commenced business as a popular merchant in 1893. The article about him states that with the thorough knowledge of his business he won for himself a liberal patronage and stocked his store rooms with a full line of dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps, choice staple and fancy groceries, etc. Mr. Nelson established an enviable reputation. This store building was on the south corner of Richter Avenue. Our next owner of this business was Evenson & Olson. One of the first things that they did was to build a warehouse at the rear of the store and enlarged the operation.

L. B. Garnaas established his prominent general emporium in the spring of 1896. The salesroom is large and commodious. The immense stock comprises of staple and fancy dry



Birds-eye view of Shoveler in 1897

goods, elegant dress fabrics, hosiery, fancy goods and notions, also hats, caps, boots and shoes, staple and fancy groceries, crockery, hardware, etc. His trade has grown to an extended magnitude owing to his liberal policies and straight forward business habits. The center of main street between Cottonwood and Richter Avenue was the home of his general store. In May 1897, he placed hitching posts and a railing in front of his store. Mr. Garnaas was appointed Postmaster on Jan. 24, 1898. Mr. Garnaas made more improvements adding a furniture department and also a machinery department in 1899.

J. M. Johnson was the town's Miller and Butcher. The milling business is a large and capacious building in which he does considerable grinding for the farmers. He also looks after the butcher business and shares with the town in the desire to make rapid strides to the front.

There are two large elevators with a large storage capacity. They always pay the highest market price for grain of all kinds. James John & Co was organized in Oct. 9, 1891 and owns the one standing south of the N. P. Depot and George G. Putnam, the one standing north. Casper Erickson, the local manager for James Johns & Co. is a very sociable man and does all he can to please his customers. N. U. Hanson, the local agent for G. F. Putnam is a genial soul, always found with a good word on his lips for everybody and is a hustler from "way back". Both firms have good representatives to look after their business.

H. R. Campbell is the dealer in and manufacturer of Harness and Saddlery. He established



C. E. Evenson's Store. Left to right are Evenson, Henry Newton, clerk, Lilly Soderholm.

his business in the spring of 1897 and in this neat and attractive shop which is equipped with the latest tools and every necessary appliance, he has a specialty of making every class of harness to order or repairing when necessary. This shop was supposed to be on Richter Avenue.

James Parry is our Pioneer Liveryman. The livery, feed and sales stable is worthy of note since it is a large establishment covering an area of 42x60 with ample stall room for fifty head of horses. Mr. Parry came here from Wisconsin in 1893 and is doing a good business. In December of 1897, Mr. Parry built a cupola on his roof for ventilation. Rumor has it that another livery barn will be in Sheyenne in 1899.



Hans Stenberg Blacksmith Shop which opened in 1897.

The Sheyenne Blacksmith Shop is under the efficient management of Hans Stenberg and speaks for itself. After April 15, 1897, no matter what kind of a day it is or what time of day it is, you can always hear the ring of the anvil. He makes a specialty of blacksmithing, horseshoeing and repairing. Mr. Stenberg is up to the times in everything pertaining to his business, reasonable in his charges and always prompt and reliable. Hans is the first to commence building operations in the spring of 1899 and will really have a shop when it is completed. The blacksmith shop was located on Richter Avenue and Second Street and to this day is still owned by Victor Stenberg, his son.

We will now take you through the years of 1897 through 1899 through the eyes of the Sheyenne Star news items.

The railroad Section House was located about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of Sheyenne on the east side of the railroad tracks. James Brady was the section foreman for five years from 1892 to 1897. Ole Thompson succeeded him and opened a Boarding House at the section for \$3.50 per week or 75 cents per day. This was just north of the townsite itself and we find the first building at the north edge of town was owned by Lou Daley as a Feed Mill, in 1909. This was on the north side of Riverside Avenue and we have been told that part of the original mill machinery is still located at this site.

Riverside and Cottonwood Avenues have many memories between them. Livery barns, garages, cream stations, power plants and even the site of the old jail are within its block. The old jail building was located on the alley side of the lot on Second Street. This lot is now the present location of Alice's Wonderland. The jail building is located about a block north of where it originally stood. In the September 23, 1897 issue of the Star, we find that the jail is now ready for business.

Cottonwood and Richter Avenues are still being used as one of the main blocks in Sheyenne. It appears that the first bank of Sheyenne was located on the north end of this front street block and was organized on January 1, 1899. The officers were H. Peoples, J. H. Hohl and E. S. Severtson.



Daley Feed Mill in 1901, owned by Lou Daley. Mrs. H. O. Hallsten in foreground.

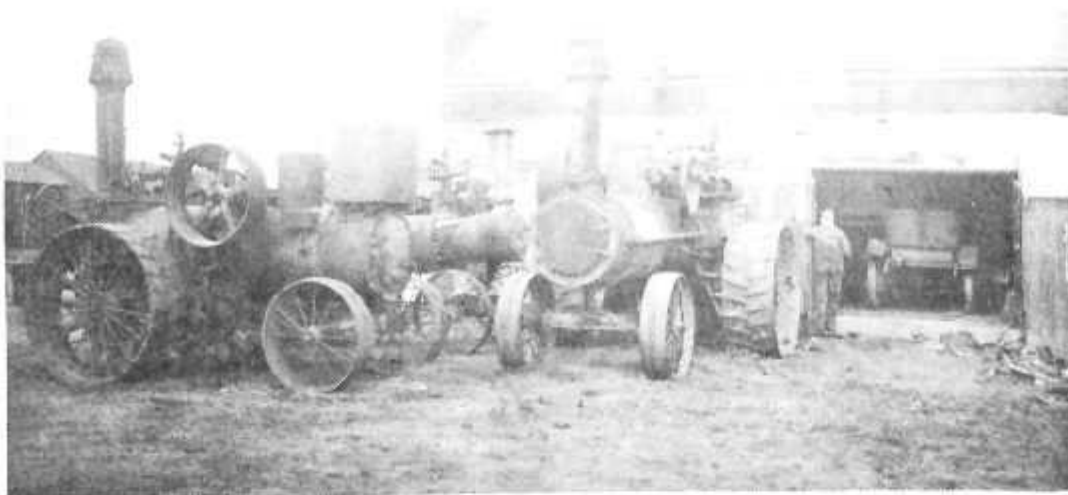
The corner north of Richter Avenue on main street seems to be Hotel corner. In April 1897, there is a reference to Peter Gunderson being the Hotel Landlord. In August of 1897 Mrs. Healey and Mr. Howe, her brother rented the Hotel from Mr. Gunderson and ran a restaurant and confectionery store as well as the Hotel. May of 1898 shows Mr. O. Wolden as the new owner of the Hotel. James Falner takes over the Hotel on December 21, 1899.

A. Aslakson and S. A. Olsness are planning a Hardware Store building in Sheyenne in August of 1897. The store is now built and the room on the second floor is just the place for a Hall. In March of 1899, these men decided to go into the full line of machinery. This was accomplished and a new machine building was erected 28x60 two stories high. The upper story will be made into a hall while the lower one will be used for machinery. The grand opening of the Sheyenne Opera House was on December 26, 1899 under the auspices of the M W A. It was a grand success.

Baxstrom and Richardson bought the W. D. Humphrey & Co. building and are now the owners of a Confectionery Store with a complete line of candies, nuts, fruits, cigars and tobacco.

Hans Norin is a building contractor in June of 1897. He is building his own Carpentry Shop on the corner of Richter Avenue and Second Street. He started in September of 1897 and kept enlarging his shop and land holdings until he had a fine home and a barn on his property. He also had a paint shop in the second story of his shop.

E. T. Westerlund is establishing a meat market in June of 1897. We wonder if this is to take



1914-1917 — Ed Hanson standing by one of the steamers he fixed Inside the shop is his Buick. The shop is Severt Odegaard's in Sheyenne.



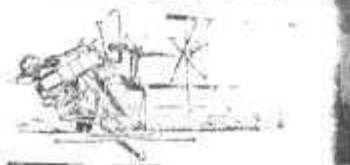
Ed Hanson inside Severt Odegaard's shop in Sheyenne. Ed ran the shop in 1914-1917. Ed is at far left. The Farmers Union now stands where the shop used to be.

the place of J. M. Johnson's butcher shop but it seems that a new building is being built. In October 1899, Mr. Westerlund added machinery for grinding and cutting up meat in his shop and also added a smoke house.

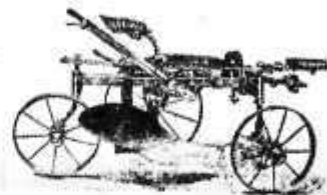
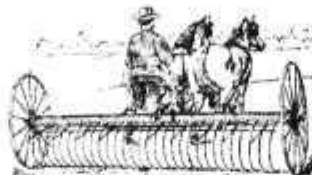
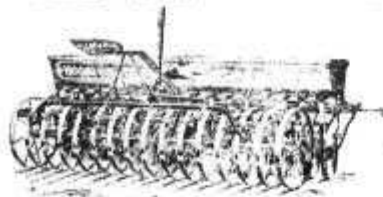
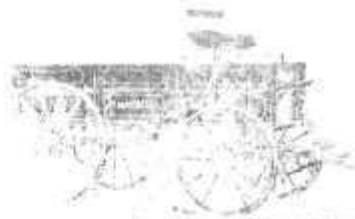
Barbershops seemed a hard thing to keep in Sheyenne. The first one mentioned is that of a Mr. Haugstad in May of 1897. His shop was the first door south of the Nelson store. A Mr. Justice bought the store in September of 1897. Mr. A.V. Maxson opened his barber shop in the little office building the first door south of the drug store. A Mr. Fred Ode was the barber in July of 1899.

The first photograph gallery which we can find noted in Sheyenne is that of J. T. Syftestad. It states that he has decided to erect a building on front street, 12x28. This was in July of 1897. In

MILWAUKEE



*Plaster
Machinery*



September of 1897, he sold his art gallery to Dan Warner who converted it to a lunch room and restaurant. They say that this building was the first door south of the Hardware store of Aslakson & Olsness. In April 1898, he moved his restaurant one building south to Lot 4. In August of 1898, it says that Dan's restaurant was the first door north of the drug store.

F. L. Kermott of Ft. Totten rented the S. M. Nelson building and a Drug Store was established for Sheyenne in September of 1897. It states that he called his business "The City Drug Store" and it was in the old Richter Building.

Sheyenne has a Baseball Team in 1897 and seems to be quite a team. It seems that the home games were on Saturday afternoon and that they usually held a dance afterwards.

Sheyenne is to have a lumber mill and machine shop. Sundberg Bros. built the building and will be going to work in September of 1898.

We seem to be a growing business place. One of the ads in the September 1898 issue of the Star says: "Go to the Sheyenne Fruit Store for Anything in the Fruit Line. T. Marquet, Proprietor.

We find the names of Knut Eggar and Martin Hartman in the Star now as Plasterers. They worked on the new Wolden Hotel.

In 1899 it seems that the first thought of erecting a church edifice for Sheyenne was talked of. Rev. Gulander and Rev. Quam met with the citizens and they wanted to start a Scandinavian Lutheran Church. This met with approval and the missionary work for the churches was begun. Foundation work of stones were being hauled in but not completed for a number of years. The Baptist Church was able to have Julius Ponto and Gust Soderholm do the mason work in November of 1899. This was apparently the first building for church purposes.

In April of 1899, the name of Henry Flaskrud appears on the scene and at this time he is filling the need of a Painter and Paper Hanger. Later he is a clerk at the Evenson Store and then goes on to the owning of the little Variety store which we all learned to love in the early days.

Dr. W. M. Bartley, M. D. was the first medical Doctor in Sheyenne arriving in May of 1899. He had a room at the Hotel and his office was in the Drug Store. From here he moved into the old harness shop building on Richter Avenue.

The business men of Sheyenne formed a Protective Union in September 1897 and L. Wigmosta was the first night watchman. Later he was appointed as deputy Sheriff by Eddy County Sheriff, Mr. Carroll.

In February 1898, it mentions Mail Carrier Berg who is making regular trips carrying the mail.

Miss Mary Hendrickson and Miss Anna Nelson opened a Millinery Store in Lot 3 which was vacated by Dan Warner. In 1898, they are going to build a new shop just south of the hardware store.

Road Supervisor Hallsten was working hard on repairing bridges and grading roads and it was rumored that there was to be a bridge built across the Sheyenne River just north of town. The Indians had volunteered to help with the stone gathering and helping to make this possible. We do not know exactly when this was accomplished but it had its start in June of 1899.

L. C. Oefstedahl was the only enlisted man from Sheyenne who served in the Philippines. He enlisted in April 1898 and returned in October 1899. A large reception party was given for him. He was presented with a Gold Medal and over 2000 people awaited him when he returned.

The social life of Sheyenne seemed to be entwined around Ice Cream Socials with refreshments only 10 cents for ice cream and cake. Basket Socials were held in the Hallsten grove and 10 cents was charged for dinner. During August of 1897, the Ladies Aid Society selected the N. T. Hendrickson grove for their picnic. Nearly 200 people were on the grounds. Mr. Syftestad was on hand and took a picture of them. During the winter months we find many references to the young folk being down at the River for skating. The ice is fine fun for them and old and young alike have a good clean exercise. The bicycle craze was at its highest in 1899 and everyone, men, women and children went everywhere on them. Even mention going to Fessenden on a cycle. A roller skating rink was added in December 1899 so the children had a variety of entertainment.

After 1900 we are very sketchy in our history inasmuch as time is the biggest factor in searching out the details. We hope that you, as readers, will help in going on in detail as we have done for the first 17 years of Sheyenne's Growth.

We will try to paragraph each section or block in town with the recollections of C. L. Stedman. He has started at the north end of town and has gone to the south and east as to the buildings and lots.

Farmers Elevator - later Equity Elevator - Managers N. Hanson, P. A. Peterson, Patterson, Richardson, N. Berg, V. Larson, J. Peterson.

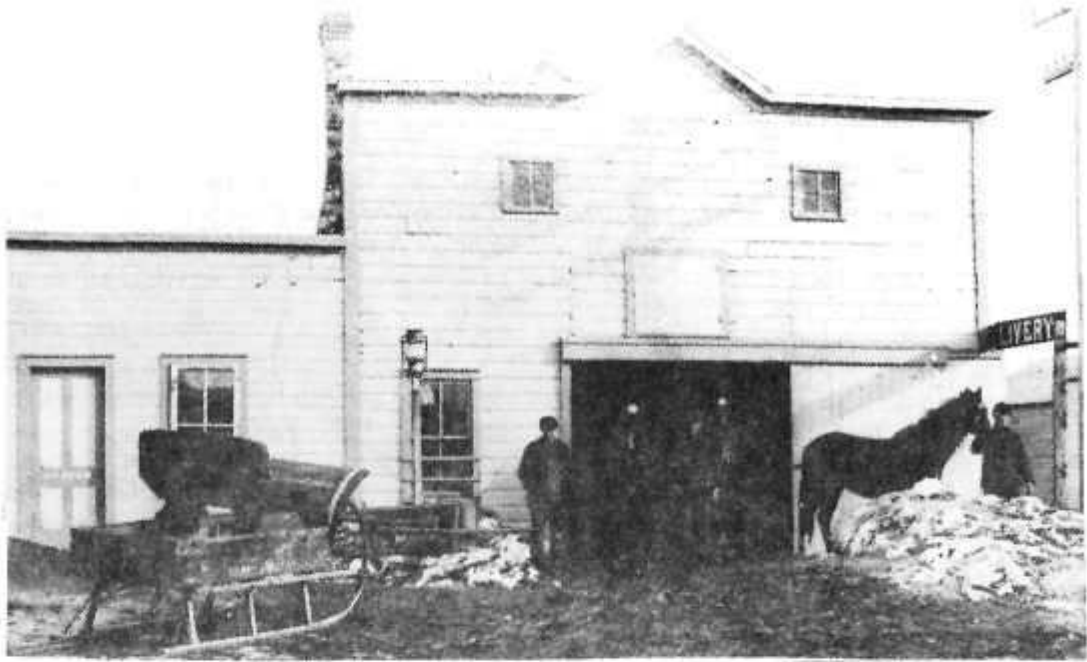
H. O. Hallsten and Nelson Livery Stable & Dray Line - later became Hallsten and Soderholm.



House and Livery Stable owned by H. O. Hallsten built about 1900. Picture shows Ida, Edna, Florence, Mrs. Tilda Hallsten, Alvina, Carl, Fred, H. O., Hilda and a Mr. Berg.

