

Wheaton – Home of World's Largest Mallard



The "Wheaton Mallard", a stately statue which stands sentinel at the side of Highway 75 on the south side of town, was constructed as a community project in 1960. Bucky Hoffman, former Chamber of Commerce president, stands beside the big bird.

claimed jurisdiction over the area at various times, the way of life of the people living here was probably not affected, as the area was not settled by white men until the early 1800's.

Using the waterways, the fur traders made their way here and established themselves in the Red River Valley's rich fur country. The earliest trader of whom there is any record is Robert Dickson, a Scotsman who came to the Minnesota region in 1786. He was an independent trader who, along with partners, established many fur trading posts. Dickson was related to the Sissetons by marriage, and it was through his influence that Chief Waanatan and his band were induced to join the British in the War of 1812. The Hudson's Bay Company opened a post in 1792 on the Minnesota shore of Lake Traverse, east of Jensen's Island. Some of Bay's traders were Joseph Rolette, Sr., Hazen Mooers, Colonel Crawford and Robert Dickson.

In addition to this post, there were two others. In 1823 the Columbia Fur Company (later absorbed by the American Fur Company) had a post on the eastern shore of Lake Traverse. The agents were Laidlow and Hess. The third fur trading post was the American Fur Company, built in 1824 and known as Fort Washington. It was operated for a time by Narcisse Freniere, and at a later time by Joseph Renshaw Brown.

It was Narcisse Freniere who was responsible for bringing the first missionary to Traverse County. Freniere, whose wife was part Indian, was the father of Mrs. Joseph Brown. In 1842 he invited Augustin Ravoux, then a missionary to the Sioux, to come to administer the sacraments to his family. He conducted the first religious services ever held for whites in this area.

The earliest semi-permanent settlers in the area lived near the present site of Browns Valley (first known as Lake Traverse Station or Brown's Station) and were engaged in fur trading or associated with the Sioux Agency in South Dakota. Joseph Renshaw Brown, the founder of Browns Valley, operated a fur post at Lake Traverse in 1835. In 1863 following the Dakota War, the Fort Wadsworth Military Post was established west of Lake Tra-

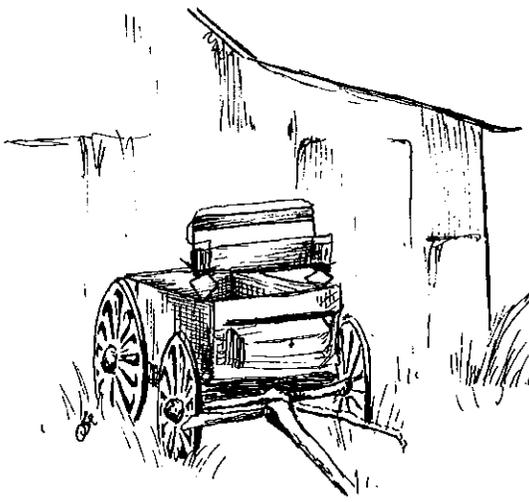
verse. Brown served as chief liaison between the government and the Sioux at the post from 1863 to 1866, when he became the first settler at what is now the townsite of Browns Valley.

Brown, his son Samuel J. Brown, and their wives became Browns Valley's earliest and most important settlers. They owned most of the land on which the town was established, founded the town's first businesses, and held most early civic offices. Joseph Renshaw Brown also established the first stage line, a route that operated from 1865 to 1869 from his stage stop at Browns Valley, along Big Stone Lake and the Minnesota River to Redwood Falls, with later connections to Fort Wadsworth (now Sisseton) and Fort Ridgely (between Little Falls and Brainerd).

From 1868 to 1879 the stage ran from Sauk Centre to Fort Wadsworth along the Wadsworth Trail (also called the Morrison-Sisseton Agency Road) which ran near the southern edge of the county, eastward to Morris, Glenwood and Sauk Centre, with connections to St. Cloud. Present day Highway 28 roughly follows this route. In addition to the Wadsworth Trail, other early trails, most being former Indian trails, ran along the eastern shore of Lake Traverse, north and south along the route of present-day Highway 75.

In 1849 Minnesota Territory was organized. The northern, eastern and southern boundaries were the same as they are today, but the western boundary extended to the Missouri and the White Earth Rivers situated in what is now central South Dakota. This entire tract was divided into nine counties. Traverse was included in what was then Wahnahta County. The Sioux Indians, in 1851, under pressure from the United States Government, signed two treaties giving up their rights to a vast area west of the Mississippi River, and in 1858 Minnesota became the thirty-second state, with the northern half of the western boundary being defined by the chain of rivers and lakes known as the Red River Valley.

Traverse County was first established in 1862. However, its boundaries were re-established in 1868 and 1881. Presently it has an area of five hundred and sixty-eight



Area and Town History

What is now Wheaton was once part of the old lake bed of Glacial Lake Agassiz which covered the area two thousand years ago. As the water receded it left a deep deposit of earth mixed with decaying vegetation, resulting in a rich fertile soil.

Traverse County took its name from Lake Traverse, which formed much of the western boundary of the county. Lake Traverse is an English translation of the Sioux word "Mdehdakinyan." The significance of the name is that the lake lies in a direction nearly transverse to Big Stone and Lac qui Parle lakes.

The point where Big Stone Lake and Lake Traverse meet is the Continental Divide. The Continental Divide marks the point where the water flows either northward through Lake Traverse, the Bois de Sioux River and the Red River to Hudson Bay, or southward through Big Stone Lake, the Minnesota and the Mississippi rivers to the Gulf of Mexico.

Prehistoric people apparently inhabited Traverse County, probably attracted to the county's western lakes and rivers. In 1933 the "Browns Valley Man," a skeleton estimated to be ten thousand years old, was found in a gravel pit on the edge of Browns Valley. The area was later populated by Sisseton, Wahpeton and other Sioux tribes. A large seasonal Sioux encampment existed at Browns Valley until as late as the turn of the century.

Three European nations have claimed

jurisdictional ownership of what is now Traverse County. Spain first claimed the area by right of the discovery of the Mississippi River by DeSoto and others. They turned it over to France in the settlement of war and some of the area's first explorers were French.

In 1670 when the Hudson's Bay Company was founded, the English laid claim to Hudson Bay and its watershed, which included everything flowing north from Lake Traverse.

The first discovery of Lake Traverse is credited to the Frenchman LeSueur in about 1681. In 1686 the French conquered the Hudson's Bay Company on Port Bay, and the French took over all the watershed. With the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, the English got Hudson Bay back, and although they had control, this area was officially French.

