

THE WAY
IT WAS...

TENVILLE, IOWA

Revised April 2012

by Elaine C. Artlip

In his best-seller, *In Cold Blood*, Truman Capote mentioned Tenville Junction. That is undoubtedly the widest circulation the name has ever achieved. This account holds no such lofty ambitions; it was undertaken for the sole purpose of preserving the history of Tenville. It is for the people of this community: past, present and future. May they enjoy it as much as I have.

I am grateful to all the wonderful people who have been so helpful, and for the interest and encouragement they have shown. But there are two who merit special recognition for the contributions they have made: Lena Devine, a lovely lady of ninety, who remembers the way it was; and Willis Dunn, who keeps better records than the rest of us.

I also want to thank Lynn and David Hull, of the *Villisca Review*, and the staff of the *Red Oak Express*, for their courtesy and patience during the many hours I spent in their offices.

Elaine C. Artlip
Villisca, Iowa
1 March, 1976

Revised 2010
Scanned by James A. Artlip

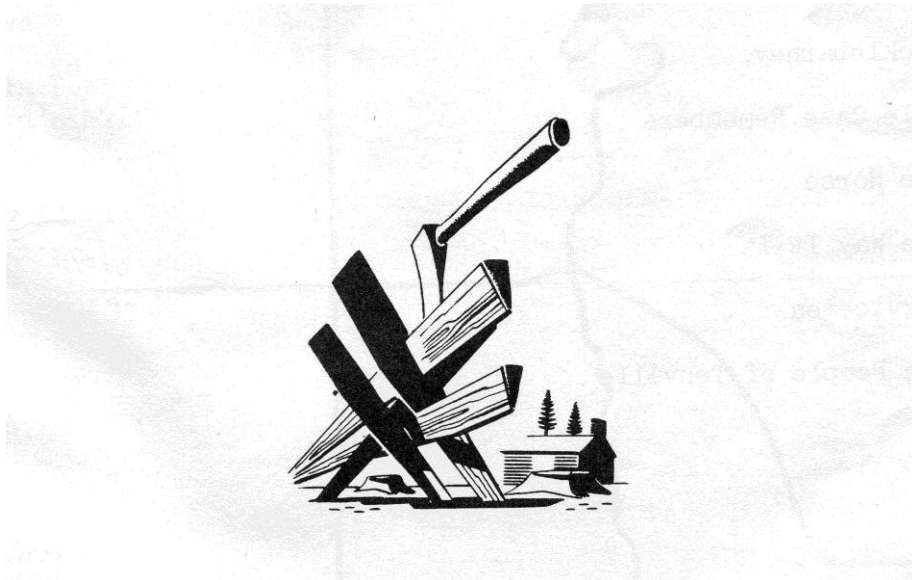
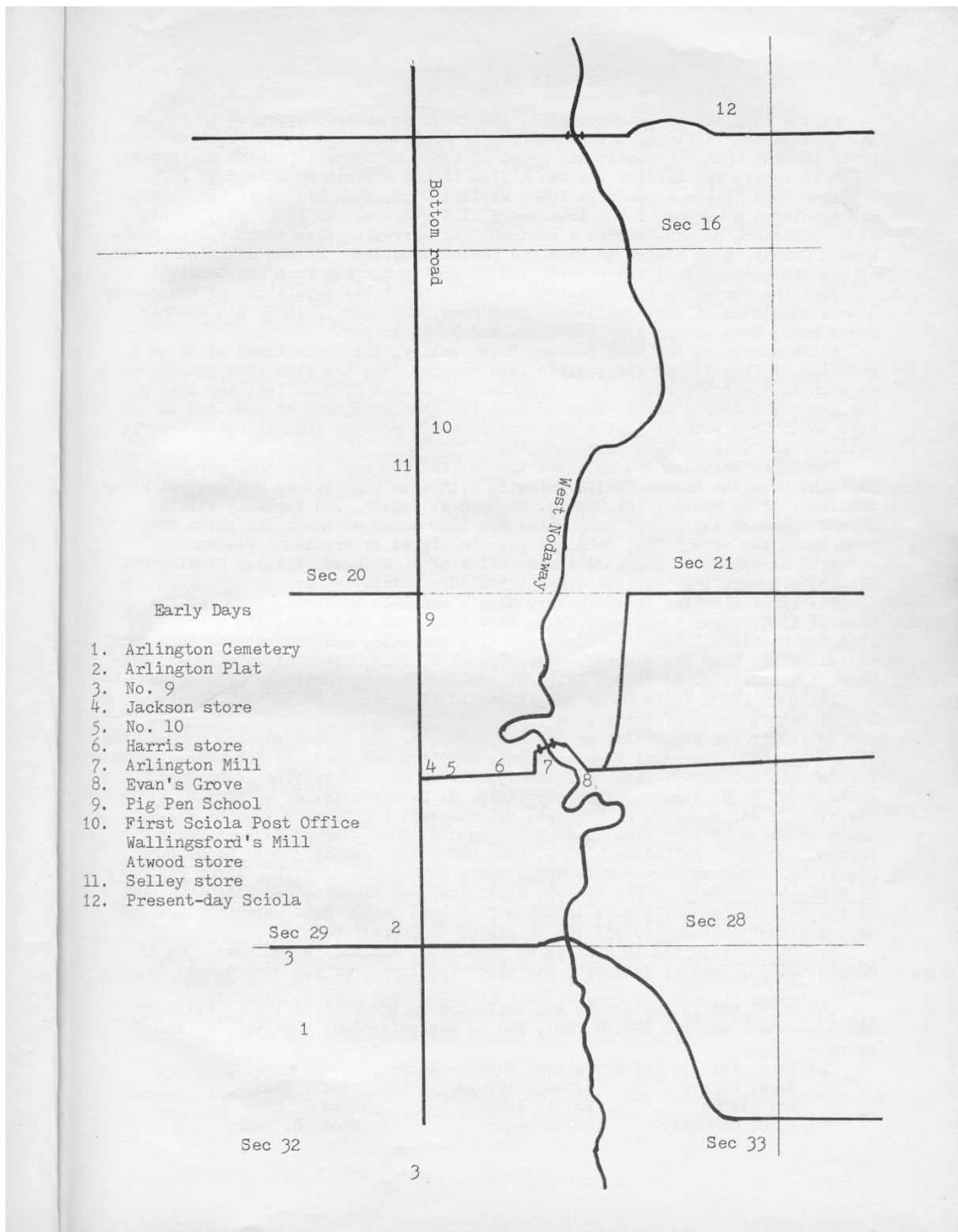


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THE EARLY DAYS

On the 15th day of January 1851, the governor of Iowa approved an act of the legislature "defining the boundaries of Montgomery and other counties". It is thought that the county was named in honor of General Richard Montgomery, a Revolutionary War soldier who was killed in the assault on Quebec in 1775.

When Iowa became a state in 1846, William Dunn, then living in Lee County, was appointed a member of the Iowa Board of Surveyors. In 1851, as a deputy U.S. Surveyor, he was awarded a contract for surveying five townships in Montgomery County, plus others in Page and Taylor Counties. He was assisted by two of his brothers, Samuel and Robert, and several other men from Lee County.

When the surveying party arrived in 1851, the total population of Montgomery County consisted of five families: John Ross, who came in 1849; his brother James Ross; Ezra Heady; John Stafford; and R.S. Snider.

While surveying the West Nodaway River valley, the Dunns found it to be a paradise of fine timber and prairie land so rich that the blue stem grass grew as high as a horse's back. Game abounded; to Samuel C. Dunn fell the task of killing three deer a day to furnish meat for the large crew of men, and he was able to do this without losing any time from his work as transit man. Prairie chickens and wild turkeys were abundant.

The Dunns selected the choicest tracts, and the next year they returned by ox-team, over the Mormon Trail, bringing with them many cattle and several other families: John Harris, the Sagers, Richard W. Rogers, and probably William Wilson. Samuel and Robert Dunn filed for 1600 acres of land, for which they paid \$1.25 per acre. They received patents signed by President Pierce.

Also arriving in 1852 were the families of A.G. Lowe, William Findley and Elizabeth Means; they settled along the Middle Nodaway River.

The first election in Montgomery County was held in April, 1853, at the home of A.G. Lowe; there were 12 or 14 voters. At that time, the county was attached to Adams County for administrative purposes, and the returns were sent there. A.G. Lowe was elected Judge; Samuel C. Dunn, Clerk of Court; John Gilmore, Treasurer; J.J. Zuber, Sheriff; and Samuel Dunn, Drainage Commissioner.

In June, 1853, Wells Sager was appointed Assessor of Montgomery County, by Samuel Baker, Judge of Adams County.

Evidently the separation of the two counties was completed that summer, and 1 August 1853, the first regular county election was held, at the home of John Harris. (in Section 9, Jackson Township) There were 18 voters: John Ross, James Ross, R.W. Rogers, James Carlisle, G.D. Connally, J.G. Romine, William Wilson, Wells Sager, A.G. Lowe, Mr. Hannaway (or Haneway), J.H. Sager, Chauncey Sager, Robert Dunn, Samuel C. Dunn, A. Dunn, George P. West, John Harris, and J.T. Patterson. A.G. Lowe was chosen county judge; S.C. Dunn, clerk; Mr. Hannaway, treasurer; and Richard W. Rogers, Sheriff. (from *History of Montgomery County*, 1881, by Iowa Historical and Biographical Company.

Much of the material on early days is taken from that book) Mrs. Harris cooked and served dinner that day to all the voters of Montgomery County.

Mr. Hannaway failed to qualify as Treasurer, and soon moved away. On 14 October 1853, John W. Patterson was appointed Treasurer and Recorder by Judge Lowe.

The first tax in the county was collected in the fall of 1853. Although the assessment was for \$44.80, only \$40.60 was collected; that was the amount spent.

The first tax list of Montgomery County- 1854:

R.W. Rogers	James Stafford	Wesley Hall
Wm. Wilson	Wm. A. Shank	Amos G. Lowe
G.D. Connally	Wells Sager	Thos. C. Means
I.N. Delaney	Mark Reese	John Ross
John W. Patterson	Ruth Chalfout	Chauncey Sager
Thom. Carlisle	Elias Patterson	David Stipe
James Carlisle	James Ross	Wm Findley
G.P. West	Elizabeth Means	James Knox
James Shank	Sihon Reese	J.T. Patterson
John Harris	Wm. Stipe	Wm. C. Means
Samuel Dunn	John Gilmore	Lafayette Sager
Joseph Carlisle	Isaac Conner	

On 3 July 1854, A.G. Lowe, County Judge, signed an order dividing Montgomery County into two Townships, Jackson and West. Each consisted of six Congressional Townships.

August 25, 1854

We, the undersigned, commissioners appointed by the judge of the sixth judicial district, for the purpose of locating the seat of justice of Montgomery County, Iowa, met on the 22nd day of July, and, after being duly sworn according to law, did proceed to locate said seat of justice on the southwest quarter of section number seventeen (17), township number seventy-two (72) north, of range thirty-seven (37) west.

Given under our hands,

W.S. Townsend
R.B. Lockwood
R.W. Stafford

ORDERED: That the above location be accepted as the seat of Justice of Montgomery County.

A.G. Lowe, County Judge

Judge Lowe was from Kentucky and he picked the name Frankfort.

The first term of the District Court of this county was held 17 November 1856, at Frankfort, in the home of Dr. Amasa Bond. The grand jury found six indictments at this session. One was against Isaac Bolt and J.T. Patterson for "unlawfully and feloniously fighting each other". The indictment was later dropped. Isaac is reported to have said that where he came from "people settled their own disputes".

The first Fourth of July celebration was at the Frankfort schoolhouse, in 1858. Everyone who wanted to make a speech took advantage of the opportunity, and a political free-for-all was narrowly averted. A free dinner was served, consisting chiefly of wild game.

The first county fair was held at Frankfort in September 1859; it was the great event of the period. Nearly every family in the county was there; probably no fair since has been a greater success. There was a picnic dinner which made up for any lack in the exhibits or entertainment. There was some butter and one cheese in the pantry stores division. The agricultural display consisted of a "Kentucky Harvester", the only reaper in the county. It had been bought in St. Joseph and hauled to Iowa in wagons. A small amount of livestock was exhibited in pens, and the ladies displayed some of their handiwork. And there was a horse parade around the town square.

Although there is no record of when Washington Township was set off from Jackson, the scant information available indicates that the division took place in 1855. G.D. Connally was named assessor in Jackson Township for that year, but he lived in Washington. On 9 March 1857, Aaron Patterson was allowed \$9 for service as a Washington Township Trustee for the years of 1855 and 1856; Aaron lived in what is now Douglas Township. At that time Washington Township extended north to the Cass County line; it isn't clear just where the western boundary was. The earliest record of Washington Township is the 1856 Census of Iowa, taken in June of that year, by Isaac Bolt. There are no early township records, but a few references appear in old county papers:

- 14 August, 1856: An order to pay Isaac Bolt \$30 as assessor.
 - 20 March, 1857: The township of Douglas was formed from the north half of what was then Washington Township.
 - 7 April, 1857: Chauncey Sager, Clerk; William Wilson, Trustee.
 - 4 May, 1858: Lyman Davison allowed \$3 for making two poll boxes.
 - 5 June, 1858: J. W. Patterson received \$30 as assessor.
 - 27 February, 1860: The boundary of Washington Township is ordered so as to include all of township 72, range 36; also sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11 and 12 of what is now Frankfort Township; and sections 5, 6, 7, 8 and the west half of sections 4 and 9 of what is now East Township.
 - 3 June, 1861: R. M. G. Patterson, Justice of the Peace.
 - 6 January, 1862: J. Cooney, Clerk; Isaac Bolt, Trustee; S. C. Dunn, Assessor.
- Tradition says that John Nash was the first township clerk.

When the early settler decided to come to Iowa, he had a choice of two routes; either was difficult and hazardous. If he came by land, he traveled with his family and worldly goods packed into a covered wagon, drawn by horses or oxen. He had to bring a cow in order to have milk for the children on the trip. If he didn't bring hogs and chickens, he had none after he arrived. Seedlings had to be brought for an orchard, and kept damp throughout the journey. What farming

equipment the pioneer owned received priority in the limited space, and the precious seed for future crops was a necessity. After bedding, clothing, and a few pots and pans were added, there wasn't much room for furniture. But they did find space for the spinning wheel; a few women brought looms.

The traveler found no roads, no bridges, no maps. Indians could be encountered anywhere along the way, and while they seldom caused trouble, the immigrant had to be prepared for the possibility.

Everyone who was able had to walk a good share of the time. This not only made the load lighter, there were chores to be done. Orley Wheeler Mullen came to Iowa when she was six years old, and she said she walked most of the way from Wisconsin, herding the family's cows.

The wayfarers depended on game shot from day to day as the basic part of their diet, so if game was scarce, so were rations.

Travel by water avoided some of these problems, but presented others. The chief hindrance was the fare; few pioneers could afford it. And there were other drawbacks. Willis Gourley tells of one such trip:

"The following is the story, as told to me by my father, of the Gourley family's trip to Iowa. In 1857, the senior Thomas Gourley and his wife Catherine; their son Thomas Gourley and his wife Hesterann; and their daughter Nancy and her husband Jed Cooney took leave of Zanesville, Ohio. They came down the Ohio River, by boat, to the Mississippi, then up the Mississippi to the Missouri. They intended to come up the Missouri to Council Bluffs, but the boat that they were on ran aground four miles south of St. Joseph, so they got off there. They made camp and prepared for the trip up here.

They took two seasoned rails off a rail fence and replaced them with two green ones. They hewed one of these out into an axle, and the other into a tongue. Then they cut down a large cottonwood tree, cut two chunks off it, and bored a hole in the center of each to make wheels of them. They fitted them to the axle, then bored a hole in each end of the axle and dropped a pin in it to keep the wheels from coming off. Then they took a whip saw and sawed out enough boards to build a box on their cart. The younger Thomas Gourley and Jed Cooney each had a horse that they brought on the boat with them. They loaded their belongings on the cart and started their trek to the Villisca area. Everyone who could, walked, but Tom Cooney was eleven months old so he got to ride in the cart. Of course they didn't know what axle grease was in those days, so they lubricated the wheels on the axle with beef tallow. Every three miles they would have to stop, slide the wheels out on the axle and apply fresh tallow.

After they arrived at their destination, my grandfather, the younger Thomas Gourley lived about two miles east of what is now Villisca for one year, then he moved to the farm that is presently occupied by Donald Robinson, and that was his home until his death. Jed Cooney lived on the corner just south of where Jim Raney now lives.

We think we have it rough now- HA!

Willis Gourley

The immigrant usually arrived in the spring and immediately prepared a patch of land for seed. A plow called a sod-breaker was used, and it was hard, slow work. This implement turned the sod completely over, burying the grasses and roots, and leaving bare earth showing. But it took at least two years for the sod to rot sufficiently for the ground to be properly worked, so the first crops were poor. Not far behind the first settlers came men with teams of oxen or heavy draft horses who turned the prairie for hire; they were commonly called "sod busters".

After the crop was in, the settler turned his attention to shelter for his family. This usually meant a log cabin. The trees had to be felled and stripped. Then, on the appointed day, all the neighbors for miles around came early in the morning, and by evening a one-room building had been erected. Most of one end of these cabins was taken up by a huge fireplace. Some had a loft, entered by means of a ladder. Later, a lean-to might be added. The women spent the day preparing food for everyone, and then in the evening, there would probably be a dance.

There was no end to the work. Land had to be cleared of timber, and the wood cut for fuel or sawed into rough lumber. Furniture had to be made to replace that left behind. The stands of timber along the West Nodaway were not too extensive, and many of the settlers bought plots of 8 or 10 acres in Hacklebarney to insure an adequate supply.

Much of the land along the river was wet, and the farmers plowed ditches across their fields to the river for drainage; some of these can still be seen.

30 July, 1902; Review; Tenville: Owing to the wet weather, the farmers are having trouble cutting their grain. Ed Enarson ...armed with the grape-vine cradle of 50 years ago, sailed into his wheat field...

Howard Cooney recalls some of the stories told by his grandfather: "Jedediah and Nancy (Gourley) Cooney located in the vicinity of Arlington Mills, later called Tenville. Jed owned seven lots in the old plat of Arlington. He had a carpenter shop there, about a quarter of a mile north of the Arlington Cemetery. Their nearest source of supply was Hawleyville; Jed walked that distance several times to get groceries.

Jed lived near the trail taken by immigrants, and he often talked of ones who had stopped at his place. The travelers had two important needs: a place to ford the West Nodaway River, and clean water to fill their barrels and make some needed wagon repairs. They found these things about a half-mile south of Tenville.

A wagon train from Ohio stayed overnight in Jed's yard. Some blue grass seed was spilled and it grew; this was claimed to be the first blue grass grown in Montgomery County.

Immigrants often stopped and asked Jed to help bury a member of the family who had died on the trail. Jed kept a supply of walnut lumber in his carpenter shop. He would build a box while Nancy washed and pressed the clothing of the deceased. When the box was finished,

Jed used broken glass to scrape the top of it; that made a nice finish.

The families were always in a hurry to get the burial finished so they could be on their way; they just knew there was gold further on up the trail!

Jed said there were many times he would have gone back where he came from if he had had any money. But he spent every cent getting out here, so he was stuck.

Howard Cooney

Life was hard for those early settlers, but the rewards eventually came for those tough enough or lucky enough to survive. The West Nodaway River valley became one of the most prosperous and attractive areas in the state.

* * * * *

Council Bluffs Chronotype; 11 June 1856: NEW STAGE ROUTE - Messrs. Graham & Miller are now running a weekly stage from the mouth of the Platte River, N. Territory to Afton, Union Co., Iowa, there connecting with the states east via Chariton, Ottumwa to Burlington. This is the shortest, most direct, and expeditious route from the Mississippi river to the mouth of the Platte or Council Bluffs City, and in addition, follows the survey of the B. & M.R. Railroad across the state, distance from Burlington to mouth of Platte by this route 250 miles.

It was said that in the election of 1864 Washington Township was the only township in the nation to cast a unanimous vote for the Republican ticket and Abraham Lincoln.

23 August 1888; *Review*; Sciola: A Republican Club was organized last Thursday evening...sent up fireworks...The club was named "The Tippecanoe Club of Washington Township".

9 August, 1888; *Review*; Dunnville: Thomas Gourley brought out his new thresher Saturday. It is a fine one.

6 September, 1888; *Review*; Sciola: Freddie Bolt, while helping his brother John thresh, was bitten on the foot by a rattlesnake. He was carried home immediately and put under the influence of whiskey, which soon counteracted the poison.

17 April 1901; *Review*; Sciola Markets: Butter 15 cents; eggs 10 cents; corn 40 cents; potatoes 75 cents.

ARLINGTON

In the early 1850s, the people of Iowa were expecting Congress to pass a Land Grant Act to aid in building railroads across the state. With this in mind, in the fall of 1853, three railroad companies commissioned Colonel Alfred Hebard, later a State Senator from Red Oak, to find a practicable route from Davenport to a point opposite the mouth of the Platte River.

Col. Hebard worked his way from the Mississippi to the Missouri, setting a stake every five hundred feet. This line passed through Montgomery County, crossing the southern part of what is now Washington Township. Almost fifteen years later, the railroad was built on the original survey, except for a jog to the southern part of Jackson (East) Township.

Believing that a railroad would soon be built on the Hebard survey line, J.W. Patterson laid out a town of 40 acres in August 1854. (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 29) The plat was filed 8 September, 1854, and the site was called Arlington. Three houses were built, and were occupied by the families of J.W. Patterson, Jed Cooney and R.M.G. Patterson; the latter kept a store. Mr. Patterson owned a block of three lots on the south edge of the plat, just west of Jed Cooney's property. It is thought that the store was there, although he owned one other lot, near the center of the town. The store closed after the death of Mr. Patterson in April 1864.

Most of the local families bought at least one lot in Arlington. In addition to those mentioned, the list included the following:

Isaac Bolt	John H. Matthews	Thomas Farlin
A.J. Wallingsford	J.T. Patterson	G.D. Connally
Lewis W. Fry	James G. Romine	Samuel C. Dunn
John Gilmore	John Nash	

And of course John W. Patterson owned the lots that were not sold. But the railroad went to the south and Villisca became the business center of the area. This was the end for Arlington. By 1876, Alexander Hedges had bought up most of the land and was farming it. But Jed Cooney continued to live in the southeast corner of Arlington until his death in September 1910. He lived in a little yellow house, and had a carpenter shop near by; he also sharpened saws there.

Arlington Cemetery

Mary E. Noble
died Aug, 23, 1858
age 1 year, 2 months, 21 days

This is the inscription on the oldest stone in the Arlington Cemetery. She was the daughter of B.F. Noble; tradition says this was the first burial.

Later information indicates that there were probably burials prior to 1858. Alexander Dunn died in February 1854, and was buried in the Carlisle Cemetery. Family records say that the wife and daughter of

Lafayette Sager died later in 1854, and were buried on the hilltop that became Arlington Cemetery.

21 August 1890; *Review*; Sciola: About 100 people assembled at the Arlington Cemetery last Monday cut and burned the brush and they contemplate building a new fence in the future.

2 Nov 1911; *Review*; Sciola; Those interested in the Arlington cemetery have erected a house on the grounds and a stove will be placed there to accommodate those who attend funerals in cold weather. Also a new fence has been placed around the grounds. All this has been donation work. The money expended was about \$125.

When the Sciola Church was restored around 1980, the stove from the cemetery was placed in the sanctuary. The cemetery building was razed a short time later.

The site was used continuously through the years as a burial ground, but the land was still privately owned.

9 June, 1891; Deed: Horace Farlin to Washington Township, Lot 1 W ½ NE ¼ Section 32, and right of way to road.

The plat for the cemetery was filed 10 March 1893. There have been three additions to the land. On 26 December 1935, a one acre strip on the south side was purchased from Annis and Rohling, for \$125. Another one acre on the east side was bought from Zay Greenfield 7 July 1956; the cost was \$350. About 2000, one plus acres south of the existing cemetery were purchased from Roger Cerven. It was fenced and surveyed into lots. In 1972, two flag poles were erected near the entrance in memory of Linda K. Means.

BURNHAM, Clifford E: b 1898; d 3 September 1933; WW I

Clifford was a flying instructor in Omaha and a stunt pilot. He was flying upside down at full throttle with an air circus at Greenfield when a wing snapped off his plane and he was killed instantly.

8 September 1933; *Review*: ...Shortly after 3 p.m. as the large crowd was assembling for the last rites in Arlington cemetery, the squadron of eleven airplanes piloted by men who were close friends of the dead aviator, soared in from the west and one by one came to earth on a hillside field bordering the east edge of the rural burying ground. They were wheeled into position in a long row, their propellers facing the grave and their wings almost touching, lending a silent note of pathos as the brief but expressive American Legion ritual for the dead man was said at the grave.

The flag-draped casket was carried to the grave by six Villisca men who served with Clifford Burnham in Company F during the World War. The Omaha pall bearers were pilots who received their flying instructions from the dead aviator...

Some time later, the widow of Clifford Burnham had the body of her husband reburied in an Omaha cemetery.

On the 23rd of March 2009 a tornado ripped through the Arlington Cemetery, doing extensive damage. It toppled the remaining old trees, but the new ones escaped unscathed. The mess was cleaned up and the cemetery is beautiful again, but it doesn't look like it did before the storm.

Arlington School

The Arlington school was built about 1860 on Lot 1, Block 1, in the town of Arlington. About 1876 it was moved across the road to the north line of the NW ¼ of Section 32. About 1884 the building was moved to the southeast corner of Section 30.

17 March 1893; *Express*; Sciola: At the annual school meeting a tax of \$500 was voted for a new school in No. 9.

The bid for the new building was accepted 21 September 1894. It was built in the southeast corner of Section 30, and was called Happy Hollow. The school closed in 1943. Rick Anderson salvaged the lumber to build a corn crib.

Arlington Methodist Episcopal Church

29 April, 1904; *Express*; Sciola: An ice cream social will be held Saturday evening at J.D. Farlins for the benefit of the new ME Church.

17 August 1904; *Express*:
Church To Be Dedicated

The Arlington ME Church, located 5 miles east of Stanton will be dedicated August 21, 1904. The services of the day will be held in a large tabernacle pitched near the church. In the morning, at 11 o'clock the Rev. A. J. Coe of Elliott will preach and administer the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. At 3 o'clock, Rev. W. G. Hohanshelt will preach and dedicate the church. In the evening, a platform meeting will be conducted by the Epworth League, consisting of addresses by the visiting ministers, papers on League work, and special work. There will be a place provided for those from a distance to eat their basket dinners.

The church closed about 1928; the building was torn down in the early 40s, and the cornerstone was taken to the Arlington Cemetery.

* * * * *

16 July 1896; *Review*: George Baker started Monday morning with his steam thresher, commencing at J.P. Mayhew's. E.C. Noble, Virg Smith, George Dunn and Oscar Elborg, engineer, compose the crew.

THE MILL

One of the first things built in a pioneer settlement was a saw mill. This would be followed by a grist mill, and then came the more complicated flour mill. Most of the early mills were built on a stream and operated by water power.

The *History of Montgomery County*, 1906, by W.W. Merritt, says that in 1856, the county allowed \$70 for building a bridge on the county road at Wallingford's steam mill on the West Nodaway. That may have been the first mill in the area.

14 January 1921; *Review*: Died Andrew J Wallingford, Cody, WY. Mr.

Wallingford conducted a steam saw mill on the John Bolt ranch

between the years of 1853 and 1857, coming here from Adams County.

9 January, 1890; *Review*; Dunnville: The Lucas saw mill will be located near the Harris bridge in a short time.

24 August, 1900; *Express*; Tenville: William Wright, the saw mill man, has located his saw rig at the Arlington Mills, and will be ready to saw in a short time. He has the reputation of being the best sawyer in southwest Iowa.

On 15 June 1855, John Nash bought the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 28 from the United States. He sold it in 1857 to William, Robert and Samuel Dunn; William bought his brothers' interests 29 July 1858. William built a sawmill here on the West Nodaway. From the writings of Samuel Baker Dunn: ...the sawmill at Arlington (was) built about 1857 by Wm. Dunn...who ran the mill with his miller Thomas Russell until the property was sold in 1873. The Census for 1860 gave William's occupation as "Gentleman", while the 1870 Census reported him as "miller at sawmill".

1 April, 1873; Deed: William Dunn to Samuel Morrow...\$900; SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 28, containing 10 acres...and also the mill known as the William Dunn Mill...

28 May, 1874; Deed: Samuel Morrow and wife Caroline to John W. Ellenwood...\$1000...and the right to erect and maintain a dam eight feet high from the surface at low water mark.

8 June, 1874; Deed: John W. Ellenwood. and wife Lizzie to Samuel M. Smith...\$500...one half interest.

Samuel M. Smith was owner of the mill at Grant. John Ellenwood had been a miller there before coming to Washington Township.

20 January 1876; *Review*: About January 1 of the present year, the new Arlington Flour Mills situated six miles north of Villisca on West Nodaway River, began work and have been busily engaged ever since. The building is commodious, filled with good machinery and is doing good work. Both mills are run by water power. The dam is built of square timbers, bolted and tied securely together and rising like a wall of masonry, gives it great power of resistance...The proprietors, Ellenwood and Smith, are both practical millers, and

with the large field of patronage they have about them, there can be no question about their prosperity.

- 1 March, 1878; Deed: William Dunn, Sr. to Samuel M. Smith et al... 2½ acres east side of SE ¼ SW ¼ NW ¼ Section 28.
- 12 June 1878; Review: Adv. - Smith and Ellenwood's Gold Dust Flour...
- 17 January, 1882; Deed: Samuel M. Smith to John W. Ellenwood, \$4,000 for one-half interest...

From 1881 History: ...Mr. Ellenwood owns a half interest in the Arlington Mill, on West Nodawa River; the mill was built by J.J. Shafer, at a cost of \$7,000 (saw mill and grist mill combined), with a capacity of grinding from twenty to twenty-four bushels of grain per hour, and the saw-mill to cut three thousand feet of lumber per day...neither drought nor cold has ever hindered the running of this mill.

- 15 February 1883; Review: ...The cattle being fed at the Arlington Mills by John Wagner are prospering finely considering the weather. And by the number of loaded wagons turning that way, there must be quite a quantity of corn stopping there. John Ellenwood's improvements on his mill are now completed. He has now splendid capacity to do work right up to order. Those who want good work and that done when you want it go there for it. Geo. W. Anderson is doing the milling...
- 18 February 1886; Review: The new steel rolls of the Ellis pattern, for John Ellenwood's Arlington Mills arrived Tuesday. There are four pairs of them...
- 17 November 1887; Review: The Arlington Mills have been crowded for some time past for storage room, and Jno. Ellenwood determined recently to enlarge his space. He is now building on an addition of 16 feet and the same height and width as the main building This will enable Mr. Ellenwood to handle more easily his largely increasing business.
- 3 July, 1936; Review; from article on the 50th wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. C.C. Raney: ...Later they moved to Arlington Mill...and for several years Mr. Raney was employed in the flour mill there. The milling business was first started there with a sawmill in which the cutting was done by a saw similar to a crosscut saw operated in an up and down fashion by water power.
The crosscut saw was later replaced with the circular saw and in the late '70's John Ellenwood and Sam Smith of Grant erected the flour mill, a three story building with basement, on the river bank. Stone burrs, which were installed for grinding when the mill was built and were used for many years, were later replaced by rollers. The mill did a thriving business among the early residents of the Arlington community...
- 28 February, 1889; Review; Dunnville: Uncle George Anderson is again at his post in the Ellenwood mills.

George's granddaughter, Effie Copelin, told that one evening Jesse James and several of his gang stopped at George's home, asking for food and lodging. Being afraid to refuse, the Andersons gave them supper and let them sleep in the barn. The outlaws had breakfast with the family, and after paying generously for their accommodations, went on their way. It is easy to be generous with someone else's money.

- 24 April 1890; *Review*; Sciola: Quite a crowd witnessed the baptizing at Arlington last Sunday. There were six immersed.
- 30 May 1890; *Express*; Stanton: A party went over to Arlington Mills last Monday on a fishing trip. They report a good time and showed some fish, a good many of which would weigh two pounds.
- 13 August 1891; *Review*: The rain last Thursday raised West River...high enough to back water over the mill dam.
- 28 August, 1891; *Express*; Sciola: John W. Ellenwood, our popular miller, has built a large granary near his mill and is buying the new crop of wheat of his former patrons.
- 3 June, 1892; *Express*; Sciola: John W. Ellenwood, our miller, shared his stock of flour among his customers during the high water- which prevented the mill from running- until his own supply was exhausted, and had to buy bread for his own family.
- 10 October, 1893; *Deed*: John W. Ellenwood to Alfred Hebard...

Ellenwood continued to run the mill and live in the mill house until the property was again sold in 1902.

- 11 January 1894; *Review*: Charles Thompson...has been engaged at the Arlington Mills for two years...
- 29 November, 1894; *Review*; Sciola: John W. Ellenwood has lately added a steam generator to his mills at Arlington and is now turning out a fine grade of flour.
- 28 January 1897; *Review*; Sciola: Chief YellowSmoke and other Indians are camped at Arlington Mills. All the homes for miles around have received a call from the Chief.
- 18 August 1898; *Review*; Arlington: There is talk of converting the mill pond into a summer resort.

Al Cooney was employed as a miller for a time; he lived in a house just off the east end of the old bridge.

- 19 January, 1899; *Review*; No. 10: Someone visited Al Cooney's chicken house and borrowed about three dozen chickens. He would be glad if they would return them.
- 17 August 1900; *Red Oak Republican*: August Adolph, 22, of Stanton drowned at the Arlington Mill dam...
- 11 March, 1902; *Deed*: Anne M. Hebard to J. D. Farlin...
- 19 March, 1902; *Review*; Tenville: High water last week took out a portion of the dam.

That frequently happened when a heavy rain fell; the neighbors then came and helped with repairs.

Thomas Hallam was the miller at the Arlington Mill. He lived in the Ellenwood house. In the early 1880s Hallam was running the mill at Grant. There were no doubt a number of others employed at the mill whose names have been lost.

22 October 1902; *Review*; Tenville: The Arlington Mill is now running day and night. J.D. Farlin expects to put in an engine this week so he will be able to grind rain or shine, wet or dry, high or low water.

25 March, 1903; *Review*; Tenville: Al Minard has taken up his duties at the Arlington Mill. Mr. Minard needs no introduction as he worked there several years ago.