Kramers Garage was built approximately in 1915 which was later operated by S. O. Odegaard and subsequently became the Farmers Union Oil Co.

One block east on Cottonwood Avenue was a livery barn which was purchased by O. B. Stedman in 1902 and became Stedman's Livery Barn and Stage and Dray Line. The Stage Line



Stedman and Bennett Livery

connected with the "Minnie H" steamboat at Fort Totten and also took passengers to Chautauqua in the summer.

East one half block on Cottonwood Avenue was the Bovey Shute Lumber Co. Some managers were Mr. Elmgren, Mr. Paulson, Mr. Ousdahl and others.

South on Main Street was a two story building. A restaurant was operated on the main floor with housing quarters on the second floor. Some owners were Wold, Jeffries and others. Later A. Noraker had a barber shop there.

Next south was a one story building which housed the O. T. Peterson Land Agency and later



Interior of Garnaas Bros. store in the 1920's. Ladies department.

was the location of the first bank of Sheyenne, with Hugh Peoples as president and S. G. Severtson as cashier (1898).

After the bank moved, the building was used as a restaurant by many different owners including Mr. & Mrs. Hans Olson, Betsy Clayton, C. Warner and others.

Next south, the Farmers & Merchants Bank, which was built about 1905. Cashiers included J. E. Johnson, John Swenson, H. Grinde, J. O. Severtson, A. L. Garnaas, Dr. C. Jelstrup and family used the upstairs part of the bank as office and living quarters, 1913 approx.

South of the bank was Garnaas Bros. general store which was started by L. B. Garnaas in 1895. This building is presently, Stans Store.

Next south was Westerlund's Meat Market, which was built about 1907, and which was taken over by O. Hendrickson & Son, and later served as a pool hall operated by John Warner.

Next south was a restaurant operated by Mrs. Eklund, this building later housed the first movie theatre, started by Wm. Glass, later managed by Ben Tester, Hardy Nystrom and others (1920).

Next south was the Hotel Plenticooos. Early operators were Wolden, Johnson, Wilson Bros., W. Lansverk. Later by Dingles, Johnston, Severin and Milo Hayes.

West of the hotel, along the railroad, was the N. P. Depot with Mr. McFarland as agent. Later agents were Leach, Rogers, Whitcomb and A. E. Soderholm.



Sheyenne depot and old Equity Elevator which burned down in the background.

East of the hotel was the blacksmith shop, operated by Hans Stenberg, later by John Lien, then Victor Stenberg.

Across the street east was a carpenter shop owned by H. Norin, part of which later on, became a garage operated by L. S. Rudy.

South across the street from the Hotel, was Richter's store which later became Simon Nelson's, then Evenson & Olson's, then Evenson's, then Farmers Coop., then Bottoms, then Grays.

East of Evenson's store was Lundin's store which later became a Meat Market. Next east was a two-story building occupied by N. K. Mattson as a real estate office, later by J. Linner, Jeweler followed by C. W. Fisher, Jeweler. Mrs. Linner and Mrs. Fisher also carried a millinery stock.

Next east, was the "Sheyenne Star" a weekly newspaper published by C. C. Manning, who was also an assistant undertaker.

East across main Street from Evenson's store was Powers Elevator. Early managers of



Olaf Myhre in meat market in 1917 or 1918 where telephone building is now located.

Powers Elevator were Ed Nelson and John Henry. West across the N. P. Tracks, was the Monarch Elevator. Some of the early managers were Bert Richter, Roy Peterson and L. Rud.

Further west, was the mansion of J. W. Richter (now occupied by the Bruce Larson's), a big farmer and owner of the Sheyenne Town Site. Daughters were Jett and Floy, the belles of Sheyenne.

South of the Evenson Store was a hardware store run by Olsness, I believe, later by Olson & Walhus, then by O. P. Olson, who left about 1913 to run a store in Bremen, N. Dak. The building became part of the Evenson Store. Above the Evenson store were the first offices of



Dr. Bartley and Dentists Tvedt and Floto.

Next South the First National Bank was built about 1905, with S. G. Severtson as Cashier. Upstairs was occupied by Dr. Bartley, and later by Dr. Meadows. Also by a Dentist, Dr. Frink.

South of the bank was a small building occupied by Mrs. S. G. Severtson, who had a millinery store. Next South was the first Drug Store, opened by Mr. F. L. Kermott in 1897, later by the first Mrs. Nelle McLean.

Next south was H. G. (Ikey) Miller's Barber Shop & Pool Hall (later became Flaskrud's Variety store).

Next south was a livery stable, with James Parry as operator, later by Portz Bros., Jake and Herb, who also ran a dray line. This barn was moved out later and replaced by Ikey Miller's new barber shop and the Security Bank with J. E. Johnson as Cashier.

Next south was a restaurant operated by Iver Seby and later became Flaskrud's first variety store.



Next south was a two story building built by S. A. Olsness about 1900. Downstairs was an Implement Dealer (Olsness) later A. H. Johnson, then L. D. Ostby, who sold farm machinery, buggies and wagons. Upstairs was used as an "Opera House" where traveling shows appeared. This building was bought by O. B. Stedman in 1903, who managed the opera house for many years. It was also used as a meeting place for the different fraternal societies or lodges, and for public dances and later a movie theatre operated by L. S. Rudy, who also operated a garage downstairs. Later the Laundromat.

West across main street was the N. P. Railroad stock yards, the fire hall and now the Tastee Freez.

East three blocks, the Methodist Church was built in 1907. Early ministers were Auger, Kopriva, Powley, Markley, Jones, and Rogers.

South across the street was a two story building used as a Post Office with L. G. Soderholm as postmaster. This building burned down later and the little building used as Mrs. Severtson's millinery was moved in and used by different business concerns such as a restaurant, shoe repair shop and presently Kep's Drug Store.

West across Main Street was Powers Lumber Company. Early managers were S. Halvorson and G. Christenson. West across the N. P. tracks, another elevator.

Two blocks east was the first church in Sheyenne, built in 1899. This was the Baptist Church., Rev. Choste was an early Minister. It was abandoned later and sold to G. Christenson in 1913, and converted to a residence.



Sheyenne in 1902



Sheyenne in 1907



Sheyenne in 1910



U.S. 281 - MAIN STREET - SHEYENNE, N. DAK.

Main Street from the south showing the old fire hall, now the Tastee Freez, Equity Elevator No. 2 and Equity Elevator No. 1.



June 5, 1914 interior of Powers Lumber Yard office with G. Christensen, manager.

In the next block, east, the First Lutheran Church was built in 1910. Early ministers were Quam, Hungness and Foss.

Next South on Main Street was Hayes Pool Hall, then a small building, used as a bakery and confectionery store by Mrs. Bell. Then Miss Sarah Solberg's Photo Studio, then a large basement which was never completed and was intended for a large opera house.

Next south was a long low building which was a restaurant and bowling alley.

Next was a hardware store built by D. O. Ostby, operated later by D. W. Dafoe, and later by Melvin Paulson and moved to the location vacated by Mrs. Severtson's Milliner.



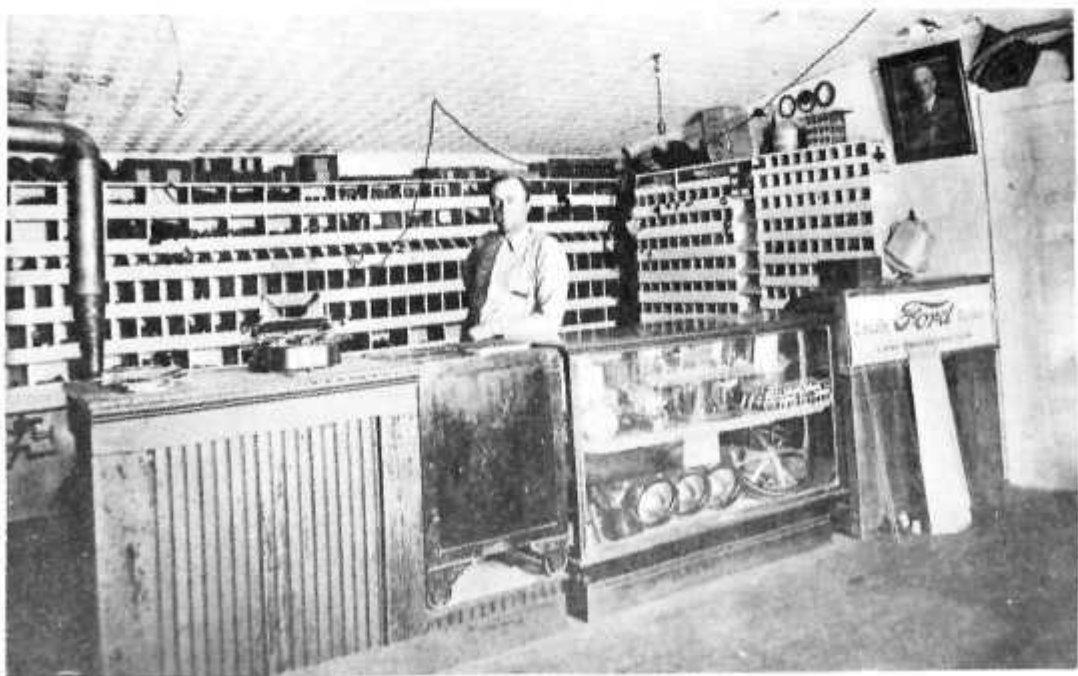
Interior of Mattson and Henry Store in 1908. Left to right, Christ Kvale, Matt Mattson and Henry [last name unknown].

Next south was Mattson's General Store, later operated by C. E. Kvale, who later (1919) built a new store between the Security bank and the Seby building. It later became the Farmers Coop Store and later a pool hall and bar.

Mattson's Store was razed and later (1928), D. O. Ostby built the Ford Garage, which is presently known as Ostby Memorial Hall.

Grace Lutheran Church was built in 1905, one block east of the Mattson store. Early ministers were: Gulander, Neander, Ekstrom, Tuleen.

Next south, across the street from Mattson's store, was a Feed Mill which must have been



Dolphy Ostby acquired the Ford agency and sold cars.



Pictured at Ostby Service Station, left to right, Bill Peterson, Donald Ostby, Dolphy Ostby, Wayne Ostby, Bernie Ostby, Unknown and Gust Swenson.

built shortly after 1900. West, across main street, Oscar Sedahl started an oil station, later sold out to B. Ostby and which is now operated by W. B. Ostby.

East of the Mill one half block was a basement building which was used partly as Sundberg's Concrete Block Factory (now Don Erickson's back yard).

Three blocks east of the old mill, the new two story brick school building was built (1908). First teachers were Miss Wickstrom, Viola Elmgren, K. Peterson & others.

South of the mill on Main Street, the Farmers 10 cent feed barn was built about 1909 by a Mr. Anderson, I believe. It was later operated by a black man, George Pinchott, who was also a stock buyer and farmer. It was later operated by C. G. Dabson.



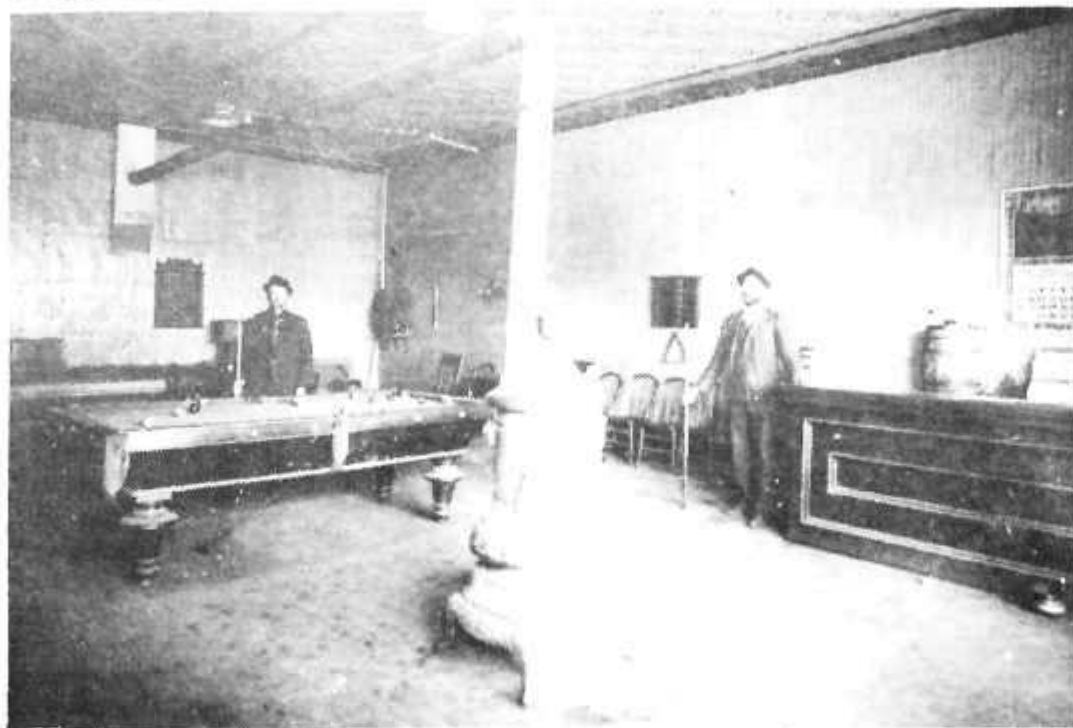
"Ten Cent Barn" operated by C. H. Pincott. Charles Hensel standing with gray horse.

West, across main street was the Mattson Elevator, and west of the elevator, across the N. P. Tracks was the old school, a four room, two story, frame building.

This was built about 1900. Some of the early teachers were: Mr. Tucker, Mel Davis, Miss Lindstrom, Mrs. J. C. Smith, Miss Brandt and others.

West of the 10 cent Barn three blocks, the Synod Church was built in 1905. The minister was Rev. Frost.

About 1908, Andrew Lee built another Pool Hall, one half block east of the hotel. It was later



1908 photo showing Andrew Lee behind the pool table.

run by Earl Tracy, Louis Colgren, John Rock and others. It was later converted to a residence by John Lien and is now occupied by Victor Stenberg.

Around 1913, the hotel was enlarged by an addition on the north, with a Drug Store on the ground floor. Some of the druggists were: O. Dowswell, H. Westad, J. Risbeck, Dr. Meadows, Chas. Hersey and G. McCabe.

Around 1915, Oscar Gerdin built a garage on the west side of Main Street, opposite the Eklund restaurant. It later became the Albrecht Motor Co. and later Warren Implement.

About 1920, A. H. Palmer constructed a building on Main Street, across from the Hotel (west). In the basement he had an up-to-date Barber Shop and Public Bath. The ground floor was occupied by the Post Office. Postmasters were: I. Vick, Martin Vick, G. A. Moe, Sigrid Vick, Ida Zieman, and C. L. Stedman. Beatrice Hanson is presently postmaster.

In 1962, a new Post Office was built by Sontag Bros. one half block east of the Hotel, while C. L. Stedman was Postmaster.

Also about 1920, the Farmers 10 cent Barn was razed and converted to a Lumber Yard by the Shyenne Farmers' Lumber Co. It was managed by O. M. Paulson, later by H. F. Stedman, then bought by the Thompson Lumber Yard. Now it is Westby Construction.

Also, about 1920 the Eklund Restaurant building was converted to the New Era Movie Theatre, which did not succeed very well and was taken over a few years later by Bjugstad Bros. who razed it and built a modern Butcher Shop and Locker Plant of tile and brick.

A few miscellaneous items which we found in other sources are as follows: August 31, 1905, Anton Peterson was manager of the Farmers Elevator. Powers Elevator had B. E. Halvorson as their manager in November of 1905. H. O. Hallsten built his Livery Feed and Sales Stable on



Plenticoos means "Plenty Cozy".



Mr. and Mrs. George McCabe in the Shy Ann Drug Store.

December 14, 1899. He brought L. G. Soderholm in to the business on June 29, 1905. John Abrahamson owned a blacksmith shop here on November 27, 1891. The Telephone line and the exchange came to Sheyenne in 1906 and was located over the hardware store. Miss Mae Nunn was in charge in 1907. J. W. Richter had the Sheyenne Elevator in October 1891. On July 20, 1905, the Bakery of Williams & Co. was next to the Photogallery. Wilson Bros. took over the Hotel Wolden on March 29, 1906, and in 1905 they had succeeded L. P. Seby in the restaurant.