In 1762 France gave Spain all the land west of the Mississippi River, though they did not have control over the waterways. The Spanish did not explore or settle the region, and French trappers continued to collect furs here. In 1800 Napoleon Bonaparte forced Spain to return the region west of the Mississippi River to France.

The United States first acquired this area from Napoleon through the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 and finally in the relinquishments by England following the War of 1812. Although these three nations have

square miles. It was first called Breckenridge County, but was changed because of Breckenridge's southern leanings during the Civil War.

The Homestead Act was passed in 1862. Homesteaders began to settle the county after the United States Government officially surveyed the land in 1870 and opened the area to settlement. In 1871 the Whitely, Schiefley and Finley families from Philadelphia established homesteads on the eastern shore of Lake Traverse just north of Browns Valley in Windsor Township, becoming the first permanent white homesteaders. Other settlements followed rapidly. Many of the settlers were from the eastern states. A number of Irish settled in the eastern part of the county as a result of Archbishop Ireland's efforts to colonize the Graceville area. In the central part of the county the settlers were of mixed nationalities, including many Germans and Scandinavians.

Traverse County developed slowly compared with other parts of West Central Minnesota, and in 1874 had an estimated population of only forty people. In spite of the relatively low population, a local government was needed. As an unorganized county, the area had been attached for administrative and judicial purposes to Stearns County in 1866, to Douglas County in 1867, to Pope County in 1868, and to Stevens County in 1872.

In order to establish an election precinct, Governor C. K. Davis appointed Joseph Renshaw Brown's son, Samuel, as a county commissioner in 1874. The following year the governor appointed Hugh Whitely and M. J. Matthews to act with Brown as a Board of County Commissioners. In 1879 three others were appointed to act as county commissioners. In July 1880 it was decided that the county would be organized. A bill to organize was passed by legislation in 1881, and Browns Valley was temporarily designated as the county seat.

At the first election of county officers held in March 1881, the following individuals were elected: H. W. Barrett, Auditor; J. T. Schain, Treasurer; S. W. Frasier, Clerk of District Court; W. S. Barrett, Sheriff; A. Cowles, Court Commissioner; H. L. Mills, Register of Deeds; Josephus

Alley, County Attorney; C. C. Mills, County Coroner; W. H. Place, Judge of Probate Court; D. L. Roach, Superintendent of Schools; C. P. Havens, Surveyor; and George M. McLane, P. D. O'Phelan, and H. H. Howe, County Commissioners.

White settlement was sparse until the rail lines, particularly the Fargo and Southern Rail Line (later the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul), were built through the area. The St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad (later the Great Northern) built a rail line through the extreme northeastern corner of the county in 1871. Present day Highway 9 follows this route. During the summer of 1880 the St. Cloud and Lake Traverse line (later the Great Northern) was built westward from Morris through Big Stone County along the Wadsworth Trail route to Browns Valley. However, because these two lines ventured only a short distance into the county, their impact on settlement was slight. Then in 1883 the Fargo and Southern Railroad was built from Ortonville northward through the center of Traverse County to Fargo, North Dakota, opening most of the county to settlement. Present day Highway 75 follows this route.

Now accessible by rail lines, Traverse County experienced a population surge as settlers established farms on pre-empted land, homesteads, and land purchased from railroad companies, some of which actively promoted settlement of the area. When the Fargo and Southern Railroad Line was built, several villages were established along its route, including Collis, Dumont and Wheaton.

The original townsite of the Village of Wheaton was platted September 1, 1884, and it was incorporated May 25, 1887. The town was at first laid out a little west and north of the present location, but because of flood danger it was relocated at the existing site. Wheaton was given its name by the owners of the land, Svenning and Ole Odenborg, in honor of Daniel Thomas Wheaton, a civil engineer and county surveyor from Morris, who was in charge of making a survey for the Fargo and Southern Railroad.

Wheaton's first officers were C. H. Colyer, Mayor; Thomas Kuhn, Alfred Seterlund and Nels Schroeder, Trustees; and

Andrew Peterson, Recorder. These men held the first village council meeting on June 25, 1887. Following are the Minutes of that meeting:

"Meeting called to order by the president. Full council present. A proposition from C. W. Hadley, assistant superintendent for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Co., to furnish gravel delivered to Wheaton at \$4.80 a car was read, and on motion the president was authorized to write Mr. Hadley accepting the proposition and order 30 carloads of gravel. On an order the recorder was instructed to issue an order to Andrew Peterson for \$16.00 in payment for blanks and books purchased for village purposes.

On motion the Wheaton Gazette was designated as the official paper of the village for the ensuing year.

On motion the president was authorized to appoint a Board of Health. The president appointed as superintendent of the board Dr. C. A. Lampanius, E. J. Joubert and W. F. Eaton to act for three years.

On motion an eight foot sidewalk and suitable crossings to be built commencing at the railroad sidetrack on the north side of Broadway extending to the east corner of Lot 18, Block 2. Also from the corner of Occidental Hotel on south of Broadway extending to the east corner of Lot 7, Block 5.

Previous motion amended by adding a four foot sidewalk to commence at the east corner of Lot 18, Block 2, and extending east on the north side of Broadway to a point 425 feet east of the townsite line.

On motion minutes read and approved.

On motion meeting adjourned until the following Monday night.

Andrew Peterson
Recorder"

Topics of subsequent meetings included putting in a well and determining what to do about a jail. The first ten ordinances pertained to the following matters:

- 1) Establishment of rule for the government of the council of the Village of Wheaton
- 2) Prevention of animals running loose
- 3) Nuisances
- 4) Licensure of peddlers and hawkers
- 5) Prevention of obstruction of the streets, alleys, sidewalks, and crosswalks
- 6) Drunkenness and disorderly conduct
- 7) Regulation of the sale of intoxicating

liquor

- 8) Construction of sidewalks and crosswalks
- 9) Regulation of drays for hire
- 10) Licensure of transient merchants peddlers

Wheaton's first water supply system consisted of a well on Broadway with a wooden hand-operated pump. The very first fire protection was a fire break plowed around the village by Charles Pickle, for which he was paid \$2.00. Charles Pickle was also the first village marshal. In constructing sidewalks, a resolution was passed in 1888 to the effect that the "owner of each lot be assessed \$10.75 for lumber and \$1.25 for labor of laying sidewalks."