5 March, 1908; *Review*:

Fire Destroys Arlington Mill

Fire, from an origin not definitely known, completely destroyed the Arlington mill on the West Nodaway river, 6 miles north of Villisca, Wednesday evening of last week, (26 February) between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock. Mr. John Farlin, who owns the mill, places his loss at about \$3500 with \$2000 insurance.

J. S. Boatman, who was employed by Mr. Farlin as miller, was visiting at a neighbors at the time of the fire and was just returning home when he saw the blaze. At first he thought it was a straw stack, but soon the awful truth became apparent, and an alarm was sounded. The fire seemed to have originated in the upper part of the mill, as the top burned before the bottom. In less than 30 minutes the structure collapsed. Nothing could be done to save any part of the building or its contents. Mr. Boatman lost about \$75 worth of grain, feed and tools, which he kept in the mill.

With the destruction of the mill, an old land mark is lost to Washington Township. The mill was built by J.B. Morrow sometime in the 50s on the site where William Dunn had constructed a saw mill several years before. Mr. Morrow sold the mill to J.W. Ellenwood and Mr. Farlin purchased it of Mr. Ellenwood. Its loss by fire is a keen one for Mr. Farlin who, if he builds again, will probably not build more than a feed mill to take its place.

The mill was the center of the community from the earliest days. In the winter, everyone skated at the dam, and parties and dances were held in the mill. Summertime found a steady stream of people coming from near and far. Some camped at the dam for a week or so. There were parties and picnics, fishing and swimming. Church services were held. In 1889, someone had a boat at the dam, and sold rides. It was a beautiful spot and brought much pleasure to the people of a wide area.

After the mill burned the dam was still there. Falling water had washed out a deep hole at the foot of the dam. It was the ole swimmin' hole for the neighborhood boys who dived off the dam.

No one can say just when the mill house was built. There was a house just off the east end of the old bridge, but nothing is known of its origin. It was still being used in 1900; a miller was living in it. In 1878 John Ellenwood bought the 2½ acre tract where the mill house stood. It seems likely that the house was built then.

It is said that Ellenwood lived in the house until 1902. Transfers of title:

10 October 1893	John Ellenwood	to	Alfred Hebard	
16 January 1902	Ann Hebard	to	John Farlin	millar
10 March 1908	J.D. Farlin	to	James A. Dunn	
26 January 1912	James Dunn	to	C.C. Waterman	
30 July 1913	C.C. Waterman	to	G.L. Bloodgood	Blacksmith
27 February 1918	G.L. Bloodgood	to	Ray J. Dunn-	Mill Grove Sta.
30 July 1926	Ray J. Dunn	to	John W. Culp	painter
16 November 1937	Carrie Culp	to	Leota Hall	
31 December 1943	Leota Hall	to	Willis P. Dunn	

Willis Dunn was in the Army, overseas, in 1943. His father, Ray Dunn, purchased the property in Willis' name. In 1952 Willis and Ronald Zuber razed the old mill house and erected a small concrete block building. In 1960 Dunn and Zuber sold the mill and millhouse properties to Hazel Gourley and her second husband, Richard Anderson. In 1976 Barry Selligren added two rooms on the south side of the building. Many families have rented the millhouse over the years.

* * * * *

26 March 1908; Review:

Old House Destroyed

Last Saturday marked the end of existence of the old Sammie Dunn log house, one of the first houses built in Montgomery county, and among the oldest in the southern part of Iowa, which had stood for many years on the farm now owned by Eugene Talbot three and one-half miles north of Villisca. There it had weathered all things, first as a dwelling house and last as a granary and store room. Lately it had got entirely past its usefulness. The logs were rotted, and the rain easily beat through the cracks to the inside. So last Saturday Mr. Talbot took the two men who had been working on his new barn down to the old house and told them to tear it down.

The old structure, which was built by Samuel Dunn in the year 1851, was fearfully and wonderfully made. The rafters were joined together and to the joists with inch oak pins. The joists were 8 by 8 inches square. The shingles used to key up with were split out of logs and shaved. The sheeting was also split out of logs. On one of the shingles was found the date of building - 1851.

The old building was 16 by 16 feet square. Its builder, Samuel Dunn, was the first clerk of Montgomery county. He died about two years ago.

SCHOOLS

The first schools in Washington Township were near Arlington and Sciola. The 1881 History dates them both as built in 1861, but Arlington apparently had a school of some sort prior to that. The 1860 Census shows Anna Dolbele, age 16, schoolteacher, living in the J.W. Patterson home. Jed Cooney is said to have been instrumental in establishing the Arlington school.

The structured system for rural schools in Montgomery County known as the Township Plan called for nine school districts of four square miles each in every township. A schoolhouse was to be in the center of each district. In order for Washington Township to comply with those regulations, some new buildings were erected and others moved.

No. 8

Hazel Grove, Hazel Dell, Patterson, "Woodtick"

Land for No. 8 was acquired with part in Section 28 and part in Section 33.

27 May 1880; *Review*: Mr. I.N. Branson has just completed the new schoolhouse in the Patterson district...

18 February 1892; *Review*; Dunnville: A festival was given at Hazel Grove Friday night, the proceeds to be used to purchase a bell for the school.

13 March 1896; *Express*: ...defeated a proposal for a new No. 8 in Washington Township...

22 April 1897; *Review*: Washington No. 8 has been enlarged and rebuilt.

28 October 1904; Hazel Grove No. 8; a Souvenir lists 39 pupils.

An annual picnic/reunion was held at No. 8 in the years 1946, '47, '48 and '49. A record was kept on those occasions, and provides the names of many of the teachers and pupils. Hattie Chandler Edwards, who came from Texas in 1946, taught at No. 8 in 1881.

The school closed at the end of the 1956-57 school year, and the district became part of the Villisca Community School District. The building was sold to Jerry Cooper; he tore it down and used the material in the construction of a small house for his mother.

1 July 1958; DB 52:549; Special Deed: Villisca Community School District to Ralph F. Arnott...North half acre of old Sub District No. 8 of Washington Township school site, located in the Southeast corner of Section 28...South Half acre of old Sub District No. 8 of Washington Township school site located in the Northeast corner of Section 33...

An Advent Christian church met at the schoolhouse during the 1890s. Union Sunday School was held off and on for many years.

NO. 10

Sometime prior to 1880, the township system of schools was inaugurated, and Washington had the normal nine schools in operation. But the pioneers were a prolific lot and by 1890, some of the schools were over-crowded, with 40 or more pupils in a one-room building.

At the annual township school meeting the first of March, 1891, it was decided to form a new district, Number 10. No record has been found of the boundaries for this district. They may have been shifted according to the need. Children on the east side of the river were usually not assigned to this school, because the frequent flooding of the river made the road impassable.

- 5 March 1891; *Review*; Sciola: J.W. Ellenwood is director in the new District No. 10 in Washington Township.
- 12 June, 1891; *Express*; Sciola: School commenced in the new district No. 10 last Monday, Miss Mabel Helms teacher, John Gourley's granary becoming the schoolhouse, and 28 pupils the first day.
- 17 July, 1891; *Express*; Sciola: The new school district No. 10 celebrated the close of its first term last Saturday in the shape of a rousing picnic in the grove east of the rustic house (?) they have occupied as a schoolroom the past few weeks - which proved teacher, pupil or patron "no rustic". As a teacher Mabel Helms was in a rather novel situation but proved herself competent under any circumstances; she will have an experience to relate when her "sunny locks" are turned to gray.
- 13 November, 1891; *Express*; Sciola: No. 10 will soon be supplied with a better schoolroom. John Gourley is fitting up a room and will rent it to them for the present.
- 11 December, 1891; *Express*; Sciola: School is progressing in No. 10, with Miss Mabel Helms as teacher. The unfinished work on the schoolhouse will be done on Saturdays.

This building stood in John Gourley's hog lot, on the east side of the bottom road, and a short distance south of the Gourley home. It was known as No. 10 Pig Pen. But these items from the *Express* files clearly show that this was not the first No. 10 schoolhouse. The granary was on the Gourley farm, too, but its exact location isn't known. It may also have been called No. 10 Pig Pen.

Lena Devine visited at the Pig Pen school one day in the spring of 1892. She remembers the schoolhouse as a rather long, shed-like building, of weathered boards, and with a peaked roof. The rows of desks and a blackboard across the front of the room are all she can recall of the interior. A boy misbehaved that day, and had to lie on the floor in the corner as punishment.

- 18 March 1892; *Express*; Sciola: A lively interest was taken in the annual school meeting...The vote on the tax of \$400 for a schoolhouse in district No. 10 brought out the large total of 108 votes; for the tax, 68; against, 40. No. 10 voted \$150 additional schoolhouse tax on their own district.

- 22 April 1892; *Express*; Sciola: The committee appointed located the site for No. 10 schoolhouse last Monday morning. The location is on the road leading to Arlington Mills. Our County superintendant, W.W. Montgomery, was present.
- 10 June 1892; *Express*; Sciola: Miss Slack's school (No. 10) held a social at Mr. Ellenwoods. A large crowd attended. The amount of the proceeds to be used for a flag.
- 19 August 1892; *Express*; Sciola: There was a platform dance at John Gourley's Tuesday night for...No. 10. Proceeds were \$38.
- 23 September 1892; *Express*; Sciola: No. 10 school building was accepted by the board Monday. School commenced the same day, taught by Miss Slack. The building affords the most pleasant schoolroom in the township.
- 24 February 1893; *Express*; Sciola: No. 10 is headquarters for singing school this week.
- 20 September 1894; *Review*; Sciola: Monday the school board passed a resolution debarring married persons from teaching in this township.
- 3 May 1895; *Review*; No. 10: No. 10 School celebrated Arbor Day with appropriate exercises after which they spent the remainder of the day planting trees and shrubbery in the school grounds.
- 30 December 1897; *Review*; Sciola: No. 10 gave a Cantata Monday night.

Amelia Williams tells that her sister Anna started to school at No. 10 in 1896. Anna was very shy and spoke only German, so she balked at going. Her parents sent Amelia, who was only four, with her for company on the first day. The next day Amelia didn't go, and the teacher asked, "Where is little sister?", so Amelia went regularly.

In those days it was customary for the teacher to present each pupil with a souvenir at the end of the term. Amelia has one of these:

School District No. 10
Washington Township
Nov. 8, '97— Feb. 11, 98
Amy E. Ellenwood, teacher
J.L. Gourley, director

Lillian McIntyre	Willie Shoemaker	Charles McIntyre
Beatrice Ellenwood.	Rosa Eskelson	Amelia Lamken
Daisy Stansbery	Willie Wheeler	Beulah Cooney
Ross Farlin	Leander Harris	Basil Harris
Robert Dunn	Anna Eskelson	Clarence Shoemaker
Frank Farlin	Ray Shoemaker	Harold Harris
Matie Baker	Avon Baker	Alvin Eskelson
Kay Wheeler	Anna Lamken	Minnie Eskelson
Ethel Ellenwood	Frank Baker	

- 2 February 1899; *Review*; Tenville: Do not forget the night school. Everyone should attend and improve every moment for it is not always that we may have the chance to attend such a progressive institution as is now going on.

18 January 1900; *Review*; Tenville: As a result of the school board being called together one day last week, three young men were expelled of No. 10 for disobeying the rules and regulations of the teacher in charge, the first meeting of its kind in the township, to the writers knowledge.

6 November 1903; *Express*; Sciola: The township board of school directors met Monday evening at the Center schoolhouse to vote on the question of uniform school books. There was quite an exciting scene. After much hot discussion a vote was taken which resulted in the defeat of those few directors who evidently had the good of the country school at heart, and a triumph for the agent of the New America Book Company. Public sentiment is very much opposed to their adoption and the end is not yet.

Another souvenir:

Anna Marvick, Teacher
No. 10 1905
P. S Focht, Director

Golda Focht	Elva Smith	Johnnie Copelin
Blanche Copelin	Myrtle Copelin	Lawrence Focht
Maude Smith	Jennie Copelin	Virgil Smith
Elmo Focht	Clara Smith	Lester Farlin
Jesse Minard	Ostia Minard	Elzene Smith
Mae Minard	Edna Smith	

Anna Selley denies the rumor that her boy friend kissed her in the hall of No. 10, but her pupils claim they saw it.

21 September 1911; *Review*; Tenville: No. 10 played No. 5 a game of football. No. 10 won 17 to 12.

21 August 1919; *Grant Chief*; Sciola: Last week the road men blasted the large tree in front of the No. 10 school house and one large piece of the root hit the roof and broke through which had to be repaired immediately. The school house is being painted, also.

5 February 1926; *Review*: Arlington Local 1010 Farmer's Union will meet at No. 10 schoolhouse February 10th at 7:30 o'clock P.M. Good program and a big feed. Members come prepared to pay dues.

The No. 10 school not only provided the name of the settlement, it became the center of the community. All citizens of the area, young and old, participated in events which took place there. Church and Sunday school services were held regularly, as well as other religious programs. Community improvement projects were offered: singing and writing classes, night school sessions, lectures, and political programs. Box socials and picnics were common. And even Justice of the Peace trials were held there.

But after almost 40 years, it was decided that the tenth school was no longer needed. Parents of the children who attended No. 10 wanted it to continue, but they were out-voted, and in the spring of 1930, the school closed for the last time.

In the fall and winter of 1932-33, the John Baker family lived in the schoolhouse. Gwen was born there. Then the Gourleys used it for a farm building for several years.

During the war, the building was sold for \$300 to Erlo Jergenson. He tore it down, and built a machine shed and shop from the lumber; that building burned several years ago. The acre of land reverted to the Gourley farm and all that remains to mark the site of No. 10 is a pile of rubble in the fence row.

The children from the No. 10 district attended No. 8 or No. 9. But the era of the country school was coming to a close, and by the time Hazel Dell closed in 1957, most of the rural students were riding the school bus to Villisca.

Teachers at No. 10

Year	Fall	Winter	Spring	Directors
1890-91			Mabel Helms	J W Ellenwood
1891-92	Mabel Helms	Mabel Helms	Hannah Slack	
1892-93	Hannah Slack	Peter Eskelson and Katie Fuller	Hannah Slack	
1893-94	Miss Arbuckle	Alice Newman	Sadie Bridwell	
1894-95	Fannie Holmes (Dunn)	Fannie Holmes	Fannie Holmes	
1895-96	Agnes Holm	Agnes Holm	Arminta Means (Overman)	
1896-97	Agnes Holm	Agnes Holm	Ida J. Holmes	
1897-98	Amy Ellenwood	Amy Ellenwood	Amy Ellenwood	J.L. Gourley
1898-99	Louise Mitchell (Selley)	Louise Mitchell	Anna Shields	L.M. Harris
1899-00	Anna Shields	Bertha Tyler	Lizzie Mae Ely (Mayhew)	L.M. Harris
1900-01	Lizzie Ely	Lizzie Ely	Rose Eskelson	
1901-02	Madge Bolt	Madge Bolt	Eva Gourley (Moore)	
1902-03	Eva Gourley	Eva Gourley	Flora Hart	P.S. Focht
1903-04	Mae Neill	Mae Neill	Mae Neill	P.S. Focht
1904-05	Anna Marvick (Selley)	Anna Marvick	Clyde Minard	P.S. Focht
1905-06	Robert Dunn, Jr.	Robert Dunn	Eva Truman	J.A. Johnson
1906-07	Robert Dunn	Robert Dunn	Robert Dunn	P.S. Focht
1907-08	Mae Neill	Margaret Devine	Golda Focht (Stewart)	P.S. Focht

1908-09	Margaret Jump	Margaret Jump	Mabel Helms	P.S. Focht
1909-10	Mabel Helms	Mabel Helms	Frank Bates	
1910-11	Ruth Moore (Stillians)	Ruth Moore	Ruth Moore	P.S. Focht
1911-12	Nina Freeman	Nina Freeman	Blanche Copelin (Focht)	P.S. Focht
1912-13	Blanche Copelin	Rose E. Victor	Rose E. Victor	P.S. Focht
1913-14	Golda Focht	Golda Focht	Golda Focht	J.A. Dunn
1914-15	Hazel Shoemaker	Hazel Shoemaker	Harriett Atkinson (Stackhouse)	J.A. Dunn
1915-16	Florence Cooney (Poston)	Florence Cooney	Elmo Focht	Henry Enarson
1916-17	Clara M Howard	Clara Howard	Clara Howard	Henry Enarson
1917-18	Harry Mayhew	Helen Erickson (Requist)	Clara Howard	Ray Dunn
1918-19	Clara Howard	(from here teachers were hired by year) R. Dunn		
1919-20	Golda Focht			Ray Dunn
1920-21	Golda Focht			Gus Dunn
1921-22	Golda Focht			Gus Dunn
1922-23	Golda Focht			Gus Dunn
1923-24	Golda Focht			Gus Dunn
1924-25	LaVaughn Dunn (Peck)			Gus Dunn
1925-26	Hester Branan (Case)			H.H. Farlin
1926-27	Louise Focht (Windom)			Fred Bolt
1927-28	Louise Focht			
1928-29	Laura Olenius (Kunkel)			
1929-30	Laura Olenius			

* * * * *

6 May 1877; *Review*; Sciola: Our schools are taught by ladies. Our directors acting on the wise and fair reform policy of employing the ladies to teach the children and the young men to till the soil and marry the school ma'ams whenever an opportunity occurs.

CHURCH

It is uncertain just which church was the first one in the county. The Cumberland Presbyterian Church, located east of Villisca, was organized in 1855 or 1856, by the Rev. J.M. Stockton. In the winter of 1856, a Methodist Episcopal class was organized at Milford, now Grant.

Washington Township has had very few church buildings, but religious services have been held at a number of sites.

The 1881 History states that a Methodist church was organized in the township in 1866. That was the fore-runner of the Holmes Chapel Church.

8 August 1889; *Review*; Sciola: The first service will be held at Holmes Chapel on August 4...Rev. J.M. Holmes. Dedication will be August 18.

This church closed about 1925.

17 December 1901; *Red Oak Sun*; ...The Sciola Baptist Church was organized as a branch of the Milford church in 1864...

3 September 1981; *Review*: ...In January 1869 the Sciola Baptist Church was organized as an independent congregation.

It isn't known if the group met in homes or in the school house. In June 1871 land was bought and a church building was erected; it was dedicated 30 June 1872. On 23 June 1946, the building was rededicated as a community center and non-denominational church. No services have been held since 1970.

Religious services were held at the mill, but it is uncertain if it was regularly or just occasionally.

12 June, 1890; *Review*; Dunnville: The religious service and picnic held at the mill Sunday was a goodly affair throughout.

18 June, 1891; *Review*; Sciola: There will be a baptising at Arlington Mills Sunday, June 28.

Church or Sunday School was held at one time or another in practically every country school building.

9 April, 1891; *Review*; Hazel Grove: Sunday School met and organized on April 5; C.E. Durham, President; I.N. Delaney, Vice-President; L. Ellenwood, Secretary; Arch Baker, Treasurer; Addie Baker, Chorister.

Marnice Findley Coon has a notebook which was used for Sunday School records at Hazel Dell from 1915 to 1919. The group met on Sunday afternoon, and had trouble keeping the meetings going.

Carried over from 1914- \$2.57

7 February 1915- last meeting

26 March 1916- 27 August 1916; met regularly

20 July 1919- reorganized

Superintendent; Mr. Applequist
Assistant Superintendent; Mrs. Kehr
Secretary; Mrs. Findley
Treasurer; Ralph Applequist
Librarian: Grace Kehr
Junior Teacher; Ruth Kehr
Senior Teacher; Mr. Stansberry
Bible Class; Mr. Applequist
Organist; Lucile Findley

Other names mentioned are Myrtle Darnold, Mr. McCleaned, Florence Dunn and Nona Findley. The last meeting recorded was 26 October 1919.

The Arlington Presbyterian Church

A petition was presented at the organizational meeting of the Presbytery of Corning, 15 November 1892:

Sciola, Iowa

We, the undersigned, deeming the organization of a Presbyterian Church essential to forward the work of the Lord in our community, do hereby most respectfully petition the Presbytery of Corning to organize us into "The Arlington Presbyterian Church", and promise all due encouragement and support in the Gospel.

S.A. McNeill Bain	Mrs. Malvina Bell
Peter Eskelson	Mrs. Nancy Noble
Mrs. P. Eskelson	Minnie Noble
William Bell	Mrs. S. Baker

At this meeting, Frank W. Grossman, minister of the Villisca church, was named Pastor-at-Large of the new Presbytery; he, the Rev. T.C. Smith and Elder Francis Thompson were assigned to a committee to look into the advisability of organizing this church.

23 December 1892; *Express*; Dunnville: The Sunday School at No. 10 is making preparations for an entertainment at the schoolhouse Saturday evening. Santa Claus has promised to be present.

7 July 1893; *Express*; Sciola: The Church at Arlington (No. 10) have sent for an organ to use in church service and Sunday School. They expect it by next Sunday.

The following was taken from a history of Corning Presbytery, compiled in 1898:

Arlington

By invitation of the people living near the school house, seven miles north of Villisca, Rev. F.W. Grossman preached January 29, 1892. Arrangements were made with him to preach regularly every other Sabbath afternoon, and this he continued to do until he resigned his Villisca church to go into the work of Pastor-at-Large.

When the new schoolhouse known as No. 10 was built, the services were changed to that, and so continue to this day.

The next summer a petition was circulated and signed by 13 names, and these with S.A. Mc. Bain who came by letter from the Villisca Church, were organized January 23rd, 1893 (Presbytery records say 22nd). Mr. S.A. Mc. Bain, Ruling Elder, called it the "Arlington Presbyterian Church".

After Rev. Grossman, Mr. A.J. Linn, holding a temporary license and working under the direction of the Home Mission Committee of Presbytery, preached to great acceptance and profit, for a year and a half. September 25th, 1896, Rev. T.S. Bailey, Synodical Superintendent of Missions, moderated a meeting called for the election of elders.

After Unanimously adopting the rotary plan, Mr. S.A. Mc. Bain was elected elder for 3 years, Peter Eskelson for 2 years, and Archibald Baker for one year.

These were inducted into office September 26th, 1896. Mr. C.F. Ensign succeeded Mr. Linn as minister. He was a student in the Theological Seminary at Omaha, and continued with great acceptance to May 6th, 1898.

Rev. T.K. Hunter of Villisca has helped in special services for two winters and has administered the ordinances.

Altogether there have been received into the church from the first, on examination, 40; by letter, 2; total, 42. Its present membership is 34.

The Sabbath School

was begun May 1892, as a Union School, Mr. J.J. Prehm, Superintendent. In September, Mr. Prehm sent in his resignation and Mrs. A. Baker was elected and continues to fill the place.

When the Presbyterian Church was organized, the school was changed accordingly. The school is growing.

Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor

was organized the fall of 1894, with a membership of 68 which during the year increased to 80, many of them being associate members. During the last year some of these united with the church and became active members. Others moved away and the membership is now 60.

Henry Enarson was the first President; George Dunn, Vice-President; Amy Ellenwood, Secretary; and Charles Thompson, Treasurer. The present officers are, President, Mrs. L. Ellenwood; Vice-President, Ollie Rockwell; Secretary, Henry Truman; Treasurer, Peter Eskelson.

10 May 1895; *Express*; Sciola: The YPSCE gave a "hard times soshul" at No. 10 schoolhouse Tuesday evening for the purpose of raising funds to purchase singing books for the society and Sunday School...Quite a number came out on their bicycles from Villisca.

The Christian Endeavor group was quite active; they met every Sunday evening at No. 10, and they also had an evening meeting, which was really a party, every two weeks. The members took turns entertaining in their homes, and the whole family attended. Some of the families were the Trumans, Hallams, Mullens, Copelins, Dunns and Querys. Everyone especially enjoyed going to the Hallam home. Mr. Hallam was an excellent host, and very good on ideas for Charades, the usual entertainment.

On 16 July, 1901, the group went in a hayrack to the Pilot Grove Presbyterian Church to an ice cream social.

Shortly after the turn of the century, members of the congregation began to talk of a church building. Those living north of No. 10 thought it should be beside the schoolhouse, but the southerners wanted it built down in their territory. The controversy became quite heated, and culminated in the organization, in 1903, by the southern faction, of the Arlington Methodist Church; the building was dedicated 21 August, 1904. Some of the other members were so embittered by the strife that they never attended church again.

Both sides lost in the battle. The division assured the eventual end of the Presbyterian Church, but the Methodists fared little better; they couldn't keep their church going, either, and it closed about 1928.

Ministers

Frank W. Grossman: He was pastor of the Villisca church when he started preaching at No. 10 Pig Pen school in January, 1892. He continued as Stated Supply after he was named Pastor-at-Large.

9 August 1894; *Review*; No. 10: Rev. W. D. Hart preached to a full house at No. 10 Sabbath evening.

25 October 1894; *Review*; No. 10: Rev. A. J. Linn of Nodaway preached to quite a large congregation at No. 10 Sunday P.M.

A. J. Linn: This was Mr. Linn's first sermon at No. 10. He was not an ordained minister and in December, 1894, the Presbytery granted him a temporary license as a Local Evangelist.

Charles F. Ensign: He was a student pastor during the time he was at Arlington, and was ordained after he left No. 10.

18 May, 1898; *Review*; No. 10: Rev. Ensign has resigned his position as pastor here, and accepted one at Emerson.

T. K. Hunter of the Villisca Church administered the sacraments during the time Mr. Ensign was at No. 10, and then he preached there until another minister was found.

25 June 1896; *Review*; Sciola: Rev. Hunter of Villisca preached in the grove to the No. 10 congregation Sunday afternoon.

9 September 1897; *Review*; No. 10: Rev. Hunter of Villisca and Rev. Ensign of this place, conducted a week's meeting here with good success, ten members being added to the church.

Pliny S. Smith: The Rev. Mr. Smith was appointed pastor of Arlington Church 2 May 1899; he also had charge of the Pilot Grove Presbyterian Church. He lived on the hill west of Tenville.

16 June 1899; *Express*; Tenville: Tuesday evening there was a meeting at No. 10 for the purpose of installing Rev. Smith as Pastor of the Presbyterian denomination of this place. There were five ministers present from other places.

30 October 1901; *Review*; Tenville: Congregations of Arlington and Pilot Grove had a surprise farewell for their pastor and wife who are moving to Tennessee.

F. L. Purdy: He was assigned to the Arlington and Pilot Grove churches 17 April 1902. He lived at Pilot Grove.

13 May, 1903; *Review*; Tenville: Rev. Purdy preached his farewell sermon at No. 10 Sunday. He will go to Creston, Nebraska.

W. Robert Coventry: He was a Licensed Local Evangelist, and served at No. 10 from July 1904 to July 1905. He was also pastor of Pilot Grove Presbyterian Church and the Congregational Church at Elliott. Mr. Coventry seems to have been somewhat of a character. He was a bachelor and considered himself quite a ladies' man. He said he was from Canada, and claimed to be the model for the book "The Sky Pilot", by Ralph Connor, which was very popular at that time.

25 November 1904; *Express*; Sciola: Rev. Coventry delivered his lecture on "The Land of the Sky Pilot" at the Baptist Church Monday evening.

Apparently Coventry was the last regular pastor of this church. T.K. Driver of the Villisca church filled in at various times until he left Villisca in 1910.

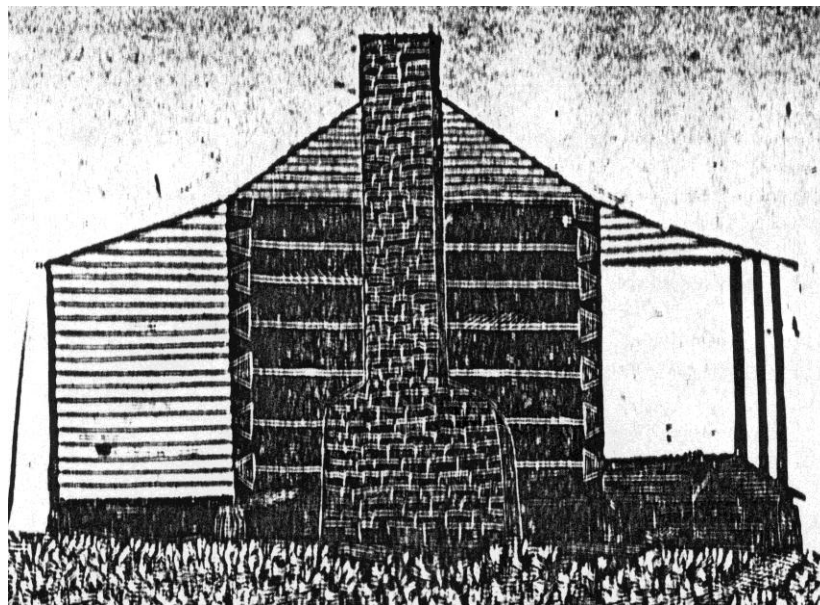
Mr. Driver's brother sent him a bottle of water from the Jordan River each year, and this was used for baptisms. Shirley Devine was baptised at No. 10 by the Rev. Mr. Driver with Jordan water.

In 1911, C.A. Berger of the Red Oak church and his son, J.C. Berger, a student minister, preached at Arlington.

By 1900, possibly earlier, whenever the pulpit at No. 10 was vacant, the Theological Seminary in Omaha was asked to supply student pastors. One would come on the train to Villisca; someone met him and took him to Tenville. After services at No. 10, he would be conveyed to Pilot Grove for afternoon services. Then that congregation was responsible for seeing that the young man caught the train back to Omaha. At times, the Arlington congregation couldn't even get a student, and didn't have services. Eventually they gave up the struggle, and the church was closed in 1913. It was never very sound

financially, and for most of its existence received help from Presbytery.

1912 - It has been suggested that L.J. Kelly, of Villisca axe murder notoriety, preached at No. 10.



This drawing appeared in the Review in March 1887. By request, it was reprinted 24 January 1974.

THE OLDEST HOUSE STANDING IN MONT' CO. BUILT IN 1854 BY THE DUNN BROTHERS.

The old house represented above is, to the best of our knowledge, the oldest house now standing in this county. It is situated 3½ miles northwest of Villisca, near the West Nodaway river. It was built early in 1854 by Robert and Samuel Dunn, and is still in possession of the latter. It is one story and a half high. The main building is eighteen feet square with a shed on the north and a porch on the south...

The logs are oak and walnut, hewn on both sides, and are almost as smooth as boards. They will average twenty-one inches in width, and all except one short one on the west side are in an excellent state of preservation. The floors, both up and down stairs, are entirely of oak and will yet outlast a number of our modern pine floors...

It was tenanted until 1872 and since then has been used as a granary, tool house, etc.

After...twenty-nine years the oak clapboard roof, though leaking but little, was removed and a shingle one put in its place...

The broad-axe and the "fro" (the old style shingle machine of pioneer days) with which the work was done are still retained by S.C. Dunn and are in good order.

TENVILLE STORES

Probably the earliest store in what became Washington Township was in the northeast quarter of Section 33 (Greenfield place). Guilford Dudley Connally and wife Mary settled there in 1852 or early 1853. He was a shoemaker and had a little store. His son Quincy, born in August 1853, was the first white child born in this township. The Connally family moved to Cass County, Nebraska, in 1856. (1881 History)

In July 1854, Robert M.G. Patterson came into the county and established a dry goods and grocery store on the northeast quarter of Section 5, East Jackson Township. He stayed there about a year, then settled in Arlington, moving his store with him.

An 1857 map of the area shows Wildcat Grove on the bottom road, north of the first Sciola. Nothing more has been found concerning such a place, but early settlers affirmed that there was a store there.

There wasn't much here in the early 1850s - people, houses or roads. But lawyers we always have with us. In 1876 D.H. Solomon, an early Glenwood attorney, wrote a book entitled *Early History of Mills County*. It included this:

In the fall of that year, (1853) Col. Sharp and myself started out on horseback for Quincy, in Adams county to attend court. We staid all night at David Silcott's on Indian Creek, where Bowen now lives. This was the last habitation in Mills county. We left there by sunrise in the morning, taking our dinners, as we did not know of a single settlement between there and Quincy. We traveled all day across hill and valley with no road, not even a trail, jumping streams, stopped for dinner on the East Botany where Silcott afterward built a mill, and about 4 o'clock in the afternoon spied a house and on reaching it found an old lady there by the name of Sager, on the banks of the West Nodaway. Here we stayed all night, and next morning went to Quincy, fording all streams.

15 June 1855; U.S. Patent: To Chauncey Sager; SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 21, T72N, R36W

R.A. Dunn started an undated account of the early days of this area:

Preamble
by R.A. Dunn

The First Post Office in Montgomery County in the year 1854. Chauncy Sager and his brother James, two young men, Bought a tract of land and built a double log cabin in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 21 in Washington Twp. The home and family consist of the Brothers, sister Leucinda mother Leevina Adeline Sager. The farm is now owned by P.S. Focht.

The following year, 1855, J.W. Wallingsford put in a steam saw mill near by. And Wm (Uncle Billy) Atwood started a store. Buying his goods of Wm Lockwood who had a store at Quincy in Adams co. This same year the Western Stage Co. Line came thru running from Eddyville, Iowa west to Kanesville, now known as

Council Bluffs. The Sager place was made a Post Office and the name Sciola was given it by Miss Lucinda Sager.

Once a week a mail contractor (Samuel Riggs) passed through the country on horseback. This was the only way the people had of sending and receiving mail.

In 1858 the state road was surveyed thru the Country west to the Missouri River missing the town of Sciola, nearly a mile to the north. Billy Atwood sold his stock of goods to Wallingsford, who moved his saw mill and Sciola store up to state Road and present location.

The obituary of William Atwood (Review, 9 April 1926) states that he and another young man (John Yergy?) opened a general store near Tenville in 1857. That is probably the store referred to in the 1881 History:

Jed Cooney came to Sciola in 1857, and found a grocery store built of slabs. All he saw in the store was a claw hammer and a barrel of tar. (Tar was used for axle grease in those days, and freighting wagons always carried a tar pot hanging underneath) The store man said he had had several other things but was out.

S.W. SELLEY

- 5 January 1891; Deed: John Bunker to S.W. Selley: N ½ SE ¼ Sec. 20.
- 16 April 1891; Review; Sciola: Sam Selley, who recently purchased the Bunker farm, says he will put out five acres of potatoes. He raised 1300 bushels last year, and realized 80¢ per bushel.
- 13 December 1894; Review; No. 10: Sam Selley, with the help of his brother Frank have started a harness making and have completed one set of light harness that for good work and neatness are OK.
- 27 February 1896; Review; No. 10: Sam Selley has rented the John Bolt farm for the coming season. His brother Edward will farm with him. The boys are rustlers.
- 2 June 1898; Review; Arlington: Selley and Bolts new store is completed.