Old Sheyenne postoffice building showing Palmers Public Bath and Oscar Gerdin Garage to the right.



The old Meat Market in 1919. Left to right, Art Bjugstad and Alfred Anderson.

The restaurant was owned by W. C. McGarvey. Mrs. Aasen had a restaurant in Sheyenne on June 21, 1900. ————— Montgomery and A. B. Corey had a restaurant in January of 1902 which was the first door west of the Star office.

Other business places or owners whose names do not appear in the above articles are listed as to occupation. Have we missed any one? Palmer Building. Henry Holtz Cream Station and Anderson Sisters Beauty Shop. Restaurant Owners are Hans Olson, Mabel Burrows, Zada Jordan, Mabel Hungness, and Mabel Lee. Ranum Shoe Store. Big "L". Hotel Owners were Bill Burrows, Lou Sutton, Bessie Lund, Adam Haman, Nora Jore and Clayton Lewis. Ray



Interior of Rea Cafe located in 1st National Bank building.

Crawford Store, Clarence Warnkin Store and Ebenhahn Store, Rea's Cafe and Twamley Cafe, Gamble Stores, C. G. Terry, C. W. Salmonson and Cecil Stevens, John Holven Bar, John Larson Shoe Store, Lucile's Hat & Dress Shoppe, B. V. Hanson Pool Hall, Bars were Nuggs Bar, Fred Landstrom Bar, Lloyd Allmaras and Sylling Bar, Matt O'Hare Theatre, Erling Anderson Theatre and Richard's Radio and TV, Martin Peterson Bar, Ben Linstad Bar and Evador Moen Bar, Weppler Bakery, McDonald's Restaurant, Gilma Logen's Restaurant, Ed Hedeen Electric Shop, Daugherty Cream Station, Joe Brown Garage and Stenberg and Bonderson Laundromat, Kavaney Cafe, Ollie Dion Bar, Mike Buckmeier, Richard Meier, Howard's, Ron's and Don's Bar, Telephone Exchange of Gust Swenson and Lyle Kolstad, Cream Stations of Mrs. George Williams, Maurice Myhre, George Nunn and John Hofer, Tastee Freez, Myrtle Kanzelman, Phyllis Evenson and Dick, and Hazel Evenson, Jesse Simmers Hatchery, John Hill, Ben Jacobson, Carpenters, Bill Brandt, Stone Mason, LeRoy's Massage Center, Wahlstrom Radio Service, Thoresen Cement Factory, River Hill Mink Ranch, Kennedy Music, Sheyenne Sand and Gravel.

According to the Sheyenne Stars and the Oberon Echo, we, as a town, were slated to be one of the biggest and best of the thriving towns in Eddy County. Judging from the enthusiasm of the past and driving down Main Street in 1976, we wonder if that same enthusiasm is still spurring us on to a new and better community. All we need is a few new business places to add a flair to our newly remodeled buildings and we are on our way to bigger and better things. Our community is still the same as far as a good trading area and the cooperation of the "home folk" has been tremendous as to helping us with this our history. All we ask is that anyone who reads this little glimpse of the past will write to us immediately sending pictures and articles of interest which can be put into the second book which is in the making. It is impossible to get all the material in this booklet and we hope to have personal history and pictures of all our pioneers in the second book. We must ask your cooperation, however, because if we do not receive anything from you as far as your own family and its history or your friends and the part they played in our development, we cannot make it complete. If you do not send the information, we will not be able to include it in our book. PLEASE HELP US MAKE IT THE BEST EVER.



Sheyenne taken from top of elevator about 1930 by Alvin Kennedy.



Sheyenne taken from top of grain bins at Equity Elevator in May, 1976 by Dan Garnaas.

HISTORY OF SHEYENNE SCHOOLS

In order to tell the story of the schools, we must start with information about the Gates School Township as we do not know exactly when newspapers were speaking of rural Gates and when they started writing of the Gates village that later became Sheyenne.

From the October 10, 1884 issue of the New Rockford Transcript, quite a difference is found in the finances ninety-two years ago when compared with those today.

"To School Officers of Foster County

There has this day been apportioned to your respective corporations, from the General Tuition Fund of the county for the year ending Sept. 30, 1884, viz:

School Township	No. of Pupils	Amount
Bilodeau	25	\$ 55.27
Birtsell	33	72.98
Carrington	52	114.98
Estabrook	7	15.48
Gates	24	53.07
Larrabee	8	17.68
Melville	53	117.19
New Rockford	13	28.75
Tiffany	25	55.27
Tomlinson	12	26.55
Yorks	25	55.27

Total

277 \$612.50
New Rockford, October 7, 1884
E. E. Henderson
Supt. Schools"

From a Transcript of 1885:

"In 1885, with the division of Foster County, the first county superintendent of Eddy County, J. W. Hays, was appointed and the first entry was dated June 30, 1885 and was a report of Gates (now Sheyenne) school district by clerk Phillip Brand. The total number of children was given as 18. Average number of days taught was 95 and the average monthly salary of the two teachers was \$25 each. Only six school districts had been organized in the county by then--Gates, Munster, New Rockford, Tiffany, Tomlinson (later Rockford Consolidated), and York or Lake Washington."

Before the first Sheyenne School came into being, school was held, in 1886 (and perhaps before), in a small unplastered sod house owned by S. G. Erickson. It was taught by Miss Belle Healy.

A one-room frame building was built about ¼ mile west of the tracks near the present site of Hendrickson Park entrance. Fred Hallsten could remember attending the grades in that building in 1897 and Stephen Aslakson also recalled attending first grade. In 1891, L. B. Garnaas attended worship services there when an itinerant pastor from Hatton preached in the Norwegian language.

"In the early days of Sheyenne the school house was the building which is now the Star office. Only a few scholars attended and some of these had a long distance to go. Many times there was no one present, not even the teacher, on account of the weather. The seats were boards and they had no backs to rest against or desks in which to place the few books which each child had to provide for himself." Sheyenne Star--April 4, 1907

The spring of 1897 found a new school house completed. It was a two-story frame building just west of the railroad tracks along the same road that led to the old school. The school board formed a resolution that the lower room of the new school house be used for school purposes

only. The room upstairs could be used for religious services, and public meetings (e.g. debates, plays, etc.)

In April 1897, C. C. Manning had moved his newspaper business from Oberon to Sheyenne. The April 20th, 1897 Sheyenne Star reported that on Saturday afternoon the old school house was sold at a sale in front of the Simon Nelson Store and in a few minutes was sold to C. C. Manning for \$120. The building was moved to Richter Avenue where The Star continued to use it until the late 1940's when the paper was discontinued.



The first school building in Sheyenne which was moved to Richter Avenue.

The new two-room, two-story school building opened in April 1897 with Miss Josephine Lindstrom as the teacher. There were 31 pupils enrolled. Among them: Karta and Hildur Dinnetz; John Gustafson; Izzie, Maggie, and Florence MacFarlane; Alice Lundquist; Emelie, Marie, and Nettie Neuhauser; Louise and Phillip Ponto; Henry Walton; Leo McGarvey; Jett Richter; Richard and Stephen Aslakson; John and Bernard Benson; John, Peter, and Gus Hedman; Nettie and Dora Brand; and Edwin Hallsten.

Early school board members mentioned were C. Neuhauser, L. G. Lundin, R. O'Neil, Iver Vick, and Treasurers Ole Hendickson and Simon Nelson. School Terms were three to four months, including a summer term.

Epidemics interfered with the school term to a much greater extent than they do today:

August 11, 1898---School closed for two weeks owing to scarlet fever and measles.

July 1899-----Parents were notified that children must be vaccinated for smallpox before entering school.

November 1902----School closed. One case of diphtheria.

April 1903-----Small pox notice -- All school and public meetings prohibited as smallpox has broken out in town.

Worship services were held in this school building every Sunday by Baptist, Norwegian, and Swedish Lutheran groups until church buildings were erected. During the spring and summer of 1898 the upper room of the school was gotten ready for school purposes and school desks were put into the room. Now that room had to serve several purposes.



1st row: Laura Dafoe, Jett Richter, Iza McFarlane, Ahna Dalthorp, Dora Brand, Kate Peterson. 2nd row: Clara Vick, Hannah Vick, Inga Hagen, Maggie McFarlane, Blenda Peterson. 3rd row: Harry Vick, Lars Mogstad, Wilson Dafoe, Earnest Westerlund, Johnie Aasen, Fred Hallsten, Teddy Syftestad, Marcus Quam, Sammie Nunn, Minnie Syfestad, Lydia McGarvey, and above the latter two are Anton Peterson and Ole Thorson. [left short row] Theophelus Quam, Florence McFarlane. 4th row: Ida Hallsten, Elmer Wigmosta, Johnie Syftestad, Stephen Aslakson, Richard Aslakson, George and Oscar Dalthorp, David Quam. 5th row: Alfred Aasen, Harold Lundin, Melvin Paulson, Edna Hallsten, Gudrun Aslakson, Mabel Wigmosta, Nora McGarvey, Nellie McGarvey, Nora Paulson, Emil Syftestad, Carl Quam, Harold Aslakson.

The first eighth grade graduation took place on May 22, 1902. Members of that first class were: Blenda and Kate Peterson, Theophilus Quam, Florence MacFarlane, Dora Brand, and Jennie Nunn.

When the high school department was added on September 4th, 1902, forty-six pupils enrolled. Miss Ellen Mattson served as principal and Miss Minnie Jensen was the assistant. Jett Richter, Jennie Nunn, Minnie O'Neil, Beatrice Henry, and Dora Brand entered school as ninth graders that year. German was studied as the foreign language.

Mrs. Olivia (Carl) Portz tells of an amusing incident which happened many years ago while she was attending school across the tracks. "It was recess and we were going down the stairs and Wilson Dafoe and Tollef Garnaas were ahead of us, but Rose Walton was ahead of them. They were in a hurry to get out and Tollef gave Rose a push. She went out the window but she didn't hurt herself even though all the window panes were broken!"

In 1902, *BEAUTIFUL JOE* was being read in the Primary Department and a spelling match was held in the Grammer Department.

In the first few months of 1903, the Scandinavian Studies in Greenfield took quite a number away from the Sheyenne School. "They have gone to swell ranks of those who are taking up the study of their mother tongue. Too bad this is allowed to interfere with the arrangements of Uncle Sam," wrote one reporter.

February 22, 1906 found 'everybody' attending the Declamatory Contest between pupils of Grades 7, 8, and 9 at 8 o'clock sharp at Stedman Hall. Twelve pupils took part. "Mauritz Neander won first and was awarded a bronze clock, fountain pen, and knife for his rendition of "Roman Sentinel". For "Tommy's Prayer", Ida Hallsten received the second prize of a gold



48 Class of 1908. 1. Melvin Davis, principal, 2. Miss Ekstrom, 3. Miss Coleman, 4. Miss Dorothea Brand, 5. Alma Sylling, 6. Helen Frost, 7. Norin girl, 8. Gudrun Aslakson, 9. Imilda Nunn, 10. Ann Rue, 11. Harriet Carlson, 12. Donna Kermott, 13. Ruth Nunn, 14. Lillian Soderholm, 15. Edna Hallsten, 16. Mable Seby, 17. Ida Hallsten, 18. Alex Abrahamson,



19. Algot Abrahamson, 20. Peter Seby, 21. Carl Quam, 22. Millard Evenson, 23. Alvin Soderholm, 24. Martin Vick, 25. Edward Johnson, 26. Osborne Severtson, 27. Chas. Stedman, 28. Erland Manning, 29. Holland Kermott, 30. Emil Norin, 31. Aslak Aslakson, 32. Chester Stedman and 33. Edith Garnaas.

broach and silver loving cup. Third went to Percy Getchell for the selection "The Charge of the Light Brigade" which brought him a pearl handled gold pen."

The concern of parents for the welfare of their children was evident in this editorial in the *Sheyenne Star* on Thursday, January 29th, 1903.

"Moving the School House

The question of moving the school house from its present location on the west side of the railroad track, to a more suitable and central location on the east side, is creating more or less stir. Why this should be, we are at a loss to see, after taking into consideration the many advantages gained by its removal. At the present time more than two-thirds of the scholars in attendance at school, reside on the east side and are obliged to cross and re-cross the track many times during every school day in the year and just at the time when trains are switching in the yard, causing more or less anxiety on the part of parents for the safety of their children. Another reason is, that our school house now stands bordering two public thoroughfares besides the R. R. track, which is a very disagreeable feature to both teacher and pupil. With the school house standing on the east side, it would be more centrally located, improve the appearance of our little city a hundred fold besides banishing all the worry and anxiety from the minds of parents now caused by the danger above referred to. There are many other good and sufficient reasons which we might picture here relating to this important matter, but we do not deem it necessary at this time. The petition which has been circulating has received and is receiving the hearty endorsement of almost everyone which we are glad to note. Everybody seems interested in seeing this come about, and they should be as they can readily see the benefits to be derived from it. Let each and everyone do his or her share toward encouraging the project and all will be well."

Letters from other persons appeared in the *Star* supporting the new school site but when the votes were counted on Wednesday, April 8th, 1903, only eighteen out of the ninety votes were in favor of a new school site.



Four years later a petition with all 105 signers listed appeared in the May 30th, 1907 issue of the *Star*. "We, the undersigned residents and voters of Sheyenne School District No. 12 Eddy County, N. Dak., do petition your honorable board to submit the question of bonding said Sheyenne School District No. 12 for the amount of Fifteen Thousand and no one hundredths dollars (\$15,000), for the purpose of building three (3) new school houses and purchasing the sites to a vote of the residents of said district.

Said bonds to run for a period of twenty (20) years from date of issue and to draw interest at the rate of four (4) per cent, per annum, interest to be paid semiannually on the first day of January and July of each year. Interest and principal are to be made payable as they become due at the office of the Treasurer of the State of North Dakota."

The election on Tuesday, June 11th gave approval for the three schools (one for Sheyenne, one on the Hagen site, and one in the eastern part of the district close to Ole Berglund's).

The contract for the "new modern two-story, four room brick building was let to H. E. Allen of Fargo for \$10,598" on February 20, 1908. Some people wanted the building site to be one-fourth mile east of town but a group of mothers got busy and petitioned that land be purchased from Iver Vick where the present school now stands. February 4, 1909, the new school was put into use with an enrollment of 90 children. The dedication services took place on April 15, 1909. Teachers were: Supt. Mr. Melville Davis; Intermediate--Avis Carlton; and Primary--Ellen Wickstrom.



The third Sheyenne school building built in 1908. The first addition was built about 1936 and the second addition about 1965.

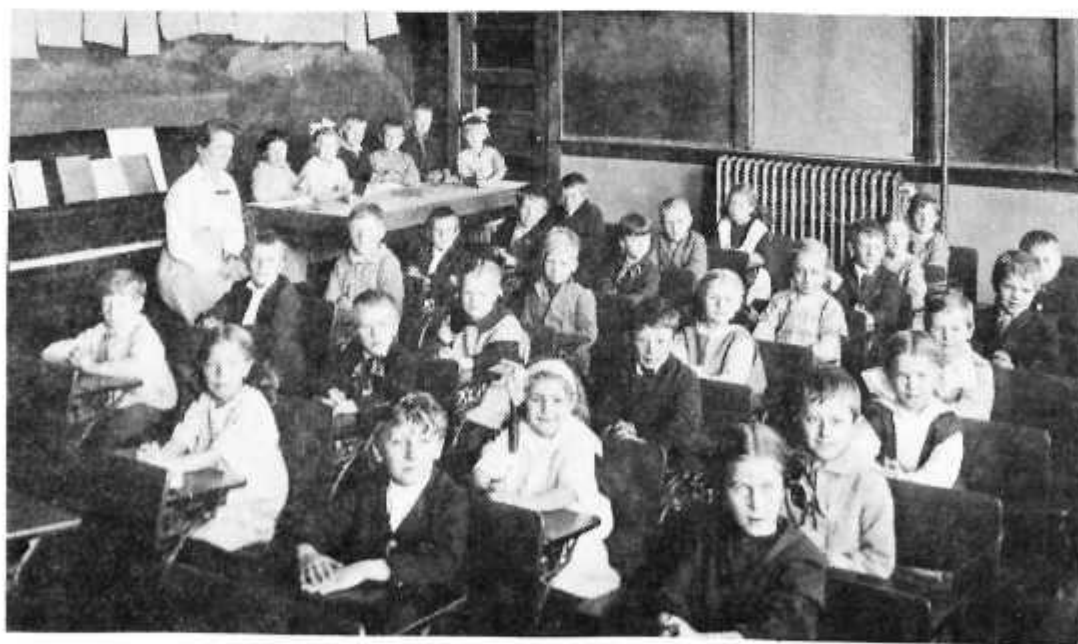
Five years after the new school had been operating, the first high school graduating class had its commencement--Friday evening, June 19th, 1914 at the Stedman Opera House. The program for that evening follows:

Invocation-
Instrumental Music-
Essay--Conservation of Natural Resources-
Essay--The Censorship of the Press-
Solo-
Class Prophecy-
Oration--Silent Influence-
Instrumental Duet-
Farewell Address-

Rev. N. P. Tuleen
Mrs. O. W. Doswell, W. J. Moe
Gladys Severtson
Aslak R. Aslakson
Mr. J. F. Swenson
Mildred A. Parsons
Chester B. Stedman
Alfa Norin and Edith Garnaas
Clara Hjerpe



52 Sheyenne school students, 7th and 8th grades and high school about 1915. First row, Lawrence Tuleen, Olaf Aslakson, Borghild Olson, Ada Soderholm, Mary Bartley, Edna Moe, Bertha Severtson. Second row, Bertha Jacobson, Idelia Vick, Edna Nelson, [first name unknown] Glass, Bjorn Garnaas. Third row, Charles Christensen, Helen Hillstrom, Hazel Johnson, Arthur Daley, Harry McCue. Fourth row, Tobias Paulson, Roy [last name unknown], Alpha Norin, Leota Peterson and Carl Evenson. High school students standing along the wall are Carol Stedman, Alvin Norin, Edith Garnaas, Agnes Soderholm, and teacher Mr. C. W. Fine.