Amidst all of the early civic activity and with the location of Wheaton in the center of the county and on a railroad line, Wheaton's citizens began efforts to have the county seat moved from Browns Valley to Wheaton. The county seat had been in Browns Valley since 1881, except for a brief period that same year when the village of Maudada was declared the county seat. Maudada was a village located on the eastern shore of Lake Traverse, south of the mouth of the Mustinka River. ("Mustinka" is a name from the Sioux word "Mashtincha" which means rabbit. The large jackrabbit or hare was formerly common on the plains of Western Minnesota.)

One term of court was held there and several county commissioner meetings, but Maudada was disqualified as the county seat because it had not been incorporated and therefore had no official existence. The county seat was then returned to Browns Valley.

In the summer of 1885 a petition to the county commissioners to allow voters to vote on the removal of the county seat from Browns Valley to Wheaton had been circulated and signed by two-thirds of the freeholders of the county. In the fall of 1886 the site was resolved by a majority of the taxpayers - the county seat was to be moved to Wheaton. Browns Valley did not give up easily.

The fight was bitter and there were recriminations from both sides. Browns

Valley hired a detective who reported that Wheaton citizens had secured a number of fraudulent voters for the occasion (men imported from the slums of the Twin Cities), which they of course denied. The law required a three-fifths vote for the change.

The voters stood 668 for and 463 against. Wheaton had lost by 12 votes. However, Wheaton did not give up and secured an order from Governor Hubbard proclaiming Wheaton the county seat.

When the news reached Browns Valley, they appealed to the courts and secured an injunction to prevent the removal of the county seat or the transaction of county business at any other place but Browns Valley. In the meantime the Wheaton advocates decided under the Governor's order to take the records to Wheaton by force if necessary.

Some 25 teams and sleighs and about 85 men volunteered for the purpose. Under the leadership of John Place as captain, they left for Browns Valley in the early morning of December 8, 1886, arriving about six o'clock in the morning. The building housing the county records was locked, but they broke in the doors and proceeded to load their sleighs with books, files, desks and stoves. Thomas Torgerson had been delegated to load safes and other heavy items and was there with his sleigh and heavy timbers for the purpose. However, those who were to help him took the wrong road and did not get there until too late for that stage of the plan.

W. R. Smith and family lived upstairs over the courthouse and, being aroused by the racket, hastily ran to the church and rang the bell. Soon the citizens of Browns Valley began to appear. They had first planned to take guns from the hardware store to repel the invaders, but wiser counsel prevailed and they went into the melee with pieces of gas pipe, clubs and any available weapons.

A. F. Crossfields strode defiantly on the steps of the courthouse and read the injunction. With cries of "court orders be damned," the visitors continued their work. By this time there was quite a gathering of the Browns Valley citizens and a battle ensued. One shot was fired, but nobody was

hurt.

The visitors were outnumbered and soon the loads on the sleighs were dumped on the ground and they were forced to flee. Harnesses were cut, desks smashed and county records scattered. The railroad crew got out the locomotive and ran it back and forth on the track across the street to prevent the visitors from leaving. Only one load of records, loaded on John Wienke's sleigh, reached Wheaton. As he crossed the track, the locomotive was bearing down on him. He whipped up his horses and managed to get across, although the locomotive hit the back end of his sleigh and caused it to swerve. These records were later returned to Browns Valley.

Eventually the court dismissed the injunction and the county seat was moved to Wheaton in 1889 without further trouble.

For two years the county rented five rooms in a former lumber company for \$250 per year. In 1891 another room was rented for the clerk of district court in a building across from the Bank of Wheaton at a cost of \$50 per year. On May 20 of that year the county board met to discuss the need for county quarters for which the legislature had authorized bonding. A special election called for the purpose approved the bonds in an amount not to exceed \$12,000. After struggling so valiantly to obtain the designation, the town didn't have a courthouse until two years after the battle was won.

At the same time Wheaton was progressing, advances were being made in the farming operations in the surrounding countryside. Initially most homesteaders farmed at subsistence levels. The early pioneers found the winters here too severe for winter wheat, so they turned their attention to spring wheat. At first the market for spring wheat was poor because the flour made from it was not satisfactory. A series of improvements of the middling purifier in Minneapolis in 1870 produced a superior grade of flour from spring wheat, causing the demand for such flour to grow.

With increased farming in the area came the need for services. The first business in town was the mercantile establishment of A. Wells Company opening in 1884, which carried dry goods, clothing,

shoes, hats, furnishings, carpets, groceries, crockery and glassware. Soon after came Lee and Erickson who sold hardware, lumber and machinery, as well as the services of the Wheaton Roller Mill, which they also owned. The same year Thomas Kuhn opened a blacksmith business and F. Bach a meat market. Another mercantile was opened by T. O. Thorson in 1885. The oldest business still in existence is the Wheaton Gazette. Its first issue was printed on March 4, 1885. The first bank in town, The Bank of Wheaton, began in 1888.

By 1900 Wheaton had a population of 1132 people. Seven elevators, with a combined capacity of over 175,000 bushels, were needed to handle the wheat marketed each season.

Although agriculture remains the county's most important industry, a small resort and recreational hunting industry developed along Lake Traverse in the late 19th century.

During the 1920's through the 1940's the widespread use of automobiles and trucks, the construction of good roads, and the development of mass communications systems linked Traverse County with the rest of the state and the region began to lose some of its isolated quality. These developments marked a decline in the importance of rail transportation, and beginning in the 1930's rail passenger and freight services to the area decreased, culminating eventually in the closing of the county's depots and the removal of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul tracks running through the center of the county in 1980.

The depression slowed the farm economy of the region, yet brought electricity to many county farms through the efforts of the Rural Electrification Administration, established in 1935. During the mid-20th century the continued assimilation of immigrant groups, rural school consolidation, and the centralization and improvement of governmental and social services improved life for county residents.

From 1930 to 1940 Wheaton's population grew from 1,279 people to 1,700. Traverse County's population peaked about 1940 when the population was 8,283. Since then the county's population has decreased to its present level of about 5,540 people. Whea-

ton's 1980 population was 1,969.

Agriculture continues to underpin the economy. Although crop land, drainage, conservation projects and new technological developments have increased the size and productivity of individual farms, fewer people are engaged in farming. Today the county's farmers and townspeople are faced with a depressed farm economy, and the future of some of the family farms and smaller communities remains uncertain.