The Bolt must not have lasted long, for the front of the store said "S. W. Selley, Dry Goods and Groceries".

- 9 March 1899; Review; No. 10: Gus Dunn began work for S. W. Selley week, and will start a wagon as soon as the hens begin to lay.
- 1 June 1899; Review; Tenville; S.W. Selley has the services of Fred Bolt since Gus Dunn has retired.

Selley's store also delivered groceries. Anna Selley tells that she was visiting at the Louis Enarson home, and Selley's driver came to the door; that was the first time she saw Arthur Selley. Says Anna "I never dreamed of how that was going to turn out!"

- 13 July 1899; Review; Tenville: Edd Selley has purchased a half interest in the S.W. Selley store.

In January, 1900, Sam Selley sold his dry goods and grocery business to L.M. Harris.

- 29 March 1900; *Review*; Tenville: Two samples of Selley and Bolt's machinery are now on exhibit at the hardware store.
- 10 May 1900; *Review*; Tenville: We understand that our Tenville hardware dealer, S.W. Selley, made a sale of two binders.
- 14 June 1900; *Review*; Tenville: Selley and Bolt received a carload of mowers and binders last Saturday. Their business seems to be prospering.

On 4 March 1901, S.W. Selley and wife Cora sold their farm to P.S. Focht. The Selley family moved to Benkleman, Nebraska.

L.M. HARRIS

- 6 July 1882; *Review*: Lee Harris bought out Gourley's barber shop.
- 1 January 1891; *Review*; Dunnville: Lee Harris is the champion skunk-killer this side of anywhere. He has a fine collection of skins.

On 13 March 1893, L.M. Harris bought S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 28 from the William Dunn estate. (Exceptions for mill and school)

- 1 September 1893; *Express*; Sciola: Lee Harris has moved the house from the Bunker property to his land at Arlington.
- 8 March 1894; *Review*; No. 10: Lee Harris has a wood yard at his place, and will do quite a profitable business in the sale of wood and fence posts the coming season. Lee is a rustler.
- 6 December 1894; *Review*; No. 10: Lee Harris and family moved to town last week.
- 16 Dec 1897; *Review*: Lee Harris moved his family out to his farm near Arlington this week. Lee will remain as clerk at Wright's for a few weeks yet.
- 1 June 1899; *Review*; Tenville: Lee Harris, the Tenville tonsorial Artist, has also in connection with his farm, a really up-to-date barber shop. Customers wanting anything in his line will be accommodated in his usual courteous manner on Saturday afternoons.
- 18 January 1900; *Review*; Tenville: It is reported that a deal was consummated between S.W. Selley and Lee Harris one day last week, Mr. Harris purchasing the entire business portion of our little Ville, real estate reserved, it being the intention of Mr. Harris to permanently locate the same adjacent to Arlington Mills.
- 2 February 1900; *Express*; Tenville: L. M. Harris is building an ice house 12 x 16 feet.

Many families had their own ice houses. When ice in the river reached the proper thickness, it was sawed into blocks, and hauled to the ice house, where it was placed between layers of sawdust or straw. It would last through most of the summer.

- 15 March 1900; *Review*: The new store room of L.M. Harris is now in the course of erection.

5 April 1900; Review; Tenville: L.M. Harris' "Grand Opening" in merchandise occurred on Tuesday of this week. He will run, in connection with his store, a barber shop, which is neatly furnished with all the modern equipment of a first class shop.

31 July 1901; Review; Tenville: Tenville is now about four blocks further west. This locates it just on the corner.

Lee Harris sold the store, both building and contents, and it was moved to the corner west of the school house.

30 October 1901; Review; Tenville: Lee Harris had a sale last week. The Presbyterian ladies served lunch.

L.M. Harris sold his land to John L. Gourley 25 November 1901, and the Harris family moved to Grangeville, Idaho.

HICKORY JACKSON

S. H. "Hickory" Jackson of Hawleyville bought the Harris store and moved it to the new location. Hickory was a character. He and his store were none too clean, and the surrounding area was a shambles. Egg cases, cream cans, and chicken coops were thoroughly mixed with less identifiable junk.

He was popular with the teen-age boys of the vicinity because he would sell tobacco to them. Willis Dunn used to sneak eggs from the barn and trade them to Hickory for candy.

Hickory became ill, and was taken to the County Home, where he died 11 November 1914, age 85 years, 11 months. He was buried at Corning. Hickory's second wife was Hattie, d/o Finley Raney.

Then Ed Black and his wife, Rachel Winter Dunn, moved into the store building. Ed had a blacksmith shop, and sold pop, candy and tobacco. After the Blacks left, the Herb Archer family lived there. Herb was a barber; Dale Case remembers getting his hair cut there.

29 March, 1916; Review; Sciola; Jim Umphries and his men are busy moving the old Tenville store to Mr. J.L. Gourley's. Mr. Gourley will have it repaired to live in until he can get his new house erected.

ANOTHER STORE?

For many years there was a well in the field on the north side of US 34 just west of the bridge on the Adams County line. John Baker related that there was a little store there when he was a lad, perhaps 1910-15. John said the store did carry a small stock of groceries and other necessities, but that local word said there was a well-trodden path to the back door. John said that he was too young to know this through personal experience, but that he heard the big boys talking.

Postmark TENVILLE

As the frontiers were opened to settlers, those restless Americans rapidly spread into every corner of the land; by foot or horseback, by covered wagon, stagecoach or canoe they went. But no matter how inaccessible the spot they picked, the U.S. Mail wasn't far behind. The hip pocket of some pioneer may have served as the local Post Office, but the mail always went through.

Sciola was the first post-office in Montgomery County; it was established 25 March 1855 with Chauncey Sager as Postmaster. A mail contractor named Samuel Riggs passed through the county on horseback once a week.

14 March 1890; *Express*; Sciola: They are talking of trying to get a daily mail through here.

The mail coach which brought the mail up from Villisca and went on to Grant accepted paying passengers, but of course you had to go when the mail went. This was the only public transportation available in this area after the stage coach stopped running.

Sciola served Washington Township for many years, but in the early '90s, the people of Tenville began to think that they were entitled to a Post Office of their own.

10 February, 1899; *Review*; Sciola: S.W. Selley has a petition out for a Post Office. Quite a number have signed it.

On 18 April, 1899, the Tenville Post Office was established at the S.W. Selley store and Samuel Selley was appointed Postmaster. Samuel resigned when he sold the store, and on 2 June 1900, Leander M. Harris was appointed Postmaster, with the Post Office in his store. Lee resigned when he sold the store, and 11 September 1901, S.H. Jackson was appointed. But Hickory declined the appointment, and the Tenville Post Office was discontinued 14 December, 1901.

Marnice Coon has a letter bearing the Tenville postmark, and Amelia Williams has one addressed to her at Tenville.

At about this time rural delivery routes were established from the Villisca Post Office, and the patrons of the Tenville office now had a Villisca address.

1 January 1902; *Review*; Tenville: R.A. Dunn is canvassing for funds over R.R. No. 2 to be used to purchase a mail delivery wagon for this route; the wagon to be the property of the patrons, and the driver to keep it in good repair.

23 March 1911; *Review*; Tenville: The new driver on R.R. 2 is Frank Selley.

Some of the information given here was taken from *Iowa Post Offices*, by Iowa Postal History Society.

COMMUNICATIONS

In the good old days, when a man went into his house and closed the door, he shut out the rest of the world. The only way anyone could get his attention was by coming to his doorstep and rapping on the portal. But some people can't leave well enough alone, so the telegraph and telephone were invented. And eventually they reached Tenville.

History of Grant, Iowa, Vol. VII, page 52, by Kate B. Givan:

From *Early Communications*, by David Vetter: "In the late '80s, Bob Dunn, living five miles north of Villisca, strung a wire from his place down to Villisca, and attached two telegraph instruments and thereby obtained telegraphic communications with Villisca. The Villisca end was put in the residence of John Eicholtz, who was the night operator in the Burlington Depot.

H.N. McConoughey ran a line over the Barb-wire fence from Bob Dunn's to Grant, and connected up with an instrument in D. Vetter's store...Information was received that the Bell Telephone monopoly had been broken, and the first telephones would soon be on the market. Thereupon McConoughey and Vetter secured permission of William Stipe to go into his timber and cut a sufficient number of trees to make telephone poles to run the line from Grant to Bob Dunn's. The wire was strung and connections were made to put in telephones at McConoughey's residence, Vetter's store, A.D. Baker's residence near Morton's Mill, at Sciola, and at Bob Dunns. Also, in Villisca, telephones were put in at John Eicholtz's residence and at the office of C.K. Kennedy of the Villisca Review. (Spring of 1895)

The Grant-Villisca line owned by Messrs. Kennedy, Eicholtz, Dunn, McConoughey and Vetter was operating successfully from a business standpoint and in a few years had sufficient income to repay the cost of the line This line from Grant to Villisca was, so far as we know, the first independent telephone line built in southwestern Iowa."

Mr. Vetter's account was essentially correct, but R.A. Dunn was not the instigator of the line; his cousin Harry started it.

- 3 October 1889; Review: A telegraph line now connects H.F. Dunn's house, northeast of town, with Villisca. The new line is put upon the telephone poles. John Eicholtz is chief electrician at this end of the line, Harry Dunn at the other.
- 15 October 1890; Review; Dunnville: Our telegraph line will probably be extended as far north as R.A. Dunns residence this week. Master Robbee Dunn is the youngest operator on the line. He is only six years old and can take at least 20 words a minute.
- 20 November, 1901; Review; Tenville: The Seven-mile line now has 25 phones.
- 30 May 1895; Review; No. 10: ...the people of Villisca and Northern telephone line were treated to some good music by the Moyer Band boys. They were at A. Barker's, who has an instrument on the line.

GOLD!!

Sarah Emily Catherine Baker was a daughter of Samuel Baker and Rachel Davidson. Through marriages of her siblings she was connected to the Dunn, Posten and Gourley families. In 1869, Sarah was married to William M. Stanley, who became known to the family as "Uncle Billy".

The Stanley family appears in Phillips County, Kansas in the 1880 Census Schedule. William had a blacksmith shop in a log cabin. It isn't known when the Stanleys went to Seattle, but William was running a bookstore there when he went to the Yukon in 1896.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer - July 11, 1897:

GOLD! GOLD! GOLD! GOLD! **Sixty-eight Rich Men on the Steamer *Portland***

(first name on a list of passengers)

William Stanley, a former Seattle book-seller, and his son, who went to the Yukon valley in 1896 and returned with from \$90,000 to \$112,000 in gold.

The Klondike Fever; The Life and Death of the Last Great Gold Rush; by Pierre Berton:

...William Stanley, the old bookseller said that "the Klondike is no doubt the best place to make money there is in the world". Stanley's story was quickly circulated. His wife, in Anacortes, had been living on wild blueberries and taking in laundry to keep her family together. When the news reached her she dropped the wet clothes, told her customers to fish their own out of the tub, and moved with her husband into a downtown hotel, where she threw out her meager wardrobe and called in a dressmaker to design raiment more appropriate for the wife of a Klondike prince...

...The Stanleys...were trailed by such throngs that they had to flee to San Francisco...

28 October 1897; *Review;*

A Klondyke Millionaire.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Stanley, their son John Stanley and a young daughter arrived from Seattle, Wash., last Wednesday evening and are now visiting among the Dunn; Poston and Baker families. Mr. Stanley is one of the pioneers who first went to Klondyke and staked out some valuable claims in the famous Eldorado gulch about which the whole world is excited. Mr. Stanley is not prone to talk at length about his good fortune but the best authorities place his share of the precious dust, at not less than three million dollars worth and the upper limit is beyond guessing. He has two sons now at Dawson City, watching his interests and expects to

return there himself in the spring, meanwhile visits among relatives and old friends are engaging his attention. Mr. Stanley is about 50 years old, of medium height and is very agreeable and social in manner. He likes to revive the old times when Villisca was very young and he was a contractor on the Q roadway. He said that he came to this town when there were just three houses on the site and one of them a blacksmith shop. He had the contract of excavating Baker's cut east of town and while overseeing the job became acquainted with the young lady Miss Baker whom he later married. Sudden riches have not affected Mr. Stanley's ideas of living. He enjoys the same western style of saving and doing things he always did and will probably never allow any aristocratic nations to spoil his relations with old acquaintances and friends.

The 1900 Census Schedule shows the Stanley family in Seattle. Sarah died there in 1910.

The visit of the fabulously wealthy relatives was followed by a severe outbreak of gold fever among a number of the men. Two groups left from the Tenville-Villisca area. They are known today as the Gourley party and the Dunn party, although there were men of other names in both groups.

A Baker Family Genealogy - and Allied Families of Dunn, Gourley and Russell; by Ralph D. Shipp; 1980:

Related by William B. Dunn; son of Harry Fulton Dunn; page 290:

...Uncle Bill Stanley left for Alaska first on monies he received from my grandfather S.C. Dunn to make his fortune...Uncle Bob, Uncle Sam, Uncle Charlie and my father, Harry F. Dunn, all left Villisca for Alaska...my father got down with the old Reumatix and had to come home over the Chilcoot Pass. Uncle Bob Dunn bringing him.

- 11 November 1897; Review: Arthur Atkinson has bought out his partner, S.B. Dunn's interest in the grocery business...We are not aware of Mr. Dunn's intentions but presume he may yet become touched with the Klondyke fever.
- 13 January 1898; Review; No. 10: George Dunn has rented J.L. Gourley's farm and Mr. Gourley will go to the Klondike.
- 20 January 1898; Review; No. 10: John Moritz will move on R.J. Dunn's farm and R.J. will go to the Klondike in the spring.
- 27 January 1898; Review: Harry Dunn arrived Monday from Ashburn, Mo. and is preparing to go to Alaska at an early date.
- If you go this week to Skaguay or Dyea from Villisca by the Burlington Route, it will cost you first class \$91.50, 2nd class \$76.50.
- 3 February 1898; Review: Klondike Meeting - A meeting will be held at the Armory Friday evening to organize a company to "grub stake" a party from here on a prospecting tour in Alaska, or the Klondike region. Everybody come.

- 17 February 1898; Review: This afternoon the following gold hunters expect to start for the Northwest: Harry, Sam, Robert and Charles Dunn, Lum Higgins (who represents a stock company), Town Posten, Henry Holland, James McMahan and Martin Nelson...The Review will keep its readers informed...by letters from Sam B. Dunn, who will act as our special Klondike correspondent.
- John Gourley's Klondike outfit displayed in Weber's store window has been the object of great interest to passersby. The sleeping bag and the snow spectacles receive the most comment.
- 24 February 1898; Review; Arlington: Messrs. R.A. Dunn, Pratt Mayhew, Bev. Lucy, J.L. and Bob Gourley departed for the Klondike Saturday...

On Saturday, 19 February 1898, a party set off on the long journey to the Klondike. Willis Gourley tells of the trip, as related by his father, Robert N. Gourley:

The party that my father was in consisted of six men: my father, Robert Gourley, my Uncle John Gourley, Bob Dunn, Prat Mayhew, who later moved to Nebraska, a Dutchman from Kansas named Mullen, and Bev Lucy. They went to Seattle, Washington, from where they took a boat to Skagway, Alaska. Most of them went steerage passage or in other words they were down in the hold of the ship. When they started getting sea sick it got to be a terrible mess. My Uncle John swore that the vomit was shoe top deep. My father and the Dutchman could not stand it down there so they slept on a pile of cord wood.

When they arrived in Skagway, they had to line up their provisions. They each had to have a large sled and one ton of food, including four 100 pound sacks of flour. In 1897, when the first stampeders, as they were called, went in they didn't take enough food with them and a lot of them starved to death. So the Canadian government would not let them in without a certain amount of food. They call it the Alaska gold rush but the '98 rush was to the Dawson City area of the Yukon Territory of Canada. There were later rushes to different areas in Alaska.

After they got their provisions lined up, they started sledding them up the mountain to get over White Pass. The way they moved their provisions was a series of shuttles. They would load up what they could haul on their sleds, haul them the proper distance, set up camp, eat dinner, then after the noon meal, they would sled that load of provisions to a new stockpile so they could be back to camp that night. The next morning they would go get another load and be back to camp at noon, and so on until they were all moved to the new stockpile. There was very little stealing, because when they caught a thief, they just shot him. To get over White Pass they moved their provisions as far as they could pull them on the sleds; then they had to carry them over the pass on their backs. There were thousands of stampeders going through there at that time. The last part of the climb over White Pass was steep enough that there had been 180 steps chopped out of the ice. There were quite a few of the stampeders that slipped on the ice steps and fell to their deaths.

After they got over White Pass they had downhill sledding until they got to the lakes. The first lakes were frozen and had to be sledged over. The lakes were all connected together by streams. By the time they got to Lake Bennet, it was thawed out so they could use a boat, so they cut logs, rolled them on a platform with one man above and one below with a whip saw. In this way they sawed out the lumber and built a boat. They traveled by boat across Lake Bennet and down the rivers to the Yukon River, then down the Yukon to White Horse, Canada. There they had to portage around Miles Canyon and White Horse Rapids, then by boat again to Dawson City and the Klondike area. The trip from Skagway to Dawson City was about 350 miles.

4 August 1898; Review:

Eldorado Creek, N.W.T.

June 13th, 1898

...We arrived at Dawson May 18th and went to work at Stanley & Warden's mines...We get 15 dollars a day. I have earned two hundred sixty four dollars...There will be the greatest excitement the world has ever seen when the gold goes out this summer...Uncle Sam's boys are not in yet...Jack Stanley and Sam and Chas. Dunn and Town and Lum Higgins are expected soon...

R.A. Dunn

22 September 1898; Review:

Dawson City; N.W.Ty.

...The law to collect an income tax of 10% has driven much gold into hiding. When the gold came down on pack horses owned by our friends Stanley & Co., settlement was made by payment of \$25,000 ...Don't think that this is so easy money. Only four men own it all and 4,000 men are broke...Prices are very high here...Moose steak was \$2.50, chickens only \$12.50 each. The only market that is steady is drinks...Stanley & Co. are just completing a log store and office building...Worden of the Stanley & Co. who is twenty one years of age, sold his interest for \$150,000 and went back to the world...

N.P. Mayhew

6 Oct., 1898; Review:

No. 26, Eldorado, N.W.Ter.

Aug. 31, 1898

...the trails from Dawson to No. 26 Eldorado are through a swamp all the way. There is from two to three feet of moss all over the ground; this is full of water. Under this is about six inches to a foot of slush, then comes three or four feet of frozen ground...At present we are chopping wood for the winters work. We will use 700 cords of wood. We are making \$1.50 per hour for chopping...One man and one horse bring down about two cords a day...

Outside of Bonanza and Eldorado, no mines have been discovered that will pay for working...

Henry Holland and Robt. and John Gourley started home Aug. 2nd. R.A. Dunn has done very well here...He will leave for home this week. The crowd at Dawson is thinning out some...Every steamer going

out is loaded to its full capacity...Ninety-nine out of a hundred
...are going home poorer and wiser...Please advise anyone thinking of
coming in here to stay in Iowa.

S.B. Dunn

22 September 1898; *Review*: Several of our Klondyke pilgrims returned home during the past week. Robt. Gourley. Bev. Lucy, Jno L. Gourley and Henry Holland...

14 July 1899; *Express*; Tenville: Four members of the Villisca Klondike party, T.J. Poston, Samuel, Charlie and Bob Dunn, returned home last Thursday evening. None of the four secured a claim, but all had work at good wages. Mr. Poston made \$110 one week, cutting cord wood.

When John L. Gourley was 88 years of age, an article telling of his experiences appeared in the *Review*:

1 April 1940: At Dawson City the men went to work at the Standley mine, drawing \$1.50 an hour. John said he cleaned the troughs twice a day and saw so much gold its weight would cause the pans to buckle.

After tiring of the work at the mine, Gourley and Dunn left to prospect. They made a good "strike" on the Indian River, where Dunn killed a moose cow and the pair killed its calf after a chase. Before reaching Dawson City, two miles away, they met two prospectors who purchased the meat for \$1.50 a pound, netting each of them several hundred dollars.

Dunn later developed scurvy and Gourley made a trip to Dawson City for potatoes, which cost \$1.50 a pound. Eating them raw, Dunn quickly recovered.

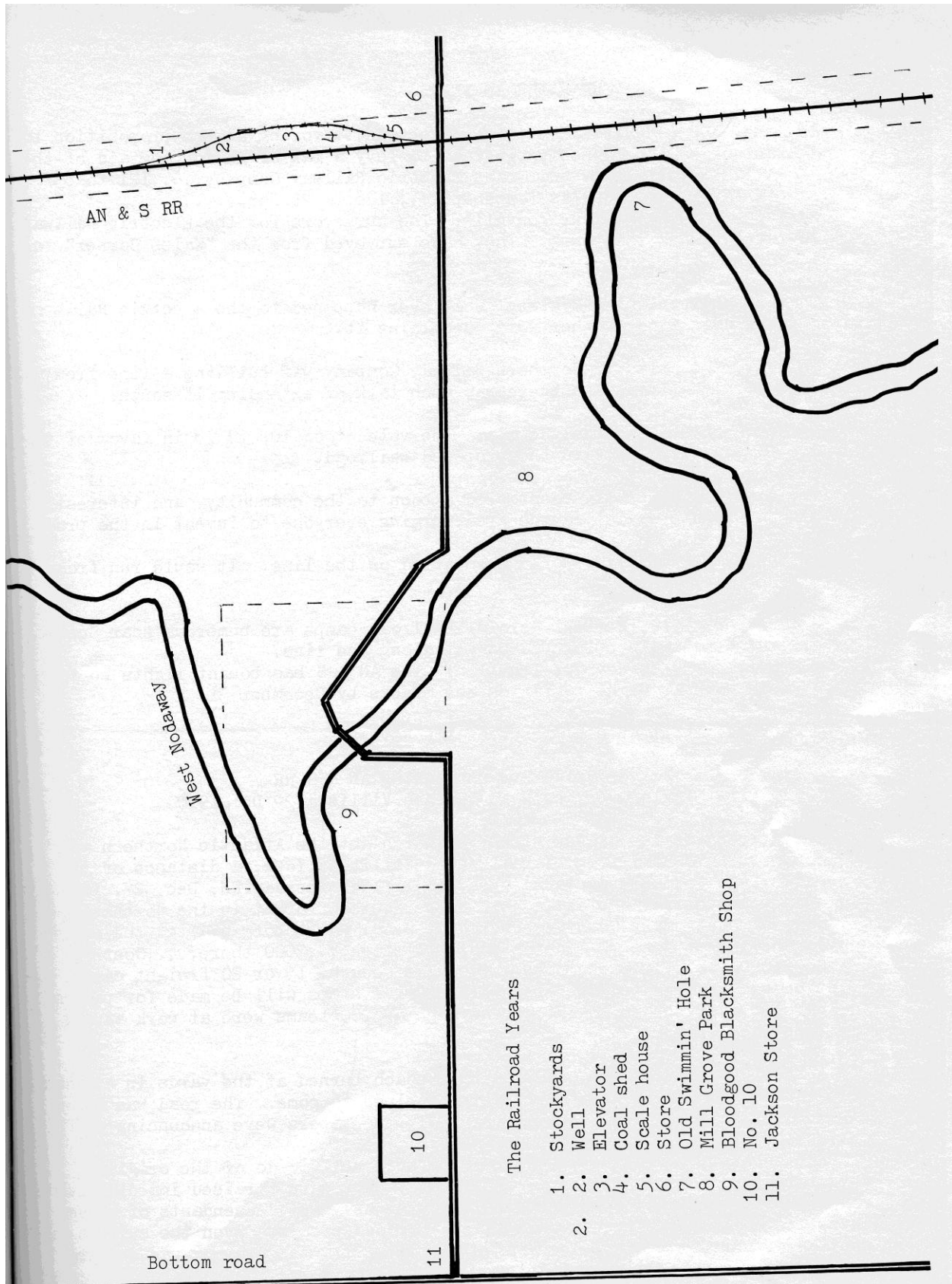
With fall approaching, the Villiscans began the long boat trip down the Yukon River. Taking a British ship for Vancouver, they transferred to a passenger ship for Seattle and completed the trip home by train.

2 August 1900; *Review*; Tenville: Remember the date, August 4, for the band social, also N.P. Mayhew will give a short lecture on the gold fields.

In 1938 the *Review* printed a report describing the extensive collections of John L. (Lou) Raney. This was included:

...There is in the lot the .40 calibre rifle carried to the Klondike gold field in 1898 by the late R.A. Dunn of the Tenville neighborhood. It is a 14 pound gun, made to order for Mr. Dunn...

In August 1973, Willis and Theda Gourley and Raymond "Swede" and Opal Crouse drove to Alaska; they followed as nearly as possible the route taken by Willis' father in 1898. By sheer coincidence, they arrived in Dawson City in the midst of a celebration for the 75th anniversary of the Gold Rush. Dawson City, which had 60,000 inhabitants during its hey-day, now has a population of 700.



THE RAILROAD YEARS

- 18 June 1902; *Review*; Tenville: Election...voting on the proposition to authorize the Township trustees to levy a tax of 1 per cent for the aid of the Atlantic, Villisca and Grant Electric Railway Company...121 to 65 in favor...Douglas Township...138 to 21 for...
- 27 August 1902; *Review*; Tenville: The surveyors for the Electric Railway are at work this week. They have surveyed from the "Wales Corner" to Grant at present.

This is an intriguing mystery. What ever happened to the Electric Railway? Not another word concerning it has been found.

In 1907, the Atlantic Northern Railway Company was building a line from Atlantic to Kimballton, and there was much talk of extending it south.

- 26 March 1909; *Express*; Sciola: The vote stood 107 to 78 in favor of the 5 per cent tax to help build the proposed railroad.

The line was generally considered a boon to the community, and interest was high. Promoters visited the area, urging everyone to invest in the project, and many did so.

In the summer of 1910, work was started on the line. The southern section would run from Atlantic to Villisca.

- 3 November 1910; *Review*; Sciola: Railroad camps are numerous near Sciola, and grading is being pushed all along the line.
- 8 December 1910; *Review*; Tenville: The AN & S has bought lights so they can work at night to finish the tracks by December 31.
- 5 January, 1911; Special issue of the *Review*:

Silver Spike Driven Opening A.N.&S.R.R.
First Train Over New Road Reaches Villisca 29 December 1910

The driving of the silver spike, by which act the Atlantic Northern and Southern Rail Road from Kimballton to Villisca, Iowa, a distance of 55 miles, was formally declared open, took place Tuesday PM, Dec. 27, 1910, at a point nearly one and a half miles south of Grant in the northeast part of Montgomery County. President H.S. Rattenborg started the spike in the tie at just 37 minutes past 3 o'clock...3000 there...Cost \$800,000...3 engines, 1 passenger coach, 15 or 20 freight cars. Service was inaugurated December 31. Regular stops will be made for passengers at every cross roads...As high as 200 teams were at work at one time...

A short time later the one passenger coach burned at the yards in Atlantic. This could have served as a harbinger of things to come. The road was never financially sound, and by February of 1911, the papers were announcing difficulties.

Representatives called on some of the more well-to-do of the original investors, and told them that if additional money wasn't

raised immediately the road would be closed. Some contributed quite heavily; descendants of these investors still experience a sharp rise in blood pressure when the subject is mentioned. But it was hopeless; on 27 April 1911, the Company was declared insolvent, and a receiver appointed. The Court ordered the road sold.

28 September 1911; Review: AN & S sold. for \$402,050, to Iowa and Omaha Short Line Company.

But the Company failed to raise the money, and the Court granted extension after extension. Finally, after almost a year, the Court ordered the road resold.

14 August 1913; Review: The section of AN & S from Atlantic to Villisca was sold to Robert Abeles for \$98,000 and payment of claims. It will now be called the Atlantic Southern Railroad.

The hopes of the community were raised once more.

Sciola had become a boom town with the advent of the railroad. They started building an elevator as soon as construction of the railroad began, and a lumber yard soon followed. Stockyards were built, and a passenger depot was opened. This center had handled the railway needs of the Tenville people, but now the Tenvillers began to think they should have their own facilities.

ATLANTIC SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY		
S	"THE NODAWAY VALLEY ROUTE"	
	ATLANTIC, IOWA	
OFFICE OF THE FIRST VICE PRESIDENT		
PASSENGER AND TICKET RATE FROM SCIOLA TO POINTS BELOW		
SCIOLA TO	MORTON MILLS ^b	10 CTS
SCIOLA TO	VILLISCA ^a	23 CTS
SCIOLA TO	GRANTS ⁵	23 CTS
SCIOLA TO	LYMAN ⁴	40 CTS
SCIOLA TO	GALION ³	49 CTS IS 49 CTS
SCIOLA TO	MARKER ²	64 CTS
SCIOLA TO	FOUR MILE ¹	75 CTS
SCIOLA TO	ATLANTIC	87 CTS IS 87 CTS

Tenville 8

TENVILLE SIDING

22 January, 1914; Review: "Tenville Siding" is the name of a new station on the Atlantic Southern Railroad, just five miles north of Villisca, and from present indications it is destined to become a thriving business center in a few years. Citizens of Tenville, about 20 in number, met on Saturday evening last for the purpose of forming a Booster Club, and officers were elected as follows: R.A. Dunn, President; J.A. Dunn, Secretary; and J.W. Mullen, Treasurer.

After some discussion, it was voted to have a committee on scales appointed, and a committee to see about getting an elevator. The scales committee is composed of: J.M. Copelin, Arthur Case and J.A. Dunn. The committee on elevator is: Henry Enarson and P.S. Focht. Money to install the scales will be raised by popular subscription.

Already the stockyard is built and ready to load from, and there is some talk of putting in a store. To get business started the Club is offering 78 cents for a carload of wheat.

5 February 1914; Review: Saturday, January 31, 1914 was opening day for the new stock yards at Tenville on the ASRR. J.D. Johnson loaded one car of cattle and one car of hogs for the Chicago market.

On Monday, J.L. Gourley loaded three double-decks and one single deck cars of sheep, and J.D. Dunn and Arch Baker one car of cattle. People for a radius of three miles gathered around to see the "new Town", there being fifty men, women and children by actual count on the grounds.

26 February 1914; Review; Tenville: The farmers in the vicinity of Tenville Siding installed a wagon scales last week.

28 May 1914; Review; Tenville: The Atlantic Southern Railroad Company installed a set of track scales at Tenville last week and are now able to weigh forwarded and received car loads of freight.

18 June 1914; Review; Tenville: A new store building is planned by the farmers in the vicinity of Tenville. They have \$805 guaranteed and expect to begin work this week.

25 June 1914; Review; Tenville: A carload of lumber was received at Tenville Monday for coal sheds there. An elevator is expected to be built there soon.

23 July, 1914; Review; Tenville: The new elevator at Tenville is being painted.

A Mr. Osborne was in charge of the crew building the elevator. He made arrangements with Lena Devine to serve dinner to the men each day, at 25 cents each. Lena thought she was getting rich.

21 October 1914; Review; Tenville: The foundation for the new store was begun Monday morning.

4 November, 1914; Review: Tenville Is Enlarging

Tenville, the little city five miles north of Villisca has enlarged to a considerable extent since last spring, and now they are establishing something which few communities enjoy, a co-

operative store. In this store, nearly every farmer in the vicinity has purchased some stock, so that everyone is benefited by the enterprise.

Last spring the residents of the vicinity of Tenville organized a Booster Club and the following officers were elected: R.A. Dunn, President; J.A. Dunn, Secretary; and John W. Mullen, Treasurer. The purpose of the club was to work for the betterment of Tenville, and as a result they secured an elevator, stock yards and coal shed for the city, all of which were established by the Nodaway Valley Improvement Association, an organization which the Atlantic Southern Railroad is backing. The railroad agreed to make these improvements in Tenville if the residents would build a store.

Accordingly, this fall the Tenville Improvement Company was organized, which really is the Company that is building the store. The officers of this company are: Henry Enarson, President; J.A. Dunn, Secretary; and John Mullen, Treasurer. The matter of building the store was brought up at a recent meeting and it was decided that the farmers should build it and have stock in the company owning the store. It was built purely by subscription and will cost \$1000 which money is being furnished by the people of Tenville.

The work has already commenced on the building which will be a 20 x 32 structure with cement foundation and cellar. It is located on the A.J. Devine farm one half mile east of the old Arlington Church. This store will handle groceries, such clothing as will be needed by the farmers, hard ware and other necessities, and will be run for the benefit of the farmers alone.

According to the plan now arranged, the building will be rented to the Nodaway Valley Improvement Association who will place a man in charge of the store. J.H. Henderson of Grant will be the man to run the store as announced by the Company, and he will also have charge of the elevator, attend to matters at the depot and buy hogs, so he will be about the busiest man in this section of the country. (Mr. Henderson lived just south of Grant, and rode a hand-car to work each day.)

The Atlantic Southern is now building a railroad siding and railroad scales 72 feet long, that will weigh two cars at once at Tenville, so that next year this little city will look entirely different from what it does now. Also M.M. Black, formerly of Villisca, intends to build a blacksmith shop there in the near future, which will also help matters along. The residents of Tenville are quite proud of their city, as they have right to be and last week 21 tons of coal were sold, and 500 bushels of wheat taken in, which shows they are doing a land office business there. What Tenville wants now is a lumber yard and a depot building, and it is a safe bet they'll get both before very long if they continue their present activities.

Ironically, this article appeared in the same issue of the Review as the following announcement:

4 November 1914; Review: The Atlantic Southern Railroad will shut down. The last passenger train ran yesterday; last freight will be Dec. 31.

27 February 1915; Review: Atlantic Southern Railroad in receivers' hands.

Some of the citizens along the line, primarily of the Grant area, went to court in an attempt to force the company to operate the railroad.

29 September 1915; Review: The Court orders Atlantic Southern Railroad to restore service between Villisca and Lyman by January 1, 1916.

Robert Abeles refused to comply and appealed to a higher court. The case dragged along for months before a decision was reached.

27 November 1915; Review: C.Y. Taylor has launched a substitute for the Atlantic Southern Railroad service. He has had a special truck made whereby he can haul at least 4000 pounds of freight to and from the little towns which have been abandoned by the defunct railroad...Republic two ton truck. ...37 horse-power...20 miles per hour on good roads.