53 First and second grades about 1915, teacher Miss Jacobson. At the sand table, Irene Daley, Grace Samuelson, Carl Nilson, Gordon Soderholm, Einer Hendrickson and Thelmas Peterson. Left row, Erland Rudy, Roland Williams, Chauncey Warner, Monte Williams, James Vick and Fritz Hayes.. Second row, Myrtle Nielson, Howard Hill, Anna Kvale, Carl Vick, Owen Eggar, Levorn Garnaas and Florence Flink. Third row, Merle Fisher, Dorothy Miller, Lloyd Dabson, Gudrun Jelstrup. Esther Ponto, Richard Warner, Eva Flaskrud, Louise Paulson. Fourth row, Marion Dowsell, Ole Odegaard, Columbine Christenson, Arnold Odegaard, Vandle Flink and Henry Ponto.

Duet-
Address-
Delivery of Diplomas-
Benediction-

Mrs. Doswell and Mr. Moe
Prof. J. J. Pettijohn of the State University
J. E. Johnson, Pres. of School Board
Rev. N. P. Tuleen

CLASS ROLL

Aslak R. Aslakson

Mildred A. Parsons

Gladys M. Severtson

Chester B. Stedman

Clara C. Hjerpe

The two-story, four room brick school building occupied in 1909 remained virtually unchanged until 1930 when school had been held in several locations and the need for a larger



Overflow School Room at Town Hall

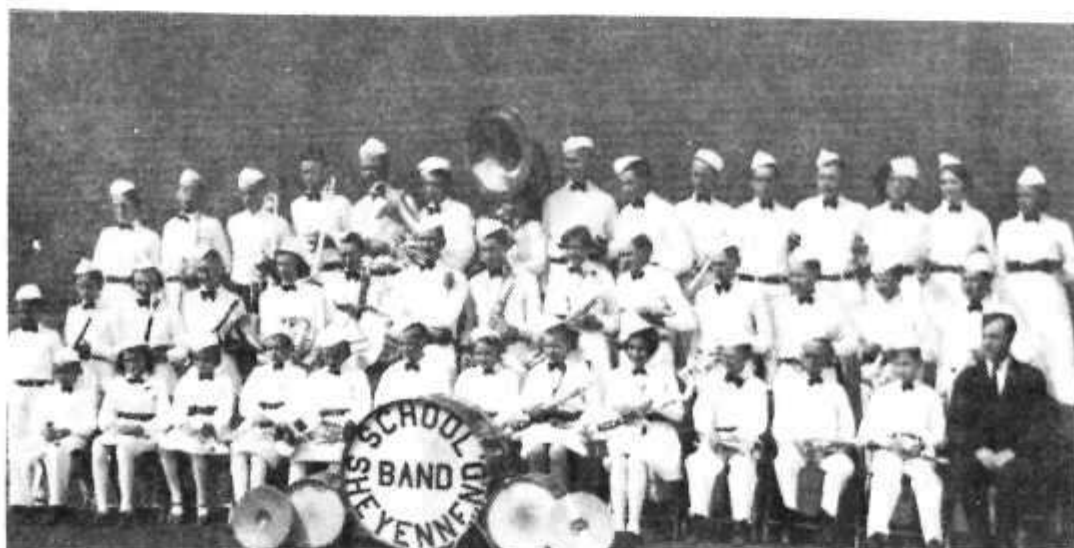
Top row left to right: Lillian Manning, Lucille Johnson, Bertha Jacobson, Martha Hayes, Edna Benson, Helen Hillstrom, Idelia Vick, Hazel Johnson, Inga Hendrickson, Esther Eklund, Heidi Hayes.

2nd row left to right: Lawrence Tuleen, Thomas Johnson, Clyde Daley, Louie Soderholm, Philip Johnson, Carl Hallsten, Ivan Mattson, Carl Evenson, Miss Sylvia Hovland, teacher.

building became evident. "Even though the depression was being felt in this area at the time, a bond issue passed without too much difficulty," Mrs. Myrtle Ostby told us. She, Fritz Borgeson, and P. A. Peterson made up the school board at that time with J. O. Severtson, clerk.

On May 31, 1930 bids were asked for the first addition to the school. Bonds were not to exceed \$18,000. By October 30th, 1930, the new addition was completed with Bougenhagen of Minot, N. D. being the architect. Knute Eggar was one of the builders. The new addition consisted of four classrooms, a laboratory, a domestic Science room, an office and a spacious up-to-date gym. The basement rooms were improved and installation of running water (hot and cold) and shower baths completed the project.

During the fifties, under the supervision of the late Supt. J. E. Rindt, the Home Ec Department had its beginning when he personally built the cupboards and rearranged the small room over the main entrance of the old school building. Shop also had its beginning as a



SCHOOL BAND

Front row: Leland Ostby, Agne's Morken, Shirley Stedman, Corinne Hungness, Muriel Moe, Willard Landstrom, Katherine Moe, Robertu Syvertson, Sybel Rysbeck, Milton Eggar, Glen Hauge, Gilbert Neset, Al Borah, director.

2nd row: Roy Moe, Leona Moe, Helen Garnaas, Dorothy Bottom, Margit Loftheim, Alice Kennedy, Neil Selander, Don Clayton, Leigh Gerdin, Phyllis Bjugstad, Glen Syvertson, Donald Ostby, Leo Hage, Raymond Engle, Louis Gerdin.

Top row: Alice Hummel, Glen Bjork, Walter Engel, Orville Vick, Harry Vick, Norman Olson, Melvina Portz, Lyle Bjork, Leigh Rae, Wayne Ostby, James Bottem, Holand Norin, Mary Eggar, Ione Nessel, Lila Samuelson, Edna Borgeson, Ival Bjork.

study course about that time and had its classroom on the third floor of the old building. The Divide School was moved into town and made into a teacherage with the Rindts as the first occupants. The PTA furnished money for the landscaping of the teacherage grounds.

Toward the end of the fifties reorganization was heard from every part of the state and the Sheyenne area was no exception. When reorganization became a reality here, new classroom space had to be found. For a time Grace Church and Ostby Hall were used as classrooms until the new addition was added to the south side of the original brick structure in 1962 and 1963.

School board members who served during the implementation of this second addition were: W. R. Hanson, Lynn Jordre, Mayo Swenson, Harold Throlson, Harold Erickson, Hilda Dafoe, Treasurer, and Edna Edinger, Clerk. Also very much involved in the carrying out of this building project was the Superintendent K. L. Zenner. The new addition contained the new gym, office, library, two rest rooms, eight classrooms, the concession stand, the locker area, the boiler room, and a new kitchen in the area which had been the old stage. At this time the board members also redid the grounds around the school as there was now a new entrance. The old decaying cottonwoods were taken down so that the green ash could take over. As a result of this good planning years ago, we are enjoying a beautiful tree-filled schoolyard today.



School taken from northwest corner showing the three additions and a modern school bus.

Speech Therapy was added about 1960. Under the Title I Program, Remedial Reading and Math have enriched the curriculum since about 1965. The Special Learning Disabilities Program began in 1974.

The Sheyenne School has been well-cared for through the years and as a result the original two-story, four room brick building occupied in 1909 is still in use as it stands between the first and second additions. Art Portz is the present custodian. Through the years Fritz Borgeson and Gust Soderholm also have held that post.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE SHEYENNE CHURCHES

We cherish the memory of all who through the years have rendered a labor of love and devotion in our churches in the community of Sheyenne. Thanks be to God who has preserved, guided and blessed these congregations.

As one reviews the sources of information from which this information is gathered, it reveals that most of the settlers in this area of Scandinavian background were young couples or young men and women seeking to find a new home by "filing on homestead claims" in these prairie regions. But many of them were not content to just build houses or establish homes. Having come from God-fearing Christian homes in the Scandinavian countries or elsewhere in the United States, they began looking for a church home in the faith of their fathers.

Early organized church work among all Scandinavians of the Sheyenne Community had begun in 1886 with 97 souls when the "Sheyenne Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church" in Eddy County was organized. This congregation later changed its name to Grandfield Lutheran



Grandfield Lutheran Church

Church: Worship services were held in the school house near its present church edifice six miles west of Sheyenne. The first pastor to serve this group was an itinerant pastor, H. O. Thormodsgaard, 1886-1892, who came once a month. He lived on a farm near Kvernes Church, 17 miles southeast of New Rockford. He served congregations from Woodworth as far north as Rugby, travelling by horse and buggy, on skis or snow shoes. At these monthly services it was not unusual to have six or more baptisms of infants born in the interim. This was the only Lutheran congregation in Eddy County from 1886-1893. Officers in 1886 were Aslak Aslakson,



1908 composite showing Baptist, M. E. Church, Norwegian Synod and Swedish Lutheran Churches.

Secretary; Ole H. Hendrickson, Treasurer; Deacons, Nils T. Hendrickson, Hans Rud, Chr. Ramberger; Trustees, Olaf Rue, Sven Brevik, Ole Hendrickson. The Ladies Aid was organized in 1897. A constitution was adopted in 1896. In 1894, Pastor E.T. Quam came from Dana, Nebraska to be a resident pastor for all Lutheran groups in Foster, Eddy, Wells and Benson Counties.

As the number of people of Swedish descent grew, they organized as "Augustana Church" on April 5, 1896. This was accomplished with Rev. E.L. Gulander presiding. This first meeting was held at the Sheyenne Public School, west of the railroad tracks. The

constitution of the Augustana Synod was adopted and the Deacons and Trustees were: E. Seastrand, W.F. Gustafson, Frank Pearson, P.S. Peterson, H.O. Hallsten, John Hedman, P. Berglund and O. Bjorkland. At this meeting it was decided to buy the house on the present church lot in Sheyenne for \$700.00 which served as parsonage until 1907. The membership included people of Grandfield township as well as of Sheyenne of Swedish extraction. In July of 1899, the rock was being hauled for the foundation of the new Swedish church. It was expected to be the first church edifice in Sheyenne and was made of concrete blocks. The communicant membership was fifty-five members and the present church building, called Grace Lutheran was built in 1906. On Sunday, November 17, 1907, the Sheyenne Church was dedicated and on August 13, 1908 the Augustana Church was dedicated. On January 1, 1933 this joint membership was divided into "Augustana Church of Grandfield" and on December 5, 1933, the town congregation chose the name of "Grace Lutheran".





Eden Church dedication.

Eden Lutheran Church was organized in 1897 when the Norwegians of the Eden community met at the home of Ole Sedahl. In 1906 the church was constructed and dedicated in 1907. Eden became affiliated with Sheyenne Parish in 1924. After the end of World War II, a parish hall and kitchen were added for Sunday School and fellowship. This congregation was also a member of the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America.

As the number of Norwegian families increased in Sheyenne there was felt a need for having facilities for worship in town also. Pastor Quam had begun having worship services in the English language in the two-story school house just over the tracks as early as April 22, 1897, while continuing to preach in the Norwegian language in Grandfield. As early as 1897, a women's organization known as "The United Lutheran Ladies Aid" had been organized with Mrs. E. T. Quam as President. On May 30, 1897 she also organized a Sunday School which met on the second floor of the school house or in the homes of parents until in 1907 when Grace Church permitted use of its facilities for worship services by the Trinity Lutheran congregation and Norwegian Synod Congregation until their churches should be built.

A Rev. Hillstrom started the Baptist Church in September 1898 but became interested in farming and on June 8, 1899, Rev. Van Tassel organized the Baptist Sunday School and they met at the school house every Sunday. On the first Sunday in April 1900, Rev. Van Tassel held his first Service in the new Baptist Church. Julius Ponto and Gus Soderholm did the mason work on the church. The donations for the bell ranged from 10 cents to \$1.00 and socials were held which netted \$21.00 with refreshments at 15 cents. The first funeral service was for Joseph Walton in September of 1901.



Dedication of First Lutheran Church of Sheyenne July 17, 1910. Women served 300 people in tents for dinner and supper during the 3-day dedication. Grace parsonage in background.

The Norwegian Evangelical Synod Church was organized in 1900 by Pastor H. H. Frost with 41 communicant souls. Their church edifice was built in 1902. Their pastors and officers were as follows: Pastor I. L. Oksendahl 1899-1900, Pastor H. H. Frost 1900-1912, Pastor Lars Foss 1913-1924. Officers: Secretary L. S. Rudy, Treasurer C. Evenson, Trustees Christ Kvale, Erik Kvale & Knut Eggar.

The Norwegian "Trefoldight" or Trinity Lutheran Church group who had been affiliated with Grandfield Church up to this time, now organized as Trinity Congregation on April 7, 1907, with a membership of 60 souls and E. T. Quam served as their pastor also. First Lutheran Church had Pastor Quam as their pastor until 1909. On June 5, 1910, the first service was held in their church with dedication services July 15-19, 1910. Rev. P. P. Hagen served from 1910-1912 and Rev. O. J. Hungness from 1912-1937. Officers were: Secretary L. B. Garnaas, Treasurer T. B. Garnaas, Deacons B. L. Garnaas, Ole Nyhusmoen and Hans Thole Olson. Trustees were Erik E. Nelson, Hans Stenberg, O. O. Olson, Hans Lyuness and Wm. Landsverk.

In 1923, a merger of the Norwegian Synod and the United Norwegian Lutheran Churches took place following a merger earlier on the National level. The name of the merged church was now chosen as First Evangelical Lutheran Church of Sheyenne with the members voting to retain the larger of the churches for worship. In 1926, the Norwegian Synod Church was sold to a group called First Lutheran in New Rockford and they moved the small church there to become their first house of worship.

In June 1898, a Rev. Fairbanks held services in the school house every two weeks and the Methodist people were served by him until the Sheyenne Methodist Church was organized and work was begun on the new church on September 26, 1907. A. Mr. Killingstad was the contractor. Some of the early Church members were: Warren, Manning, Bartley, Fine, Severtson, Stedman, Kermott, Fisher, McCue, Wilson, Keller, Nunn, Christensen, Norin and others. Early trustees were R. B. Warren, C. C. Manning, C. W. Fisher and G. Christenson. The early records of the church were destroyed by fire, but it is believed that the Sheyenne Church was assigned to the New Rockford charge in 1919 or 1920. Some early pastors of the



First Boy Scouts of Sheyenne in 1913. Back row, left to right, Charles Christensen, Erland Manning, H. Holmberg, C. L. Stedman, Alvin Norin and Louie Soderholm. Front row, left to right, Charles Bartley, Harold Stedman, Rev. Markley, Clifford Nunn and Chester Stedman.

church were the Reverends Auger, Kopriva, Powley, Markley, Jones, and Rogers. One foreign missionary has gone out from the church. He is the Rev. Robert Rine, son of Mr. & Mrs. C. W. Fine. He served many years as missionary in Africa. Rev. Powley was a colorful early pastor who served as a deputy sheriff or marshal. He also organized the first Boy Scouts and took them on summer camping trips to Chautauqua at Devils Lake.