Several governmental projects developed during the 20th century which affected the quality of life for Wheaton residents. In 1919 Highway 75 from Graceville to Breckenridge was hard-surfaced. In 1924 the county commissioners voted to organize the Traverse County Child Welfare Board. In 1953 voters approved a \$205,000 bond issue to build a sewage disposal plant. In 1954 work began on the streets which were scarified and oil applied to them. In 1964 houses were numbered and mail was delivered door-to-door. That same year street improvements were made north of Broadway between Highway 75 on the east and the railroad tracks on the west, including storm sewers, curb and gutter, and street paving was aired at a public hearing and approved by the village council. In later years similar projects were carried on in the other areas of the town. A more detailed itemization of the many improvements in the town over the past twenty years are listed elsewhere.

WHEATON POPULATION TREND

1890 -	383
1900 -	1132
1920 -	1337
1940 -	1700
1960 -	2086
1980 -	1969

LIST OF ADDITIONS TO THE VILLAGE OF WHEATON AND DATES PLATTED

Original Plat to the Village of Wheaton	Platted Sept. 1, 1884
Tyler's First Addition Wheaton	Platted May 9, 1887
S. C. Odenborg's Second Addition Wheaton	Platted June 18, 1892
Ole C. Odenborg's Second Addition Wheaton	Platted Oct. 12, 1896
Ole C. Odenborg's Addition Wheaton	Platted Dec. 14, 1896
Annie Leaser's First Addition to the Village of Wheaton	Platted Oct. 4, 1897
Reeve's Addition to the Village of Wheaton	Platted Nov. 18, 1897
Herman J. Frase's First Addition Wheaton	Platted Nov. 25, 1898
S. C. Odenborg's Addition Wheaton	Platted Dec. 19, 1898
Annie Leaser's Second Addition to the Village of Wheaton	Platted Dec. 27, 1898
Annie Leaser's First Addition Wheaton	Platted Sept. 16, 1899
Annie Leaser's Third Addition to the Village of Wheaton	Platted Sept. 16, 1899
Strowger's Addition to the Village of Wheaton	Platted May 8, 1900
Frase's Second Addition Wheaton	Platted Nov. 25, 1901
Murphy's Addition to Wheaton	Platted Dec. 7, 1904
Ole C. Odenborg's Third Addition Wheaton	Platted June 7, 1905
Auditor's Plat No. 13 of Wheaton	Platted April 18, 1917
Auditor's Plat No. 14 of Wheaton	Platted April 18, 1917
Auditor's Plat No. 15 of Wheaton	Platted April 18, 1917
F. J. Steidl Addition to Village of Wheaton	Platted Nov. 10, 1945
Sidney C. Odenborg's First Addition Wheaton	Platted Sept. 17, 1947
F. J. Steidl Second Addition to Village of Wheaton	Platted Sept. 20, 1947
W. A. Lundquist's First Addition to the Village of Wheaton	Platted Jan. 8, 1948
O. Einer Oscarson's First Addition to the Village of Wheaton	Platted Sept. 3, 1948
F. Wilton Johnson's First Addition Wheaton	Platted Dec. 22, 1948
O. Einer Oscarson's Second Addition to the Village of Wheaton	Platted June 24, 1949
Park View Addition Wheaton	Platted June 6, 1950
Henry J. Niesche's First Addition to the Village of Wheaton	Platted Sept. 11, 1950
O. Einer Oscarson's Third Addition to the Village of Wheaton	Platted Sept. 24, 1955
Geary's First Addition to the Village of Wheaton	Platted Oct. 12, 1955
Geary's Second Addition to the Village of Wheaton	Platted March 4, 1957
Sidney C. Odenborg's 2nd Addition to the Village of Wheaton	Platted Dec. 12, 1963
Pederson's Addition to the Village of Wheaton	Platted Sept. 10, 1965
Radel's First Addition Wheaton	Platted Jan. 25, 1979
Wheaton Dumont Cooperative Elevator Addition	Platted Dec. 13, 1982

CITY OF WHEATON COUNCIL MEMBERS

Year	President	Trustee	Trustee	Trustee	Recorder
1887	C. H. Colyer	Thos. Kuhn	N. F. Schroeder	Alfred Setterlund	Andrew Peterson
1888	N. F. Schroeder	Thos. Kuhn	W. F. Eaton	Alfred Setterlund	E. F. Joubert
1889	A. Setterlund	Andrew Peterson	T. O. Thorson	E. F. Joubert	A. G. Swanson
1890	A. Setterlund	Thos. Dunn	T. O. Thorson	N. F. Schroeder	A. G. Swanson
1891	O. A. Rustad	Martin Lund	T. O. Thorson	Thos. Kuhn	Stephen Hopkins
1892	O. A. Rustad	T. K. Mork	T. O. Thorson	F. F. Thill	Stephen Hopkins
1893	O. H. Hellekson	T. M. Kuhn	O. J. Davidson	H. O. Monson	Stephen Hopkins
1894	O. H. Hellekson	John J. Heldt	O. J. Davidson	H. O. Monson	Stephen Hopkins
1895	O. H. Hellekson	John J. Heldt	O. J. Davidson	John Compton	O. C. Neuman
1896	C. H. Colyer	E. H. Boley	O. J. Davidson	T. A. Melhus	O. C. Neuman
1897	Edw. Rustad	Andrew Peterson	R. W. Wiltse	K. K. Sorenson	G. P. Erickson
1898	Edw. Rustad (8) E. H. Boley (4)	Alfred Setterlund	Frank Thill	J. B. Bruns	A. J. Fitzgerald
1899	E. H. Boley	Alfred Setterlund	Frank Thill	J. B. Bruns	A. J. Fitzgerald
1900	Edw. Rustad	Alfred Setterlund	Frank Thill	M. J. Jacobson	A. J. Fitzgerald