13 May 1916; Review: The District Court Judge ruled that the Atlantic Southern RR "shall not be compelled to operate the 22 miles between Lyman and Villisca".

Thus ended the dreams of a city of Tenville. The town lots that had been staked out were never recorded. The store was never opened. The scale house was sold to Bart Scott, who moved it to the top of the hill and used it as a milk house; it is still there. The coal sheds and stock yard were dismantled. World War I brought a great demand for used iron, and a corresponding increase in price. So in 1917, the rails were torn up and sold.

11 April 1921; Deed: John Abeles to P.S. Focht; railroad right-of-way; reserves right to maintain elevator.

26 April 1926; Deed: P.S. Focht to Montgomery County, easement for road.

The elevator stood unused for several years. The boys of the vicinity hunted pigeons in it, and hid their cigarettes in the top. Then plans were made for a new highway to run on the old railroad right-of-way, and the elevator had to be removed.

10 February 1928; Review; Sciola: C.C. Danielson has been wrecking the grain elevator at the intersection of federal roads No. 71 and No. 34 and is hauling it to his farm east of here.

The top section is still being used as a granary; several other buildings were constructed of the salvaged lumber. Ernest Danielson said that the sheet iron dump bin was too heavy to get out of the ground, so they left it. It is probably still there by the edge of the

highway, buried under several feet of dirt. Today, the only thing left from the railroad is the well; it is still furnishing water for Tenville.

(The well is still there but it is no longer being used. Other wells have been dug; Rural Water now serves most country residents.)

Beginning about 1908, it was possible to order a house from a catalog. Everything needed to construct the building you selected would be delivered to your railroad station. There were several purveyors of this convenience, but Sears was probably the leader. Ira F. Stansbery ordered a house from Sears, to be delivered to Tenville Siding. That destination was stamped on some of the boards, and all of the cardboard boxes. Each box was clearly labeled as to contents, such as hinges, door knobs, etc. Ira erected his own house, and it seemed to have taken him a few years. Later word was that it was well made and of good materials. There were several of those "catalog houses" in the area. This one became known as the Moritz house. The building was razed about 2006 or 07.

* * * * *

28 January 1896; *Review*; Arlington Mills: Lo, the poor Indian arrived Saturday morning, two wagon loads. There are eleven in number headed by old Chief "Yellow Smoke", a sockdogger of a big brave, who is the chief beggar of the outfit. His squaw's name is Weeping Water. The party is encamped on West river. They are canvassing the town thoroughly for donation of any kind, and as long as they have success, will not be willing to return to their reservation near Omaha.

* * * * *

The people of Washington Township were very active politically. Their fervent political view-points led to some noisy clashes between rival factions.

19 December 1884; *Express*; Washington Township: Our Democratic friends held their Mug-wump pow-wow last week over Cleveland's election. They believe in their light being seen, so they made their bonfire on the hill east of Sciola, and regardless of expense, they squandered three gallons of coal oil, one kerosene barrel, and a wagon load of old lumber.

8 November 1894; *Review*; Sciola: J.P. Mayhew, township clerk, put up booths Monday. Those who do not vote for protection ought to have slim larders and box elder bugs.

MILL GROVE PARK No. 1

The Arlington Mill grounds provided recreational opportunities for many years-fishing, boating, picnicking, camping and ice skating. Dances were held in the mill. Fourth of July celebrations and political meetings were held there. Baseball games drew large crowds. The area came to be called Camp Moonshine.

- 30 June, 1899; *Express*; Tenville: No. 10 will close Friday, with exercises and a picnic at Evans' Grove.
- 7 June 1900; *Review*; Tenville: R.A. Dunn launched a boat in the waters of the Nodaway one day last week.
- 13 July 1900; *Express*; Tenville: The Fourth of July observance drew about 2,000...It was the only celebration in the county.

Volney Evans bought N ½ SW ¼ Sec. 28, 16 December 1896 (the Earl Means place). Volney was a shoe maker. He opened his grove to the public. The property was sold to Thomas Gourley in 1900.

- 24 June 1901; *Review*: R.A. Dunn has set apart 11 acres of his farm as a public park.
- 13 August 1914; *Review*: Something like 300 people assembled at "Mill Grove Park" north of Villisca last Friday, and spent the day as guests of the Villisca Commercial Club. A big basket dinner was served shortly after noon.

"Mill Grove Park" is something new under the sun, and it promises to be one of the most popular summer resorts in southwestern Iowa. Mr. R.A. Dunn owns the ground and grove...A flag pole has been erected, and a well dug, swings and teeter-totter boards installed...But the BIG event of the day was the baseball game between the Villisca business men and the Sciola Wallopers, a somewhat defunct organization that in its day was some ball team. The Wallopers soon began to Wallop...They won 14 to 8. Players... Dr. Pat Gourley, J. Moritz, F. Gourley, F. Butler, E. Enarson, S. Wheeler, H. Enarson, K. Wheeler, H. Smith.

The Wallopers, somewhat puffed up over their victory, got reckless and challenged the regular Sciola team to a game. The Wallopers were ahead 4 to 0 after one inning, so they quit.

Willis Dunn tells of the change from Evans' Grove to Mill Grove Park: "This timber ground was a part of 80 acres owned by my grandfather, R.A. Dunn, who made it into a picnic grounds in 1915. He built tables, fireplaces to cook on, and two toilets. He had someone paint a big picture of Chief Mahaska which was posted at the entrance to the park.

Granddad claimed Mahaska was buried on the west side of the park, on the bank of the old river. He showed me the grave several times; it was obvious that some Indian was buried there. But the Historical Society has it that Mahaska was killed and buried on the west bank of the river on land now owned by Dean Gourley. Of course there is no proof as to which burial site is correct."

The Park was an immediate success, and drew large crowds. Families, organizations, or whole communities held picnics there. The 1916 class of Villisca High School held a hay ride, ending with a picnic in the Park. The Tenville neighbors had a September picnic each year, to honor the many September birthdays.

This park was originally on the east bank of the old river; in 1918 the river was straightened, and the park was then on the west side...A ball diamond was laid out, south of the old river...

8 July 1921; *Review*: One thousand people celebrated the Fourth at Mill Grove Park...Two ball games...fireworks...

29 September 1921; *Grant Chief*: The public is invited to a dinner at Mill Grove Park Tuesday October 4th, 1921 for the purpose of raising funds to help pay for the tables and other conveniences placed there for the use of the public. Bring...a basket full of dinner for the occasion.

7 September 1925; *Express*: Two young masked bandits armed with weapons held up a party of ten picnickers at 11 o'clock last night at Mill Grove park...and escaped with \$100 and several pieces of jewelry...

Seated about a well-spread picnic table...under the glare of their headlights, the picnickers were suddenly thrown into a panic by the flare of two pistol shots...Then came the command, "Stick 'em up. Cut out the fooling, we want your money."

While the older of the two bandits held a gun on the group, the younger bandit ordered each man to come to him and be frisked. The money was taken out of each wallet which was then returned to the owner... The bandits fled.

The picnic ended...their journey out of the park was halted while the men unwired the gate. The bandits had tied the gate with barbed wire...

In March 1927, the Earl Means family moved onto the farm which included the park. It was open that summer, but the following winter the timber was cleared, and the park was no more.

MILL GROVE PARK No. 2

In the spring of 1931, a ball diamond was laid out in the southwest corner of the intersection of U.S. 71 and the bridge road, and games were played regularly. Soon the grove behind the diamond was being used for picnics, and tables were then added.

The ball games were very popular, and bleachers were built to accommodate the crowds. A refreshment stand, which stood by the end of the bleachers, sold hot dogs, ice cream and pop.

1 July, 1932; *Review*: Will Celebrate July 4th in Park at Mill Grove
A celebration at which everything will be free, will be held July 4th at Mill Grove Park...Picnic dinners will be enjoyed in the abundant shade and tables for picnickers will be provided.

...prizes will be awarded to the winners in the following contests: sack race for boys, foot race for girls, horse shoe

pitching contest, fat men's race, ladies' slipper kicking contest, balloon bursting contest.

A baseball game between the Villisca and the Mill Grove teams is scheduled for 2 pm, followed by a kittenball game played by Mill Grove and Nodaway girls' teams.

- 30 June 1933; Review: A program of sports including a baseball game at 3 PM between Red Oak and Mill Grove will be a feature of the Mill Grove Independence Day celebration which will be held at the Park.

Picnic facilities including plenty of shade and water will be offered to persons and groups who wish to join in the old fashioned picnic program.

Prizes will be awarded for winners in a program of stunts which will feature a tug of war, horse races, foot races, hog calling contests and horse shoe pitching contest.

The Mill Grove celebration will be an all-day event, getting under way at 9 AM with a kittenball game between the Three-two and the Bradley teams of the Villisca league. A kittenball game for the ladies, in which the married women will oppose the single ladies, will be played at 10 AM and at 12:30 PM a third game will be played between men residing east of the river and those living on the west side.

- 11 August 1933; Review: More than 2,000 members of the Farmers Holiday association gathered at Mill Grove Park...Tuesday afternoon to hear John A. Simpson of Oklahoma, fiery national president of the Farmers' Union discuss Roosevelt's new deal for the corn belt...

- 28 June, 1935; Review; advertisement:

CELEBRATE
July 4th at Mill Grove Park
where it's cool and shady
Baseball
MILL GROVE vs CAPITAL CITY MONARCHS
A black team from Des Moines

Athletic Contests, Ladies Kittenball Game,
Concession, Picnic Privileges, Dancing, etc.

25 cents takes the whole family, day and night

FREE FIREWORKS

At night



All through the depression years, the social life of the community centered in the Park; that was the only place a family could afford to go. The ball games were usually free, but the hat was passed to help defray expenses. Young and old attended the ball games, and on a fine Sunday, the grove was packed with picnickers. On 1 July 1936, the 50th wedding observance of Mr. and Mrs. C.C. Raney was held there.

The last ball game was played in September, 1937 and the park faded away. A small house had been moved in south of the Standard Station; some of the Cases lived there. Ted and Leta Greenfield lived in the house while their new home was under construction. After that the structure was used for storage. The refreshment stand was moved to the southwest corner of the house. Johnny Zuber and Clarence Findley slept in it one summer while employed at the Standard Station. Later it was used as a wash house, and finally, it housed junk.

* * * * *

In 1864 Thomas Nelson was appointed Sciola Post Master. He also kept an inn or tavern, and was constructing a larger building for the business. His wife, Sarah, had a son, Alexander John, in the Union Army. Sarah corresponded regularly with Alex, and he saved all of her letters. Many years later, Alex's daughter burned some of the letters. She said they were "too coarse". The surviving letters reflect life during Civil War days in southwest Iowa.

5 June 1864: ...Corn is selling for one dollar per bushel and ivery else is high in proportion... We are keeping entertainment. Nelson has the Post Office...the weather cold enough to frost. We have disagreeable season the weather, like the people these times it is a little unpleasant.

October the 13, 1864: ...for the last ten days or two weeks we had a continual crowd day and night. There was three soldiers stayed with us last. We entertain a great many soldiers...they Indians has left the plains, they most of them they have done a good deal of mischief...they say they are Indians and Copperheads together. I hardly know which is the worst...there has been no (draft) done in Montgomery Co. yet...I am very busy making soap and trying to get ready to move.

October 27, 1864: ...We are just commenced plastering our house we are crowded with company pretty much all the time...I have just eat my dinner, we had beef and turnips...It is they opinion of every loyal man that Lincoln will be elected by a large majority.

November the 28, 1864: ...they Copperheads has but little to say about they election general thing times are better than they have bin for a number of years, money is plenty...they farmers sold there pork, they most of them got seven cents still many of them complain of hard times I tell them they men chews more tobacco and drink more coffee and wears better clothes than they ever did...

January 18th, 1865: there is another draft to take place the fifteenth ...we are crowded all the time...

February 17, 1865: ...times are good everything is high and greenbacks plenty all we want is peace...

BASEBALL

The date of the first baseball game in this area is lost in the mists of time, but it was before 1871 when Sciola's Pioneer team was second at the Villisca fair. Probably there were Arlington men on the team. In August 1889 the Sciola team lost to the Razzle Club of Villisca, 17 to 25.

- 1 November, 1894; *Review*; No. 10: Lee M. Harris was numbered in the Sciola Club Saturday in a matched game of Baseball with the Briscoe Club.
- 11 July 1895; *Review*; Sciola: On the Fourth of July the Sciola nine played a ball game with a selected nine from No. 10, John Noble, Captain. The Sleepers...rather worsted the selected nine, the result being an invitation from Capt. Noble to bring their ladies and come to his home Saturday night to ice cream and cake...There were over 75 in attendance.
- 18 June, 1896; *Review*; Sciola: John Gourley has agreed to furnish grounds for a ball field on condition there be no playing on Sunday.
- 30 June 1899; *Express*; Sciola: Sciola 18; Tenville 7.
- 14 July 1899; *Express*; Tenville: Tenville 23; Sciola 13.

No doubt the rivalry was intense, but that is all that can be said of these teams; there is no record of who played, or of how long the teams lasted. An early Tenville diamond was near the mill.

- 10 August 1899; *Review*; Tenville: The Tenville first and second teams will play next Saturday on their new ball ground west of Sciola on the Mayhew bottom.
- 2 August 1900; *Review*; Tenville: Tenville and Milford crossed bats here Last Tuesday afternoon and the Milford boys discovered that they couldn't play ball for the score was 24 to 12 in favor of Tenville.
- 10 August 1900; *Express*; Tenville: Tenville at Stanton. At the end of the 7th inning the score keeper ran out of paper so the game stopped. Score 11 to 31. Ask Stanton who won.

Sciola Wallopers

- 3 June 1904; *Express*; Sciola: A baseball nine was organized here Saturday with Frank Gourley captain and Ed Enarson manager.
- 15 July 1904; *Express*; Sciola: The farmers laid off last week on account of the wet weather; not so the baseball boys, however. They took the scalps of the Frankfort-Stanton combine on Wednesday without trouble at all- merely a work-out, score 36 to 4. On Friday, they went to Villisca to play a match game with the Red Sox, the Crack (?) team of that place. They were true to their name, for they "walloped" Villisca in good shape. The city boys tried to make a kick on the umpire, but the real grievance was

that they had been worsted by a few farmers in blue overalls and plow shoes who carried off all their money at odds of 5 to 3.
Next!

Harry Mayhew contributed the following:

"My father, J.P. Mayhew, named them the 'Sciola Wallopers'. They played on Robert Devine's land, west of Sciola. About half the team was from the Tenville area. They played such teams as Stanton, Villisca, Nodaway, Grant, Carbon, and Hacklebarney. I think the team was in existence from about 1905 to 1908 or '09.
Clyde Gourley; catcher
John Moritz; pitcher
Ed. Enarson; first base and field
Sam Swim; field and 1st base; may have pitched some
Martin Enarson; 2nd base
Lewis Gourley; 3rd base
Frank Gourley; short stop
Louis Enarson; centerfield
Henry Enarson; left field
Andy Devine played some

9 September, 1904; Review; Sciola: The Sleepers will play their first game at Wallin with the Frankfort team.

This was a boys' team, and didn't seem to generate enough interest to keep it going. It lasted only a year or two.

MILL GROVE SPECIALS

After the river was straightened, you could walk across the old creek bed south of the park, and a ball diamond was laid out there. It wasn't much of a field. Quincy Dunn reports that while playing there for the Villisca High School team, he made the only home run of his life. He didn't hit the ball that hard; it was lost in the weeds.

A team was organized, and games were played against Villisca, Stanton, Grant, Nodaway and possibly others. Members of the team included:

Harry Taylor	Rube Moates	Lester Focht
Lawrence Focht	Sammy Damuth	Ira Moates
Earl Moates	Bill Donahue	Harold Conklin

The "Sprouts"

The boys had a team, too; Frank Gourley was manager. Players included:

Darwin Dunn	Leonard Moore	Glendon Anderson
Ed Gourley	Weldon Larson	Lester Anderson
Russell Devine	Jack Archer	Clarke Moore
Alden Devine		

MILL GROVE TIGERS

In the spring of 1931, the Cases were working on the site of their new service station. Kibitzers were numerous, especially on a Sunday. One Sunday morning, Harry Whipple brought a ball glove with him and wanted to play catch. Someone was agreeable, and they started tossing a ball back and forth. As others came along, they joined in, and soon had enough for teams, so a game was played. They had so much fun they decided to play again the next Sunday.

The games continued; a chicken wire back-stop was erected, and they batted to the southwest. Some who played then but not later, were Chet Case, Glen Doan, Alvin Noble and Glenn Noble.

Then they decided to play against teams from other towns, and so the Mill Grove team was organized. There were two teams, and in the early days, they were referred to as the regulars and the second team. A diamond was laid out with home plate back by the walnut grove. Some of the men still remember how much hard work went into leveling and smoothing the field.

26 June 1931; *Review*; Tenville: The baseball boys received about \$12 as the proceeds of their social Tuesday night.

27 January 1933; *Review*: A home talent one-act comedy, "School Days" will be given in the Sciola church Friday evening of next week, Febr 3...The proceeds from the play will be used for building a grand stand at the baseball park at Mill Grove.

17 March 1933; *Review*: A meeting of members of the Mill Grove baseball team...Plans for the year include several improvements at the playing field...chief of which will be the erection of a grand stand and the rearrangement of the diamond...

A space will be fenced off for children and will be furnished with sandpiles, swings and other play ground equipment. There will be tables for picnickers, with plenty of water and shade...

The work of improving the grounds will begin Friday morning with the hauling of dirt to make necessary fills in the diamond.

By the last of June, both teams were playing regular games with other towns. Floyd Carlson was manager of the regulars, and Frank Mullen, Secretary; Glen Jackson did a lot of score keeping. Players came and went over the years; probably some of the names have been lost.

Glen Jackson	Orville Nelson	Stanley Johnson
Forbes English	Everett Snyder	Eddie Weeks
Merle Marvick	Weldon Larson	Pat Calvert
Jack Archer	Joe Units	Carl Snyder
Orlo Calvert	Cliff Pettengil	Ed Gourley
Paul Eggleston	John Jackson	Ivan Case
Dwight Carmichael	Everett Pettengil	Wayne Larson
John Thorson	Tom Gourley	Ronald Stewart
Neal Taylor	Lester Scott	Ed Bashaw
Biffy Smith	Roland Mudd	Guy Corneilson

The following names appear in the scorebook for 1936-37, but the given names are not known: (The '36-'37 scorebook still exists)

Mertz	Graham	Bergren	Focht
Combs	Haley	Roberts	
Peterson	Shuman	Herzberg	

During 1936 and 1937 several names from the Colt Team appeared on the Mill Grove team. A number of paid players from other towns were also used. The last game was played in September, 1937.

Some of the umpires were Joe Pugh, Wayne Larson, Ben Cohoon, Harry Russell, Roland Mudd, and an Ashmore.

10 June 1937; scorebook: Mill Grove, 1; Corning, 0; only score in first inning.

The teams they played came from near and far:

Lewis	Anita	Red Oak
Nevinville	Wiota	Corning
Grant	Clarinda	Clearfield
Shenandoah	Creston	Atlantic
Emerson	Stanton	Glenwood

Des Moines Elks

St. Joseph Stockyards; Mill Grove was clobbered this time
Capital City Monarchs; a black team from Des Moines; MG 8; CCM 7
Kansas City Boosters; a girls' team, with male pitcher and
catcher; MG 6; KC 5

It was said that they played a House of David team from Kansas City, but no record of it was found.

A Fourth of July celebration was held at the Park in 1934; the Black Barons of Des Moines defeated the Mill Grove team 6 to 5, in 11 innings, before a crowd of 1,000 fans.

8 May 1936; Review: ...The concessions right at Mill Grove has been leased by Ray Dunn.

COLTS

This team probably evolved from the "second" team of 1931, but I didn't learn just when they were first called Colts. The players on this team were younger than the regulars. The team was very popular, especially among the younger people, and quite a crowd followed them when they played in other towns. Their last season may have been 1935, as several were playing on the Mill Grove team by 1936. Harry Russell was the manager, and the players included:

Walter Gourley	Kermit Anderson	Swede Bergman
Ed Bashaw	Lester Scott	Glen Fengel
Stanley Johnson	Bill Findley	Johnny Zuber
Tom Gourley		

22 June 1934; Review; Tenville: The Colts suffered their first defeat of the season at Clarinda Sunday, 3-2.

KITTENBALL

In the summer of 1932, the Tenville females started to play kittenball. There were two teams; the married women played on one, and the other was composed of single girls. When the girls married, they moved to the women's team, so there were some who played on both teams.

Women's team:

Mabel Dunn	Anna Lamken
Esther Means	Velma Case
Myrtle Wheeler	Hester Case
Dorothy Raney	Florence Jackson

Girls' team:

May Peterson Doll	Virginia Wheeler Raines
Erma Peterson Sanders	Pauline Hollister
Inez Peterson	Vesta Findley Archer
Opal Wheeler Crouse	Ruby Scott Albenson
Leola Hart	Dot Kehr
Ruth Wheeler Carmichael	Marguerite Anderson Fryer
Esther Anderson Devine	Lucille Brenton King
Helen Wilson Smith	Kathryn Russell Ossian
Ethel (Kay) Kinnersley Brown	Frances Hart Noble
Louise Focht Windom	Venice Wheeler Campbell

Kay Wheeler was the first manager; later Dwight Carmichael filled that position. The girls took up a collection to purchase a ball and bat; Dot Kehr still has them. Of course there were no lights on the field, so practice was held in the early evening. When it was over, some of the players had to go home and milk the cows by lantern-light. The teams practiced a lot, but didn't play many games. Both groups played a Corning team; the girls met them at Quincy, and the women played at Bixler's Park. The girls played Nodaway on the Fourth of July, 1932.

The women played a practice game with the men one evening. The men were to bat left-handed, which suited Earl Means just fine; he always batted lefthanded, and he hit a home run.

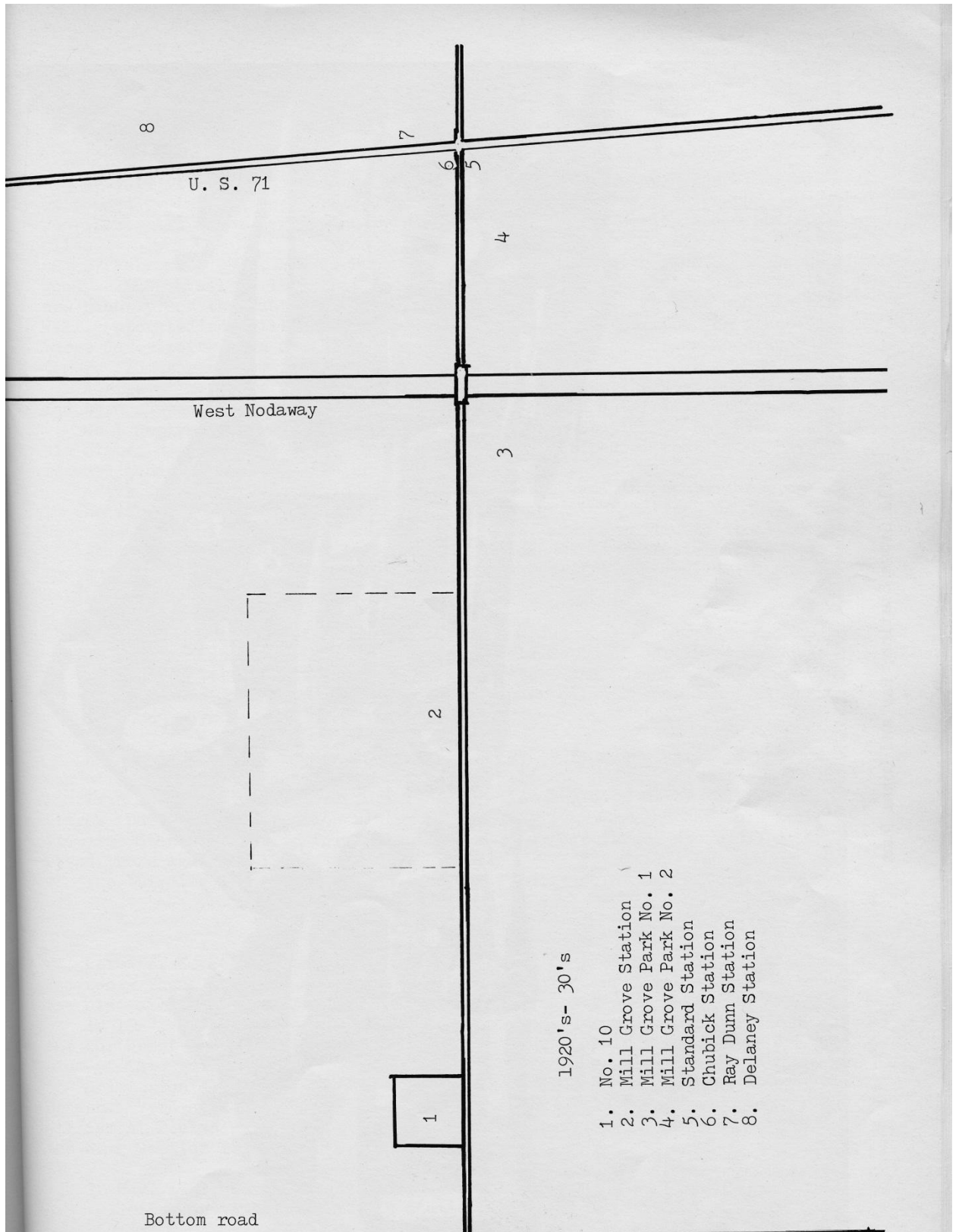
The two teams played at the Mill Grove Fourth of July celebrations of 1933 and 1935. The '35 game was the last one played.

12 July 1935; Review: ...on the Fourth...kittenball game, 5 to 4 in favor of the girls. Battery for women, Raines and Crouse; for girls, I. Peterson and Wheeler.

* * * * *

1889-1900 Iowa State Gazeteer and Business Directory:

Tenville; Selly, S.W; Post Master	
Bolt, James; hotel	Evans, Volney; shoe maker
Cooney, Al; saloon	Harris, L.M; music teacher
Eskelson, Peter; justice	Selly, S.W; general store



SERVICE STATIONS

MILL GROVE

By 1919 it appeared that the automobile was here to stay. The state primary road system had been created and Iowa No. 8 was being rebuilt through Tenville. All those cars passing by were going to need gasoline and other supplies.

27 February 1917: Ray J. Dunn had bought the mill site from G.L. Bloodgood. In the fall of 1919, Ray had a stucco building erected adjacent to the new highway, on the east side of the drive to his house. Here he and his son Willis operated the Mill Grove Station; he also sold groceries. He placed a large advertising sign at the corner west of the station, hoping to draw customers from the bottom road, now Iowa No. 18.

A crew of men were working on the new bridge across the West Nodaway River, and were camped just east of the new station; Ray did a terrific business.

10 June 1921; *Review*; Tenville: Ray Dunn has installed an air compressor to accommodate the automobiles.

On 1 September 1923, Ray leased the Mill Grove Station to Ray Robb and his sister Hattie for a period of two years. At the end of that time, Ray resumed management of the business.

After World War I, aviation became respectable, and the number of planes in the air increased rapidly; even in Tenville one might be seen occasionally. In those days, navigation was strictly by sight, and as an aid to those pilots, it became customary to paint the name of the town in large letters on a roof. The word GAS might also appear to indicate that service was available. So Ray painted MILL GROVE - GAS on his roof.

16 April 1926; *Review*; Tenville: Monday about noon an airplane northward bound, landed at the J.L. Gourley field north of No. 10 schoolhouse and the pilot went to the Mill Grove store and purchased 20 gallons of gasoline, a gallon and a half of cylinder oil and some lunch. Ray Dunn says it pays to advertise.

Ray sold the place to John Culp on 30 July 1926. John was a painter; it was said that he wanted to paint everything yellow.

Ivan and Velma Case lived in the old station building at two different times. During the depression winter of 1932-33, Ivan carried home old tires from the Standard Station for fuel, and burned a hole in the stove. They lived there again in 1935.

The building stood unused then, and was finally torn down after the war.

MILL GROVE STORE

and

FILLING STATION

THE PINE ROOM

Persifer S. Focht bought the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 28 on 1 March, 1921, from Martin Enarson. Then, in 1926, U.S. No. 71 was built, running north and south on the old railroad right-of-way.

In 1927, Ed Chatterton moved a three-room house from south of Villisca to the northwest corner of the new intersection. He and his family lived in the back of this building, and used the front part for a service station and store.

Chatterton didn't stay long, and sold the building and business to V.H. Denish. Vern sold out to his father 23 September 1928. Then on 4 May 1929, William A. Denish sold to I.N. Chubick; 27 February 1931, Chubick bought the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 28 from P.S. Focht.

5 December 1930; *Review*; Sciola: The Green Gable Cabins have been erected at the junction of federal roads No. 34 and No. 71 by Irvin Chubbick - they are equipped for winter for the convenience of the tourists.

The Green Gable Cabin Company, a franchise firm, placed five prefabricated cabins behind the station. They were very crude compared with our modern motels, but were considered quite a luxury by the travelers of that day, who were accustomed to carrying tents. Some local people lived in the cabins at various times.

22 May 1931; *Review*; Tenville: I.N. Chubick has been doing some remodeling and improving at his station lately. He has added a lunch room and night service office, and has painted the interior. John Culp painted the outside giving the place an attractive, neat appearance..

31 January 1936; *Review*: Ray Dunn, manager of the White Eagle service station in Villisca expects to move March 12 to Tenville where he and John Dunn have leased the Chubick service station...

Mr. Corneilson of Red Oak, who had charge of the Chubick station for the last year will remain there until the last of February when he plans to return to Red Oak.

In their new location Messrs. Dunn will keep their station open for night customers and will also serve lunches...

On 3 July 1937, Chubick sold the quarter section to Orval Parrott; Parrott then leased to Chubick the land the business was on.

3 March 1939, Chubick sold the business to Grover Holt, and on 29 April, Holt bought the acre of land known as Lot 1, from Parrott.

Holt sold to Eva R. Heaton 1 December, 1939. On 11 January 1941, the property was leased to Carl Fore and C.W. Rodgers of Griswold. They remodeled the place and called it the Pine Room.

24 April 1941; *Review*: The Big 4 Oil Co, of Tenville Junction is announcing...the opening on April 25 of their new Pine Room dine and dance hall at the Junction which has been completed this week.

The new room, built by the Oil Co., is 25x18 feet in size, finished in white pine and with a row of booths and tables on one side. It opens into the lunch room, and there is also an opening from the kitchen for serving diners at the booths.

G.E. Mead, manager of the station, says the 5 tourist cabins will be remodeled and new furniture will be installed. A basement under the new Pine Room is equipped with wash rooms and shower baths. The Big 4 Oil Co. has leased the station for a period of 25 years from the owner, Mrs. R.E. Heaton.

It was a popular place and drew large crowds but had a rather stormy history. In July 1945 the State Bureau of Investigation directed raids on seven places in the county...Articles seized were...Pine Room Tenville, three slot machines...

In November 1946 the district court was hearing arguments in an action aimed at closing the Pine Room. The club remained open, but in February 1949, the Pine Room was fined \$200 in an action resulting from a Sheriff's raid in November 1948.

Eva Heaton sold the business on 1 December 1948, to Darrell Thomas. An item in the *Express* said the place had been sold to Fay Still, but on 19 February 1949, Thomas sold the business to Donald L. Trybom.

The business was completely destroyed by fire in the early morning of 4 December 1950. Two of the cabins had been put together to form an apartment, where the owner/manager lived, and that also burned. A thriving business of slot machines had been housed there. A descendant of one of the owners of the slots has a glob of melted coins from one of the machines.

An attempt was made to connect this fire with the burning of the Melody Club at Elliott which occurred the same night, but nothing came of it.

Sellergrens of Stanton had a propane bulk tank on the lot for a time, but the corner has been restored to farm land.

Many stories were told about the Pine Room; here are a couple:

One evening someone came rushing into the place shouting, "The Sheriff is coming!" There happened to be only one slot machine on the premises at the time, and it was hastily moved out the back door into the neighboring wheat field. The evening passed uneventfully. The next morning the machine was retrieved and business proceeded as usual.

Billy Wheeler lived in Hacklebarney. He rode a horse to and from Tenville with a customary stop at the Pine Room. According to family lore, one day he decided that dismounting was an unnecessary chore, so he just rode the horse into the Pine Room. After imbibing his usual libation Billy guided his mount back through the door and off to Hacklebarney.

THE STANDARD STATION

3 July 1931; Review; Tenville: A.B. Case is erecting an oil station on the corner of his property at the intersection of 71 and 34.

The Cases had worked all spring hauling dirt for the fill. The building was finished and opened for business in the late summer. Members of the Case family took turns managing the business.

The station had been built with a basement, and for a time there was a barber shop there. The first barber was Bill Dawes; he chewed tobacco, and had an unerring aim for the spittoon. But it was rather disconcerting to the patron to have a stream of tobacco juice swish by his ear.

Bill was a Socialist; he really believed in redistribution of the resources. He had a room at Ivan Case's. Velma had an old-fashioned kitchen range, and carried wood and cobs in to feed it. One morning she caught Bill carrying fuel from her kitchen to heat his barber shop. Bill was also an excellent checker player; he was too good for the Tenville boys.

Fred Parcher of Nodaway barbered for a while after Dawes left. He came two or three days a week. Fred is in his eighties now, and is still barbering in Corning.

Newspaper clipping; date and origin unknown, but soon after the station opened:

Bandits Loot Case Station, Make Getaway

Chester L. Case, attendant in his father's oil station at Tenville, was held up by three masked men about 4:15 o'clock Monday morning and robbed of money totaling between \$10 and \$12. One of the men held Case against the wall of the station at the point of a gun, one man searched the place, and got the money, and the third man stood in the door and cut the telephone connection. All three men were armed.

Ed Hardesty, night attendant at the Chubick station across the road, saw the hold-up. He got a gun; when he came out the robbers had just started north on No. 71 and he shot at them but failed to hit either men or car.

Young Case says he had a loaded shot gun behind the counter in the station, but he had no chance to get ahold of it...

In the fall of 1935, the Cases moved a three-room house from near Stanton, and placed it just south of the station. Chet lived in it after he was married.

26 July 1935; Review: An improvement, which helps to identify and give publicity to Tenville Junction was made Friday with the erection by the Case service station of a large sign board bearing the words "Tenville Junction". The sign, 18 feet long and 18 inches wide, is located at a point at the highway intersection where it can be easily read by persons driving in any direction.