The churches continued to be the centers of social life for all of the people of the area as well as the center of worship during the early years of Sheyenne's development. The early copies of the "Sheyenne Star" mentioned such activities as debates, basket socials, ice cream socials, strawberry socials, bazaars, and oyster stew suppers with everyone in the community helping or participating. The first reed organ used by all denomination having services in the two-story frame school house was purchased for \$36.00 earned by a strawberry basket social. This organ is still found in the First Lutheran Church Parish Hall.

EARLY TRAGEDIES

Tragedies marred many lives in those early days. A very sad incident happened to the Norakers when they went to call on their neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. P. Halvorson, and found them both dead. They had been asphyxiated by gas from a stove. They were the parents of Mrs. L. B. Garnaas.

Snowstorms produced more than one tragedy. A young Swedish newcomer, Nels Nylander, who had been here only a few months, froze to death when walking from New Rockford to the Mattson home with Pete Mattson. They were caught in a blizzard and after struggling on, he gave up. He was carried a way by his cousin who had to leave him to save his own life. He was buried near a coulee on the Mattson farm (Marj Hendrickson's farm now), but there is no sign of the grave there now.

A Mr. Espeseth also froze to death in a storm. He was with Hendrick Hendrickson. The first grave in Grandfield was his.

Ole Mattson's sister, Betty Mattson, died in a storm near their homestead near Crosby. Another sister, Hilda Mattson Alfstad, was badly frozen.

RECREATION THROUGH THE YEARS

Even though life in those early days required a great deal of stamina just to take care of daily needs, most of the people found time for some form of recreation.

For entertainment there were tent shows, circuses, merry-go-rounds, traveling speakers, play groups, vocal and instrumental concerts, a community band, and a high school band. These bands would give concerts every Saturday evening in a band shell on main street near where the Tastee-Freez now stands. Skiing, tobogganing, playing croquet, sticks, bicycling, and skating were popular activities for young and old alike.



The Stedman Opera House, later known as the New Era Theatre, 1920 photo of cast of "The Podunk Limited". Back row, left to right, Mrs. Whitcomb, Lloyd Dabson, unknown, C. L. Stedman, Alvin Norin and Bennie Paulson. Middle row, left to right, first three are unknown, Ella Paulson, Mae Peterson and Bonnie Johnstone. Front row, left to right, Mrs. R. B. Warren, Mrs. Mabel Norin, unknown, Ruth Nunn, unknown, Merle Fisher, Edma Mae Twamley and Carrie Stedman.

There was also a movie theatre on the second floor of one building called Stedman Hall. Here other community activities such as high school basketball games and plays, dances, political speakers, etc. were held. Flaskrud's Variety Store, started in 1908, was a popular place since it had an Ice Cream Parlor, sold candy, and Mr. Flaskrud bought Indian curios which were of interest.

For instance, in 1897, the Sheyenne Star mentions meetings of the A.O.U.W. Lodge with its 16 charter members and the basket picnic at Hallsten's Grove when the ladies were requested to bring well-filled baskets--ten cents for each dinner with the proceeds going to the church. In 1898, the Early Settlers' meeting was held in Nash's Grove on July 20th. There was hay for those wishing good hitching places near the grounds and good spring water. The pavilion was covered and had a band stand on the side. Six sets could dance on it easily. Later in July there was a horse race, foot races, and a ball game in Sheyenne. In 1899, a dancing party gathered at the Richter house in May. Refreshments were served at 12 and dancing resumed. In June, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Halvorson were surprised when 150 guests arrived. There were 43 teams in line. The guests danced all night and the Halvorson's received a steel stove and \$10 in cash. In August, a picnic at Hendrickson's Grove was largely attended. The program was arranged by Supt. Sundberg. Rev. Gullander and Quam gave short talks.

The people who settled in this area had an unusual type of recreation which they could take advantage of during a few weeks in the summer. This was the Chautauqua held at Lakewood



Sheyenne Camp Fire Girls met at the home of Mrs. C. W. Fisher about 1916. Back row, left to right, Emilda Nunn, Alma Sylling, Mildred Parsons, Florence Hallsten and Louise Hjerpe. Front row, Alpha Norin, Helen Frost, Drusilla Elmgren, Gladys Severtson, Edith Garnaas and unknown girl.



1914 Sheyenne baseball team. Back row, left to right, Thompson, Alvin Soderholm, Dude Keller, Ray Peterson, George Keller and Charles Dabson. Front row, left to right, Oscar Gerdin, Fred McGleash, Erland Manning, Chester Stedman and John Montrail.

near Devils Lake. "The idea for a state Chautauqua organization originated at a small summer gathering at Spirit Lake in June 1892. A stock company was organized, an executive committee appointed to decide the permanent location of the assembly; of all the bids received, the location of the City of Devils Lake and its offer of 160 acres of Sec. 16, S. Lake Twp. with heavily wooded lake frontage, (the former Capt. Heerman's homestead north of the lake) was considered the best and accepted. Soon afterward the Great Northern Rwy. Co. donated \$2500 toward the erection of a hotel--land was cleared--leases and lots sold for building sites--athletic and beach facilities provided. The first assembly was from June 28-July 23, 1893. The place was patterned after the nationally known assembly grounds at Chautauqua, New York."



This is the way we went to Chataugua in Devils Lake — Stedman and Bennett Livery.

Appearances by Billy Sunday and William Jennings Bryan headed the list of notables who appeared there. Many from this area made it a habit to spend a few weeks each summer in their cottages there or perhaps to spend a week in the hotel if they didn't own a place.

Capt. Herman had a line of steamers on Devils Lake taking people to the grounds. The Minnie H was perhaps the best known one that made daily trips across the lake to Fort Totten

The Hallsten dray line would take some people and their belongings each summer. In 1903, O. B. Stedman purchased a conveyance for taking passengers to and from the Fort during Chautauqua season. He would run a daily bus line making connections with all boats.

The Hendrickson Park which we all enjoy using today is a tribute to the efforts of Nels T. Hendrickson of Grandfield who established a tree claim about a half mile or so west of Sheyenne. Ida Hendrickson and Mrs. Fred Rud; his daughter, shared some excerpts from his diary which help tell of the beginning of this park which has been used for so many years:

May 1888 - Planted first trees.

April 16, 1890 - Seeded 10 acres on the tree claim

May 12, 1891 - Planted 1900 cottonwood cuttings for tree claim

June 1891 - Hoing trees



Cornet Band

Back row: Theo. Quam, John Bonde, Unkown, Andrew Vick, P.A. Peterson, Joe Johnson. Middle Row: Nels Mattson, T.B. Garnaas, Ed Wilson, Unknown, Unkown, H. Wolden. Front row: Milo Hayes, Ole Isack Olson, ? Bengtson, ? Bengtson.



Security Bank float and City Meat Market float in the July 4th parade.

People of the Sheyenne area have had the use of a unique swimming pool for about thirty years. East of town a pool was dug out of the side of a hill which had springs. A few years ago Vic Stenberg planned and supervised the placement of cement blocks around three sides to make it look more modern and also to keep dirt from washing down the hillside into the pool.

Also east of town can be found our newest recreational spot used for boating, fishing, picnicing, etc. Warsing Dam and Lake was the dream of Ollie Dion who "camped on the doorstep of the State Game and Fish Department" until he got approval for the dam. Ollie operated Ollie's Bar in Sheyenne and died at an early age. After his death a monument was erected at the dam area in recognition of his efforts. Mrs. Estella (Warsing) Matthews and the late John Warsing owned the land which became this dam and lake--hence, the name Warsing Dam and Lake.

TO OUR PIONEERS

By Esther Johnson Brown

This is a tale of early settlers,
A small tribute to their courage;
A salute for untold hardships,
An anthem to their dauntless spirit.
How they made the barren wasteland
Into fields of wheat and barley,
Made the dreary open spaces
Into little spots of beauty.
Built their schools and spired churches,
Built the towns in which to barter.
Had a vision of the future,
Had a faith in God and country
That toil and set-backs could not dampen.

In the land of the Dakotas
On the lone and endless prairies,
On the bare and windswept prairies
Where the gopher dug his burrow
And the rabbit sat to listen,
Where the coyotes howled at midnight
In the coulees by the river,
Where the timid prairie chicken
Hid her brood in tall slough grasses,
Where the buffalo trails still wended
O'er the hills to some hid water.

Not a tree to hide the skyline,
Only near unto a creekbed
Grew the cottonwood and willow,
Here the Indian once had freedom,
Roamed and hunted at his pleasure,
Fished for bullheads in the river,
Smoked his meat by lonely fires,
Fought with other tribes for glory,
In the dim and bygone ages.
To this land of North Dakota
Near unto the Shyenne River,
In the later eighteen hundreds
Came a band of daring spirits,
Came across the eastern borders,
Came from Southern Minnesota
And from other towns and farm lands,
Came by tens and came by hundreds,
Came by oxcart, schooner, horseback,
Came to seek a home and fortune,
Lured by promise of free homesteads,
Little daunted by the bleakness,
By the sear and stony hillsides,
Though summer droughts and winter blizzards
Tried the mettle of the most hardy.

Here they staked their chosen homestead;
Some could boast of added tree claims.
Here they built their snug sod houses,
Sod barns, too, for yokes of oxen
And a coop for mother's chickens,
Lined up sights for the first furrow,
Set the walking plow in order,
Called a "gee" and "haw" to oxen.
Soon a black and snake-like ribbon
Cut across the virgin grasslands,
How the children running barefoot
Loved the coolness of that furrow!
Not to mention the bold robin
Gorging on the luckless earthworms.
Soon a thousand other furrows

Scarred the face of virgin prairies
That had lain for untold ages
Undisturbed by plow or harrow,
Soon the precious seed was scattered
O'er the newly upturned sod land.
With what hope and fear and trembling
That first crop was watched and prayed o'er,
But the conquest of this wasteland
The taming of this sleeping giant
That till now had had no prodding
Into something fine and useful
Was not won without a struggle.
There were years of drought and hailstones,
There was sawfly, rust and cutworms,
Early frosts and late spring blizzards,
Hopper bait and gopher poison
Was a daily ammunition,
And the rocks-unending labor
Hauled away in homemade stoneboats,
Every spring their hopes ran high,
Then in the fall: "Will we get by?"
But 'next year' always lured them on.

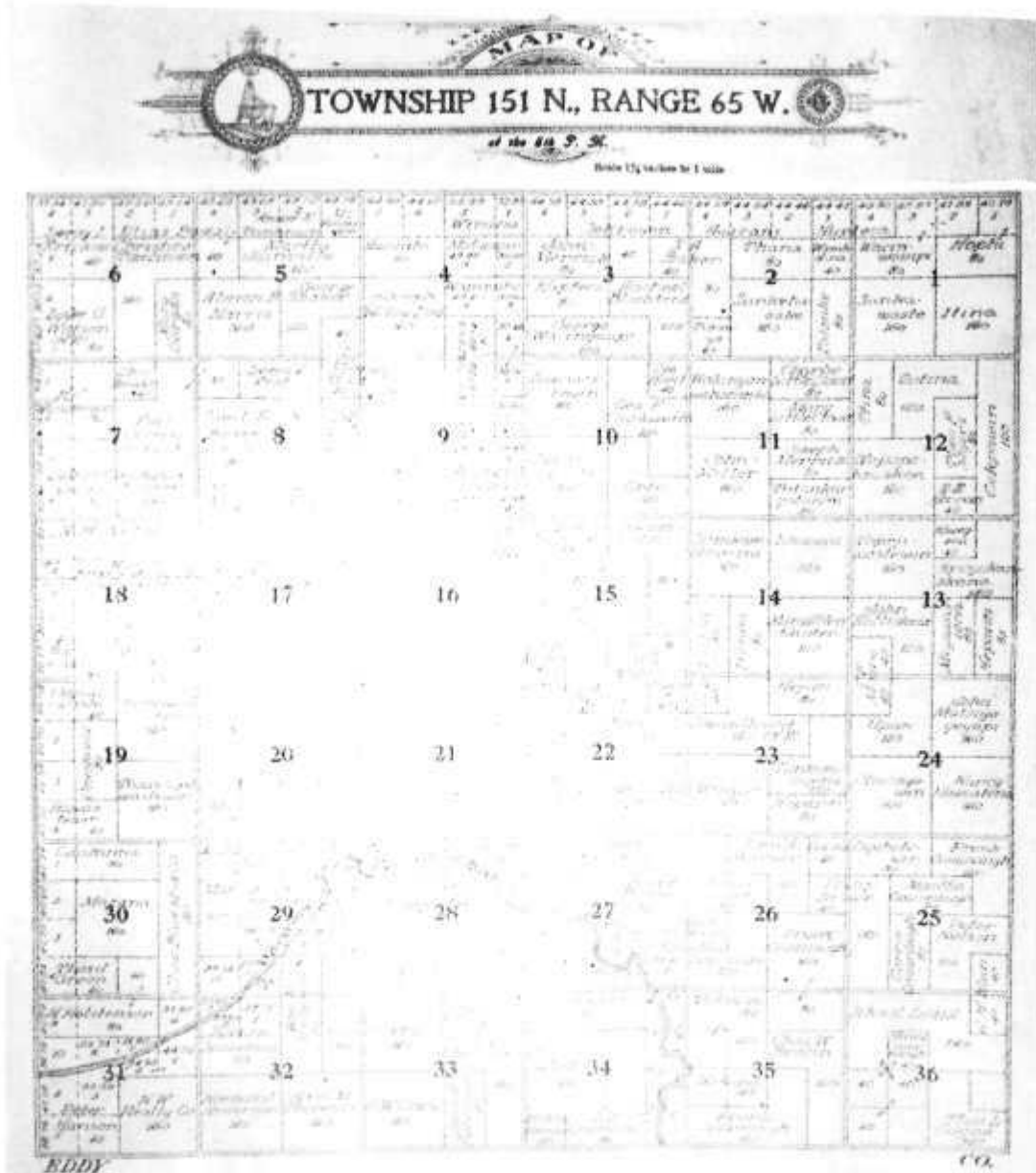
So with faith and perseverance
Always looking to the future,
To a day of ease and plenty
Year by year the task went on.
Groves of trees soon changed the landscape,
New houses built and big red barns,
Cattle grazed in fenced-in pastures,
Roads were graded, lands improved.
Elevators rose from every village,
Monuments to toil and sweat
But emblems, too, of man's success.

'Twas not always rush and worry
Up at dawn and work all day,
There was also time for pleasure
And a helping hand in need.
There were hayrides, gay sleigh parties,
And who'd forget the basket socials
Where rivals spent their hard earned cash.
Picnics, too, with loaded tables,
Salads, buns and home-fried chicken,
Ice cream, too, and lemonade,
Then a ballgame in a field.

To their church they went on Sundays,
Mother, father, children and all.
Mattered not how far the distance
Mattered not if snow or rain.
Came to worship, get a blessing
Giving thanks for health and home.

What a heritage they left us,
What a pattern of endurance,
What a lesson in self denial,
What faith to follow after!
Here they worked that we their children
Can enjoy in peace and comfort
All the fruits of their hard labor,
So with grateful hearts and humbly,
With respect and admiration
Give them now a well-earned praise
And with pride we say, "Well done."

Townships In Sheyenne Area



Map of Twin Tree Township taken from 1910 Atlas.

TWIN TREE TOWNSHIP

Twin Tree Township had its beginning in the early 1900's where settlers came into the area known as Dakota Territory. In 1904 the government opened the Indian Reservation for homestead rights and pioneers drew numbers at Devils Lake for their claims.

Small homes soon dotted the prairies and homesteaders became settled to prove up their claims.