1901	Edw. Rustad	Alfred Setterlund	Louis Bender	M. J. Jacobson	A. J. Fitzgerald
1902	Alfred Setterlund	John T. Erickson	Geo. Allanson	Peter Thill	G. K. Kristensen
1903	Edw. Rustad	O. J. Davidson	F. F. Thill	M. P. Lovgren	G. K. Kristensen
1904	Edw. Rustad	O. J. Davidson	F. F. Thill	M. P. Lovgren	G. K. Kristensen
1905	O. J. Davidson	T. E. Dunn	F. F. Thill	M. P. Lovgren	G. K. Kristensen
1906	O. J. Davidson	Carl Saterbak	John Anderson	John T. Erickson	G. K. Kristensen
1907	Carl Saterbak	John A. Anderson	John Anderson	Emanuel Compton	G. K. Kristensen
1908	Carl Saterbak	Jacob Heidelberger	B. B. Griffith	J. Theo. Anderson	G. K. Kristensen
1909	Chas. Houston	Carl Saterbak	F. H. Lindig	J. Theo. Anderson	G. K. Kristensen
1910	F. W. Murphy	Carl Saterbak	Louis Bender (9) Fred Wheeler (3)	E. C. Tubbs	G. K. Kristensen
1911	E. C. Tubbs	L. J. Hauglie	Albert Olin	F. H. Klawon	G. K. Kristensen
1912	E. C. Tubbs	W. A. Warner	Albert Olin	F. H. Klawon	G. K. Kristensen
1913	Victor E. Anderson	A. N. Parrett	O. Rydell	F. H. Klawon	G. K. Kristensen
1914	Victor E. Anderson	Andrew Peterson	Carl Saterbak	E. H. Boley	G. K. Kristensen
1915	E. H. Boley	Wm. Ringdahl	John Lancaster	A. J. Olson	G. K. Kristensen
1916	E. H. Boley	O. O. Nordrum	L. A. Hanson	Carl Saterbak	G. K. Kristensen
1917	E. C. Tubbs	H. T. Lewis	Fred Lindig	E. G. Hammond	G. K. Kristensen
1918	H. T. Lewis	H. A. Quast	Fred Lindig	E. G. Hammond	G. K. Kristensen
1919	J. T. Erickson	J. E. Dodds	Frank Peterson	E. R. Jones	R. H. Kuntzicker
1920	H. E. Kiger	J. E. Dodds	H. A. Quast	E. R. Jones	Ben Cunningham
1921	C. E. Houston	S. O. Winge	John Jastram	Ed Worner	Lucille Cunningham
1922	C. E. Houston	S. O. Winge	John Jastram	Chas. Swanson	Gordon I. Kristensen
1923	W. A. Vye	Thos. McCrimmon	John Jastram	Chas. Swanson	Gordon I. Kristensen
1924	W. A. Vye	Thos. McCrimmon	Ed Johnson	Chas. Swanson	Gordon I. Kristensen
1925	W. A. Vye	Thos. McCrimmon	Ed Johnson	Chas. Swanson	Gordon I. Kristensen
1926	F. H. Klawon	Thos. McCrimmon	Ed Johnson	Ralph Huntzicker	Gordon I. Kristensen
1927	Frances Lewis	Thos. McCrimmon	Ed Johnson	Ralph Huntzicker	Gordon I. Kristensen
1928	Frances Lewis	Thos. McCrimmon	John Jastram	M. J. Lynch	Gordon I. Kristensen

	Mayor	Councilman	Councilman	Councilman	Clerk
1929	F. F. Moore	Thos. McCrimmon	John Jastram	M. J. Lynch	Gordon I. Kristensen
1930	F. F. Moore (11) W. A. Vye (1)	Thos. McCrimmon	John Jastram	M. J. Lynch	Gordon I. Kristensen
1931	W. A. Vye	Thos. McCrimmon (1) Lloyd Zimbrick (11)	John Jastram	M. J. Lynch (3) A. E. Ulrich (9)	Gordon I. Kristensen
1932	W. A. Vye	Lloyd Zimbrick	John Jastram	A. E. Ulrich	Gordon I. Kristensen
1933	W. A. Vye	Lloyd Zimbrick	John Jastram (5) W. A. Lundquist (7)	A. E. Ulrich	Gordon I. Kristensen
1934	E. E. Huber	Lloyd Zimbrick	W. A. Lundquist	A. E. Ulrich	Gordon I. Kristensen
1935	E. E. Howard	Lloyd Zimbrick	W. A. Lundquist	A. E. Ulrich	Gordon I. Kristensen
1936	A. R. Johanson	Lloyd Zimbrick	W. A. Lundquist	A. E. Ulrich	Gordon I. Kristensen
1937	A. R. Johanson	A. F. Worner	W. A. Lundquist	A. E. Ulrich	M. J. Fridgen
1938	A. R. Johanson	A. F. Worner	W. A. Lundquist	B. G. Bartz	M. J. Fridgen
1939	A. R. Johanson	A. F. Worner	W. A. Lundquist	B. G. Bartz	M. J. Fridgen
1940	Carl Swedberg	A. F. Worner	W. A. Lundquist	B. G. Bartz	M. J. Fridgen
1941	O. D. Nelson	F. W. Siewert	W. A. Lundquist	A. L. Jacobson	Ernst Lindig
1942	O. D. Nelson	F. W. Siewert	Harold Anderson	A. L. Jacobson	Ernst Lindig
1943	O. D. Nelson	F. W. Siewert	Harold Anderson (6) K. W. Jahnig (6)	A. L. Jacobson	Ernst Lindig
1944	Elmer Larson	F. W. Siewert	K. W. Jahnig	F. W. Johnson	Ernst Lindig
1945	Elmer Larson	F. W. Siewert	W. A. Lundquist	F. W. Johnson	C. W. Skoglund
1946	Elmer Larson	Chester Johanson	W. A. Lundquist	F. W. Johnson	C. W. Skoglund
1947	Elmer Larson	Chester Johanson	W. A. Lundquist	Al Zinke	Clare McClellan
1948	Arthur Spainhower	Chester Johanson	Lawrence Hokanson	Al Zinke	Clare McClellan
1949	Arthur Spainhower	Bruce Eyster	Lawrence Hokanson	Al Zinke	Emil Sorenson
1950	Arthur Spainhower	Bruce Eyster	Lawrence Hokanson	Al Zinke (6) Clare McClellan (6)	Emil Sorenson
1951	Arthur Spainhower	J. E. Pearson	Lawrence Hokanson	Clare McClellan	Emil Sorenson
1952	Elmer Larson	J. E. Pearson	Lawrence Hokanson	Clare McClellan	W. A. Lundquist
1953	Elmer Larson	J. E. Pearson	Lawrence Hokanson	Clare McClellan	W. A. Lundquist
1954	F. W. Johnson	J. E. Pearson	Lawrence Hokanson	Clare McClellan	W. A. Lundquist
1955	F. W. Johnson	J. E. Pearson	Lawrence Hokanson	Vern Fleischer	Elmer Worner
1956	Marvin Lundquist	J. E. Pearson	Lawrence Hokanson	Vern Fleischer	Elmer Worner
1957	Marvin Lundquist	David T. Ranney	Lawrence Hokanson	Vern Fleischer	Elmer Worner