Dale Case, proprietor of the Case station, says tourists have frequently stopped at his station to inquire the way or the

distance to Tenville Junction and a similar incident a few days ago was the last straw in his determination to erect a sign board.
27 March 1936; Review: Nine sheriffs swooped down on Dale Case's station. He had traded an old car for a "hot" electric light plant and later sold it to Lou Raney. He got a reward for reporting the deal.

Robert L. Maxey took over operation of the business in 1936. In July 1940, Johnny Zuber bought the business, and Ray Robb followed him in the fall of 1941. Arthur and Ollie Case resumed management in 1942, and continued operate the business throughout the war.

The Cases lived in the little house behind the station. They sold milk to the neighbors; you took your bottle or tin syrup pail, and had it filled with good rich milk. It wasn't pasteurized of course, but the community remained healthy.

In the fall of 1945, the business was leased to Willis Dunn and Ronald Zuber. Arthur Case remodeled the station, building an addition that provided more space for a restaurant. Willis and Ronald bought the property 24 February 1948.

25 September 1947; Review; Tenville: Sally Rand and her manager stopped at the Tenville Café for gasoline and lunch...
Sally sat on the step and fed her dog.

The business was sold 10 April 1953, to Vernon Lindquist. In December 1954, Willis Dunn and Fred Lewis bought it; on 13 December 1956, Willis bought Fred's half-interest. 29 January 1959, Willis sold out to Mearl and Bernice Smith. Mearl died a short time later, and Bernice continued to handle the business by herself until the fall of 1969, when the highway improvement program forced the razing of the building. The land was sold to Charles Artlip. In 2005 Bill Jacobs bought the property and cleared it for farming.

LOGHRY STATION

26 February 1926; DB39:570: J.L. Loghry from J.H. Anderson S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 33 72 36...

4 May 1938; Review: ...Three years ago the Loghrys moved...to their land...north of Villisca where he built his present home and the service station...

On 3 May 1938 Mrs. Sarah Loghry was struck by a car in front of the station and killed. The Loghry's son LeRoy was operating the station at the time. It was then leased to a Dumler (perhaps Jake).

14 April 1941 the farm was sold to Zay Greenfield, and the business was discontinued. Charles Greenfield lived in the former station for a time, and then it was used for a farm building.

DUNN STATION

On 28 October 1937, Orval Parrott leased to Ray J. Dunn one acre on the east side of Highways 71-34. The lease was to start 1 March 1938. Ray then hired Joe Peters of Red Oak to build a new service station and cafe; it opened for business in May. The second floor was living quarters for the Dunn family.

The cafe section included a small dance floor and juke box. That became a popular hang-out for high school students from neighboring towns.

In July of 1942 Villisca's Company "F" was in Ireland. Plans were made for taking home movies of the home folks and of Villisca, and sending to the boys. A date was announced so that country people could be there. But a number of the Company boys were from the Tenville area, so the photographers came there, too. Dunn's Station was filled with local people, and they were photographed as they came out the front door, one or two at a time.

The station was closed in 1943. In December of 1943 Ray Dunn bought the mill property in the name of his son Willis, and he and Donna moved there again. Several families lived in the station building for short periods, and then about 1947, Bruce Orton salvaged the lumber for the construction of the two houses north of his house.

DELANEY STATION

14 March 1938; Deed: P.C. Ten Eyck to George Delaney; N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 28

Later that year or early in 1939, Johnny Zuber was hired to bring a truckload of lumber from Omaha, and George built a service station on the east side of 71-34. At first, George came down from his home on the hill to operate the station, but gradually the family moved into the rear portion of the building.

George was Justice of the Peace of Washington Township, and held court at his station. George Erickson, as Constable, caught the speeders and brought them in to be fined. This practice was stopped when the Iowa Highway Patrol was formed.

Jesse Delaney relates a story about his father: One Halloween some boys moved an outhouse to the east side of the highway at Tenville and posted a sign on it:

George Delaney; Justice of Peace

In 1952, George leased the station to Duane Pond of Nodaway. Bert and Dorothy Gidley opened a restaurant, but didn't stay long. Clyde Starlin ran the cafe during the summer of 1953, and Bob Cozad took it from him. After the lease was up, George resumed management.

30 November 1954; Lease: George W. Delaney to Darrell C. Davison; 1.2 acres for 10 years, beginning 1 Dec, 1954...

The Anderson Pritchard Oil Co. (APCO) had erected identical buildings in several towns in southwest Iowa. The old Delaney station was moved back and an APCO building was placed on the site. It opened 10 March 1955, as the Tenville Service Station. Bill Elliott of Red Oak was probably the first manager. He left about 1957, and Deane Standage of Bedford took over. He was followed by Elwin White, and then a Crill from Corning. Austin McClelland was the last manager; he had been there for about two years when the place closed in January 1966. The building was sold to a Swift who moved it to his place of business on US 34 just west of the river at Red Oak. A battery business was conducted there.

BOELLING STATION

No deed has been found in Section 36 in the name of Adin Boelling; perhaps he just leased the land. As early as 1927 an exception was given for a 10 acre tract along the highway. The date isn't known for when Boelling erected a building for a service station; he may have built the house that stood just west of the station. The structures were on the south side of US 34 a short distance west of the bridge on the Adams County line. The station also sold rolls, doughnuts and candy.

Boelling sold the station to Al Cooney, who sold it to George Kinnersley.

The Boellings moved to Red Oak in September 1943.

BLACKSMITH SHOPS

17 May 1894; *Review*; No. 10: Arlington is destined to become a village of no little importance. We now have a church, a schoolhouse, roller mills and blacksmith shop, the latter located on the farm of George W. Baker, who is workman and proprietor; also having a first class barber it only remains to have a shop, a store, a post office and a minister and we are ready for incorporation.

10 February 1898; *Review*; Hacklebarney: Hacklebarney is growing larger; all we need now is a store and post office. We have a blacksmith.

On 30 July 1913 George L. Bloodgood bought the mill property from C.C. Waterman. He opened a blacksmith shop there.

GEORGE BLOODGOOD BLACKSMITH and WAGON SHOP

1915 - Ed Black had a blacksmith shop in the Hickory Jackson store building.

GARAGES

The 1856 Iowa State Census listed Wells Sager as a "mechanic". It is uncertain just what a mechanic did in 1856.

Carl "Ole" Baker was one of the early auto mechanics in the neighborhood. Willis Dunn tells of what may have been Ole's first garage:

Dad bought the George Bloodgood place in the fall of 1917. George had left his forge, anvils, and so on in the metal building he used as a blacksmith shop. We used it for a garage and storage and work shop. Then possibly in the fall of 1918, Dad let Ole use the building to work on cars. Dad dug a hole in the floor about 3 x 5 and about 2 1/2 feet deep, so Ole could work under cars. He was there in 1919 and 1920.

During the early '30s, Ole had a garage at the north end of Chubick's Service Station. In the late '30s, Gerald Kinnersley operated this garage; Glen Findley worked there for him in the fall of 1939. In the summer of 1941, Kinnersley was doing garage work at George Delaney's station.

Another Tenville mechanic was T.K. Wheeler, Jr. In 1939, he built a small garage just north of Ray Dunn's station on the east side of US 71. This was also the local gambling den; most any week-night a poker game would be going on. The regular players included Junior, Ronald Stewart, Charles Artlip, Billy Wheeler and Neal Taylor.

When Junior moved to the house on the curve south of Tenville, he took his garage building with him, and did mechanic work there. The place was sold to Ole Baker 31 January, 1949, and Ole operated the garage until he moved to Washington. The garage building was moved to the Wertman farm west of Villisca; after a few years it was moved again, to Villisca, where it is still being used.

* * * * *

9 December 1971; Review:

An estimated 500 persons braved the chilly weather to attend the J.L. (Lou) Raney antique auction a mile north of the intersection of Highways 34 and 71 Saturday.

The sale bill was headed "1,000 Antiques", but there were probably more if all individual items had been counted. These articles had been collected by Lou during his lifetime before he was incapacitated by a stroke

Items which drew considerable interest included a 1929 Ford Model A coupe, buggy, antique farm equipment, gas engines, coins, guns, and harness. The sale attracted Amish men from Moberly, Missouri, who still farm with horses. Raney had been a harness dealer as well as maintaining roads and painting, and some of his surplus goods had never been used. Successful bidder on the Ford coupe was from 500 miles away, in Minnesota, and the buggy was sold to a collector from Springfield, Missouri...

ROADS

From his earliest beginnings, man has suffered from an itchy foot. No matter where he was, he wanted to be elsewhere. And in getting from here to there, he soon learned to pick the shortest, easiest route. As he came and went, retracing his footsteps, a path became visible, marking the first road.

When the pioneers arrived in Montgomery County, they found some roads of that type. But since the red man and the white man seldom had the same objectives, the settlers soon developed roads of their own. There was little difference between them and the Indian trails.

The first county road was located in September 1853. It started near The Forks (Villisca) and ran northwest to the John Harris farm, (Willis Gourley's) on the West Nodaway, and then north along the west side of the river to connect with the Morman Trail in Cass County. For many years it was known as the Dunn road. That same fall, a state road was designated, to run from Chariton to Glenwood, passing through Montgomery County. It crossed the West Nodaway just north of where the old 34 bridge is now.

After the townships were created, local roads came under their control. A specific amount of land along each section line was reserved for roads; the construction and maintenance of such roads was the responsibility of the township.

1856; County Records: \$70 allowed for building a bridge on county road at Wallingsford Steam Mill, on the Nodaway River.

5 January 1869; Supervisors Minutes; Book 2: ...\$150 appropriated to repair bridge across West Nodaway near Arlington...

6 June 1870; Supervisors Minutes; Book 2: ...J.T. Patterson filed a report of selling Arlington bridge for \$45...

27 September 1877; *Express*: A new east and west road has recently been opened through the Nodaway bottom crossing the river at Arlington Mills in Washington Township. A new and double bridge has been built at this point at a total cost of \$878, a part of which was paid by the township.

7 October 1887; *Express*; Sciola: The new iron bridge at Arlington Mills is one of the best, if not the best, bridge in the county. The total cost is \$2,050. It stands on steel piers filled with broken rock and cement. Over 40,000 pounds of stone and 12 barrels of cement were used in filling them. The main bridge ought to be good 100 years from now. The old bridge was sold at auction last Saturday. It brought something over \$50.

By 1880, the road system was fairly complete. The bottom road was the main north-south thoroughfare. There was a river crossing on the section line south of the Raney farm. The road then angled off south-east and went up the hill at the center of the section. Apparently there never was a bridge on this road; the crossing was a ford. There were bridges at Arlington Mills and Harris Crossing.

- 9 June 1893; *Express*; Sciola: The road grading contest comes off Wednesday in the presence of the township board who are to decide as to the purchase of a grader for this township.
- 9 August 1894; *Review*; No. 10: Our pathmaster, G.W. Baker, is busily engaged at road work. George is an agreeable boss, and knows how to make a good road.

In the early days of motoring, a number of special routes were developed within the state. Each of these was given a name and was marked with signs. These routes were the province of private organizations, and while registration was done by the state, routing and maintenance of the roads were carried out by the associations.

By 1911, interested parties were promoting what was to become the Blue Grass Route. The first attempt at registration of this road was in 1913, but the formalities were not completed until 1917. As originally laid out, the route zig-zagged north and west from Villisca to Stanton, and then on west into the southeast corner of Red Oak. By the time registration was accomplished, it had been changed, and the route went up the bottom road to the John Gourley corner, and then west.

- 17 October 1914; *Review*: The Blue Grass Association calls on delinquent counties to pay their assessments.

In the first week of October 1913, the commercial clubs of Villisca, Grant, and Atlantic held a joint meeting at Grant. They completed plans for the marking of a route which extended from Villisca to Atlantic; it would be known as the "B-Line". The markers were to be poles painted with a four foot band of white, on which would be a large red "B" and a line.

They set 9 October as the day for painting the poles, and urged all citizens living along the route to help, so the job could be completed in one day. The clubs also recommended that donations of \$1.00 be given to cover expenses. This route was still marked as the B-Line on a 1917 map. In the Tenville area, it followed the bottom road to the Sciola corner, turned east through Sciola, and then went on north.

In 1919, the state primary road system was created by Act of the General Assembly. The road running east and west through Tenville became Iowa Primary No. 8. It turned north on the bottom road, and then west again at the Gourley corner.

This road was put to a grade in the summer of 1919, by Wilson and Ryan Road Construction Company of Omaha. The walnut grove which later became the second Mill Grove Park was the site of a work camp. A well was dug, and a cook shack moved in. Tents were put up for the men, and there were also tents for the horses and mules. A well-equipped blacksmith shop completed the facilities.

Two crews worked on the project, one going east from the river, and the other working its way west. The equipment used was slow by our standards, but it worked. Dirt was removed from a pit just across the road north from Mill Grove Park. It was elevated by machine into dump wagons. These wagons, pulled by three mules, hauled the dirt to where

it was needed; then by the pull of a lever, the bottom of the wagon swung open, dropping the dirt. It was then spread out by mule drawn scrapers.

In May of 1918, the straightening of the West Nodaway River was started by the O.P. Herrick firm. The project began near Sciola and the floating dredge worked its way downstream, following the mid-section line. The excavation was 20 feet wide and 14 feet deep.

The dredge crossed the road at Tenville that fall, and in the early winter, a crew was hired to start the dirt work for a bridge over the new channel; John Baker was one of the gang. The pilings were driven and the concrete poured in the spring of 1919. At that time, three planks spanned the West Nodaway ditch, as it was marked on a 1920 map. All the cement and sand for the east side crossed those planks in wheel barrows.

That summer, a temporary bridge of wood was built just north of the new abutments. In the early fall, the Illinois Steel Bridge Company began construction of the new bridge; it wasn't finished until the spring of 1920.

At the same time as Iowa No. 8 was designated, the bottom road became Iowa Primary No. 18. This road was already part of the Blue Grass Route and the B-Line, so it was in good condition, and not much was done to it.

By January of 1926, plans had been completed for a three-year program of improvement for Nos. 8 and 18, which were called Federal Aid roads. In February 1926, a nationwide system of numbering interstate highways was inaugurated; Iowa No. 8 became U.S. No. 34, and Iowa No. 18 was changed to U.S. No. 71. The work on these roads was started early that spring; this included some changes in location for each. U.S. 71 came north from Villisca, to Sciola, and for part of the way was constructed on the old AN & S right-of-way. U.S. 34, coming from the east, met U.S. 71 at Tenville Siding; they ran together north to the section line, where No. 34 turned west over a new bridge.

By November of 1926, the road bed for the new highway 71 was opened from Villisca to Sciola. That fall the first Federal and State road markers were erected.

Construction of the two roads was carried on simultaneously, but the work on each was divided into two segments. In 1928, U.S. 34 was paved from the Adams County line to Iowa No. 48; U.S. 71 was paved from the Page County line to U.S. 34. In 1930, the paving was finished in Montgomery County on both roads.

From 1926 through 1928, most of the work was done with mule power, in much the same way as in 1919. One of the work camps this time was at the John Gourley corner. But by 1929 and 1930, most of the construction was done by machinery.

In 1966, U.S. 34 was rerouted from Corning to Red Oak, bypassing Tenville. And beginning in 1969, U.S. 71 was completely rebuilt from the Missouri line to Atlantic. These improvements had a disastrous effect on Tenville - the loss of US 34 resulted in the closing of the Junction Café, and the Standard Station was razed for the US 71 work.

MUSIC

The people of this area were musically inclined from the earliest days.

- 9 August 1886; *Review*; Dunnville: The Republican meeting here Friday... We have a good amateur drum corp which furnishes music at all meetings.
- 28 November 1899; *Review*; Dunnville; Dunn's Orchestra will play for the dance Wednesday night.
- 2 January 1890; *Review*; Dunnville: Dunn's orchestra will give a benefit entertainment at Morton's Mill the 25th.
- 19 April 1900; *Review*; Tenville: To complete the initiation of our new merchant, L.M. Harris, the Sciola Band boys thought a serenade was now in order, considering L.M.'s position, and under Major Mullen's orders they marched to the heart of the city last Friday evening. After a few selections were rendered, they were escorted to the dining room where ice cream and cake were served in abundance. L.M. showed his appreciation still further by passing cigars and candies. After a few more selections the boys disbanded only to remember with kindness the evening spent in Tenville.

Members of the band:

John Mullen, drum major	Lars Larson	John Sandosky
Sam Moyer, director	Ben Moyer	Albert Sandosky
Jesse Hinshaw	Joe Marvick	Henry Butenhoff
John Prather	Clay Mayhew	Jesse Sickler
Burleigh Mayhew	Clint Powers	Sumner Wheeler

- 6 April 1899; *Review*; Tenville: The Tenville orchestra is now under the management of S.W. Selley.
- 18 January 1900; *Review*; Tenville: The Tenville orchestra played for the No. 4 box social.

Evidently the Tenville orchestra evolved from Dunn's orchestra. It met at the homes of members on Friday evenings, every two weeks. Usually the host presented a short program in addition to the numbers played by the orchestra, and it was customary for him to provide a bushel of apples for the enjoyment of the members and their families, all of whom attended each meeting.

Lee Harris was the director until he moved to Idaho. The orchestra held a special farewell meeting honoring the Harris family, and Lee had souvenir programs printed for the occasion:

November 22, 1901
First Appearance of the
Tenville Orchestra
at
Villisca, Iowa
At the Residence of Mrs. Mary E. Van Wert
In Honor of the Harris Family

R. "Left Hand Bob" Dunn; Arkansaw Fiddler and Accordionist
Ed "Mastodon" Enarson; Violin and Guitar
J. "Politics" Mullen; Violin and Clarinet
Tom "Kentucky Wagoner" Gourley; Violin
Gussie "Goo-Goo" Dunn; Left Hand Violin Contortionist
J.P. "Feed Lot" Mayhew; Reader and Vocalist
Claude and Leon in Brotherly Act Entitled "Life Is a Dream"
Piano:

Mrs. Celia "Undersize" Enarson
Miss Lena "Limber Fingers" Mullen
Miss Grace "Smoky Mokes" Mayhew
Harold and Suze; Black Face Specialties
Basil, Harry, Ray, Suze, Harold, Lena and Grace; Vocal Selections
Misses Lizzie, Beatrice, Blanch, Francis, etc; "Three Jolly, Jolly Boys"
Mesdames Dunn, Mullen, Mayhew, Gourley, Harris and Miss Abbie take care of the little ones, pass the fiddle rosin and pick up all notes dropped by the orchestra.
L. "Vermillion" Harris; Director and Referee

Others who played at various times included:

Frank Moritz; violin	George Baker; violin
Claude Farlin; violin	Clyde Gourley; Banjo
P. S. Focht; violin	Sylvan Focht; cornet
B. R. Mayhew; cornet	

Harry Mayhew says, "Most of the string members were 'fiddlers', but Lee Harris was not only a fiddler, but a violinist, too."

- 3 November 1910; *Review*; Tenville: There will be a box social at No. 10 next Friday evening. Everybody is invited to attend. Benefit of the orchestra.
- 4 January 1912; *Review*; Tenville: The Tenville Orchestra furnished music for the New Year's Ball at Stanton Monday evening.
- 26 May 1922; *Review*; Sciola: ...the fiddlers contest was much enjoyed ...first prize to R.A Dunn; second to P.S. Focht, third, Gus Dunn.
- 3 November 1922; *Review*: B.R. Mayhew installed a Tuska radio receiving set... Lewis Raney and Hollis Nordyke assisted.
- 2 May 1924; *Review*; Sciola: Local talent will be on the air from station KFNF, the Henry Field Seed Company, at Shenandoah at 7:30 o'clock Saturday evening, May 3, with violin music, vocal solos, male quartet, reading and old-fashioned quadrille music, with Sammie Damuth as caller. Others who will be on the program are Dr. McConoughey and daughter of Grant, Oscar and P.S. Focht, J. Lovelace, B. Spargur, R.A. Dunn, C.C. Anderson, B.R. Mayhew, Max Nordyke, Albert Davie and wife, Merion Harris and the Misses Edna Anderson and Esther Johnson. Anyone wishing to listen in at the receiving sets at the C.C. Anderson or J.P. Mayhew homes will be cordially welcomed.
- 16 January 1925; *Review*; Tenville: There was a revival of the old time orchestra at the No. 10 schoolhouse Monday evening... All present enjoyed a jolly evening.

ENTERTAINMENT

From *Cavalcade of a Century 1853-1953*; Express Publishing Company:

"An event of more than ordinary interest occurred at the home of Merritt Wheeler when the 100th birthday of his mother, Mrs. Polly Wheeler was celebrated. A big tent was put up for the 800 people who attended the celebration. She was born in Connecticut July 24 1800, and had the unique distinction of having lived in the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries, and of having lived under every national administration except that of Washington. 'Grandma' Wheeler, as she is familiarly called, was the mother of 10 children. She weighed only 70 pounds, and one of her greatest enjoyments was smoking a little clay pipe. She enjoyed a smoke on the 100th birthday celebration."

The people of our community have always loved a party. Any get-together would do; they turned it into a party. They had singing parties and swimming parties, sleighing parties and coasting parties. They had picnics, taffy pulls, ice cream socials, and hay rides. They fished and boated. For a special occasion or for no particular reason, they threw a party.

28 October 1904; *Review*; Sciola: A very enjoyable Halloween party was held Monday evening at the home of J.M. Bolt and wife...The rooms were decorated with autumn leaves and Jack-o-lanterns. During the early part of the evening, many of the guests masked as ghosts, the sheets and pillow cases carrying out this idea. After the unmasking at 10 o'clock a supper of fruit, doughnuts and cider was served...a crowd of curious young folks kept the witch busy revealing their fortunes. As the hour neared midnight the guests departed well pleased with the "Ghost party" and yhe entertainment provided by Mr. and Mrs. Bolt.

One Halloween night, quite a number of years ago, George Dunn was returning home when he saw a group of boys dive into the ditch in an effort to escape detection. Assuming that they planned to pay him a visit, George hurried home and made a few preparations.

He tied a rope to a stake and then laid it out under the big window of his home, and across the drive into the bushes. Taking his shotgun along, George hid behind the bushes and waited.

The boys came, and just as they reached up to the window with their tic-tacs, (for the uninitiated a tic-tac is a little gadget made of a notched spool and a rubber band; it looks innocent enough, but when it is run up a window pane, it makes a horrible racket) George fired off the shotgun. He dropped the gun and jerked on the rope. As the boys turned to run, they tripped over the rope and fell. One yelled "I've been shot!" George thought that he had had a fine Halloween.

Everybody's goin' to the Yankee Robinson Circus.

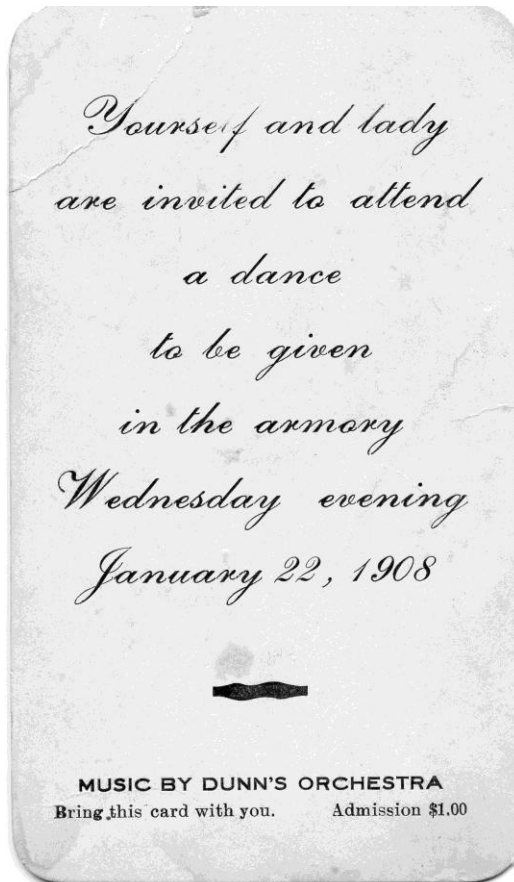
--- And They Danced

19 August 1892; Review; Sciola: There was a platform dance at John Gourley's for the benefit of No. 10...Proceeds were \$38.

In their homes, in the mill, in the school, someone tuned up a fiddle and they were off. In the early days houses were tiny, and space was always a problem. Sometimes the furniture was all moved outdoors. Another solution was platform dances. A number of boards were borrowed, probably from a sawmill, and an outdoor platform was built. Square dancing was always popular. There was quite a lot of it done in No. 10 Schoolhouse. A group regularly met in the homes 30 or 40 years ago. They took the kids with them, and lined them up on beds as they fell asleep. Sometimes the dancing continued until 3 or 4 A.M. The couples included:

Dale Case	Osmer Selley
John Hultquist	Fred Lamken
Quincy Dunn	Kay Wheeler
Pete Williams	Rube Williams

Those who played for square dances included Orlo "Cookie" Calvert, banjo; Frank Kehr, fiddle; and Cherokee Spargur, guitar.



When a settler built a new barn it was usually dedicated with a "hoe down". This practice seems to have carried over to modern times:

16 June 1949; *Review*:

Big Crowd Enjoys Old Time Dancing

An old time dance in a new barn was enjoyed last Thursday night on the Quincy Dunn farm, two and a half miles north of Villisca. The dance was sponsored by the Lions' Club.

A crowd estimated at 200 couples danced to the music provided by Sturm's old time dance band from Gravity.

Proceeds from the dance will be used for repair work at Recreation Park. The Lions' Club members were well-pleased with the fine crowd.

Quincy adds that the large barn accommodated 16 squares at one time. There were 17 flares along the road, and the sheriff's office sent a man to direct traffic. The timber was used for parking. Some drivers thought it was a detour and lost their way; a few were quite indignant about it. Strangers passing by stopped to see what was going on, and stayed to dance. There were four states represented.

Next day the Dunns started filling the barn with hay.

Shootin' Irons

When the early settlers came to Montgomery County, every male of the age of twelve or older brought at least one gun. The survival of the men and their families depended on the skillful use of the weapons to provide food and protection. Hunting parties were the first sport, but shooting matches soon became a popular form of recreation. Gun clubs were organized and provided the chief pastime for large numbers of men. In the 1880s and 1890s, Tenville men were members of shooting clubs at both Sciola and Villisca. They competed against other clubs of the area.

1881 *History of Montgomery County*; page 367: ...during the winter of 1851-52 S.C. Dunn killed 105 deer, and has killed over 600 deer...he is probably the best deer hunter in the state.

29 December 1871; *Iowa Mercury*: We learn... that two hunters in the vicinity of Sciola have killed twenty-three deer this winter.

5 January 1882; *Review*; Sciola Scions: ...There has been considerable shooting done here-at glass balls, etc. Mr. Bird has a novelty in the way of a swinging target. Saturday witnessed some fine shooting...Some turkey matches were shot off, also some fellows shot off their mouths...

13 January 1885; *Review*: The circle hunt in Washington Township last week was not a success. His wolfship was too slick for them, and slid out between stations.

17 December 1885; *Review*; Sciola: A party of seven hunters killed 75 rabbits one day last week.

25 November 1886; *Review*; Sciola: Shooting matches are the rage now. One at Ad Bolt's next Thursday and also one at Morton's Mills, the same day.

5 December 1889; *Review*: Lee Harris rusticated in Washington Township part of last week, and assisted Robert Dunn in a grand hunt in the forests near Sciola. One result of this hunt was the discovery and capture of the wild cat which has been seen by different parties in that area for sometime past.

3 September 1890; *Review*; Sciola: NOTICE: Persons who have been in the habit of shooting, hunting, fishing, etc, on the Sabbath day, in the vicinity of Sciola and Morton's Mills, are hereby referred to Sec. 4072, of the Code of Iowa, and notice is hereby given that the law in such cases made and provided, will be promptly enforced hereafter. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Law-Abiding Citizens

16 January 1891; *Independent*; Sciola: The big wolf, the terror of the pig raisers, was killed last week. He was chased out of the brush by the hounds belonging to Uncle John Gourley, and was shot by Charles Doane and John W. Yergy...he weighed about 75 pounds.

4 February 1892; *Review*; Morton's Mills: A shooting match , or anything resembling it would be well attended in this vicinity if the participator's nearest neighbor lay a corpse.

In the winter of 1892-93, Sciola had a sporting club. The members were divided into two teams, and they hunted, receiving points for various types of game. The losers treated the winners to a supper.

4 December 1893; *Review*; Sciola: At the shooting at J.P. Mayhew's, Saturday, Sam Ferris took first prize, winning 11 of 16 turkeys.

3 September 1902; *Review*; Tenville: Lena Mullen is the possessor of a bran' new rifle, and is trying to be a crack shot. Guess "she'll shoot wildcats".

* * * * *

4 November 1865; Case No. 71; District Court Records: Jed Cooney vs. John T. Patterson, before Isaac Conner, JP. Cooney asks for \$94 in damages, alleging that Patterson shot and killed one of his cows and damaged another, and also carried off a hand axe and didn't return it. On 18 November Justice Conner found for Cooney, allowing him damages of \$53 plus interest.

(Note: In 1866 Patterson appealed the verdict to District Court, where the case was listed as malicious trespass. Patterson stated that the inhabitants of Montgomery County were so prejudiced against him that he couldn't get a fair trial, and asked for a change of venue. The case was transferred to Page County, and no further records were found. But that wasn't the end of the story; see 1866.)

___ April 1866; Case No. 94, Montgomery County District Court Records: The Grand Jury returned an indictment against Jed Cooney, charging that on the first day of December, 1865, said Cooney...did make an assault upon John T. Patterson with an axe...with intent to kill and murder him...

(Note: No trial records were found.)

HACKLEBARNEY

Hacklebarney is more a state of mind than a geographical location; no one knows where it begins or ends. The term "Hacklebarney" is not unique to this area. A 1985 publication defines the word as a euphemism for "Hell". There is a state park in New Jersey called "Hacklebarney". In 1993 a documentary was made called *Hacklebarney Tunes; The Music of Greg Brown*. Brown lived in an area called Hacklebarney near Eldon, Iowa, a small town in Wapello County.

In his travel narrative, *Blue Highways*, William Least Heat Moon said Missourians sometimes speak of a place called Hacklebarney: a non-existent town you try to get to that is forever just around the next curve or over the next hill, a town that you believe in but never get to". Another version of the Missouri anecdote says that Hacklebarney is a place where things are slightly better than where you are.

- 1 January 1889; *Review*; Dunnville: C.C. Raney bought 80 acres of land in Hackleb---ah---Bentonville.
- 12 September 1907; *Review*: George King (Hacklebarney George) and two sons, Ben and Clay, arrived home from Yankton, South Dakota last week afoot, walking the entire distance, some 300 miles. They claim now to have the sorest feet in this corner of the country. When they left here a month ago they went to help harvest crops...The Kings...arrived here after six days' hard weary footing it.
- 19 September 1907; *Review*; Tenville: The Wallopers have come to life and defeated the Hacklebarney team on Hacklebarney grounds one day last week.
- 21 October 1920; *Express*: Five quarts of home made "hard lick", a barrel of raisin mash, tubs, kegs, barrels, boxes and the other necessary equipment for an up-to-date still, along with two men who were evidently the operators of the still, were captured...The still was located...in that section of the county commonly called "Hacklebarney"...

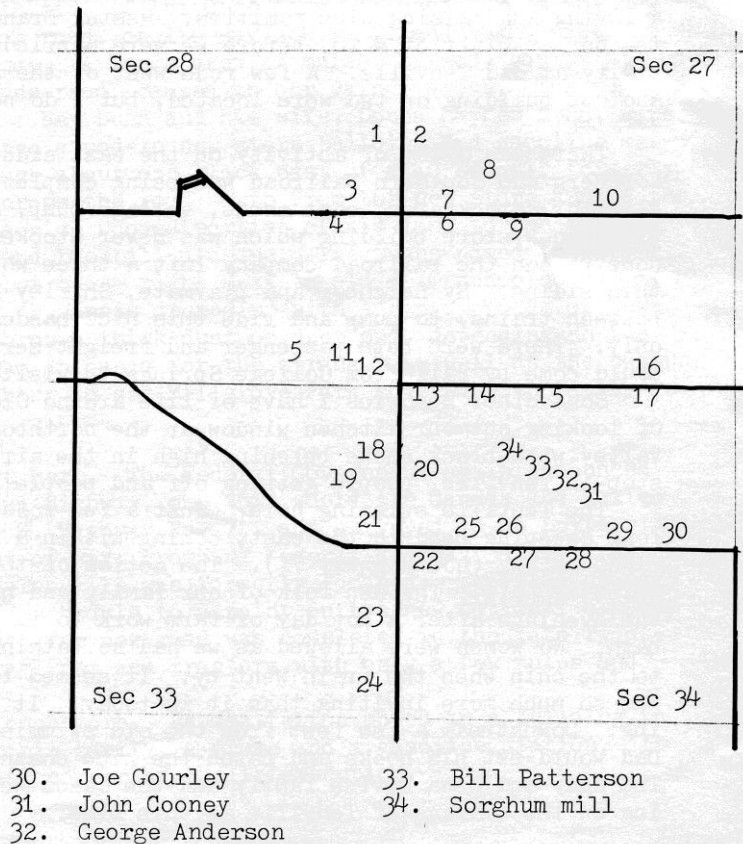
Most of the early settlers bought land on the west side of the Nodaway. They considered everything east of the river Hacklebarney, and tended to look down their noses at people living there. And people didn't readily admit that they lived there - it was always just over the next hill. There has been a sharp shift in this attitude. Now it is a kind of badge of honor to say that you live in Hacklebarney.

The stands of timber on the west side of the river were limited, and wood was needed for everything from fires to furniture. Settlers bought plots of 5, 10 or 20 acres in Hacklebarney, and cut the trees. The plots were then sold to persons who put up small cabins and lived there, making a rather dense population. The following map was prepared by Howard Cooney:

From a map prepared by Howard Cooney:

Hacklebarney; 1905

1. John Kendrick
2. James Kendrick
3. Alexander Scott
4. Clarence Smith
5. Al Cooney
6. John Mullen
7. Bart Scott
8. Jane Scott Long
9. Porter Case
10. Lloyd Raney
11. George King
12. Hazel Dell
13. George McNeal
14. Bill Anderson
15. Claus Nelson
16. Samuel Noble
17. Delaney
18. Andy Newburg
19. Wm. Wright and sawmill
20. George Findley
21. Shinn
22. Dave Penwell
23. Mrs. French
24. Petty
25. Bowers
26. Wood Moore
27. William Sike
28. Lorrin Kehr
29. Joe Darby



In February 1977 it was announced that "Hacklebarney Woods" had been selected as the name for the new county park which would be located on US 34 in Washington Township. The hilly portion of that area has been called Hacklebarney since the early days. The heavily wooded 230 acres is the largest solid tract of timber remaining from over 5,000 acres that originally covered the Hacklebarney hills.