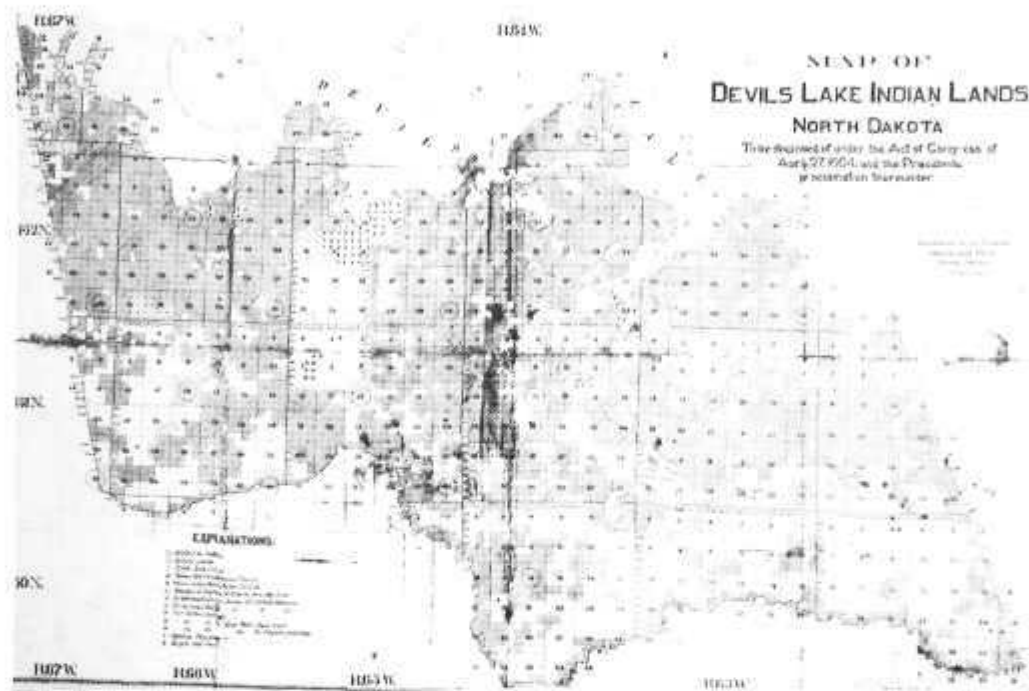
It was encouraging to see more and more settlers coming into the sparsely populated Indian Reservation.

The first school was held in a home and only in the summer. Winters were severe and means of travel not too convenient.

In 1908 the township was organized into a school district and was named Lone Tree. A school house was provided and accommodated families for miles around.

Some time later it was decided to organize into a civil township and a petition was drawn up and signed - after legal procedures were completed the township was organized and became known as Twin Tree Township.

The township has continued to thrive under the capable leadership of the present Township Board.

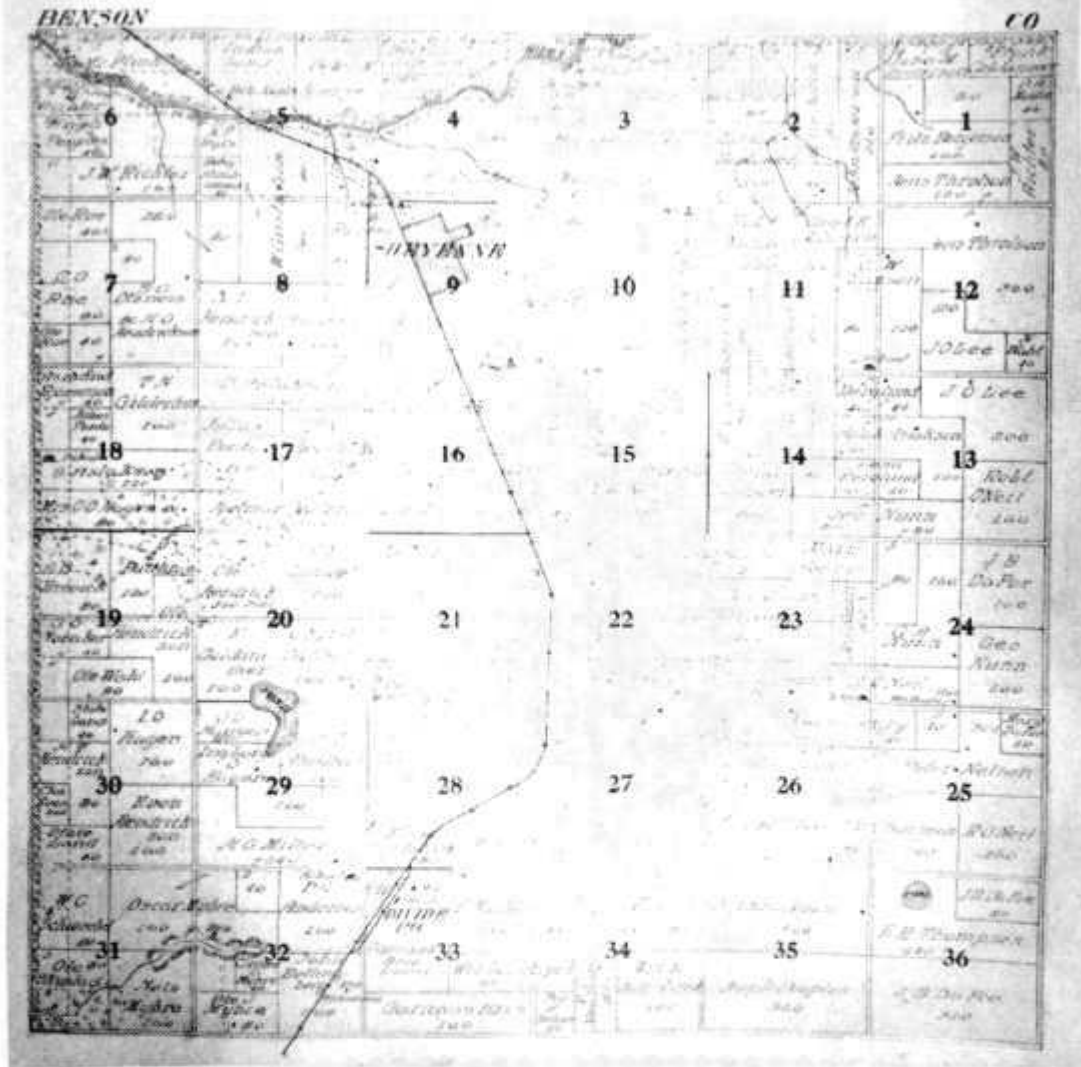


Map of Devils Lake Indian Lands taken from original map owned by Mrs. E. H. Corey.



- April 1887-- Richter house
First house built in town--on main street. Now part of Amanda Rud's house.
- Sept. 1898-- Casper Erickson House (Kitty-corner from Blacksmith shop) and F. L. Kermott (Lue Brines's home) moved into new homes.
- Sept. 1899--S. M. Nelsons moved into new home on Richter Avenue (Bernice Kruger's home)
- April 1901--Rev. Frost commenced building on his home. Will be 26x30 (Lillian Soderholm's home.)
- May 1902--E. P. Westerlund commences building his new home on Sheyenne Avenue. (Myrtle Ostby's home)
Mrs. Nicholson purchased the lot next to the Baptist Church and will build a house on it. (Hilda Gray's)
- July 1902--Dr. Bartleys move into their new home. (Harwoods live there now) \$2000
A. J. Sylling erecting house.
- Aug. 1902--Work on Ellen Mattson's cottage begins. (Flaskruds lived there. Now Nerliens)
- April 1903--O. P. Olson home built in past year. (T. B. Garnaas home--Stan Ericksons now)
Four more underway--Miller \$2500 (Now the home of Chuck Franks, our City Planner.)
Holte (Now Elevator house--Duane Pierces)

GATES TOWNSHIP



Map of Gates Township taken from a 1910 Atlas.

GATES TOWNSHIP

Some of the early settlers of Gates Township, according to various abstracts and other information were as follows: Ole Hendrickson, August and Julius Ponto, W. Gustafson, J. B. Dafeo, George and John and William and Robert Nunn, Iver Vick, S. A. Aslakson, Phillip Brand, S. G. Erickson, Emily Ayott, J. W. Richter, C. F. Dalthorp, Swen Brevik, Joe and Jim Walton, John Berglund, Ole Wold, O. O. Hagen, S. M. Nelson, E. B. Thompson, Johan A. and Jon Anderson, L. G. Abrahamson, Ole Skustad, Christ Carlson, Aslak Aslakson, Ole Rue, H. O. Hallsten, John Hedman, Rev. Quam, John Nelson, C. W. Larson, B. Modin, W. Landsverk, N. P. Johnson, Isaac Olson, N. W. Nelson, Malcom Soderholm, Ole Berglund, Hans Norin, Robert O'Neill, O. Torkelson, John Benson, Osmund Benson, S. B. Tveito, F. Forgeson, C. G. Hayes, Nels Myhre, Oscar Myhre, Emil Lindstrom, David Henry, A. E. Flink, P. M. Hjerpe, Gust E. Johnson, Ole Oeftedahl, and A. E. Thompson.

There are conflicting reports on the first post office in Gates Township. Various sources have reported that Ole Hendrickson, an early settler, would walk to New Rockford carrying a large

leather pouch and bring the mail to his sod house about one and one-half miles from what is now Sheyenne. People would go there to get their mail from Postmaster Hendrickson. The 1884 atlas shows Gates Post Office located on the land homesteaded by Ole Hendrickson. Bill and Earl Lillevig now have the title to this land.

According to Williams, *Origins of N. Dakota Place Names*, the first post office was established July 20, 1883, with Phillip Brand as postmaster and it was named 'Gates' after an early homesteader and attorney, Frank M. Gates. After the N. P. branch line survey was made, the post office and other buildings (?) were moved one and one-half miles to the railroad site of Sheyenne.

An item from the New Rockford Transcript of June 13, 1884 reports, "Postmaster Gates of Gates, was a visitor to our town Thursday."

A post office was later established at 'Divide', approximately one-half way between New Rockford and Sheyenne, opposite the McLeod farm. There is a "Postmaster's Account and Record Book" for the post office at Divide, N. Dakota, for the years 1907, 1908, 1909, and 1910 on file in the Sheyenne Post Office. John Moe was the postmaster. Mr. Moe also operated a general store there. There was also a grain elevator there.

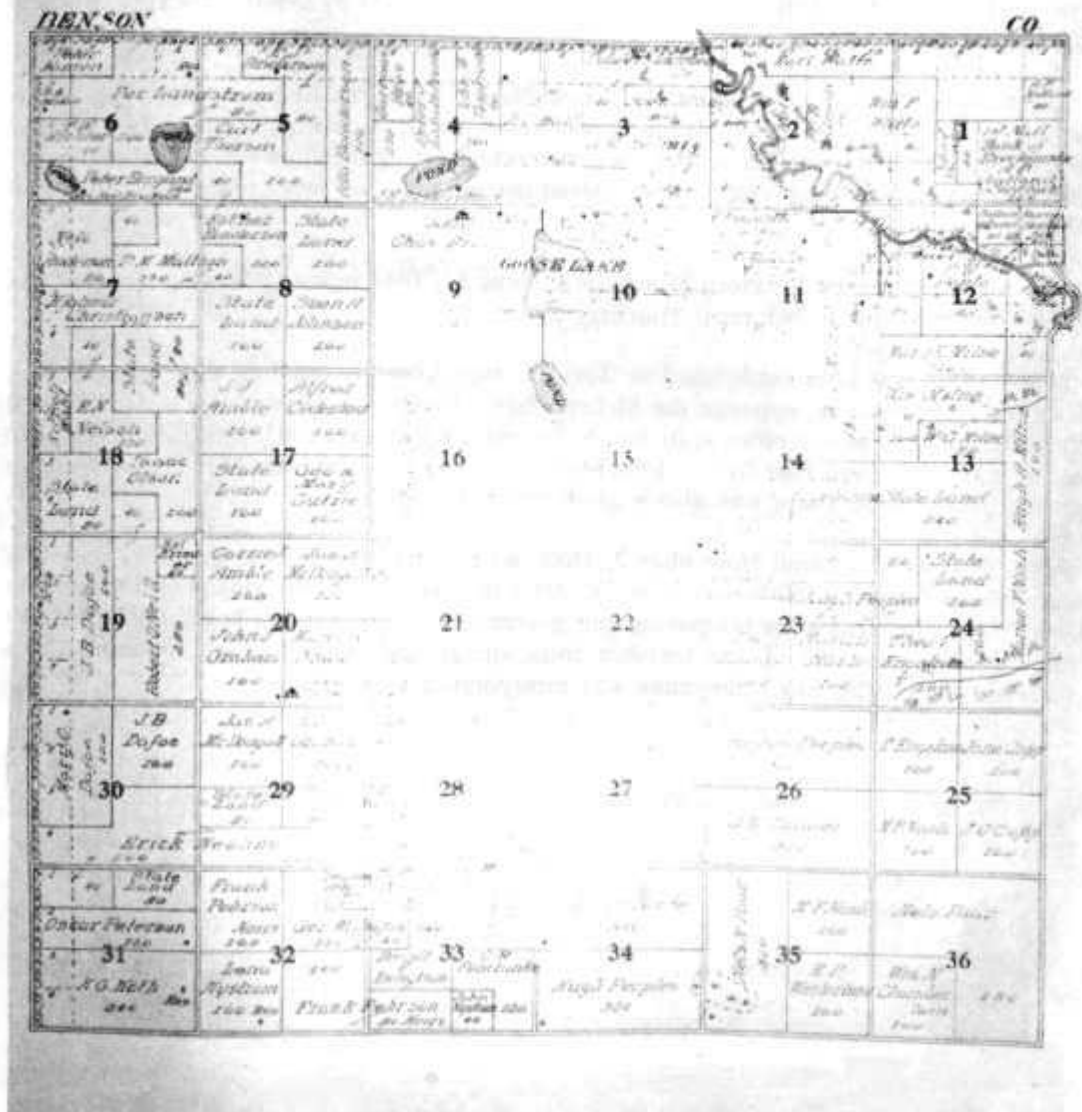
Gates Township, up until November 2, 1889, was part of the Dakota Territory and was described as Township 150 N. Range 66 W. After the above date, the village of Sheyenne in Gates Township became one tax-paying unit governed by three member board of supervisors which usually consisted of one member from village and two from the township. This continued until 1928, when Sheyenne was incorporated as a village.



Buildings at Divide, south of Sheyenne included elevator, lumberyard and store.

SHEYENNE STAR

After C. C. Manning died in the 30's a Mike Breen took over publication of The Star. About 1946 Mr. Matt O'Hare, who taught school here, published it for a few years.



Map of Bush Township taken from 1910 Atlas.

BUSH TOWNSHIP

Bush township was not organized as a township when the rest of the county was.

It was called a commissioners district the first years.

On March 22nd, 1924, they had their first township meeting and this meeting was held in the Security Bank at Sheyenne, North Dakota.

The first board of supervisors were C. W. Brolin and K. J. Anderson and Ed Nystrom.

The first assessor was A. G. Soderstrom and August Soderstrom was the treasurer and A. K. Nystrom was the first clerk. The general levy was set at \$500.

The township was named Bush after the name of the first settler in the township.

The school district in this township was called Rocky Mountain district.

There were two schools in this district.

The first school that was held in this district was held in a leanto attached to the Hallsten cabin on the farm that is owned by Reese Cudworth.

The teacher's name was Buchanan and school was held only in the summer months.

The next year school was held in a granary on the Milne farm and the teacher's name was Miss Belle Healey.

The third year there was a one room school built on Section 11.

In the early 1900 it was moved to Section 9 where it sits at the present time.

It is now used as a township hall for Bush township.

The South Rocky Mountain school was built in the early 1900's. It was on Section 20.

It was built about one half mile North of the site it sat on for many years.