	Mayor	Councilman	Councilman	Councilman	Councilman
1958	Howard Houston	David T. Ranney	Lawrence Hokanson	Verne Fleischer	Milton Larson
1959	Howard Houston	David T. Ranney	Lawrence Hokanson	Verne Fleischer	Milton Larson
1960	Howard Houston	David T. Ranney	Lawrence Hokanson	Verne Fleischer	Milton Larson
1961	Howard Houston	David T. Ranney	Sylvester Aus	Verne Fleischer	Milton Larson
1962	Arthur Spainhower	David T. Ranney	Sylvester Aus	Verne Fleischer	Milton Larson
1963	Arthur Spainhower	David T. Ranney	Sylvester Aus	Verne Fleischer	Milton Larson
1964	Milton Larson	David T. Ranney	Sylvester Aus	Verne Fleischer	Edw. Barlage
1965	Milton Larson	David T. Ranney	Sylvester Aus	Einer Oscarson	Edw. Barlage
1966	Milton Larson	Harold Norton	Jas. Eastwood	Einer Oscarson	Edw. Barlage
1967	Milton Larson	Harold Norton	Jas. Eastwood	Fred Thill	Edw. Barlage
1968	Milton Larson	Harold Norton	Jas. Eastwood	Fred Thill	Edw. Barlage
1969	Milton Larson	Harold Norton	Jas. Eastwood	Fred Thill	Edw. Barlage
1970	Edw. Barlage	Harold Norton	Jas. Eastwood	Fred Thill	Kenneth Nelson
1971	Edw. Barlage	Harold Norton	Jas. Eastwood	Lloyd Jarrells	Kenneth Nelson
1972	Edw. Barlage	Jerry Folstrom	Richard Gemar	Lloyd Jarrells	Kenneth Nelson
1973	Edw. Barlage	Jerry Folstrom	Richard Gemar	Lloyd Jarrells	Kenneth Nelson
1974	Edw. Barlage	Jerry Folstrom	Richard Gemar	Lloyd Jarrells	Kenneth Nelson
1975	Edw. Barlage	Jerry Folstrom	Jas. Schoenrock	Lloyd Jarrells	Kenneth Nelson
1976	Edw. Barlage	Jerry Folstrom (7) Vern Janke (5)	Jas. Schoenrock	Lloyd Jarrells	Kenneth Nelson
1977	Edw. Barlage	Vern Janke	Jas. Schoenrock	Lloyd Jarrells	Kenneth Nelson
1978	Edw. Barlage	Vern Janke	Jas. Schoenrock	Lloyd Jarrells	Kenneth Nelson
1979	Edw. Barlage	Vern Janke	Jas. Schoenrock	Lloyd Jarrells	Kenneth Nelson
1980	Edw. Barlage	Vern Janke	Jas. Schoenrock	Lloyd Jarrells	Kenneth Nelson
1981	Edw. Barlage	Vern Janke	Jas. Schoenrock	Nanno Itzen	Mary Ann Przymus
1982	Edw. Barlage	Vern Janke	Jas. Schoenrock	Nanno Itzen	Mary Ann Przymus
1983	Edw. Barlage	Vern Janke	Ron. Schoephoerster	Nanno Itzen	Mary Ann Przymus
1984	Edw. Barlage	Vern Janke	Ron. Schoephoerster	Nanno Itzen	Mary Ann Przymus
1985	Edw. Barlage	Vern Janke	Ron. Schoephoerster	Nanno Itzen	Gael Coleman

APPOINTED VILLAGE/CITY CLERKS WHO HAVE SERVED:

1/57 - 8/61	Oscar Spafford
9/61 - 1/68	E. L. Moede
2/68 - 8/68	Spencer Lundquist
9/68 - 3/84	Verdi Johnson
4/84 - Present	Clarence Juelich

Other Towns In Traverse County

BROWNS VALLEY: The City of Browns Valley was founded in 1866 by Major Joseph R. Brown, who owned about 1,000 acres of land in the valley. He erected a log house which he brought from Fort Wadsworth, and he occupied and operated it with his family as a trading post, stage line stop, tavern and inn. The log home which still stands in Browns Valley became the center of the village.

A post office was opened in the Brown cabin in 1867 with Samuel J. Brown, son of the founder, as the county's first postmaster. The settlement and post office were at first called Lake Traverse Station and Brown's Station, but were renamed Browns Valley after the death of Joseph Brown in

1870. The village was platted in 1868 and incorporated in 1881.

Browns Valley was designated the county seat by legislation in 1868 and it remained there, except for a brief period in Maudada, until moved to Wheaton in 1886.

Since Browns Valley was the first town in the county, a number of firsts took place there. The first visit by a physician to the county came in 1835 when Dr. F. S. Williamson came to attend a gunshot wound for Mrs. Joseph R. Brown. The first notary public in the county was Samuel J. Brown, appointed in 1869. He also was part-owner of the first real estate office established in 1872 along with his brothers, Angus and

Joseph, and called Brown and Brothers.

The first baptism was held in 1877 by Father Oster at the Samuel Brown home for the children of Mrs. Hines and Mrs. Parker. The first case of litigation was in 1878. The first business firm on the town site was Prescott and Company, consisting of H. L. Prescott, G. P. Folsom, S. W. Chadburn and W. H. Hooper in 1879. S. W. Frasier was proprietor and editor of the first newspaper in Traverse County, the "Browns Valley Reporter", which was begun in 1880. The first Sunday School in the county had twenty members and was organized at the E. S. Beck residence in 1879.

The first district court was held in Mr. Davis' store in 1881 — the judge was J. H. Brown. The first trial by jury was in Mr. Steer's store in 1880, Huff vs. Holman. Steers was the justice, and J. Alley and W. H. Place were the attorneys. The first Traverse County Fair was held in Browns Valley in 1883.

Between the years of 1879 and 1881 several protestant ministers, representing different denominations, held services in stores and dwellings. The first church in the county was Baptist, organized at the E. S. Beck home in 1881. Later that year the Presbyterians organized a church in Mr. Davis' store.

Browns Valley today continues to provide services for the nearby agricultural and lake areas. With a current population of approximately 950, there are nearly seventy businesses, most of them small. They include a newspaper, a bank, lumber and elevator businesses, and a creamery. Public service needs are met by a resident physician, a 60-bed nursing home, three churches, and both an elementary and a secondary school. Browns Valley also boasts the only Carnegie Library in this area, which was recently named to the National Register of Historic Sites.