When it was learned that there is a Hacklebarney Park in northwest New Jersey those park authorities were consulted about the name. They couldn't explain it, either. Some people trace it to some Indian words which loosely translate as "fire on the ground" or as we would say, "bonfire". Other traditions relate it to the area's iron mining history, or to its Irish miners. It is in a hilly, wooded area similar to our Hacklebarney. Robert M.G. Patterson came from New Jersey; perhaps he brought the name with him.

* * * * *

18 February 1892; Review: It is rumored that a paying vein of coal has been discovered at Van Horn's mills...

HACKLEBARNEY COAL MINES

26 July 1894; *Review*; No. 10: The coal prospectors began work as mentioned last week by starting in the old shaft left by Mr. Hunter at the depth of 54 feet. It is reported 74 feet is now reached with the main shaft. Rock is found and the drill started which was accidentally broken yesterday and work stopped for a day only; it will be resumed today...

This project was located in the southeast corner of Section 28. They puttered around there off and on for months, but nothing came of it.

BOELLING COAL MINE

6 December 1973; *Review*; Sixty Years Ago: Last week an excellent 14 inch vein of coal was discovered on the Charles Cozad farm, the old Ballen place, six miles northeast of Villisca and one-half mile east of the Stewart school house. This is the second like discovery in the vicinity of Villisca within a few months, the other being that of Mr. Isaac Ankeny two and one-half miles northeast. The same vein probably invades both of these farms as the vein on Mr. Ankeny's farm lies at a depth of 90 feet and Mr. Cozad's at 20 feet. The vein on the latter's farm was found in the side of a hill and lay approximately 40 feet above the river bed. Mr. Cozad secured the services of a Mr. Savage of Shenandoah about a month ago to assist him in uncovering the prospective vein. The coal is a fine black and Mr. Cozad's family is now burning it to test it themselves before putting it on the market.

15 January 1931; *Express or Sun*: Believe it or not, but Montgomery county has a coal mine. The fact was made known last week when Sheriff John Conkel served notice on Albert Smith and Fred Fortner to vacate the premises of Adin Boelling, on whose land Smith and Fortner had sunk a shaft and were mining coal.

The vein of coal sixteen inches thick was discovered some time ago projecting from a cliff on the Boelling farm on federal road No. 34 about two miles east of the junction of highways No. 34 and No. 71.

A verbal agreement was entered between Mr. Boelling, Smith and Fortner whereby the latter men were given the right to open a coal mine. A shaft was sunk and coal was being mined in large quantities considering that but the two men were working on the job. It is said that the coal was of good quality.

Mr. Boelling believed he was not getting his just share out of the mine and a controversy arose between the three men. When Smith and Fortner refused to abide by any other agreement than that which was first agreed upon, Mr. Boelling ordered the men to cease working the mine. This they refused to do. Mr. Boelling sought council which resulted in Sheriff Conkel serving this "notice to quit."

Smith and Fortner were aware of their rights in the premises and are continuing the work of taking coal from the mine, having thirty days after service of the notice to "quit". The mine is located just over the Adams county line in Montgomery county. The suit brought to light the first news that coal was being mined in this county.

Nothing more was found concerning this matter, but the mine had closed before the late '30s when neighborhood children played in the mine entrance.

* * * * *

17 September 1885; *Review*; Sciola: Seed corn is now being picked and suspended in airy places by our provident farmers.

27 September 1894; *Review*; No.10: There was a regular round up of farmers and others at Mr. Mayhew's last week, to witness the operating of a corn cutting machine. It worked smoothly, as did the agent's tongue.

7 September 1899; *Review*; Tenville: P.J. Lester and J.P. Mayhew have each bought this week a McCormick Vertical corn binder to harvest their bountiful corn crops.

3 November 1899; *Review*; Tenville: Ed Bolt has the record in corn husking, 65 bushels in five hours, pretty good, isn't Ed?

5 December 1907; *Review*; Tenville: A.J. Devine, the champion corn husker of Montgomery County and probably of the state husked for M.M. Smith of Sciola by the bushel, measuring the corn in the wagon box a bushel to the inch, which, by the way, Mr. Smith thinks is a little more than a bushel by weight, and in one day from 7:30 am to 4:30 pm he husked and cribbed 132 bushels of corn, scooping the last load over a 12 foot crib. He made an average of 118 bushels for a week and when any Montgomery County clod-hopper beats his record he will raise his and set another pattern.

22 January 1904; *Review*: ...Thomas Thompson, proprietor of the Sciola seed corn farm, went to the dry corn show at Ames, and won first prize in the class open to the world. He also won the grand sweepstakes and took second prize on 10 ears of yellow corn. Mr. Thompson's corn will be exhibited at the World's Fair in St. Louis.

MY MEMORY OF TENVILLE

I can barely remember the move from Missouri to Tenville, Iowa, the spring of 1911, with my family: Father, Arthur Case; Mother, Effie Dobbs Case; brother, Ivan Dell; and sister, Ethel June Rose. Although this was a Case family moving to a new location, the Case farm had, for years prior, been a part of the Tenville community as the land was the property of my grandfather, Thomas Peter Case of College Springs, Iowa. Before we Cases from Missouri moved there, one time or another my uncles, Porter, Bert, Tom, and Harry Case, with their families, had lived in one of the three sets of improvements on the farm. The Case farm stretched south one-half mile from the now Tenville and from the now West Nodaway River, one-half mile east to the old Hill Road.

With my fifth birthday coming up in July, 1911, my parents were already talking about what school I would attend in the fall. They explained to me that I would be going to Hazel Dell which was located on the southeast corner of the Case farm, that although District # 10 school to the west was a bit closer, it was not for the children on the east side of the Nodaway River because the river sometimes overflowed its banks and the school could not be reached. This, I learned, was the reason why Washington Township had ten schools when other townships in Iowa never had more than nine. This is how Tenville got its name. Not only was the school needed because of the flooding of this beautiful, winding river, but the Tenville vicinity was heavily populated with families living on tracts of land ranging from ten to one hundred sixty acres. Believe it or not, all of them were making a living and raising nice families. Hester Branan Case, my wife, was a teacher at District # 10, before we were married. There was still some activity at old Tenville. A few rods west of the schoolhouse, a store and another building or two were located, but I do not remember much about them.

There was a lot of activity on the east side of the river: The Atlantic Northern and Southern Railroad was being completed. Everything was new, the elevator, stockyards, coal sheds, village pump, scale house and scales along with a new store building which was never stocked, and a train siding. For some reason the railroad company left a three wheeled runabout hand car on this siding. My neighbor and playmate, Shirley Devine, and I were allowed, between trains, to pump and ride this nice handcar, of course on the siding only. There were both passenger and freight service. Grandfather Case could come by rail from College Springs to visit us.

Some other memories I have of life around Old Railroad Tenville are: Of looking out our kitchen window at the northbound train coming up the valley with black smoke belching high in the air, then the whistle for the stop in Tenville, people getting off and people boarding the train.

The Tenville swimming hole: Just a few rods south, the river made a long sweeping bend to the east, coming within a few feet of the railroad right of way (now Highway 71). The action of the water had formed a fine swimming hole. The men folk of our family and neighbors would gather in the evenings after a hot day of farm work to take

their evening swim and bath. No women were allowed as we had no bathing suits. We had to duck to the chin when the train went by. It seemed that the river water then was so much more inviting than it is today. It was clear and clean looking. Downstream a few feet from the old swimming hole were rapids where Dad would set his hooks and catch the nice channel catfish for the table. The Andy and Lena Devine family and the Cases were the only families living in the village of Tenville at this time.

Soon after moving to Tenville, Dad and I were gathering firewood along the river bank when a man carrying a gun on his arm came along and stopped to visit with us. It was Grandpa Dunn. Later Dad explained to me that Mr. Dunn was the first white child born in Montgomery County, that he was a veteran of the Alaskan Gold Rush, a hunter and fisherman, and that his farm joined ours on the west. Through the coming years, I saw a lot of Grandpa Dunn and his family who were very much a part of Tenville.

Come World War I, things started to change: Automobiles were becoming popular, people were motoring instead of riding trains and Republic and Reo Speedwagon trucks were hauling the livestock, grain and supplies.

The railroad bit the dust and Tenville's growing pains were eased. The war brought inflation and a demand for steel, so the rails were pulled and sold for junk. The village buildings were sold to the highest bidder. I do remember that Bart Scott bought the scale house and Chris Danielson, the grain elevator. Everything else was taken down and put to use elsewhere in the community.

The West Nodaway River was straightened by a big, floating dredge at a cost of heavy damage to the beauty of the valley, but did hurry the water on to the sea at a much faster rate. Tenville's unique old swimming hole was gone forever.

After the signing of the Armistice: The United States government announced the building of a new interstate highway reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, to be named U.S. Highway #34. The new road was surveyed to run along the north side of the Case farm, on west across the new man made river to the bottom road, on its way westward, and right past the front door of #10 schoolhouse. A large crew of mules, horses, equipment and men required to build the new road camped in our walnut grove. The community needed a new store so Ray Dunn and his wife, Donna Mayhew Dunn, with their son Willis, constructed a modern new store building and gasoline service station on their acreage about one block east of # 10 school, formerly the old mill site. Just across the road south from the new store and to the east, Grandpa Dunn opened a nice wooded portion of his land to the public, free of charge, as a park and baseball diamond. The Dunns named the store and the park, Mill Grove, but being right next to old # 10 schoolhouse, many called the store Tenville. Business opened up with a bang. Hords of newfound auto tourists came through thick dust or deep mud, depending on the weather. Tenville again was an oasis for the stranger as well as the community, for it was a common thing to see Mill Grove Park covered with family reunions and baseball fans.

1924, the Flappers were here. The Federal Government again announced the coming of a new National Highway, one that would tie Canada and Mexico together. It was named U.S. Highway No. 71, and surveyed to be built right down the old railroad right-of-way, crossing Federal Highway 34 right smack dab where the old railroad Tenville was formerly located. Tenville changed from a name on the railroad schedule to a point on the new national highway maps, as Tenville Junction. The new road was completed in the late Twenties, this time by large draglines and tractors with only a few mules and horses.

Tenville came to life once more. Ed Chatterton moved in a building to be the living quarters for his family, a store and a gasoline station. It was located on the northwest corner of the intersection.

1929: Now strangers were coming to Tenville Junction from all directions and every part of the nation, most with a pocket full of money, some with coonskin coats, and only God knows how many with a well filled flask on their hips. A few women were bold enough to travel alone and why not, for several years now they had enjoyed the right to vote. A new sense of freedom was sticking its head up and Tenville Junction was a good viewing point. Although the great Depression was already on and the country still had prohibition in effect, neither was recognized by many.

Brothers Ivan and Chet conceived the idea that a new store, restaurant, and gasoline service station with living quarters and a gasoline powered light plant should be located on the Case farm. After several months, Dad was convinced and the grading started on the southwest corner of the intersection. The picnic park and baseball diamond were moved across the river to the Case walnut grove and the Tenville Baseball Team was organized. Chester and Ivan opened and operated the store, for how long, I do not remember, but the family sort of took turns handling the store and the farm. The ball park and the walnut grove were free to the public, except a hat was passed before each game for the support of the ballteam. All through the depression this was the social center of the community and many enjoyed a grand old time at the ballgame.

When Hester and I took our turn, it was in the early Thirties, the Great Depression was on and the Flapper days had passed. The store from its beginning was operated 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Travel was easier now as autos were better. All sorts of people stopped night and day. The Burlington Bus Line had a stop in Tenville Junction. A heavy volume of business was needed to "make it" on five cent hamburgers, five cent coffee, five cent ice cream cones, and low markup on gasoline and groceries.

Tenville Junction was the crossroads for not only tourists but for gangsters and bootleggers. Gangsters were strong in Chicago and Kansas City, and at this time, Minneapolis was protecting and harboring at its Andrews Hotel lawbreakers of all kinds, with the understanding that they would not harm anything or anybody while in Minneapolis. Being that the two service stations, stores and restaurants in

Tenville were open 24 hours a day and being ideally located geographically, the gangsters would meet and stop for service. It was most difficult to tell the gangsters or bootleggers from the other customers. They were always polite and really very nice to serve.

I have forgotten most of the names they used but do remember Bonnie and Clyde, and I did see on display the old souped-up Model A that I used to put gas and oil in. And there was the couple who passed as roller skating rink operators as a business and a Missouri chicken ranch as a home and hobby. The moll did all the driving with Bill, the boss, beside her, and Doc always riding in the back seat with curtains pulled and a machine gun across his lap. This was, as Bill explained, to guard the roller skates as they were hard to come by in the depression. We did later hear from an officer that when they searched the Missouri chicken ranch house, they found a little box with this note in it: "This is the bullet I probed from Bill's back." This reminded us of the time when we did not see them for awhile and they claimed to have been on vacation.

I also remember well when the old telephone on the wall rang and Marshal Frank Butler from Villisca was on the line saying, "Dale, you load your shotgun and when you see a black Chevrolet coupe coming from the south, go out and stop him. I will be right behind". Marshal Butler handcuffed the man and took him back to jail, leaving the stolen car to be picked up the next day.

Hester and I sold our interest in the store to Robert Maxey, left Tenville in the fall of 1936, and from then on, Tenville started to really grow. Mr. Maxey ran the store for a few years, and with the exception of this, some of the Case family operated the store until after World War II, when Willis Dunn and Ronald Zuber returned from the War. Dad leased and later sold the property to them. My sister, Edith, and brother-in-law, John Zuber, both worked at the store before they were married and then after marriage, they operated the store for years. In fact, I believe the Case family to have the record of the longest residence in Tenville and close vicinity than any other family. For over three-quarters of a century, there has been a Case in Tenville. Brother Ivan, sister-in-law Velma, and nephew Don are yet holding down the fort in their nice, new home in Tenville.

A fine, fine community, and some day, Hester and I will be back looking over the valley and Tenville from our little square of real estate on top of Arlington Hill. So long.

Arthur Dale Case
Summer of 1975

P.S: I did not mention Hacklebarney, the mystical hilly area laying east of the West Nodaway River and extending over to the Middle Nodaway River. The boundary of Hacklebarney was never exact and it was difficult to find anyone who lived in Hacklebarney, always on the edge of it, and of course the Case farm was "just on the edge" of Hacklebarney. I was told that Hacklebarney got its name from an old man Barney, who lived in the hills and was a hackler. He would sit by the cabin day after day hacking away at hickory wood.

We are indeed grateful to Dale for this wonderful account of his life at Tenville. He also shares with us a Case family crisis:

Arthur B. Case's Appendectomy

As I remember, it was the spring of 1919, when Dad came in from the evening chores all bent over and with the pallor of pain on his face. Mother at once started working on him and both shared the opinion that the discomfort was caused by the home made sauerkraut eaten at the noon dinner. No relief came about, even with Mother trying almost every cure listed in the Doctor Book. She was frantic by mid-evening and in spite of Dad's plea to not call the doctor at that hour, she walked straight to the old Kellogg telephone on the wall. One long ring connected her with the Central in Villisca and Mother lost no time in asking her if she would locate Dr. J. Clarke Cooper, our family doctor, and give him the message that Arthur was quite sick and she must talk with him. Soon Dr. Cooper called from his home and after listening to Mother, gave her instructions of what to do through the night, but he insisted that Mother call him at 5:00 o'clock in the morning.

Five o'clock came and Mother got to relate only about half of what she had intended to, when Dr. Cooper interrupted, "I am leaving now and will be at your house as soon as I can make it."

The roads were slippery. The new bridge across the straightened river was not completed, blocking our home from the level bottom road to Villisca. The only way he could possibly come was over the old hill road. We Cases were so relieved when we saw the Doctor's snappy Studebaker roadster swing into the driveway, mud and splash covering the car, and heavy tire chains on all four wheels. The driver took a turn around the pump and stopped right close to our back door. Dr. Cooper, very professional in his manner and always properly dressed, popped out of the car hatless and half running through our back door, right straight to Dad's bedroom, not saying a word to any of us. It seemed like an hour to me, but I know it was only a few minutes until he came out of the room and started giving orders. "We have to get Arthur to the Clarkson Hospital in Omaha on this morning's fast train. He can't ride sitting up and must go by stretcher. I will call Burleigh Mayhew, who has a covered rack over the truck bed of his Reo Speedwagon and have him meet us at the bridge." The Mayhew farm was across the river and on the bottom road. The doctor then wrote out a message on a piece of scrap paper and asked his driver to give it to the Western Union operator at the depot in Villisca, because he wanted to be sure the Omaha hospital would have an ambulance to meet the train. The driver was also to have the railroad station agent wire the on-coming train to have space made ready in one of the baggage cars for a man on a stretcher and his doctor. Then, and not until then, did Dr. Cooper get the family together to tell them that Dad had an acute attack of appendicitis, it was bad and he might not make it. The nearest place that there would be any hope for him would be the Clarkson Hospital, 65 miles away. We must make that train. By that time the neighbors were coming in. A stretcher was located, and a team and wagon were made ready with two wooden boxes to set the stretcher

handles on. Dad was loaded into the wagon. By this time the medication had taken hold and he was resting without much pain. On the way down to the bridge, we could see the Reo Speedwagon turned around and ready for a quick start down the bottom road to Villisca. Dad, on the stretcher, was lifted from the wagon and carried across the slippery planks spanning the unfinished portion of the bridge and loaded into the waiting truck. Dad was off to meet the fast train with his doctor by his side. I did not go to the train, for being the oldest, I was needed to help Mother. However, some of the neighbors did ride along and they told me that everything went well, they made the train, the baggage car was ready, and Dr. Cooper climbed in to be with Dad.

Needless to say, our family was overtaken with gloom. Doctor Cooper had not given us much hope but that that he would do everything he could, and that in itself did give us hope as we had implicit faith in him. We were so thankful when he called Mother from his office the following day reporting that he had been with Dad during the operation, that he had come through with strong spirit but was still a very sick man with a fighting chance. Dad was in the hospital for 14 days, then came home all by himself. Mother, several neighbors and Dr. Cooper were at the train to meet him. This was a joyful day - thanks to Dad's determination, a dedicated doctor and the warmth and helpful support of our neighbors.

The stay of 14 days in the hospital might seem to be a bit too long by today's standards until one is reminded that appendectomies were not common in those days.

* * * * *

11 July 1907; Review; Tenville: An automobile passed through Tenville Tuesday evening of last week on its route to Villisca traveling at the rate of 45 miles per hour. It passed P.S. Focht's on its route to Villisca as he was milking one of his cows and P.S. says it went through there and back before he had time to finish milking that cow. Well, that's going some.

21 April 1910; Review; Tenville: One of the most remarkable automobile stunts of this vicinity was pulled off Wednesday of last week, when Mr. Shields of Red Oak came spinning into the burg in his wonderful hill climber, the Mason. In order to make herself good she was at once taken to the big hill one mile south of Sciola and ascended the hill with ease, carrying five men, then descending and backing up the steep part. This being the first loaded auto that has climbed this hill by its own power. The hill is still there so come on with your autos and add another merit to your car (if you climb it).

T.K. Junior Wheeler had a '38 Chevy. When everything went right it could make it up Rock Candy Mountain in high gear; no other car in the area could do that. (Rock Candy Mountain was the road on the mid-section line of Section 33 connecting US 71 and the hill road. It has been discontinued.)

THE HORSE

The horse was the pioneer's best friend. He brought the immigrant to Montgomery County and worked long, hard hours in the production of his food. The horse shared in the joys and sorrows of his family; he took them to parties and to funerals, and to church on Sunday. He dwaddled along shady lanes, encouraging the sparkin' in the buggy at his heels.

Fine horses were a source of pride to some owners, and there was a certain amount of rivalry in acquiring and displaying the animals. In the 1890s, the Villisca Wheel Club offered an opportunity to show the fancy-steppers, and some of the local citizens were members. The ladies joined their husbands on these outings.

- 21 January 1886; *Sun*; Sciola: James Whitney and Merritt Wheeler captured a horse thief a few days ago, for whose arrest a reward of \$25 had been offered.
- 13 November 1891; *Express*; Sciola: Mr. Robert Dunn owns a pony 38 years old and is a fair pony yet - for his age. It is needless to say that he has always abstained from the use of tobacco and strong drink.
- 11 October 1894; *Review*; No. 10: Quite a crowd witnessed the races near Sciola Saturday.
- 26 January 1899; *Review*; Tenville: The race horse, Jim Wilson, is now owned in this place, Mr. Ed Selley, proprietor. Anyone seeking sport of this kind can be accommodated by calling at this place.
- 28 August 1903; *Express*; Sciola: Ed Bolt's horse, Numa, won the three-quarters money in the novelty race at the fair; also second money in the dash the day before.
- 5 March 1909; *Express*; Sciola: Members of the Washington Township Draft Horse Company and their families enjoyed an oyster supper at Center Schoolhouse Saturday evening.

In a society so dependant on the horse, ensuring an adequate supply was difficult. This problem was solved when some enterprising horse-trader started shipping carloads of wild horses from the west into Villisca. They were then herded, cowboy style, up the bottom road. They stopped at each farmhouse, and the owner come out and selected the ones he wanted.

At that time practically every farmer employed at least one hired man. He was usually a young single man who boarded with the family. Part of his job was the breaking of these broncs, as well as the colts raised on the farm. In the evening, after the day's work was done, the hired man would ride one of these half-broken horses to Hickory Jackson's store (or later, Black's blacksmith shop) where he would join other hired men of the vicinity. The older boys hung around in the background, listening to the tall tales.

Some of these hired hands were Orville Wagaman, Harold Hutchinson, Harry Burkett, Scott Smith, Frank Baker, Walter Burkett, Elmer Talbot, and Clarence Peterson.

Occasionally a rodeo would be held in the area. Any level, open space could be used; the spectators parked their vehicles in a tight circle to make the arena. One took place in John Gourley's pasture sometime around 1930. The only report on it said they wrecked John's pasture.

10 October 1930; *Review*; Sciola: A large crowd attended the rodeo at the Damuth farm Sunday afternoon.

When Neil and Florence Means were first married, they fixed up the old R.A. Dunn house and lived there. Screens were one of the luxuries they couldn't afford, so they did without. One warm summer evening, they retired with their bedroom window wide open. They awoke to find that a friendly horse had stuck his head in the window, which was right over their bed.

* * * * *

On September 12, 13 and 14, 1958, Villisca marked their Centennial with a spectacular celebration. To help publicize the event, a "Pony Express Ride" was planned to carry the mail from the Villisca post office to the Grant post office. The *Review* said, "...this will be made in five relays with riders changing horses on the dead run. The local postmaster may ride one of the relays if he doesn't fall off.

Chairman Moore declined to set the exact date, as he disclosed that reliable rumors have it that there is a band of outlaws and renegade Indians near Tenville Junction planning to rob the mails..."

* * * * *

10 May 1894; *Review*; No. 10: I.S. Delaney, who is in the business of making charcoal, has just finished burning his twelfth kiln since beginning the business, about two years ago. These kilns average about 450 bushels each, which he ships mostly to Omaha, where it finds a ready sale at reasonable good prices.

21 November 1895; *Review*; Sciola: The well diggers are striking water again. Perhaps the earthquake shook it up.

8 March 1900; *Review*; Tenville: They moved. About 38 changes were made in Washington Township last week.

19 June 1901; *Review*; Tenville: The "Sun Bonnet Brigade" so commonly seen in the streets of Tenville indicates the enormous Gooseberry crop is being gathered with vengeance.

25 March 1904; *Review*; Tenville: At the school director's meeting the majority were in favor of paying the teachers more wages. An increase of three dollars a month was allowed.

THE WAY IT IS

Present-day Tenville began 6 January 1941, when Bruce Orton of Elliott bought the south half of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 28 from Orville Parrott.

27 February 1941; Review: Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Orton moved last week from Elliott to the 80-acre farm at the Tenville corner north of Villisca which Mr. Orton bought of Orville Parrott. Mr. Orton will build a new residence there and also a garage which he will operate in addition to the cream route which he runs from this vicinity to Exira, Iowa. Russell Milner, who also moved last week from Elliott to the Orton farm will operate the farm for Mr. Orton.

Bruce had moved a small round "chicken house" shed onto his property and the family moved into it. They had a kitchen range for cooking and heating, but it couldn't cope with the blasts of cold air coming in around the doors that formed the north end of the building. They tore pages from a Sears catalog and stuffed them into the cracks in a futile effort to stop the drafts.

Sometime earlier, Bruce had built a good sized garage in Elliott; he used it to store extra cans for his cream routes. He put a truck inside the shed, braced it onto the frame, and "drove" the shed to Tenville in the middle of the night. Russell (Steve) Milner moved into the farm house on the property, and was the mechanic in the garage.

Toward the last of March, Charles Artlip came to Tenville and took over the operation of the cream routes, freeing Bruce for construction work. The first thing built was the round steel building. This was started in March, and was finished in about 60 days. Bruce had a GMC agency while in Elliott, and Steve was a salesman for Minneapolis-Moline machinery, so these businesses were housed in the new building, as well as Steve's mechanic work. (The Milners moved back to Elliott at the end of 1942)

Around the Fourth of July, work was started on the house, and Ortons moved into it that fall. In the spring of 1942, Bruce dismantled the garage he had moved to Tenville and used the lumber in the construction of the Artlip house.

Later in 1942, Duane Orton asked Bruce to build a grain bin 80 x 20 x 16 feet. Bruce built this, with the help of Lou Raney and Billy Wheeler, on the north side of the round building. By the spring of 1944, the corn was sold, and the bin stood empty. Bruce tore it down and applied to the Ration Board for enough additional new material to construct a garage on the west side of the highway. Bruce had obtained a Massey-Harris and Ferguson agency, and needed more room. It was a struggle to get enough diesel fuel for the caterpillar that did the dirt work, but on the Fourth of July, the corner stone was laid.

In the spring of 1945, the Del Mar Club was built onto the end of the west garage. It was in operation just 90 days; then in the early morning of 2 October 1945, the club and garage were destroyed by fire.

Bruce immediately had a caterpillar clean off the cement floor, and as soon as the insurance was paid, he started a new garage; the

club was not rebuilt. By the end of the year, he was back in business. Early the next spring, the showroom was added to the north end.

In December 1951, Bruce sold this property to Frank Braden and constructed a new garage just west of his home. It was demolished by a tornado in the spring of 1962, and Bruce rebuilt, making the building several feet shorter than the original. It was sold to Charles Artlip in the fall of 1963.

In the fall of 1946, Bruce built a third house, at the south end of the "street". About 1947, he tore down the old Dunn station building, and salvaged the lumber to construct the two houses north of his home. In 1954, Bruce built the house up on the hill and lived there until early 1963, when he moved to Branson, Missouri, where he is still building things.

Ivan Case lives in the only house in Tenville that Bruce didn't build. In the fall of 1945, Ivan and Velma brought the Jim Kendrick house to the north end of town. They did some work on it, then moved into it in January, 1946. In 1970, they tore down the old house, and built a new one.

The Oh he-ahh-heck! Department. About 1980 Don Case bought a house which stood just east of the railroad track on the Nodaway road. It was moved to Tenville uneventfully. But the driveway was new, and on turning into it one wheel of the mover sank into the soft dirt, and the whole thing tipped.

Eventually everything was righted. The house is now owned by Stan Shipley.

BRADEN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

In the fall of 1947, Frank Braden moved all his construction equipment and tools from Hastings, Nebraska, back to Montgomery County. He had no garage available, so he came to Tenville and rented the round building from Bruce Orton. Bruce offered to sell for \$3000, so on 25 March 1948, Frank bought the property.

In 1950, Frank started manufacturing sloper blades for road construction at Dean Shields' shop in Red Oak. A short time later, the operation was moved to the round building.

The business was short on space, and 15 December 1951, Frank bought the building on the west side of the road for \$8000. Since then the round building has just been used for storage.

Mr. Braden decided to go out of the construction business, so on 11 May, 1953, he sold all his heavy equipment at public auction. The Forke Brothers were the auctioneers. A huge crowd attended; every available parking space was taken for a quarter of a mile in every direction. One prospective buyer came in a plane, and landed in the field south of the Standard Station.

In 1968, John Duggan of Griswold bought the business and buildings; he continued to manufacture the blades, and also did custom welding until his health failed.

The property is now owned by Marvin Shipley. He has made many improvements in the building, including the construction of a modern apartment.

JUNCTION OIL COMPANY

12 July 1952; Deed: George Delaney to Sierp Brothers

Sierps built a modern service station and cafe on the land, and leased it to Glen Findley and Clyde Selby. They opened for business on the Fourth of July 1953, as the Junction Oil Company.

The business was very successful, and was open 24 hours a day. They had a fine restaurant; people came from miles around for the Sunday dinners.

Clyde left in October, 1958, and Glen continued alone. After U.S. 34 was rerouted in 1966 the cafe was closed, and Glen added a feed business. Glen left in 1979, and Denny Fast managed the business for a short time before it closed. The vacant building is owned by Marvin Shipley.

THE DEER FEED

A number of men in the area are enthusiastic deer hunters. Some use guns, and some hunt with bows and arrows. Usually several deer are killed. In the fall of '64, hunting was good, and several Tenville freezers were bulging with venison. Glen Findley, David McAlpin, Al English, and another or two, decided to cook some of it for the neighbors. Word was passed around that everyone was invited to supper at Artlip's garage on Wednesday night, 13 January.

Ward Cooper donated a small hog; he and Al English butchered it. The food was prepared at the Findley home; the pork and venison were cooked together, with barbeque sauce, in electric roasters. An old refrigerator became a smoke house for baked beans. The wives spent several hours preparing carrot sticks, radishes, and pickles. When all was ready, everything was carried to the garage. Large coffeemakers were brought in, and Kool-Aid was made in five-gallon cream cans. Several neighbors brought card tables and folding chairs.

Supper was served cafeteria style. The guests filled their plates as they passed along the table, and at the end, the hosts stacked about two inches of meat in buns and put them on the plates. Few could handle seconds! Donations were accepted to help cover the expenses.

Probably less than a 100 attended this first supper, but everyone had a good time, so it was repeated the next year, on Saturday night, 15 January. All the picnic tables in the vicinity were brought in, and newspapers served as table cloths. Around 150 were present.

By the third year, the supper had become an annual event. This time, the meat was cooked at the garage, and the array of roasters blew several fuses. So before the next year, Cleon Orton added two new circuits to handle the load.

As many as 300 people attended the suppers. Each year country music was furnished, and at least once there was square dancing. Some of the musicians were Mervin Laire, Steven Laire, Jim Sprague, and Jerry Cooper.

But it was a lot of work, and some of those who had been helping dropped out. It was just too much for those left, and the last supper was held 1 February 1973. Everyone was sorry to see it end.

* * * * *

From *Memories of Tenville's deer feed*; by Jon McAlpin; 1992:

When I was growing up out on the farm, the month of January marked an annual event which came to be called the deer feed. It was always held in Buzz Artlip's metal building in Tenville. It started as a thank you to the landowners who had permitted Glenn Findley, Al English and my dad to hunt deer on their property. Somehow over the years it grew into a significant annual event...

I still have fond memories of space heaters, wooden picnic tables and the aroma of deer meat slow-cooked in barbecue sauce. The meal consisted of deer meat sandwiches. Glenn's special smokehouse pork and beans of deadly potential. Potato chips and Kool-Aid or coffee...

Faces, many now long gone, lined the picnic tables and were set in smiles while kids chased each other down the aisles amidst the low roar of conversation and laughter as neighbors renewed friendships which had expanded over a lifetime.

We older kids sat off to the side, too old to chase each other down the aisles and yet too young to be interested in hours of conversation about livestock and crop rotation. I remember...Lou Raney seated at one of the picnic tables with his Bowie knife planted point first into the table top for easy access as he dined...Dennis, Tommy and I would silently vow that it was one of the neatest things we had ever seen and would, at the very first opportunity, buy Bowie knives to stick into the tops of our mom's dining room tables at home.

Later in the evening tables would be pushed back to permit enough room for Jerry Cooper, Mervin Laire and a few others to set up the electric guitars and serenade us with choruses of Red River Valley and other old standards. It was the soft easy music of a farm community at its finest, to be savored and remembered by all...and made the night complete...

I wish that I could go back and experience one of those deer feeds all over again. I would go from table to table, dodging kids in the aisles and visit with both old and newfound friends about livestock and crop rotation. I would cherish every moment of it as we listened to choruses of the Red River Valley and I would be comfortable just being one of the guys...one of the participants in this thing we call community.

Gone are those days, those faces and those special moments in Buzz Artlip's building...

HONK FOR TENVILLE

The Tenville sign was created by Buzz Artlip sometime around 1979 when he owned the Tenville garage. Originally it only listed the current population, usually somewhere around 20, although it sank as low as 15 at times and made it up to 25 during population booms. Then Buzz got creative and started posting other information on his sign, like Lena Devine's birthday or a request for donations for the Sciola Church. When the Garland family bought the garage (shed) in 2005, Brenda McClain took the Tenville sign to a new level, using it to celebrate family events and patriotic holidays. And then Facebook happened!

Honk for Tenville is an active Facebook group of almost 400 members, only a few of whom actually live in Tenville or even very close to the mighty city of twenty.

According to its creator Villisca teacher Melissa Feilmeir Osborn, the Facebook group got started because of the 16th birthday of Alicia Wagner who actually does live in Tenville. Alicia's mother, Brenda McClain, had posted on the Tenville sign to "Honk" in celebration of Alicia's birthday. And people did. Honk, that is.

Mrs. Osborn said, "I live in Walnut and drive to Villisca every day, so I pass the Tenville shed every day. To be honest, it is what I look forward to at the beginning and end of every day because it is a celebration of people's birthdays and anniversaries. Since I have Alicia in my American History class, I told her I would honk every day until the sign was gone."

"We talked about the fun nature of the Tenville shed and decided in American History we would create a Facebook group. Then it became competitive when one of my students said he had 100 members in his "Villisca!" group. So I challenged everyone to beat that number ...This has been quite fun and fascinating seeing people post pictures and reminisce about what it used to be like."