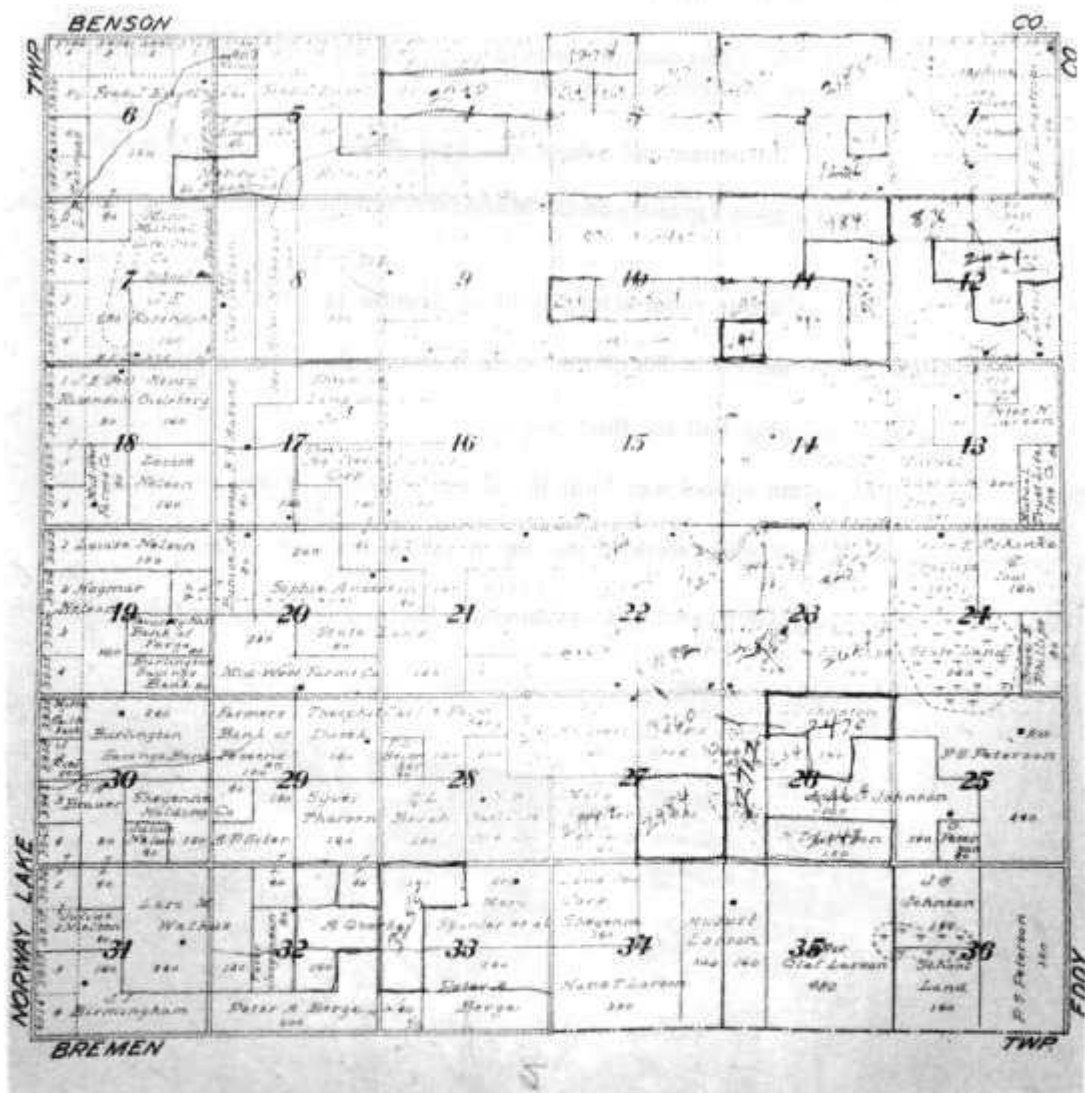
Then after school reorganization came in it was moved to Sheldon Township for their Township Hall.



Bush Township School. At far left Mrs. Brolin and Tom Bouret. Front row are 4 unidentified, Lillian Soderholm and Erma Nash and an unknown. In rear, left to right, Bouret, Soderstrom, John Soderstrom and Hillstrom. Next to back row, Sadie Hallsten, Amanda Olson and Clara Bouret. Second row, left to right, Carl Soderholm, unknown, Bouret, Soderstrom, Oscar Olson and two not identified.

"The first notices of proof of claims made in the Devils Lake Land Office as published in the North Dakota *InterOcean*, October 27, 1883, were to Victoria Charboneau for the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 9 of what is now Bush Township in Eddy County".

—From Devils Lake Bicentennial History 1976



Map of Valhalla Township taken from 1910 Atlas.

VALHALLA TOWNSHIP

A petition to organize was filed November 15, 1915. Fred J. Engel was chosen to preside at the meetings. The business to be transacted would be to elect Supervisors for 3, 2 and 1 year terms, one township clerk, one treasurer, two justices and two constables. Result of election: Ole Alfstad, 1 year term; Andrew Fingerson, 2 year term; and Hans Bjertness, 3 year term; Julius E. Rosendahl, clerk. A. T. Sylling, Treasurer; Carl Sylling, Assessor; David Carlson and Henning Anderson, Justices of the Peace; N. E. Morken and Theodore Larson, Constables, and Edwin Sylling was elected Pondmaster.

Recognition is given those officers who have served continuously in the past or presently serving in one capacity or other for more than 25 years; Iver K. Welken, Assessor and Treasurer; August Larson, Supervisor; Julius E. Rosendahl, Clerk; Albert Jordre, Supervisor and Assessor; Henry Bjertness, Supervisor; Grant Bjertness, Treasurer; Elvern P. Rosendahl, Clerk.

Valhalla Township still has visible wagon trails across certain sections of unbroken sod, to

ungraded section lines, to more moderate graveled roads, to farm to market roads built by matching Federal Funds, to modern black top, paid for through a county wide mill levy.

Black Hammer Hill, a pioneer landmark, with an elevation of 1704 feet, is located in Section 8 Valhalla Township, Wells County. The name Black Hammer was given it by some of the early pioneers immigrating from Spring Grove, Minnesota where it had its counter part in name and topography.

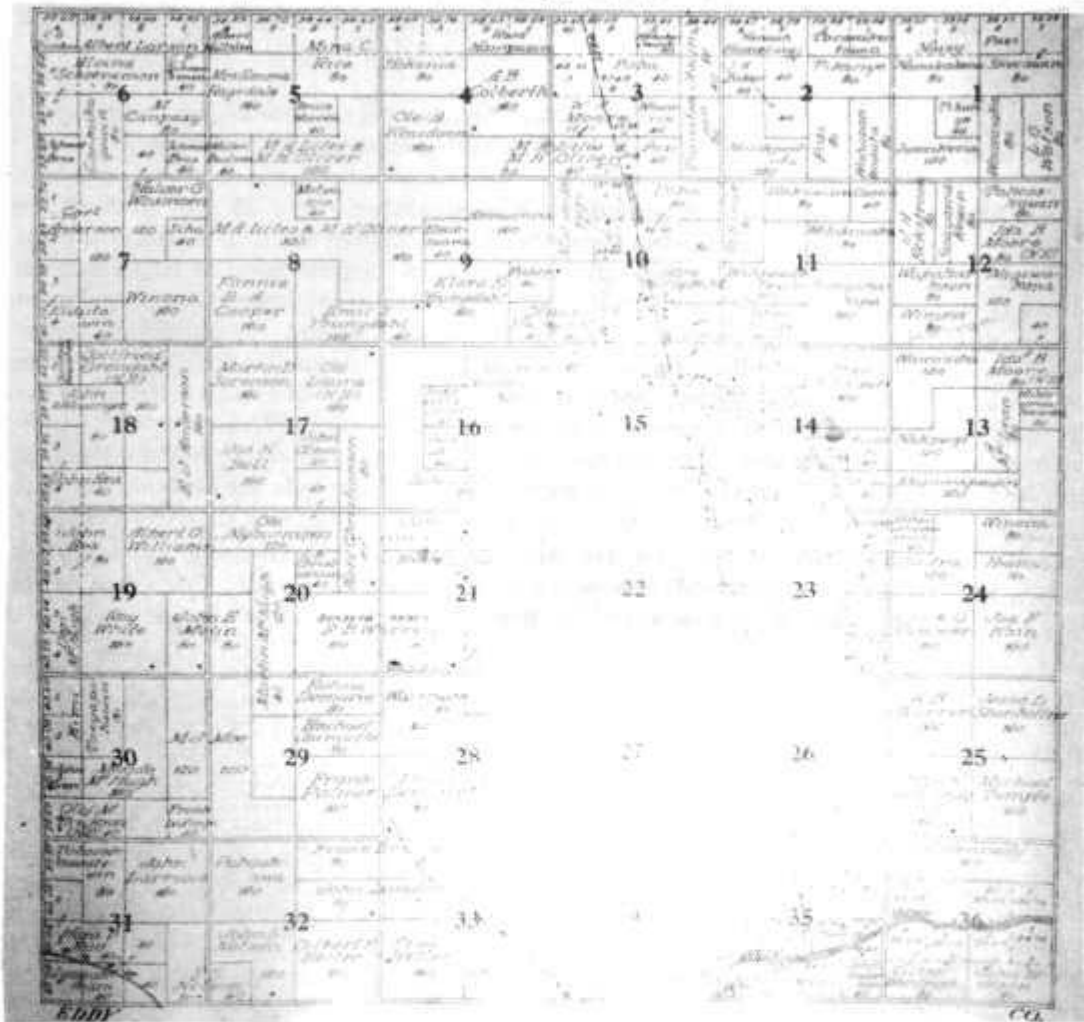
Valhalla was settled by sturdy nordic stock of Scandinavian decent, Norwegian and Swedes, with a minute number of other nationalities. It is still predominantly Scandinavian.

The first and the most short-lived of post offices, was established March 25, 1891 at the Peter M. Mattson farm. It was discontinued in November 11, 1892 when the mail was sent to New Rockford. On December 24, 1896, a post office was begun in the farm home of Julius Bondeli located in the northeast corner of Sec. 9, which is now the farm residence of Minnie Anderson and son, Orley. The post office boxes were under the staircase leading to the upper story. Later a store was built and the post office transferred to it, which may account for the disparity of the exact location, as the National archives has it located in Sec. 4. Halford Erickson purchased the store building in June 19, 1900 and moved it to a new location in Sec. 10, directly across from the Arthie Fingerson farm and continued operation of the store and acting postmaster until April 8, 1905. This site is still visible as the foundation and cellar hole are evident. The last post office in the area from April 8, 1905 until February 28, 1907, was the Nels Presetter Hanson place, west of Section 30, about 1/8 mile into Norway Lake Township, formerly the home of Blanche Simonson Bjertness, now owned by John Allen Bollingberg. From then on the mail went to Twist post office now known as Bremen, North Dakota.



John A. Rosendahl plowing the virgin sod.

MAP OF
TOWNSHIP 151 N., RANGE 66 W.
of the 5th T. S.



Map of Rock Township taken from 1910 Atlas.

HISTORY OF ROCK TOWNSHIP

The land area surrounding the Fort Totten Indian Reservation was settled by Homesteaders during a period, approximately from 1880 to 1900. In 1904 an agreement was reached between the Devils Lake Sioux Tribe and James McLaughlin, a U. S. Indian Inspector, for the settlement by homesteaders of all un-allotted land on the Fort Totten Indian Reservation. This agreement was later amended and ratified by the United States Congress on April 27, 1904. The Reservation was opened to homesteaders by a proclamation to that effect signed by President Theodore Roosevelt on June 2, 1904. His signature led to the birth of Rock Township, a land area wholly within the reservation boundaries.

Interested persons wishing to homestead on Reservation Land had to register from August 8 to August 20th, 1904, at Devils Lake and Grand Forks, North Dakota. The drawings were held at Devils Lake on August 24, 1904, 9:00 A.M. Fifty names were drawn each day until all names were drawn and the lucky ones had a certain length of time to file their claim. After filing, they were to live on their claims for 14 months and pay \$4.50 per acre, or they had the option to live

on the land for 5 years and pay \$1.50 per acre down payment with a \$.50 per acre per year until paid up.

Settlers moved in rapidly and by 1905 it became obvious that a school was needed. The new residents of what was later called Rock Township drew up a signed petition requesting that the County Commissioners of Benson County establish a School District in what was then known as "Un-organized Township 151-66". This petition was filed on August 5, 1905, and the Commissioners approved the petition and established the new school district on the 2nd day of October 1905, and they called it Plainview School District No. 31. The first school election was held at the John Lundin farm and the first school board consisted of John H. Milleson, president; W. B. Nelson and Iver P. Seby, directors; C. R. Wattles, clerk; and Frank DeMarce, treasurer. The first school was in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 26, and the first teacher was Clara Rud, sister of Alfred Rud.

On the 21st of February 1910, a number of land owners in the un-organized township of 151-66 requested by petition to the Benson County Commissioners that the township be organized as a Civil Township. On the 3rd day of October 1910, this petition was approved and the township 151-66 was named Rock Township. The first township meeting was held on October 18, 1910. We do not have the names of the first township board as the early records have been lost.

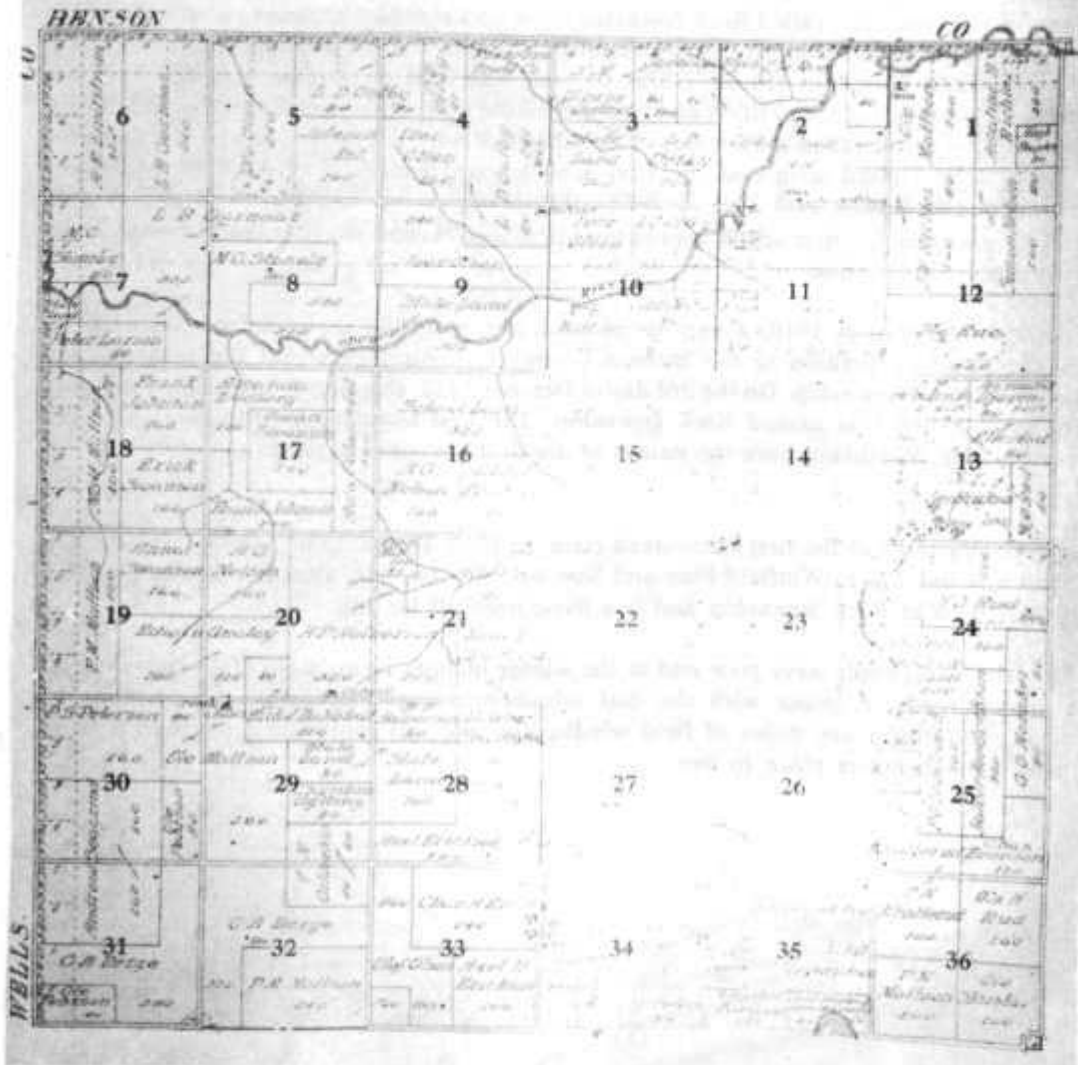
Mr. Bruce Warren had the first homestead claim in Rock Township in Sections 28 and 33. This land now belongs to Winfield Fine and Donald Erickson. Mr. Paul Melin was the first white child born in Rock Township and has lived here all his life.

In the early years, roads were poor and in the winter months farms were often snowbound. Good graded roads, together with the dial telephone, rural electricity, the planting of farmstead shelterbelts and miles of field windbreaks have all contributed to making Rock Township a much better place to live.



People standing in line for drawing for land at the Federal Land Office in Devils Lake.

GRANDFIELD TOWNSHIP



Map of Grandfield Township taken from a 1910 Atlas.

GRANDFIELD TOWNSHIP

Grandfield Township was originally called Greenfield Township but when it was discovered that there was another Greenfield Township in North Dakota, the name change to Grandfield was made.