A major industry for the Browns Valley community is that of commercial fishing. Five commercial fishing companies operate out of Browns Valley, fishing lakes in Minnesota, South Dakota and North Dakota to harvest rough fish. The catch is shipped to outlets throughout the United States.

DUMONT: Dumont, located seven miles southeast of Wheaton in Croke Township, like Wheaton began because of the railroad. In 1884 the Fargo-Southern Railroad came through the area and put up a depot. Croke Township was in the process of surveying an original plat for a village, and Dumont was platted on April 1, 1885. It is believed that the name Dumont was given the town by a Frenchman who was a top hunter and provided meals to the railroad men in the area.

In 1886 Michael Zemple built the first four buildings on the village site, including a warehouse, and began buying grain. He was also the town's first postmaster.

The first school was built north of Dumont in the 1890's and designated District 33. This building was eventually moved to Dumont and is now used as a fire hall. It is the oldest building in the town. This building was also used as a Lutheran

In 1898 the Catholics organized, opening their church in 1900. They also built a parochial school in 1918 which was used until 1968.

Dumont had a population of 173 in 1985. There are two churches and several businesses, as well as a new post office.

TINTAH: Located in the extreme north-east part of the county in Tintah Township, Tintah is approximately 24 miles from Wheaton. Although the railroad first came through Tintah in 1872, the town was not organized until 1881. It was platted March 1, 1887, and incorporated in March of 1889. Population was 15 in 1890.

The first white resident of the townsite was Charles A. Nyberg who arrived in 1874. The first business place erected was the Tintah Hotel built in 1880 by J. E. Henry, a lumberman from New Hampshire. Henry also built the first house which was located on the west side of the tracks. The first store was located in the Henry Hotel by Mr. Trumbee and Charles Smith. The latter was also Tintah's first postmaster.

Before 1886 school was held at the Putnam Hotel. That year the first school, District 36, was built on Section 11 and later moved to Tintah's original townsite. Two newer schools were subsequently built, one

in 1897 and the other in 1909.

Tintah's first newspaper, "The Weekly Call," was established by B. E. Johnson in 1901. It was later purchased by Mr. Campbell, who ran it for a short time. Another paper, "The Tintah Journal," was started in 1907 by Mr. Goodsell, who ran it until 1912 when a fire wiped out nearly all of Tintah's business places. The town has not had a paper since nor has it been as big.

John Dahlquist was instrumental in the organization of Tintah's bank which opened

in 1901 and closed in 1929. Dahlquist was also the first village president and served as treasurer.

Tintah has a population of 119 in 1985. There are four businesses remaining in town. After a tornado destroyed part of St. Gall's Catholic Church in 1982, a new parish center was built. There is also an active Congregational Church. A new post office opened in the fall of 1984. Tintah also has an active Fire Department, American Legion Post, and a Senior Citizens Center.

Traverse County Ghost Towns

BOISBERG: The village of Boisberg was platted May 17, 1901, in Section Three of West Monson Township, on the bank of the Bois de Sioux River just across from White Rock, South Dakota. It was never incorporated, and no businesses developed there. Over the years there have been some residences located there.

CHARLESVILLE: Charlesville, a village located in Section 36 of Tintah Township adjacent to the county line, was platted March 5, 1904, but not incorporated. It was located on the Great Northern Railroad. One elevator remains there at this time, as well as a small grocery store.

COLLIS: Collis, located on Section 11 of Tara Township, was surveyed and platted July 15, 1881, and was situated along the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. The elevator located there was moved into Wheaton in 1952 to replace the Peavey Elevator which burned. There now remains only the Catholic Church and a few residences.

DAKOMIN: Another village, Dakomin, sprang up on the shores of Lake Traverse on Section Eleven of Windsor Township, just south of what is now known as Bill Hall's Landing. The Great Northern Railroad put in a spur from Browns Valley to the head of Lake Traverse in the first decade of the 1900's. Lindquist Brothers then installed barge service on the lake to haul grain, which resulted in the building of

an elevator at Dakomin. A general store and several residences were also built there, and the town had a post office. However, when the boat line was discontinued in 1917, the town died. It never was platted or incorporated.

MAUDADA: The town of Maudada was platted July 12, 1881, by C. F. Washburn and A. C. Earsley and was given its name by combining the first names of Maude Earsley and Ada Washburn, daughters of its two promoters. The site was on the east side of Highway 27 just to the north of the Roy Hormann home in Section Six of Walls Township. Situated at the head of Lake Traverse on a site overlooking the lake, it had an unsurpassed view of the lake. It was situated on the side of a hill, part of it lying in a wooded ravine containing a spring of clear, cool water. The streets were named and in the center was an entire block for a commons flanked by a block on each side for parks.

The town was involved in a contest for the county seat. An election was held in the county with the majority approving the moving of the court house from Browns Valley to Maudada, and one term of court was held there. This was hotly protested by the people of Browns Valley, and the courts decided against the legality of the move since the town had never been incorporated.

A number of business ventures were

started including a general merchandise store, a flour mill, hotel, blacksmith shop, livery stable, and a newspaper, the **Traverse County Tribune**. Joseph Leaser was the postmaster. A number of residences were also built.

Following the death of Washburn and the abandonment of the railroad project he had promoted, the alluring prospects for the town vanished. Buildings were torn down or moved, and soon nothing remained. The mill and the Earsley store building were moved to Wheaton.

Townships In Traverse County

ARTHUR TOWNSHIP: The petition for organization was introduced at the county commissioners' meeting April 2, 1881, and April 19, 1881. The township was first given the name Hoff, after Abel Hoff, its first settler, at whose home, Mount Pleasant, a stage line post office was located. Later the name of the township was changed to Arthur, who was then president of the United States.

CLIFTON TOWNSHIP: This was the last township organized in the county. Record of the petition for its organization has not been found in the commissioners' proceedings, but old settlers stated that it was organized in 1882 at the home of Barless Ashbaugh, and at his suggestion it was named Clifton after his former home township in Wisconsin.

CROKE TOWNSHIP: Petition for its organization was presented at the county commissioners' meeting held July 25, 1881; and August 13, 1881, was set for the time of its organization at the homestead of Gus Johnson in Section Nine. At the suggestion of P. D. O'Phelan, one of the county commissioners who held a patriotic interest in Ireland, the land of his father, it was given the name of Croke in honor of Thomas William Croke, a Catholic bishop who took an active part in the movement for home rule in Ireland.