"What makes it even better is that most of my American History students belong to the group and have looked at the pictures and have discussed it. I honestly can't think of a better way to teach local history than through {the} words and eyes {of those} who experienced it. They also don't realize it is a history lesson since it is on Facebook!"

So, when you honk the next time you drive through Tenville, you'll be celebrating Tenville's history.

Contributed by Linda Artlip Weinstein

The 400, plus or minus, members of this group are known as "Honkers".

SERVICEMEN

The following names are of those with Tenville ties who served their country during one of the wars.

Civil War

"During the War, when the call was made for 300,000 men, a war meeting was held at Arlington. John Patterson presided; David Ellison, of Frankfort, made the principal speech, and four men volunteered." (1881 History)

Baker, James D	Noble, Benjamin F.	Taylor, Andrew C.
Beasley, Isham	Patterson, John L.	Thomason, George W.
Dunn, James	Patterson, Jonathan T.	Thomason, William H.
Goble, Greenbury B.	Sager, Absalom M.	Whitney, Hiram
Gourley, Henry	Sager, Chauncey	Wickham, Marion
Gourley, John	Sager, James H.	Wilson, Jasper
Lott, Leonard	Stewart, Andrew	Yergey, John
Moritz, Peter N.		

Spanish- American War

Baker, Bert B	Baker, S.C.	Dunn, James A.
Baker, Harry A.	Bolt, Thomas J.	Erickson, Tim
Baker, James D.	Chatterton, Robert F.	

26 January 1899; Review; Tenville: T.J. Bolt of this place, private in the 51st Iowa, now in Manila, only had to travel 8000 miles to get his eyes opened on the silver question...

World War I

Company F, 168 Infantry, 42 Division:

Baker, Archie D.	Enarson, Seymour	
Bates, Roy C.	Kendrick, Glea	
Conklin, Dean	Wagaman, Orville	
Bowers, Alfred	Hedstrom, August	Smith, Scott
Conklin, Clarence	Larson, Harold	Smith, Ralph
Cooney, Earl	Moates, Clarence	Smith, Virgil
Cooney, Howard	Moates, Ira	Talbot, Elmer
Enarson, Wayne	Sanders, Elmer	Wright, Bill

John Kendrick had five sons in service during the war. Four of them were living in New Mexico at the time they enlisted.

Glea; Co. F, Villisca

Glenn R; died 15 October, 1918, in France, from battle wounds.

Clyde V.

J. Harley

D. Stanley

World War II

Company F;

Ronald Zuber	Frank Veeman
Willis Dunn	Dean King
Elvin Moritz	Tom Dunn
Wesley Devine	Darwin Dunn

John Llewellyn Baker; died 29 August 1944; Italy
Byron Jackson; died 1945; Leyte

Ronald Stewart	Keith Peterson	Elvin Stackhouse
Tom Gourley	John Dunn	Murl Greenfield
Clyde Gourley, Jr.	Charles Artlip	Don Cerven
Max Means	Tom Ingersoll	Chester Case
John Zuber, Jr.	Weldon Larson	Glen Doan
Jim Milligan	Glen Findley	Shirley Devine
Bob Cerven	Clarence Findley	Robert (Bob) Dunn
Wayne Wilson	Loren Dunn	Charles Greenfield
Neal Taylor	Sheldon Devine	Robert Wheeler

* * * * *

23 August, 1888; Review; Sciola: A Republican club organized last Thursday evening. Martial music was furnished by the Dunnville Band...sent up fireworks...J.F. Moates, Pres; R.A. Dunn, 1st Vice-Pres; J.S. Newlin, 2nd Vice-Pres; N.P. Mayhew, Sec. Finance committee, H. Farlin, M.C. Fuller and W.W. Nutting; Committee to draft constitution and by-laws; R.A. Dunn, M.C. Fuller, Asa Barker. The club was named "The Tippecanoe Club of Washington Township".

7 November, 1895; Review; Sciola: The ladies of No. 5 served a 5 cent lunch at the polls Tuesday.

9 November 1899; Review; Tenville: It is estimated that 3,000 people awaited the coming of Co. B Monday evening...after a year and a half of service the boys are once more civilians.

Washington Township voted at the Center (No. 5) Schoolhouse for as long as it was there; then the polls were at the Sciola Church. After the church was moved, the voters went to Artlip's garage. After the church was restored the polls were there for a few years, then back to Tenville.

In the interests of economy, voters of Washington Township now have to go to the Grant Fire Station to vote. Many now elect to vote absentee.

THE PEOPLE OF TENVILLE

Tenville is more a state of mind than a geographical location. When asked for the boundaries of Tenville I respond that if you think you are a Tenviller, you are.

These records are not intended to be genealogies; a complete book could be written about each family. But within the limits of space and time available, I have identified some members of the old families of this area, and have shown the intermarriages among them. The information was taken from family records, county records, county histories, cemetery inscriptions, and Census Schedules. It is as accurate as possible under the circumstances, but the records contain many discrepancies.

ANDERSON, George W; b 31 October, 1821 (stone says 1819), Hawkins Co, Tenn; d 1897; bu Findley; m (1) 15 Dec, 1844, Matilda Findley, b 5 July, 1815; d 8 Feb, 1856; bu Carlisle; m (2) 22 Oct, 1856, Jane Findley, b 1833; d 1903; bu Findley; d/o William Findley. George came to Montgomery County in 1855, then later went to Colorado for three years. He returned to Iowa in 1867. George had two children from his first marriage, names unknown. Children of the second marriage:

1. William A.
2. Florence - did she marry Arch Stewart?
3. Mary Colorado; b 1864, Colo; m Samuel Dunn Noble
4. George F

ANDERSON, James H; b 7 Mar, 1862, Ousby, Sweden; d 26 Feb, 1926; m 27 April, 1888, Ida Dunn, b 27 Sept, 1859; d 11 July, 1941; both bu Arlington. James was one of eight children of John and Bengta Anderson, who were married in Sweden in January, 1857. The other children were Hanna, Sarah, Swan T, John F, Nelse, Ida, Lulu, Algernon, and Emily. The Anderson family came from Sweden to Warren Co, Ill, in 1870. James came to Montgomery Co about 1883. He played an accordin. Children:

1. Allen; died in infancy
2. Esme; m Ira Alford
3. Beatrice; m Demory Gillett
4. James D; m Gladys Forsythe
 - A. Alexa Eileen; b 28 Sept 1919; d July 1943; m 16 Jan 1941 Bernard M. Gillette
 - B. Stanley; m 24 June 1844 Seattle, WA, Betty Daley
 - C. Hubert A; m Thelma Unknown
 - D. John T; b 17 Dec 1927; d 11 Apr 1958; m 10 June 1951 Delores Downey. John was a minister.
 - E. Calvin; m 11 Feb 1951 Lorraine Law

BAKER, Samuel; b 3 Aug, 1803, Kentucky; d 26 Mar, 1875; m Rachel Davidson, b 1810, Indiana; d 1 Dec, 1874; both bu Baker's Cut. The Baker family is descended from Nathan Baker, a native of England, who settled in Hull, Mass, in 1635. Samuel, his third-great-grandson, came to Page Co in 1851; Adams Co, 1852. He was appointed the first Judge

of Adams and Montgomery Counties. He settled east of where Villisca is now in 1855. Children:

1. Mary (Polly), b 24 Nov, 1826; m 15 Jan, 1846, Baalam Baker, a second cousin. Polly and Baalam both died in 1865, in Missouri, and Samuel brought their four youngest children to Iowa. S.C. Dunn took Arch and Mag; Samuel Baker kept George and Jack until his death, then the Dunns took them too.

Children:

- A. William; m Rachel Robinson
 - B. Archibald; b 4 Nov, 1851; d 1928; m (1) 13 Jan, 1876, Levina Adeline Bolt; m (2) Mary J Hargan; div. Children of Arch and Adeline:
 1. Cora Emma; b 14 Feb, 1877; m 22 Mar, 1893 Samuel W Selley
 2. Ina Blanche, b 13 Nov, 1880; d 1 July, 1947; m 11 Mar, 1903, James A Dunn, b 4 Mar, 1880; d 21 Feb. 1963
 3. Mary Lucinda (Matie); b 24 Sept, 1883; m 10 Sept, 1905, James T Meyers
 - C. Margaret (Mag); b 1854; d 1932; m Robert A. Dunn (see Dunns)
 - D. George Washington: b 11 Nov, 1860; d 18 Dec, 1939; m Eva M Dunn; both bu Arlington. Children:
 1. May Avon; b 2 Mar, 1889; m 16 Sept, 1920, Willard Childs
 2. Fredrick William; b 21 Sept, 1890; d 2 July, 1891
 3. Frank Baalam; b 16 Apr, 1892; d 1968; m 25 May, 1916, Vina Bell
 4. Carl Albert (Ole); b 1 Apr, 1894; m 12 Jan, 1931, Viola Frederick
 5. Archibald Dunn; b 1 Feb, 1896; m (1) 1 Sept, 1919, Ruth Jenkins; m (2) 5 May, 1926, Neola Hall.
 6. John Sherman; b 25 Dec, 1899; bu 25 Feb 2006; m 7 May, 1921, Helen Dilley.
 7. Chester; b 29 June, 1902; m 28 July, 1923, Velma Havens
 8. Nina Vivian; b 8 Mar, 1905; m 18 Aug, 1923, Ray Lary; div
 - E. Andrew Jackson; b 1863; m Kate Mayhew
2. Ester; b 12 Dec, 1830; d 1 Feb, 1831
 3. Elizabeth (Betty); b 17 May, 1832; d 1908; m 15 Jan 1846; Isaac Newton Poston; b 1826; d 1907
 4. Andrew Jackson; b Feb, 1834; m (1) Johanna Means, d/o Rev W C Means; m (2) Retta Boatman
 5. James Davidson; b 7 Nov, 1835; m 22 June, 1865, Rachel Russell
 6. Susannah Caroline; b 16 Dec, 1837; d 7 May, 1873; m John Gourley, Sr.
 7. Martha Jane, b 1 Dec, 1839; m Samuel C. Dunn
 8. Missouri; b 14 Oct, 1841; m Charley Henry Thayer
 9. Daniel Webster; b 1 Oct, 1843; d 1859
 10. Rachel; b 8 Mar, 1845; m William Thayer
 11. Margaret Ester; b 3 May, 1847; m 3 Sept, 1866, John Russell
 12. Samuel William; b 29 Feb, 1848; m Mary Mitchell

13. Sarah Emily Catherine; b 31 July, 1853; m William M. Stanley
14. Laura Rachel; b 8 Jan, 1856; m (1) Frank Acton; m (2) John Gourley, Sr.

BOLT: James Bolt, son of John, was born in Virginia, and lived for many years in Kentucky; he then moved to Indiana. James and his wife, Hannah Bloss, had 14 children. Four of his sons came to Washington Township; one of them, Stephen Spurlock, returned to Indiana where he died unmarried before 1860. The others were:

1. Charles Bolt; b 1811, Ky; d between 1860 and 1870; m Mahalath Walker. Charles was a Mexican War veteran. He came to Iowa in 1855. Children:
 - A. Jesse W; b ca 1835; m (2) 23 Jan, 1867, Mrs. Victoria Rogers
 - B. Ruth; b ca 1837; m John T Boil
 - C. Jeanette; b ca 1839; m Richard Bond
 - D. Mathirsa; b ca 1840; m John E Patterson
 - E. Elizabeth Margaret (Eliza); b ca 1842; m 7 Apr, 1861, E.H. Prall
 - F. Isaac; b ca 1844
 - G. Frances; b ca 1846; m 28 Mar, 1863, Andrew J Stewart
 - H. Thomas M Adam (Ad); b 28 Mar 1848; d 14 June 1939
Fairfield, ID; reburied 8 Dec 1941 Arlington; m 27 Jan, 1876, Susan Gourley; b 27 Dec 1853; d 30 Oct 1897; bu
Arlington
 - i. Jesse Walker; b 25 Mar 1878; m (1) 14 June 1898 Ida Campbell Bassett
 - ii. Edna Oral; b 30 Oct 1880; m Charles H. Campbell
 - iii. Elsa Dell; b 2 Feb 1887; m James W. Burns.
 - iv. Thomas Adam; b 14 Sept 1896; m 10 Dec 1915 (1) Minnie Grimm
 - I. Martha Jane; b 1848 d 17 Mar, 1876; m Robert M Dunn
 - J. Emaline E. (Emma); b ca 1855
2. Isaac Bolt; b 5 Mar, 1819, Ky; d 16 Oct, 1889; m 21 Oct, 1843, Brown Co, Ind, Martha Anna Hughes; b 13 Apr, 1823; d 9 Sept, 1890; both bu Arlington. Isaac came to Washington Twp in Aug, 1854, and settled on the Judd Mayhew place; at one time he owned 1000 acres of land. Children:
 - A. Mary E; b ca 1847; m 12 Sept, 1863, R.W. Taylor
 - B. John Cass (Jack); b ca 1849; m 9 Mar, 1871, Mary Stewart
 - C. Louisa Jane (Eliza); b 30 Jan, 1851; d 13 Sept, 1891; m 1 Oct, 1871, John Bunker
 - D. Ruth; d young
 - E. William; b ca 1855; d young
 - F. Emma S; b ca 1857; m 24 Feb, 1881; George H Sweet
 - G. Charles Howard; b 26 Apr, 1861; d 21 Oct, 1879
 - H. Isaac S; b ca 1865; m Effie McCulla
 - I. George W; b ca 1867; m 2 Jan, 1889, Jennie Chandler
3. John Morris Bolt; b 31 Mar, 1828, Ky; d 22 Nov, 1906; m (1) 10 Feb, 1856, Montgomery Co. Lucinda Sager; m (2) 1868, Harriett Gravitt; b 28 Aug, 1844; d 20 Sept, 1920; all bu Arlington.

John was a Mexican War veteran; he came to Iowa in 1855.

Children:

- A. Levina Adeline; b 17 Nov, 1856; d 11 Feb, 1923; m 13 Jan, 1875, Archibald Baker.
- B. James M; b Sept 1858; d 18 Nov 1944; m 28 June, 1893, Mary Helms; b Sept 1860; both bu Morton Mills
- C. Heppa Ann; b 26 Jan 1860; d 1 Oct 1936; m 29 Dec, 1882, Richard W Morris
- D. Arabella Matilda; b 5 Sept 1864; d 26 Dec, 1940; m 6 Mar, 1895, August Jacobson; b 1866; d 28 Dec, 1940; both bu Stanton
- E. John William; b ca 1866; m Margaret Hutchison; lived NM
- F. Edward; b 16 Mar 1867; d 5 May, 1945; bu Villisca; m 12 Mar, 1902, Lavina Hutchison
- G. Leroy; b 1 Nov, 1868; d 24 Mar, 1885
- H. Thomas J; b ca 1871; m 16 June 1898 Madge Mayhew
- I. Hiram; b 19 Feb, 1873; d 26 Mar, 1873
- J. Fred; b 23 Mar 1875; d Feb 1943; m Minnie Posten Mitchell; b 1873; d 1961
- K. Jennie May; b 3 Aug 1877; d 1962, Tacoma Wash; m 30 Jan, 1895, Harry E Smith
- L. Charles Clay; b 1 Dec 1879; d 23 April 1951; m 27 July, 1902, Effie Sumner Conklin

BURNHAM: Gilman S; b 1851; d 1927; s/o Philander and Martha Burnham; m 3 Oct 1877 Mary Susan (Mame) Dunn; b 5 Dec 1857; d 18 June 1944; both bu Arlington.

- 1. Claudius J. b 1878; d 1965; m 1908 Olive I. Rockwell
- 2. Nellie; b ca 1879
- 3. Mary A; b ca 1881; d 1959; bu Arlington
- 4. Maud E; b ca 1882; m Henry J. Truman
- 5. Forrest E; b ca 1883
- 6. Thomas P; b ca 1885
- 7. Sadie Thurman; b ca 1887; d 19 Nov 1946 CA; m a Brown
- 8. Delbert W; d 25 Oct 1954; 64 y, 10 da, Drumhiller, Canada
- 9. Arlie R; b ca 1892; m 24 Feb 1914 Anna Byrns; Arlie was a professional wrestler.
- 10. Lenora F; b ca 1894
- 11. Clifford E; b 24 May 1898; d 3 Sept 1933; m 2 Mar 1921 Veda G Willey. Clifford was a stunt pilot and was killed in a plane crash. He was buried in Arlington, but the body was later moved to Council Bluffs or Omaha.

CASE: Joseph B Case died 1853, and was buried at Solon, Iowa; his wife's name was Margaret Cloud. Their son, Thomas Peter Case, b 29 Aug, 1843, Johnston Co, Ia; d 1926, College Springs, Ia; m (1) Rachel Caroline Neal; b 20 Feb, 1847, Seneca Co, NY; d 11 Apr, 1889, College Springs; m (2) 24 Sept 1890 Clara Ann Patten; d/o Joseph Patten. Thomas was a Civil War veteran; he received a wound in service which troubled him all his life. He was a farmer and lay minister. Thomas came to Montgomery County about 1871. Children:

- 1. Bertie Joseph Grant; b 17 July, 1866

2. Eliza Sophia; b 2 Aug, 1868
3. Margaret Caroline; b 1 June, 1870
4. Thomas Gilbert; b 5 Oct, 1872
5. Elizabeth May; b 22 May, 1878
6. Porter M Sylvester; b 9 June, 1879; m Mary Elizabeth Kendrick
7. Arthur Benjamin; b 28 Apr, 1882; d 21 Nov, 1956; m (1) 2 Dec, 1903, Watertown, S Dak, Effie Eldona Dobbs; b 6 July, 1881, Wisc; d 25 Apr, 1925; both bu College Springs; m (2) 14 Nov, 1932, Omaha, Nebr, Ollie Philpot Ellege
8. Harry Filson; b 9 Jan, 1892
9. Clara Ellen; b 12 Oct, 1903, Seattle, WA

COONEY, Jedediah; b 16 March, 1828, Washington Co, Pa; d 13 Sept, 1910; m Washington Co, Pa, 27 Dec, 1854, Nancy Gourley Scovens; both bu Arlington. The Cooneys came to Iowa in May, 1857. Jed bought seven lots in the town of Arlington, and engaged in carpentering and painting. Children:

1. Thomas; b 11 June 1856; d 27 Oct 1959; m 20 Dec 1876; Mary F. Crane; b 20 July Adams Co; d/o S. Crane (? Molly Boo)
 - A. Orpha; b 18 May 1882; d 22 Nov 1935
 - B. Annie;
 - C. Sylvester (Vest); b 8 Dec 1879; d 16 June 1945; m Jessie H Unknown
2. Frank N; b 5 Dec, 1857; d 24 Jan, 1925; m Alcinda (Cindy) Higgins
 - A. Zelpha M; b 19 Jan 1882; d 10 Mar 1908
 - B. Ethel M; b ca 1880; d 19 July 1957; m ca first of Mar 1904 Joseph W. Mitchell; d 22 Jan 1961
3. Clinton Joseph; b 6 May, 1859; d 29 June, 1938; m 20 Oct 1906 Mary A. Moates; both bu Arlington
 - A. Josephine
 - B. Clarence
 - C. Frank
 - D. Caroline (Carrie)
 - E. Jack (Buster)
4. Addison; d. 1867; age 6
5. Joseph; b 7 May, 1864; d. 14 Oct 1894; bu Arlington
6. Albert F; b 1866; d 1948; m Feb 1889 Phoebe Ann Smith; both bu Arlington
 - A. Clint Joseph; b 6 May 1889; d 29 June 1938
 - B. Beulah Florence; b 16 July, 1891; d 18 Nov, 1937; m 28 Jan, 1914, Edward Butler Fryer; b 2 Jan, 1888; d 5 May, 1965
 - C. Earl M; b 22 Aug 1894; d 8 Feb 1965; m Velda Florence Van Alstine
 - D. Thad McKinley; b 4 Sept 1896; d 26 Apr 1934; m 24 Oct 1915 Lela Jackson
 - E. Harry A; b 27 Jan 1903; d 5 Apr 1971; m Lila Mabel McCoy
 - F. Clark Russell; b 7 Feb 1909; d 12 Sept 1966 Billings, MT; m 4 July 1933 Maye Hayes
7. John Patterson (Jack); b 22 Feb, 1870; d. 6 Sept, 1930; m Cecelia Deere; d 30 May 1953
 - A. Florence; m Malcolm Poston; b 1902; d 7 Oct 1964

B. Beatrice A; b 12 Mar 1895; d 14 July 1973
C. Howard

DEVINE, Robert; b 18 Mar, 1844, Port Hall, Donegal, Ireland; d 1 Dec, 1928; m 12 Jan, 1870, Washington Co, NY, Margaret Wilson, b 27 Jan, 1845, Ireland, d 1 Oct, 1932; both bu Red Oak. Robert was the son of William Devine and Mary Kelley; he had two brothers, Andrew and James. Robert came to New York about 1854; soon after his marriage, he moved to Warren County, Illinois, and in 1875 came to Montgomery County.

Children:

1. William James; b 25 Feb, 1871; d. 21 Nov, 1958; m (1) 30 June, 1904, Carrie Ford; m (2) 23 Dec, 1931, Unknown
2. Ella J; b 17 Sept, 1872; d. 13 June, 1961; m 29 Apr, 1903, Ira Cline
3. Andrew J; b 28 Jan, 1874; d 16 May, 1957; bu Arlington; m 11 June, 1905 Lena Mullen; b 17 July 1885; d 2 Jan 1981.

Children:

- A. John Shirley; b 21 Sept 1905; d 1 Sept 1956
- B. infant son; b and d 24 Dec 1906
- C. infant son; b and d 24 Dec 1906
- D. Grace O; b 13 Aug 1908; d 11 Mar 1949 Los Angeles, CA; m 23 July 1933 W. Hollis Salyers both bu Arlington
- E. Marjorie D; b 1911; d 20 May 1960; m Nov 1934 Burton E. Edwards; both bu Arlington
- F. William Sheldon; m 8 Aug 1945 Rosa Leigh Reed
- G. James Wesley; b 28 June 1920; d 20 Dec 1989 Winchester, TN; b Arlington; m 21 Oct 1942 Helen Louise Neal
- H. Lena Lois; b 29 Aug 1927; d 19 Mar 1938; bu Arlington
4. Robert Henry; b 12 Mar, 1876; d 10 Mar, 1962; m 11 Nov, 1903, Emma Sandosky
5. George A; b 25 Sept, 1878; d 10 Dec, 1962; m 11 Mar, 1908, Rose Truman
 - A. Russell H; b 8 May 1909; d 1 Nov 1957; bu Arlington; m 1950 Alta Shyrock
 - B. Alden G; b 7 Dec 1910; d 16 Jan 1989; bu Arlington
 - C. Clark Truman; b 15 May 1916; d 19 Jan 2000; m 22 (or 25) Mar 1939 Esther Delores Anderson; b 11 Dec 1915; d 11 Oct 1999
6. Mary Grace; b 26 Sept, 1880; d 14 Feb, 1961; m 7 June, 1899, Emil Davis
7. Minnie Myrtle; b 6 Oct, 1882; d 13 May, 1935; m 23 Sept, 1903, Gus Dunn (for children, see Dunn)
8. Infant; b 4 Nov, 1884
9. Margaret Belle; b 27 Jan, 1886
10. Nancy May; b 25 Nov, 1888; d 8 Apr 1983; m 19 Feb, 1908, Arthur Talbot; b 3 May 1885; d 20 Dec 1956; both bu Arlington
 - A. Darrell D; b 2 Feb 1909; d 20 June 1991; m 22 Dec 1931 Ethel May Bashaw; b 19 May 1909; d 22 Apr 1983; both bu Arlington
 - B. Eugene; b 1913; d 1917; bu Arlington
 - C. Merrill; b 1923; d 1923; bu Arlington

DUNN: A Thomas Dunn, born in Ireland in 1601, came to Maryland in 1634. A third-great-grandson, another Thomas, was born in 1782, probably in Washington County, Pennsylvania. He was married in 1807 to Jane Gourley, born 1780, who was a sister to Thomas Gourley, Sr. Thomas and Jane were parents of 12 children, all born in Ohio. Several of them came to Montgomery County.

1. William Dunn; b 25 Dec, 1808; d 2 Feb, 1891; bu Arlington. Surveyor and farmer; was County surveyor for several years, and on board of Supervisors for five years. He built the Arlington sawmill before 1870
2. Robert M. Dunn; b 30 Sept, 1811; d 28 Nov, 1868; m 1867, Matilda Bowen Paul, b 1 July, 1833; d 5 Apr, 1909; both bu Arlington. Matilda married (2) Anderville Winter.
3. Polly; b 26 Jan 1814
4. Thomas; b 10 May 1816
5. James Dunn; b 11 May, 1818; d 9 Feb, 1898; m 21 Nov, 1843, Susan Scott Patterson; both bu Arlington. James came to Montgomery County in June, 1855. Children:
 - A. Nancy Jane, b 21 May, 1844; d young
 - B. Emma J; b 14 Oct, 1845; d 1884; m Wm H Thomason; b 1844; d 1934
 - i. Leonora N; b 1869; d 1893; m 30 Nov 1890 Charles A Dunn
 - ii. Martha (Mattie); b ca 1872; m 31 Oct 1894 Fred Swanson
 - iii. James, b 15 Nov 1875; d 22 Nov 1960; m (1) 1 Feb 1903 Emma Means; m (2) Florence Warne
 - iv. Edwin S; b 1878; d 1929; m Ida Strain
 - v. Elmer; b 13 Nov 1878; d 30 May 1950; m Lulu E (Lou) Stewart
 - vi. Bessie; b 1881; d 1972; m Thomas Filson Means. Children:
 - a. Darwin Earl; b 28 Oct 1903; d 29 Nov 1986; m Esther Windom
 - b. Lee; m Anneva Fisher
 - c. Neil; b 16 Sept 1913; d 23 Dec 1998; m 6 Oct 1934 Florence Larsen; b 12 Sept 1917; d 22 June 1988
 - C. Thomas C; b 16 Sept, 1847; d 28 Jan, 1889
 - D. Martha E; b 12 Dec, 1849; d 15 May, 1931; m Horace Farlin
 - E. Robert M; b 8 Jan, 1851; d 26 July, 1872; m 1 Jan, 1871, Martha Jane Bolt; both bu Arlington
 - i. Charles B; b 1871; m Sadie Graham; b 1878; d 1939
 - F. William; b 26 Mar, 1854; d 1908; m Mattie Burnham; b ca 1858, Vt.
 - G. John P; b 20 Apr, 1856; d 15 Jan, 1873; bu Arlington
 - H. Mary Susan (Mame); b 5 Dec, 1857; d 1944; m Gilman S Burnham; b 1851; d 1927; both bu Arlington
 - I. Ida; b 27 Sept, 1859; d 11 July, 1941; m James H Anderson
 - J. Jessie F; b 26 Feb, 1862; d 1936; m James Oscar Smith; b 1861, Mattoon, Ill, son of Oscar; d 1906; both bu Arlington
 - i. Eva; m Harry Burkett
 - ii. Scott; never married

- iii. Ralph Dane
- iv. Clara Belle; never married
- v. Susan; m Orville Wagaman
- vi. Paul; b 1904; d in infancy
- vii. Frank; went to Washington state
- K. Eva May; b 14 Feb, 1865; d 1929; m George Baker (see Bakers)
- 6. Jane; b Nov 1820; m Sam Hardesty (?)
- 7. Samuel Caldwell Dunn; b 23 June, 1822; d 6 Mar, 1905; bu Arlington; m 2 Oct, 1858, Martha Jane Baker. Samuel was very active in the civil affairs of county and township; he was also a well-known land owner and stock-raiser.
 - A. Rachel Jane; b 5 Feb, 1860; m (1) George Winters; m (2) Ed Black
 - i. Eva; b 1886; d 1971; m Frank L Gourley; b 1879; d 1931; both bu Arlington
 - B. Robert James; b 1861; d 1946; m Ruth Emma Harris; both bu Arlington
 - i. Samuel Claude; m Bessie Farlin
 - ii. Leon; m Myrtle Mayhew
 - C. Harry Fulton; m Linnie Cowles
 - D. Samuel Baker; m Anna Toland
 - E. Charles Alexander; m (1) Leonora Thomason; m (2) Bess L Toland.
- 8. John; b 1824
- 9. Alexander Dunn; b 19 June, 1828; d Feb, 1854; bu Carlisle; m Mary Permelia Anderson, who m (2) Dory Waterman.
 - A. Jane; b 9 Mar, 1852; d 29 Aug, 1922; bu Arlington; m (1) Walter Farlin; m (2) a Bowers
 - i. Herbert H; b 1869; d 1933; m Grace Unknown; b 1888
 - ii. William D; b 1870; d 1944; m Stella Smith; b 1880; d 1953
 - iii. Fannie; m a Chapman
 - B. Robert Alexander; b 7 Jan, 1854; d 25 Feb, 1935; m 29 June 1871 Margaret (Mag) Baker; both bu Arlington. R.A. bought a farm in Section 29, and moved there in 1872; he lived there until 1925, when he and Mag moved to Villisca. He took an active part in all community affairs.
- Children:
 - i. George William; b 28 Mar, 1872; d 10 Mar, 1952; m 30 Dec, 1896, Fannie Holmes; b 1872; d 1962; both bu Arlington
 - ii. Augustus A (Gus); b ca 1878; m 23 Sept, 1903, Myrtle Devine
 - iii. Robert A; b 16 Aug 1884; d 23 Oct 1954; m 10 Nov 1909 Bessie Higgins Bunker; d 14 Nov 1944. Bessie m (1) 24 Dec 1902 Park L. Bunker. Robert was at one time Montgomery County Sheriff
 - iv. Raymond J; b June, 1886; d 1958; m Donna R. Mayhew; both bu Arlington
 - a. Willis Raymond; b 20 Feb 1907; d May 1984; bu 29 May 84

10. Nancy; b 21 Aug, 1830; d 23 Jan, 1905; m 1 Aug 1852 Benjamin Franklin Noble; b 5 Oct 1826 PA; d 15 Oct 1904; both bu Arlington.
 - A. Leonoria Alice; b 16 Sept 1844; d 29 May 1939; m 1 Mar 1877 Samuel Morris "Mott" Moritz
 - i. Charlie; b 22 Feb 1878; bu Arlington
 - ii. Albert N; b 27 Jan 1879; d Feb 1939 Waterloo; m 15 July 1903 Daisy O. Truman.
 - iii. Guy G; b 22 July 1880; d 1922; m 19 Oct 1902 Clara Belle Whan; both bu Arlington
 - iv. Franklin Mark; b 7 Apr 1882; d 1959; m 30 Sept 1903 Cora Lee Whan
 - v. Harry; b 3 Dec 1883
 - vi. Lester M; b 16 Dec 1885; d 12 Apr 1917 Laramie, WY, motorcycle accident
11. Almira; m Joshua Durbin
12. Ruth Ann; b 25 Sept 1844; d 8 Feb 1917; m (1) H A Walston; m (2) John Graham; m (3) J.L. Mennealy

ENARSON, Lars; son of Einer Sivertsen and Marit Bersvendsdatter, b 19 June 1832 in Klaebu, Norway; d 16 April 1915 Montgomery Co, IA; m 15 Oct 1866 Milwaukee, WI, Ingeborg Haagensdatter (listed Hawkins in USA); b 16 April 1835, Gjesmogjerdet in Tiller, Norway; daughter of Haagen Nielsen and Olava Larsdatter; both are buried in Arlington Cemetery, Montgomery Co, IA; Lars came to America in 1862 and Ingeborg (later Engeborg) and Haagen in 1866. They lived in Rockford, IL and Lars worked on the railroad. They traveled with the railroad workers building the rail lines, living under the overturned wagon at each stop. A family story says that when they got to Montgomery Co, IA, there was a wind storm that blew their 'home' away and Engeborg refused to go any farther. Lars traveled to Red Oak and bought 80 acres of land 5 ½ miles northwest of Villisca. They bought additional acres through the years and Lars owned 226 acres at the time of his death. It is believed that there was one more child who died, but no record has yet been found. Children:

1. Haagen Larsen; b 13 Dec. 1861 Klaebu, Norway. (Named for his father, by Norwegian custom) Came to USA with mother, no record of death.
2. Edward; b 17 Nov 1868 Rockford, IL; d 5 Feb 1920; m 2 Sept 1891 Celia Nelson; b 17 Oct 1870 (obit); d 11 Sept 1953; age 82; both bu Villisca.
3. Henry; b 1 Oct 1870 Montg. Co; d 3 Apr 1954 (obit); m 18 Oct 1895 Jennie Douglas; b 2 Aug 1871, d 22 Dec 1939
4. Mary; b 1872; d 1875; bu Arlington
5. Louis; b 5 Nov 1873; d 6 Mar 1952; m 20 Mar 1895, Theodora Marvick; b 2 Aug 1870; d 5 Oct 1948; both bu Arlington.
6. Martin; b 8 Febr 1876; d 10 Sept 1958; m 25 Dec 1897 Mary Elizabeth (Mollie) Nelson; b May 1879; d 7 Mar 1952; both bu Arlington.
7. John Oscar; b 25 June 1878; d 15 Aug 1937 Albuquerque, NM; m 18 Dec 1908 Hulda E. Thorson; b 12 Sept 1882; d 8 June 1973; both bu Arlington.

8. Martha Carolyn (Mattie); b 3 Febr 1882; d 24 Apr 1940; m 9 Dec 1917 Ira J. Alford; d 26 Mar 1946; age 62 y; both bu Villisca.