Among the very earliest settlers who came to Grandfield in 1883 or 1884 were the Olaf Rues, the Matt Mattson, Sr. family, Nels T. Hendrickson, Peder P. Halvorsons, Mekkle Tuntlands, and S. G. Ericksons.

A little later, family histories show these families represented in the community: Hans Rud, Ole Mattson, Ed Seastrand, Iver Olson, S. A. Olsness, Aslak Olsness, T. N. Gilderhus, Ole Landsverk, Erick Kvale, Hendrick Tangen Hendrickson, N. Thorsen and Halvor Hendrickson.

Still later, 1890-1900, the L. D. Ostby family, Martin Johnsons, Helmer and Lars Syllings, G.

O. Noraker, C. A. Berge, P. O. Landsverk, Henry Olson, M. C. Stensby, John Sween and Erik Swansons arrived.

By the 90's the township was well settled. Establishment of schools and churches concerned these early pioneers. During 1892, Greenfield School Township was organized. Building of the first school took place in 1893 and later two others were built. Many teachers came from Minnesota. Quite a few of them stayed on and married pioneer bachelors and their descendants are still living here. Some family histories relate that a sod house owned and built by a Mr. Larson who filed on land near the Tuntland farm housed the very first school in what was then Greenfield.

In 1886 the church which became Grandfield Lutheran began with worship services held in homes and later in the school house west of the cemetery. Pastor O. H. Thormodsgaard served all Lutherans from Jamestown to Sheyenne. Augustana Church organized in 1896 and held services in the old school house across the tracks for the Grandfield and the Sheyenne people of Swedish descent.

Grandfield even had a debating society with Mekkke Tuntland, S. A. Olsness, Ed Seastrand, and Nels T. Hendrickson instrumental in getting it started. A small singing group was also organized. Some of the singers included: Halvor Halvorson, Aslak Olsness, P. S. Pederson, S. A. Olsness, Mekkke Tuntland, O. G. Gronvold, and Ole Olson.

In the early 1900's, people came mainly from the east to get the "free land". The A. G. Nilsons came from Worcester, Massachusetts while the Frank Johnsons came from Pawtucket, Rhode Island. Seagrens came from Holdridge, Nebraska. The Sunds were an exception, coming from Norway about this time. Ads in church papers, the pamphlet "Where the Dollars Grow" put out by O. T. Peterson, promotor, and the N. K. Mattson Land and Colonization Co. lured many to this area.

The Grandfield Township was organized and the first meeting held on April 10, 1906. Supervisors elected were: Ed Seastrand, chairman, C. E. Erickson, L. J. Sylling, S. A. Olsness, and N. T. Hendrickson.

Among the elected men and women from among Grandfield's pioneers were: S. A. Olsness, for many years State Commissioner of Insurance; Pete Mattson, States Attorney; Ellen Mattson Roach, Eddy Co. Superintendent of Schools; M. C. Stensby, Eddy Co. Sheriff; Ole Mattson, County Treasurer; and M. Mattson, State Representative.

The Greenfield (Grandfield) Township was one of the first to organize an insurance company. That company "The Greenfield Mutual Insurance Company", exists today. The January 16, 1902 Sheyenne Star tells of its organization with the Pres. Ed Seastrand, Vice President H. P. Halvorson, Secretary S. A. Olsness, and Treasurer N. T. Hendrickson elected.



Nils T. Hendrickson, first homesteader in Greenfield [later Grandfield] township. Came to Carrington March 26, 1884, walked to Sheyenne since railroad ended in Carrington. Sod house built April 23, 1884 on his "pre-emption claim".

SHEYENNE

April 4, 1907

Ten years ago the Sheyenne Star was launched at Sheyenne, Eddy County, North Dakota. Since that time our city has made rapid progress in every line and today ranks as one of the most up-to-date towns in the state. Ten years ago there were only eight business firms in Sheyenne. Today we have twenty-six, not including professional men, and all enjoying a good degree of prosperity. Sheyenne is located in the northern part of Eddy County, on the south side of the Sheyenne river and surrounded on all sides by a vast agricultural country, the soil of which is the most fertile and productive in the world, and with its commercial, social, educational and agricultural interests, it offers superior advantages and inducements to those seeking residence, or investment where it will yield sure returns. Sheyenne has made splendid progress in the past few years. Her citizens are an enterprising class of people--they act enthusiastically in every effort to build up their town.

Sheyenne has abundant reasons to congratulate herself on future prospects. Ten years ago there were hardly fifty inhabitants. Today we number upwards of four hundred. Last year witnessed good growth, and many new residences and business houses were built. The present season promises to outdo last in the building line. Our farmers are all well-to-do, and all that is necessary to prove the productiveness of the soil around Sheyenne is to visit the farms and watch the returns from the thresher, inspect the stock in the corrals and pastures, see the gardens, the poultry and the improvements that have been made in the past few years--all from the labor of the farmers in the soil.

No mention of Sheyenne and this vicinity should be made without noting the names of the earliest settlers who came to farm it on the prairies before the railroad, and when it meant a great deal more to the pioneer than it does now. Then the neighbors were few and the hauling of grain was long and lonesome. With the settlement of the country, all this is rapidly changing. Among the oldest farmers and residents of this vicinity we name the following: Iver Vick, Phillip Brand, J. W. Richter, S. M. Nelson, L. D. Ostby, Ole Rue, Sven Aslakson, A. Aslakson, N. T. Hendrickson, H. P. Halverson, Ole Hendrickson, and J. B. Dafoe, our present county commissioner.

We have a number of secret organizations among them are the Modern Woodmen, United Workmen, Sons of Norway, and Ladies of the Maccabees. Each and every one of them enjoy a good membership and are composed of good, reputable people.

The reputation of the home merchants is his most valuable capital, and this fact, even in the strictest business sense, urges a policy of thoroughly honest methods for self protection. Elsewhere in this edition you will find historical sketches together with portraits of each business man which we have tried to prepare with care, and no attempt has been made to overdraw or exaggerate, and credit when credit is due has been freely given. The buying public are requested to keep a sharp lookout on the columns of *The Star*; they are the index to enterprise, and through them buyers are constantly posted as to what to buy and the prices at which to buy them.

EDDY-THE BANNER COUNTY

In 1906, Eddy County gathered in a bountiful crop, and in this connection, a thought in regard to advertising the county in the east where conditions and money-making opportunities are not so plentiful is not out of place. Eddy County, the banner county of North Dakota, should have a great deal larger population than it has at present. With the increase in population, land values will increase your land--if you are fortunate to possess some of the most fertile soil on the globe. How is this population to be secured? Of course, it will come in time. The increased birth rate will help as will also the natural immigration. But we do not need to wait for this slow process. The population of this country could be trebled in two years if every one of its present citizens would do his share of spreading abroad the glad tidings of great and continued

prosperity. Interest some relative or friend who is still in the older states to make a trip here during the coming summer. Bring them here and show "the goods" and even if they are from Missouri, it will be safe. Most of us have friends and relatives in the eastern states or elsewhere who could better their condition by settling in this county, thus you would be doing a kindly turn for them as well as for the county to say nothing of what it would mean in the way of increased land values if such a method was pursued by every person who owns a foot of terra firma in the county.

Do a little missionary work for the county, which has never known a failure and which has made you wealthy or, at least, well fixed. You do not have to be a liar to boost for Eddy County.

Sheyenne Businesses in 1976

Westby Construction Co.
Sherman Westby

Ostby Service Station
W. B. Ostby

Don's Bar — Don and Shirley Hofer

Kep's Drug — D. M. Kepner

Tasty Freeze — Dick and Hazel Evenson

Bonderson's Laundromat
Donny and Yvonne Bonderson

Richard's Radio & TV
Richard Thueson and sons

Sheyenne Bar
Mr. and Mrs. Norris Sylling

Stenberg's Plumbing & Heating
Merle Stenberg

Equity Co-op Elevator
James Peterson, Manager

Corner Cafe
Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Lewis

Hans's Barber Shop — Hans Peterson

Warren Implement
Boyd and Dean Warren

Stan's Trading Post
Mr. and Mrs. Stan Erickson

Farmers & Merchants Bank
A. L. Garnaas

Farmers Union Oil Co.
Harold Hendrickson, Manager

Alice's Wonderland — Alice Kennedy

Bonderson Construction
Robert Bonderson

LeRoy's Massage Center
LeRoy Garnaas

Roy's Radio & TV — Roy Wahlstrom

Sheyenne Sand & Gravel
Vern J. Hanson, Virgil Berglund,
Oliver LaVoy

Riverhill Mink Ranch — Donald Kolstad

Sam's Garbage Service — Sam Rue

Farmers Union Shipping Association
George Nunn

Farmers Union Federated Shipping
Erland Hallsten

George Nunn Construction

Alvin Kennedy's Electric Shop

Stenberg's Trailer Court
Merle Stenberg

Westby's Custom Service
Gary Westby

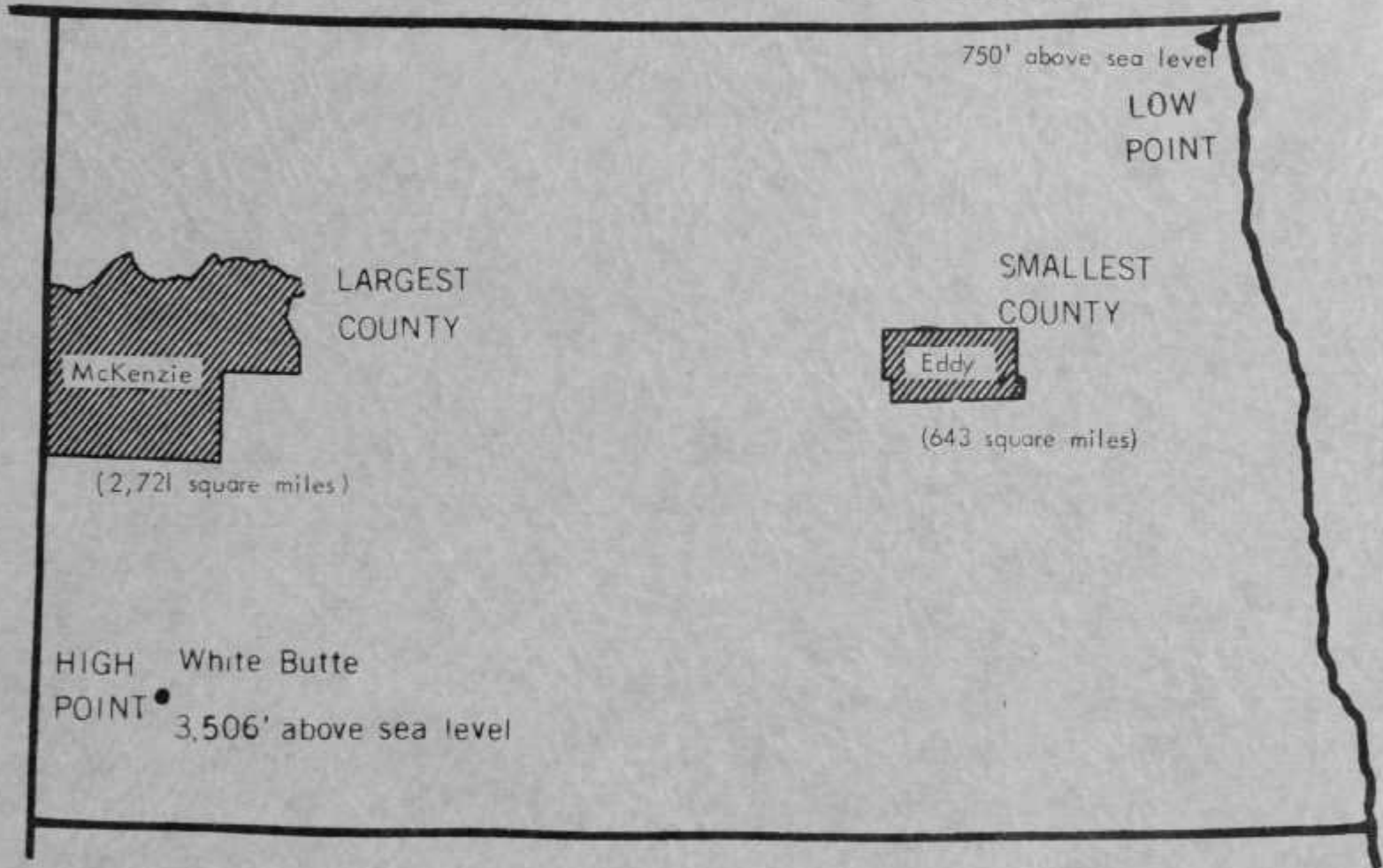
Jim Zieman Farrier Service

Greenfield Mutual Insurance Co.
Melvin Cook and Alfred Borah, Agents

SHEYENNE BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Pastor Lloyd Hubert	Chairperson
Mrs. Wayne Ostby-	Secretary
Miss Alice Kennedy-	Finance Committee Chairman
Mrs. Beulah Soggie-	Finance Committee Member
Mrs. Russell Hanson-	Finance Committee Member
Mr. Alf Garnaas-	Finance Committee Member
Mrs. Myrtle Lindstrom-	Publicity Committee Chairman
Pastor Lloyd Hubert-	Publicity Committee Member
Mr. R. Thueson, Sr.-	Publicity Committee Member
Mr. Alfred Borah-	Festival Committee Chairman
Mrs. Lin Stanton-	Festival Committee Member
Mrs. Marjoria Hendrickson-	Festival Committee Member
Mrs. Alfred Borah-	Festival Committee Member
Mrs. Roy Wahlstrom-	Festival Committee Member
Mrs. Beulah Soggie-	Festival Committee Member
Mr. Tim Thueson-	Festival Committee Member
Mrs. Fletcher Hanson-	Festival Committee Member
Mrs. Stan Erickson-	Festival Committee Member
Mrs. Russell Hanson-	Festival Committee Member
Mrs. Ivan Tuntland-	Festival Committee Member
Mrs. Allyn Seastrand-	Festival Committee Member
Mrs. John Estrem-	Festival Committee Member
Mrs. Earl Melin-	Festival Committee Member
Mr. and Mrs. Wilgoth Carlson-	Steering Committee Co-chairman
Pastor John Estrem-	Steering Committee Member
Mr. and Mrs. Stan Kruger-	Steering Committee Members
Mr. and Mrs. Chester Rue-	These 6 people are members of the executive committee in addition to the chairman, secretary, and chairmen of the various committees.
Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Tuntland-	
Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Cook-	
Mrs. Richard Thueson-	Heritage Committee Chairman
Mrs. Wayne Ostby-	Heritage Committee Member
Mr. & Mrs. Raymond Berglund-	Heritage Committee Member
Miss Jackie Soderholm-	Heritage Committee Member
Mrs. Lillian Soderholm-	Heritage Committee Member
Mr. & Mrs. Clarence Erickson-	Heritage Committee Member
Mrs. H. Hendrickson-	Heritage Committee Member
Mrs. Hilda Gray-	Heritage Committee Member
Mr. & Mrs. Charles Stedman-	Heritage Committee Members
Mr. & Mrs. H. R. Aslakson-	Heritage Committee Members
Mr. & Mrs. Ralph Seastrand-	Heritage Committee Members
Mr. & Mrs. Cliff Lindstrom-	Heritage Committee Members
Mr. Arvid Berglund-	Heritage Committee Member
Miss Pearl Garnaas-	Heritage Committee Member
Mrs. Myrtle Ostby-	Heritage Committee Member
Mrs. Edith Haukom-	Heritage Committee Member
Mr. & Mrs. J. Edwin Olson-	Heritage Committee Members
Mrs. Bjorn Garnaas-	Horizons Committee Chairman
Mrs. Dean Swenson-	Horizons Committee Member
Mrs. Bob Soderholm-	Horizons Committee Member
Mrs. Alf Garnaas-	Horizons Committee Member
Mrs. Sherman Westby-	Horizons Committee Member
Miss Louise Brandt-	Horizons Committee Member
Mrs. Hilda Dafee-	Horizons Committee Member
Mrs. Russell Hanson-	Horizons Committee Member
Mrs. Bruce Larson-	Horizons Committee Chairman
Mrs. Walter Quwas-	Horizons Committee Member
Mrs. Hans Peterson-	Horizons Committee Member
Mrs. Anna Albrecht-	Horizons Committee Member
Mrs. Doug Affeldt-	Horizons Committee Member

HIGH POINT-LOW POINT LARGEST COUNTY-SMALLEST COUNTY



STATE TOTAL: LAND ACREAGE 70,665 SQUARE MILES

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.S46
H57
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