DOLLYMOUNT TOWNSHIP: A petition for the organization of Dollymount township was granted on September 27, 1881. October 18, 1881, at the William Rinke home in Section Two was the time and place set for the first meeting for organization. It was named Dollymount in honor of Anthony

Doll, one of its first pioneers, who was active in public affairs.

FOLSOM TOWNSHIP: This township was organized before Traverse county while county affairs were administered from the county seat of Stevens at Morris. On September 9, 1880, it was named for Major George P. Folsom, who had a general store and trading post at that time in Browns Valley.

LAKE VALLEY TOWNSHIP: Petition for its organization was granted April 2, 1881, and the meeting for organization was held April 19, 1881, at D. O. Westman's door in Section 25. It was given that name because it lies mostly in the valley of upper Lake Traverse known to the white settlers as Mud Lake and to the Indians as Inkpa.

LEONARDSVILLE TOWNSHIP: On April 2, 1881, this township applied for organization. The first meeting was held at the Stephen Hopkins home on April 19. The township was named for Patrick Leonard (1828-1900), an influential man who lived in Section Four. The first officers were Peter F. Hulff, chairman; M. D. Pike and Pat Leonard, supervisors; P. A. Fallgreen, clerk; and Stephen Hopkins, treasurer.

The township had two school districts, 13 and 19, until the district 13 school was sold and removed. The first township meetings were held at district 13. District 19 remained open for several more years, and it now serves as the Leonardsville Town Hall. Present officers are Ervin Bartsch, chairman; Martin Fuhrman and Eugene Fuhrman, supervisors; Floyd Fuhrman, treasurer; and Allen Gronfeld, clerk. There are 117 voting members in Leonardsville as of 1985.

Some facts about the township include a special election on May 28, 1889, for the removal of the county seat from Browns Valley to Wheaton. On June 30, 1891, the settlers voted against a bond for \$12,000 to build a courthouse and jail in Wheaton.

EAST AND WEST MONSON TOWNSHIP: The meeting to organize this township and a half was held October 27, 1881, at the Peter Monson home. It was given the name in honor of two of its early settlers, Nels and Peter Monson.

East Monson Township is composed of 36 sections. Also under the same government is West Monson Township composed of 12 full sections and 6 part sections, adjacent to the Bois de Sioux River.

East and West Monson had seven school districts, numbers 17, 20, 24, 28, 40 and 58, until the early 1950's when they were consolidated with the Tintah and Wheaton school districts.

The early roads were built by the taxpayers who gathered on designated days to work off their road tax. The township also had a stock pound located in West Monson on John H. Peterson's farm. Stray livestock were corralled and the owner required to pay a fee to have them released. Peterson acted as poundmaster.

Early records show that in 1884 township officers were Peter Monson, chairman; Swan Carlson and John Backland, supervisors; Peter Johnson, clerk; A. G. Halstrum, treasurer; and John A. Skoglund and August Johnson, constables. Present officers are Gordon Zibell, chairman; Milton Cole and Vere Vollmers, supervisors; Jerry Schultz, clerk; and Edelle Magnuson, treasurer.

PARNELL TOWNSHIP: Petition was granted by the commissioners on April 2, 1881, and the meeting for organization was held at the home of James Mehan in Section 15 on April 19, 1881. The township was named after Charles Stewart Parnell, the great Irish patriot and statesman. It was suggested by P. D. O'Phalen.

REDPATH TOWNSHIP: Petition was granted by the commissioners on July 25, 1881, and the meeting to organize was held

on August 13, 1881, at the home of Nils Nelson. The petition had asked to name the township Riverside, but as there was another township of that name in the state, the name was not acceptable. As there is a well-defined trail diagonally across the township worn deep by the travels of the Indians and the Red River carts of the Pembina fur traders on their periodic trips to St. Paul, the name Redman's Path was suggested. It was shortened to Redpath and accepted. At one time Redpath contained four school districts. One of those buildings is still used for a town hall.

TARA TOWNSHIP: Petition was granted by the commissioners on April 2, 1881, and the meeting for organization was held at the home of P. D. O'Phalen in Section 22 on April 19, 1881. To this public-spirited pioneer with a knowledge of Irish history, the rise and the prairie within the township suggested that hill of Ireland's ancient capital and his suggestion of the name of Tara was enthusiastically adopted.

TAYLOR TOWNSHIP: Taylor Township forms the northwest corner of Traverse County. It was named after the three Taylor families who were some of its first settlers. After the petition was granted by the commissioners on October 15, 1881, the meeting for organization was held October 27 at the home of L. J. Taylor. The first elected officers were C. L. Taylor, chairman; Charles Johnson and August Stoebe, supervisors; C. H. Colyer, clerk; Beverly White, treasurer; Fred Taylor, assessor; James Simpson, Sr., and S. H. Lorvey, justices of the peace; and Ole Steen and Agso Church, constables.

The first birth was recorded December 10, 1881, a baby girl, to Charles and Lena Johnson. The first road was petitioned August 2, 1883, which is County Road 81. The township had six public schools and purchased district 44 on Highway 75 for its town hall.

Present board members are Allen Bruce, Myron Janke and Dean Holtz, supervisors; Lloyd Keller, clerk; and Adolph Muehler, treasurer.

TINTAH TOWNSHIP: Petition was granted by the commissioners on July 25, 1881, and the meeting for organization was

held at the home of David Hall in Section 25. This township lies in the extended area of level prairie that forms the bed of ancient Lake Agassiz and was known to the old fur traders as the Breckenridge Flats. Road builders found the gravel ridges that formed with the shoreline of this glacial lake as it receded valuable as gravel sources. The township was given the name Tintah, the white man's way of pronouncing Teentah, the Dakota word for prairie.

WALLS TOWNSHIP: Petition was granted by the commissioners on April 2, 1881, and the meeting for organization was held at the home of James Phelan in

Section 22 on April 19, 1881. It was named for three brothers, William, Robert and George Walls, Scotchmen who were homesteaders there.

WINDSOR TOWNSHIP: Petition was granted by the commissioners on July 25, 1881, and the meeting for organization was held August 13, 1881, at the home of William J. Smith, Jr., and named Windsor at the suggestion of Mrs. Smith, whose girlhood home was Windsor, Canada. Smith served as clerk and was also postmaster of Browns Valley from 1885-1890. A petition was granted to organize school district one there in 1879. C. F. Havens was the first teacher.