FARLIN, Thomas J; b 2 Feb, 1819, Athens Co, Ohio; d 13 Apr, 1888; m 3 Oct, 1843, Ruth Gabriel, d 8 June, 1907, age 75 y, 7 mo, 4 d; both bu Arlington. They came to Montgomery County in June, 1865. Children:

1. Horace; b 11 Mar, 1845; d 4 June, 1905; m 2 Feb, 1871, Martha E Dunn; both bu Arlington
 - A. John D; b Feb, 1873; d 1962; m Emma Barber
 - B. Linna; m Bert King
2. Walter W; b 17 June, 1847; m (1) Jane Dunn; m (2) 4 July, 1891, Lillian Patterson Hedges. Children:
 - A. Herbert H; b 1869; d 1933; did he marry Hannah Jane Raney; b 15 Nov 1871 KS; did he m Grace _____; b 1888
 - B. William D; b 1870; d 1944; m Stella Smith; b 1880; d 1953
 - C. Fannie; b 1867; m John Chapman
3. Louis; b 25 Jan, 1852; d 1923; m Martha J Zuber; b 1860; d 1946
4. Albert; b 8 Mar, 1855
5. Martha J; b 16 Mar, 1857; d 14 May 1889; m George Darnell
6. Henry; b 23 Jan, 1859; d 1928; m 12 Oct 1884 Emma L. Barber; b 11 Dec 1863; d Feb 1939
7. Charles; b 24 Feb 1861; d 10 June 1910; m Emma Rains; b 21 Apr 1862
 - A. Clyde
 - B. Bessie Ann (Betsy); m Samuel Claude (Barney) Dunn
 - C. Daisy
8. Nettie; b Dec, 1863
9. Eli; b 24 Nov, 1867; m Caroline Newman
10. Viola; b 10 Dec 1869

FINDLEY, William; b 2 Jan, 1792, Tenn; d 8 May, 1863; bu Findley; m Hannah Edwards; d Indiana. William was living in Jackson County, Indiana by 1830, and later moved to Missouri. The family moved to Montgomery County in 1852; William bought land in NW 1/4 Section 14, Jackson Township, 31 May, 1853. When he died, he was buried on his farm, and one acre was set off for a public cemetery; it is still known as the Findley Cemetery. Children:

1. Robert E; b 1820s; d 1865; m Celestia Harrison. Robert stayed in Indiana when the family went to Missouri. He came to Montgomery County in 1856. He was a blacksmith.
2. Nancy; b ca 1830
 - A. Hugh; b ca 1855
3. America Jane; b ca 1832; d 1903; m 1856, George W Anderson
4. Hannaham; b ca 1833; d 31 Aug, 1888
5. Minerva; b ca 1834; (stone says '33) d 1872; m T.C. Means
6. William Henry; b 5 Apr, 1835, Jackson Co, IN; d 1918; m Elizabeth Thompson; b 1839; d 1902; d/o Josphe and Nancy Thompson; both bu Findley. Children:
 - A. Ada; b 14 Dec, 1859; d 10 Oct, 1887; bu Findley
 - B. Annie Genopha; b 8 Feb, 1862; d 15 Mar, 1885; m Benjamim Edwards; bu North Grove

- C. Francis Marion; b 10 July, 1864; d 1943; bu Findley
- D. Joseph W; b 8 Jan, 1867; d 1933; bu Polson, Mont; m Dora Darby
- E. Winfield Scott; b 10 Sept, 1870; m Nona Osborne; both bu Villisca
- F. Martha J (Mat); b 13 Feb, 1872; d 2 Dec, 1936; m Albert Lincoln Hutchison; both bu near Sheridan, Wyo
- G. Charles Manford; b 3 May, 1874; bu Mitchell, S. Dak; m Nellie Graham
- H. Leona Maude; b 7 Oct, 1876; d 13 Mar, 1958; m 29 Nov, 1893, Edward Ridnour; both bu Findley
- I. George Clinton; b 13 Nov, 1880; d 14 July, 1862; m 28 Feb, 1900, Louise Elizabeth (Louie) Scott; b 28 June 1884; d 25 Apr 1960
 - i. Lucile Agnes; b 6 Mar 1903; m James Walters
 - ii. Izola Vivian; b 4 May 1908; m Sterling Jenkins
 - iii. Velma Dale; b 9 Dec 1910; m Ivan Case
 - iv. Doyle S; b 6 Jan 1913; d 24 Aug 1981; WW II
 - v. George R; b 7 Feb 1915; d 9 July 1998
 - vi. Estelle Emmett; b 7 Jan 1918; d May 1986; WW II
 - vii. Grace; b 13 May 1920; d 19 Jan 2005; m Jack Wright
- J. Clifford Earl; b 23 Dec, 1882; d 13 July, 1955; m 14 Jan, 1906, Jessie Vesta Kendrick; both bu Villisca
 - i. John Stacy; b 6 Sept 1906; d 24 May 1893; m (1) Milla Jean Shaw; m (2) Gladys Unknown
 - ii. Marnice Jeanette; b 20 Aug 1908; m 12 June 1929 Fred M Coon
 - iii. Margaret Vesta; b 29 June 1910; d 29 Apr 1985; m 25 Oct 1935 Jack Archer
 - iv. William Clifford; m 2 June 1945 Minnie Larson
 - v. Denzil Lowell; 9 Jan 1916; m 28 Feb 1937 Frances Smith
 - vi. Glen Rolland; b 31 Oct 1917; m 5 Aug 1939 Viola Scott
 - vii. Everett Leland; b 14 Dec 1920
 - viii. Evelyn Marie; m (1) 1 Nov 1941 Robert Garey
 - ix. Clarence
- 7. Francis M; d 24 Oct, 1894; a 57 y, 2 m, 19 d; m Margaret E Means
- 8. Mary Ann (Polly); b ca 1842; m Thomas J Thompson

FOCHT: George Focht was born in Hamburg, Germany, and when a young man, came to Pennsylvania. He served in the Revolutionary War. His son Adam, born in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, married Susanna Furry. Adam and his family moved to Allen County, Ohio, in 1837. The family consisted of seven sons and three daughters; two of the sons came to Montgomery County. Jacob settled in Pilot Grove Township.

Focht, William; b 5 Jan, 1837, Schuylkill Co, Pa; m 25 June, 1853, Auglaize Co, Ohio, Rebecca Williams; both bu Mortons Mill. They came to Montgomery County in 1857. They were the parents of 13 children, six of whom died young: Hulda May, Adam, William, Andrew, Mary, and Laura. The others:

- 1. Persifer Smith; b 26 June, 1855; d 25 Feb 1939; m Dec, 1879, Harriett Elizabeth Moates; b Jan 1861

- A. Roscoe Jay; b 24 Sept, 1880; d 20 Oct 1939; m Blanche Copelin
- B. Thurlow; b 1881 or 82
- C. Sylvan Smith; b Jan 1884; m Eva Truman
- C. Golda Alpha; b Mar 1889; m Floyd Stewart
- D. Elmo Lillian; b Aug 1893; m A H Lehman
- E. Lawrence R; b Feb 1889; m Opal Day
- F. Lester G; b 1901; d 1960; m Vernita Mitchell
- G. Louise; b 1903; d 1954; bu Arlington; m Arthur Windom
- 2. John Q; b 26 Dec, 1856; m Kathryn McCue
- 3. Melvin; b 3 Mar, 1858; m Lula Moates
- 4. James M; b 8 Mar, 1860; m Emma Ashburn
- 5. Samuel W; b 12 Oct, 1861; m a Lindsay
- 6. Homer; b 25 Nov, 1867; m Cora Hart
- 7. Oscar; d 17 Nov, 1872; m Euphemia Maybon

GOURLEY, Thomas; b 1785, Pa; d 23 Oct, 1858; m Catherine Gardiner; b 4 Feb, 1793; d 4 Oct, 1870; both bu Arlington. It has been suggested that Thomas may have been a veteran of the War of 1812. A Thomas Gourley served from Ohio, but it hasn't been established if this was, or was not the Thomas who came to Iowa in the spring of 1857 with some of his family. Two or possibly three of his sons came the year before. John and Joseph came to the log cabin home of their cousin, Robert Dunn, in the spring of 1856; they brought a pack of hounds with them. Henry may have come in '56, also. Children of Thomas and Catherine:

- 1. Margaret (Peggy); b 22 Oct, 1813; d 7 June, 1898; m David Russell; d 1 Nov, 1871; age 69; both bu Arlington
- 2. Betsy; b perhaps about 1815; m unknown Zane. It has been said that she came to Montgomery County, and her father built a log cabin for her along the river, and that she and a son lived there. This tale seems a little questionable since Thomas Gourley died about a year and a half after he arrived here.
- 3. Jane; b perhaps about 1817; m unknown Richards.
- 4. Robert; b 20 October 1819; m 1848 Sarah Uhrich. Robert lived in Ohio.
- 5. Thomas; b 3 Apr, 1822; d 25 Feb, 1907; m Hesterann Blythe MacFarland; b 26 May, 1832 (or 34); d 2 June, 1879; both bu Arlington. Thomas Jr. lived where Don Robinson lives; he owned the land south to Max Means' corner. At the time of his death, he was considered one of the wealthiest men of the area.

Children:

- A. John L; b 2 Jan, 1851; d 18 July, 1947; bu Arlington; m Metta Meldora Smith
- B. Susan C; b 27 Feb, 1852; d 3 Oct, 1897; m Thomas Adam Bolt
- C. Catherine (Kate); b 23 June, 1855; d 17 May, 1939; m Sylvester Ivan Bunker; b 23 Oct, 1855; d 12 Sept, 1912
- D. Thomas J; b 8 Dec, 1858; m Laura Kyle
- E. Lehman; b 21 Feb, 1861; m Ella Oyster
- F. David; b 28 July, 1863; d 26 Jan, 1939; m 16 Dec 1889, Emma Ostrander; both bu Rushville, Nebr. David was a sandhills rancher.

- G. Mary Elizabeth (May); b 25 Dec, 1865; m Louis Alfred Oyster
- H. Robert Merritt; b 23 May, 1870; d 13 Dec, 1958; m 27 Mar, 1895, Anna Alpha Barber; b 14 May, 1876; d 26 Aug, 1961; d/o Wanton C Barber and Elva Kyle
- I. Carra; b 1873; d 24 Jan, 1954; m Frank Hyde
- J. Fletcher; b 12 May, 1876; d 1 Mar, 1965; m 9 Oct 1897, Villisca, Maud Prather
- 6. Rachel; b 1827; d 1895; m William Stewart; b 1827; d 1908
- 7. Nancy; b 11 Feb, 1829; d 1904; m Jed Cooney
- 8. John G; b 31 Oct, 1831; d 1913; m (1) 1858 Susannah Caroline Baker; b 16 Nov 1837; d 1871; m (2) 1885 Laura Baker Reynolds
- 9. Henry B; b 25 Dec, 1834; d 31 July, 1890; m (1) Sarah Elizabeth Davis; b 1846; d 18 May, 1873; m (2) 23 Oct 1880 Mary A Graham. Mary m (2) 12 April 1895 Mathew Leville
- 10. Joseph; b 1838; d 1921; m Sylvina Shelton, b 1842; d 1936
 - A. Alonzo "Lon"; b 7 July, 1869; d 30 Jan, 1957; m Mattie E Thompson; b 13 Nov, 1870; d 16 Oct, 1921

HARRIS, John A; b 16 Jan 1818, Tenn; d Oct, 1872; m 23 Feb 1841 Jane Keeney; b 1820; d Jan, 1905; both bu Arlington. John was living in Lee County, Iowa, in 1851 when he came to Montgomery County with the Dunn survey party. He came back with the Dunns the next year, bringing his family; they settled on the Willis Gourley farm. Children:

- 1. John Wes; b 4 Aug 1846; d 8 Aug 1918; m 17 Sept, 1863, Nancy L Patterson
- 2. William H; b 6 July 1848; m 21 Feb 1869 Lyda Moore
- 3. George W; b 9 Aug 1853; m (1) Eva R Smith; d 5 May, 1882; age 28 y; m (2) 1 Oct 1885 Nannie C. Fulton
- 4. Sarah J; b 7 Feb 1856; m John C Moritz
- 5. Ruth Emma; b 7 Nov 1858; d 3 Jan 1929; m Robert J Dunn
- 6. Leander M, b 9 June 1861; d 11 Nov 1941; m 12 Jan 1886 Fannie van Wert; went to Grangeville, Idaho
- 7. Charlotte (Lottie; b 18 Sept 1864; m 23 Mar 1886 Will Hillbourn
- 8. Lydia; b 1866; d 1872; bu Arlington

KEENEY, Thomas; d 16 Dec 1870; age 72; m Sarah Moore; d 22 July 1866; age 74. Thomas was a distiller and cooper in Tennessee. He raised tobacco here.

- 1. Jane; b 8 Sept 1820 TN; m 23 Feb 1841 TN, John Harris
- 2. John; Co E; b ca 1824; d 19 May 1907; 1st TN Inf; GAR; m (1) Charlotte Canter; d 20 Dec 1872; m (2) Agnes Harvey
 - i. William H; b 10 July 1850; d 25 Sept 1872
 - ii. Martha E. b 1853; d 1915; m George King
 - iii. Sarah Dorinda; b 23 Nov 1855 Hibbetsburg, TN; d 17 May 1931; m 6 Oct 1875 Clarence Leslie Smith
 - iv. John M; b 1858; d 25 Nov 1872
 - v. Lottie; b 1861; d 1936; m a Gammel
 - vi. James M; b 8 Feb 1865; d May 1936; m Eunice Thomas
 - vii. Susan Tennessee; b 8 Jan 1868; d 7 Mar 1948

KEHR, John B; m 28 June, 1868, Vandalia, Ill, Eunice Martin. In 1892, the Kehr family moved to Minnesota; a year later they came to a farm southwest of Villisca. They lived north of Villisca for a time, then moved into town, where John worked at the Banes Hardware Store. They finally settled on land now owned by Clark Devine. Children:

1. Lorrin Elmer; b 1869; d 1953; m 20 Mar, 1895, Vandalia, Ill, Frances Hoops. They came to the Villisca area, and Frances taught a year at the Penton School, for \$25 per month. They bought 80 acres from R J Dunn and settled there. Children:
 - A. Frank; b 29 Jan 1897; d 4 Sept 1982; m Florence Dunn; lived Eureka, Mont
 - B. Winifred Eunice; b 1899; d 1944; m Clyde Ingersoll. Clyde m (2) Emma Govig
 - C. Ruth; m (1) Walter Glidewell; m (2) a Calvert
 - D. Grace; m Wallace Carlson; lives Panama City, Fla
 - E. Frances; m (1) Marion Gard; m (2) Harold C Tenny
 - F. Ethel; m Harvey Starner; lives Barstow, Calif
 - G. Dorothy Constance (Dot); b 11 Oct 1913; bu 27 June 2008
2. Rollie Farmer; d. young; bu Illinois
3. Guy Wilson; m 21 Apr, 1902, Stella Bruner
 - A. John
 - B. Virginia; m James Shane
 - C. Robert
 - D. Thomas
4. George Samuel; m Mabel Turner

KENDRICK, John Stitt; b 3 Oct, 1852, Joliett, Ill; d Mar, 1922; m 14 Mar, 1877, Jeanette Arbuckle; b 25 Nov, 1853; d 24 Apr, 1924; both bu Villisca. John was the son of Thornton Kendrick and Elizabeth Stitt. In 1868, the Kendrick family came by railroad to Afton, the end of the line, and from there they drove by team to their new home, three miles north of Hawleyville. In 1889, John and Jeanette moved to their farm in Hacklebarney. Children:

1. Mary E; b 24 Jan, 1878; d. 16 June, 1970; bu Grant's Pass, Ore; m Porter Case
2. James A; b 4 Sept, 1879; d 5 Oct, 1951; bu Villisca
3. Miles Thornton; b 20 May, 1881; d 5 Dec, 1961; bu Villisca; m 24 June, 1901, Taylor Co, Ora A Orme
4. Jessie Vesta; b 18 Jan, 1883; d 28 Dec, 1947; m 14 Jan, 1906, Clifford C Findley; both bu Villisca
5. Margaret Ferne; b 1883; d 1884
6. Clyde Vincent; b 7 Dec, 1886; d 18 Feb, 1975; bu Raton, N Mex; m 1 July, 1923, Lula Gaven
7. Clifford C; b 7 Dec, 1886; m Mar, 1917, Luella Johnson; bu Sudan, Tex
8. John Harley; b 24 Oct, 1889; d 1 Jan, 1971; bu Sante Fe, N Mex; m Bonnie Blake
9. Glea William; b 21 Aug, 1892; d 22 Sept, 1960; bu National Cemetery, Springfield, Mo; m 1921, Mabel Sims
10. Glenn Robert; b 21 Aug, 1892; d 15 Oct, 1918, in France, from battle wounds; bu Villisca

11. Dean Stanley; b 2 Feb, 1896; d 4 Jan, 1964; bu Lone Pine; m Anne Unknown

LAMKEN, Richard Otto (Dick); b 13 Feb, 1860, Oldenburg, Germany, son of John; d 16 May, 1922; m 17 Aug, 1886, Mt Pleasant, Ia, Hallene Oetker; b 31 Dec, 1860, Germany; d Apr, 1936; both bu Villisca. Dick came to Burlington, Iowa in 1884. Hallene came to America in 1882, but was so homesick she went home after a year. She immediately realized that she had made a mistake, and a month later she came back again. The Lamkens came to Tenville in 1894, and settled where John Baker lives now. Children:

1. Otto; d infancy
2. Anna; m Edward Curry
3. Amelia; b 8 July, 1892; m Levi V (Pete) Williams
4. Emma; b 22 Apr, 1894; m Wallace Burnett
5. Hallene; b 7 Apr, 1896; m Edwin Cruickshank
6. Fred Otto; b 31 Jan, 1900; d 6 Nov 1969; m Jan 1923 Anna Mauersburger
- A. Fredyne; m Tom Rusk

MAYHEW, Morris G; b 21 Mar 1827, Ohio; d 1889; m Roena Cole, b ca 1830; d Mar, 1905. The Mayhews lived in Washington County, Ohio, until about 1853, when they moved to Henry County, Illinois. They came to Montgomery County in the fall of 1869. Children:

1. Norman Pratt; b 5 Mar, 1852; d 11 Sept 1945; m 30 Nov 1876 Clara Maxwell
 - A. Ethel Madge; m 1898 Thomas J Bolt
 - B. Mary Hannah (Matie); b 21 Nov 1881; d 8 Jan 1974; m 31 Oct 1896 Andrew Jackson (Jack) Baker; div 1928
 - C. Hortense Ellen; m Curtis Holland
 - D. Max
 - E. Myron
2. Mary (Molly); b 10 Mar 1853; m 8 Dec 1870 John William Yergy; both d Bozeman, Mont
3. Judson Parker; b 24 June, 1854; d 1946; m 6 May 1879 Ida M Damuth; both bu Arlington
 - A. Burleigh Ray; b 24 Jan, 1880; d 1963; m 18 June 1902 Lizzie Ely; b 1879; d 1969; both bu Arlington
 - B. Grace Elva; b 27 June 1887; d 10 Oct 1961; m 26 June 1907 Harold Nordyke; b 1887; d 1961; both bu Arlington
 - C. Harry Parker; b 1888; m Thresa Scott; b 1884; d 1969
4. Waldo Putnam (Wal); b 30 Nov 1855; m 5 Dec 1882 Mattie Belle Saylor
 - A. Verna Rowena; m 27 Aug 1902 Henry Bryson
 - B. Myrtle Relief; b 14 Oct 1885; d 28 Dec 1918; m 15 Sept 1907 Leon Dunn
 - C. Donna Royce; b 22 Mar 1888; d 23 July 1951; m 22 July 1906 Raymond James Dunn
 - D. Ruth; m 16 Apr 1916 C E Stoddard
 - E. Louise; b 30 July 1896; d 23 Oct 1959; m 16 Apr 1913 Harry Hausen

- F. Mary Leona; b 21 Apr 1899; m 28 Nov 1924 Melzer M. Falkenhaimer
- G. Zora; b 14 Mar 1903; m 17 July 1924 Ronald M Anderson
- 5. Lillie; b 5 Jan 1857; d 14 Mar 1946 Los Angeles; m 17 Dec 1879 John Damuth
- 6. Jefferson; b ca 1861; d young; killed in accident
- 7. Cassius Clay; b 4 Aug, 1875; d 24 Jan, 1971; m 29 Sept 1897 Jessie Neely
- A. Gladys; m Arch Smith

MEANS: The Means family were late-corners to the Tenville area, but they were among the earliest settlers of Montgomery County. John Means was born about 1713, in Pennsylvania; his son Andrew married Nancy Gray; they moved from Pennsylvania to North Carolina to Tennessee to Clay County, Missouri. Ahijah, son of Andrew; b ca 1793; d 15 Apr, 1847; Andrew Co, Mo; m 12 Sept, 1812, White Co, Tenn, Elizabeth Livingston; b 1797; d 2 May, 1867; bu Baker's Cut. In 1852, Elizabeth and some of her children came to Page County, and a short time later to Montgomery County, settling on the Middle Nodaway. Children:

- 1. Mahala; b 1814
- 2. George W; b ca 1816
- 3. William Carroll; b 22 Nov, 1818; d 19 Apr, 1903; Presbyterian minister
- 4. Thursa; b 1820; m 6 Nov, 1837, Pleasant Smith
- 5. Siota Jane; b 22 Jan, 1823; d 11 Aug, 1911
- 6. Mary Elizabeth; b ca 1824; d 1848
- 7. Robert; b ca 1826
- 8. Rachel; b ca 1828; m a Shelton
- 9. Adam Henry; b 18 Sept, 1830; d 4 Apr, 1905; m Paulina Moore
 - A. Andrew R; b 1865; m Elizabeth Brown
 - i. Judd
 - ii. Joe
 - iii. Thelma
 - iv. Belvia; m Vern Robinson
 - v. Ruth; m a Still
- 10. Ahijah Clemmons; b 1832
- 11. Andrew B; b 1833
- 12. Thomas C; b 15 Sept, 1835; d 1898; m (1) 1853; Minerva Unknown; b 1833; d 1872; m (2) July, 1872, Anna Callia Meyers; b 1843; d 17 Mar, 1879; all bu Findley Cemetery
 - A. Thomas Filson; b 1873; d 1951; m Bess Thomason
 - i. Darwin Earl; b 28 Oct 1903; m Esther Windom
 - ii. Lee; m 14 Aug 1930 Anneva Pauline Fisher
 - iii. Neil; b 16 Sept 1913; d 28 Dec 1998; m 6 Oct 1934 Florence Larsen; b 12 Sept 1917; d 25 June 1988
- 13. Margaret E; b 24 Nov, 1837; d 9 Apr, 1898; m Francis M Findley

MOATES, Jacob; b 14 June, 1834; Washington County, Maryland; m 25 Dec, 1856, Louisa Colwell. Jacob lived in Illinois for a time before moving to Franklin County, Iowa, in 1866; he came to Montgomery County in 1872. Children:

- 1. William J; b 13 Nov, 1857; m Rose Newlin

2. Charles F; b 15 Apr, 1859; d 1931; m Ida McCue
3. Harriett E; b 21 Jan, 1861; d 14 July 1946; m Persifer S Focht
4. Lula L; b 4 Dec, 1862; m Melvin Focht
5. Mary Kate; b 15 May, 1865; m 18 Mar 1883 Arthur M Thresher
6. Alice J; b 21 May, 1867; m William Atchison
7. George W; b 11 Sept, 1869; m Laura Hart

MORITZ, Peter M; b 9 Feb, 1821, Adams Co, Pa; d. 7 Feb, 1889; m Dec, 1844, Permelia Janes; d 28 Feb, 1859; age 33 y, 4 m, 21 d; both bu Arlington. Peter went to Indiana in 1845, and came to Montgomery County in 1856. Children:

1. Ann Elizabeth; b 20 Sept, 1849; d 24 Aug, 1872; m Harry Douglas
 - A. Jennie; b 1871; d 1939; m Henry Enarson
2. John Clay; b 1851; m Sarah J Harris; b 7 Feb 1856
 - A. Maude; b 1 Mar, 1885; d 17 Sept, 1974; m Lester W Scott
3. Samuel Morris (Mot); b 17 Apr, 1853; d 9 Feb, 1889; m 1 Mar, 1877 Leonoria Alice Noble; both bu Arlington
 - A. Charlie; b 22 Feb, 1878
 - B. Albert N; b 27 Jan, 1879; m 15 July, 1903; Daisy O Truman
 - C. Guy G; b 22 July, 1880; d 1922; m 19 Oct, 1902; Clara Belle Whan; both bu Arlington
 - D. Franklin Mark; b 7 Apr, 1882; d 1959; m 30 Sept, 1903, Cora Lee Whan; b 5 May, 1884.
 - E. Harry; b 3 Dec, 1883
 - F. Lester M; b 16 Dec, 1885; d 12 Apr, 1917 Laramie, WY; motorcycle accident

MULLEN, Levi; b 15 Apr, 1834, near Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; one of five sons of Ebenezer Mullen, Sr; d 19 Feb, 1915; m 1857, Aurora, Ill, Susannah Allen; b 12 Jan, 1834, Canada; d 4 Sept, 1908; both bu Pilot Grove Presbyterian Cemetery. Levi came to Illinois in 1852; he came to Montgomery County in the spring of 1877, and settled east of Sciola. His brother Ebenezer Jr. came here, too. Levi's children:

1. John Wesley; b 10 Dec, 1858, near Peoria, Ill; d 6 Sept, 1947; m 27 Mar, 1884, Orrille Lucinda Wheeler; both bu Arlington
 - A. Lena; b 17 July, 1885; d 2 Jan 1981; m 11 June 1905 A J Devine
2. Socrates Washington; b 11 May, 1860; d 6 May, 1934; m 28 Oct, 1897, Myrtle Clara Nelson; b 1880; d 1966
3. Lewis (Louie); b 15 Mar, 1862; d 1 Oct, 1878; bu Pilot Grove Presbyterian Cemetery
4. Hattie May; b 3 Nov, 1864; d 9 Jan, 1948; m 1 July, 1886, C C Raney; both bu Arlington
5. Minnie Bell; b 1867; d 1941; m Archie Ellis
6. Charles Vernon; b 25 July, 1872; d 30 Jan, 1954; m 5 Apr, 1895, Stella C Nelson; both bu Arlington
7. Franklin James; b 1874; d 1960; bu Arlington
8. Robert Garfield; b 1877; d 1958; bu Arlington
9. Leighton; d young

NOBLE, John; b 28 Feb, 1796; d 7 Mar, 1871; bu Fairfield, Ia; m Elizabeth Crane; b 1 Feb, 1797; d 30 Aug, 1871. John and Elizabeth had nine sons and one daughter. One son came to Montgomery County.

Benjamin Franklin Noble; b 5 Oct, 1826; Pa; d 15 Oct, 1904; m 1 Aug, 1852, Nancy Dunn; both bu Arlington. B.F. Noble came from Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania to eastern Iowa in 1845, and on to Montgomery County in 1855. Frank was a schoolteacher and farmer. Children:

1. Leonoria A; b 16 Sept, 1844; d 29 May, 1939; m S M Moritz
2. Elizabeth Jane (Lib); b ca 1853; m Henry TenEyck
3. Mary E; d 23 Aug, 1858; age 1 y, 2 m, 2 d
4. John E; b 30 May, 1859; d 19 Jan, 1911; bu Arlington; m Minnie Unknown
5. Samuel Dunn; b 8 May 1861; d 4 Feb 1929; m 23 Dec 1883 Mary Colorado (Collie) Anderson; b 19 Oct 1864; d 28 Sept 1945; both bu Arlington
 - A. Lila P; b 22 Dec 1884; d Nov 1963; bu Arlington; m a Hollister; m (4) Sam Leacock
 - B. Franklin Bruce; b 2 Apr 1890; d 23 May 1950; m 23 May 1950 Eva Sanders; both bu MN
 - C. Altha Grace; b 11 June 1893; d May 1974; m 22 Feb 1915 Don Victor Anderson; b 1891; d 1967; both bu Arlington
 - D. Effie Mae; b 17 Sept 1895; d 31 May 1975; m 9 Dec 1917 John David Copelin; b 8 May 1896; d 20 Feb 1975
6. Edward Crane; b 1866; d 1915; m 1900, Leadville, CO, Alice N Whan, b 1874; d 1962. Alice m (2) Nov 1918 James Wesley Stallings
 - A. Zelda; m Clarence Resh
 - B. Edith; m Joseph Anderson
 - C. Unknown; m a Gibbs
7. Jennie Douglas; foster daughter; b 2 Aug 1871; d Dec 1939 of burns; m 18 Oct 1893 (or 95) Henry Enarson; b 1 Oct 1870; d 2 Apr 1954. Jennie was the daughter of Harry Douglas and Ann Elizabeth Moritz.

PATTERSON, Robert M.G; b 4 Nov, 1789, NJ; d 22 Apr, 1864; m 19 June, 1813, Nancy Unknown; b 21 Aug, 1798; d 23 Feb, 1865; both bu Arlington. Robert was a veteran of the War of 1812. (2 SGT 27 Inf. Ohio) The Pattersons left Ohio in March, 1839, on board a home-made houseboat. When they reached the Mississippi, they disposed of their craft, and took passage on a steamship; the ship burned, and the Pattersons lost all their belongings. They lived in Illinois for about a year, then settled in Lee County, Iowa.

Hawkeye Heritage; Vol. 31, # 4; Winter 1996: Laws of the Territory of Iowa: Chapter 27. Section 1. Robert M.G. Patterson...Authorized to establish...ferry across the Mississippi river at or near the mouth of Nassau slough, in the County of Lee, for 10 years...

In 1853 or '54, the Pattersons came to Montgomery County. R.M.G. opened a small store in East Jackson Twp, and then moved the store to

the Arlington plat were he operated it until his death. He was a charter member of the Red Oak Masonic Lodge No. 162. Children:

1. John W; b 31 Oct, 1816, Guernsey Co, Ohio; d 27 Oct 1887; m (1) 18 Jan, 1838, Mary A Hardisty; d 3 Feb, 1857; age 36 y, 8 mo; bu Carlisle; m (2) 14 June, 1857, Catherine C Reid; d 6 Jan, 1874; m (3) 27 Aug, 1876, Fanny Ferrington Pierce. John was the first Treasurer of Montgomery County, and held many offices in the Masonic Lodge. Children:
 - A. Robert M G; b 13 Sept, 1840
 - B. Gilbert L; b 1 Jan, 1843
 - C. Drusilla; b 18 Dec, 1844
 - D. Nancy Catherine; b 1846; m 17 Sept, 1863, John W Harris
 - E. John T; b 5 Nov, 1848; m 23 Feb, 1871, Alice M Wilson
 - F. Susan; b 19 Oct, 1850; m 6 Oct, 1867, Michael G Priest
 - G. Louise Lillian; b 18 Dec, 1852; m (1) Alexander Hedges; b ca 1843, Va; served in Civil War from Ohio; m (2) Walter Farlin
 - i. Elizabeth E Hedges; b 1882; d 1932; m J T Raney
 - H. Elizabeth Ellen (Lizzie); b 18 Dec, 1852; d 11 Oct 1905 Seattle; burned; m 27 Feb, 1870, Oscar A Carr
 - I. Harriett Amanda; b 18 Jan, 1855
 - J. James D; b 24 Jan, 1857
 - K. William R; b 8 Aug, 1858
 - L. Mary Anne; b 8 June, 1860; d 20 Oct, 1865
 - N. Francis M; b 12 July, 1867
 - N. Eva May; b 17 Feb, 1870; d 4 Apr, 1870
 - O. Hannah M; b 1 Jan, 1874
2. Susan Scott; b 6 Dec, 1821; d 26 Mar, 1908; m 21 Nov, 1844, James Dunn
3. Nancy E; m 30 Aug 1846 Alvin (Harry) Fulton; lived Keokuk, Ia
4. Daniel
5. Jonathan Trumball (Jont); b 25 Feb, 1832, Guernsey Co, Ohio; d Jan 1904 Hoxie, KS; m 24 Nov, 1852, Keokuk, IA, Ellen Chalfon. Jonathan came to Montgomery County with the Dunn survey party, and then was back again by 1853. He held several county offices, and was admitted to the bar in 1876, although he had no formal education. Children:
 - A. Harry F; b ca 1854
 - B. Alice May; b ca 1857; d 3 Jan 1875; age 17 y 7 m
 - C. W. Emmitt; d 14 Jan 1863; age 2 y; 11 m; 16 d
 - D. Martha Ellen; b ca 1862
 - E. Torrence D; b ca 1865. ;
 - F. Edwin A; b ca 1867
 - G. Berdie; b ca 1869
 - H. Robert; b ca 1870
 - I. Geneva; b ca 1873

RANEY, John C; b 8 Dec, 1823, Xenia, Ohio; d 2 Sept, 1900; m Elizabeth Jane Wilbur; d 11 Oct, 1894; age 67 y, 3m, 21 da; both bu Arlington. The Raney's came to Van Buren Co, Ia, prior to 1860. In 1870, they went by covered wagon to Girard, Kansas, and in 1872, moved to Farragut, Iowa. In the spring of 1874, they came to Montgomery County. Children:

1. William Finley; b 26 Nov, 1848; d 18 Nov, 1926; m (1) Eliza J Hootman, b 1847; d 1900; both bu Arlington. Did he m (2) 1916 Mrs. Hannah Landis?
2. Eliza Ann; b 1850; m John S Stansbery
3. David W; disappeared; never heard from
4. George T; lived at Platteville, CO
5. Anthony Louis; b ca 1857; lived Platteville, CO
6. Charles Lloyd; b 22 Aug, 1858, Van Buren Co, Ia; d 15 July, 1935; m 1 Mar, 1888, Mary C Vigor; b 3 Feb, 1865; d 27 Dec, 1931; both bu Arlington
 - A. Pearl; b 1888; d 1983; m Arthur Eggleston
 - B. Jessie; b 8 Dec 1891; d 20 Mar 1970 Casper, WY; m 24 Dec 1919 Minnow Park
 - C. Laura M; m May 1927 Walter F Rockwell; m (2) 4 Aug 1940 Gale J Fengel
 - D. John Louis (Lou); b 1898; d 18 Sept, 1972
7. Carden Carr; b 18 Sept, 1860; d 16 June, 1946; m 1 July, 1886, Hattie May Mullen; both bu Arlington
8. Isaac Newton; b ca 1862; d 8 Oct 1896 Kent, WA
9. Wicke R; b ca 1865
10. Joseph Talbot; b 10 Nov 1867; d 11 June 1942; m Elizabeth Hedges; b 15 Oct 1882; d 25 Mar 1932; both bu Arlington.
 - A. Harry B; b 1907; d 1942; m Dorothy Bowman

SAGER, James Henry; b 2 Apr 1785 Lovettsville, VA; d 2 Sept 1832 Union Co, OH; m 1805 Levina Adeline Haines; b 17 May, 1789, Virginia; d 17 Aug, 1875; bu Arlington. Levina and her family came to Montgomery County in 1852 with the Dunns. Children:

1. Lafayette; b 21 Aug 1808 VA; m 31 Dec 1833 Thirza Clark. It has been said that Thirza died in 1854 and was buried in what was to become the Arlington Cemetery.
2. Hannah; b 5 Feb 1811 Union Co, OH; d perhaps in the early 1850s; m William Wilson
3. Wells; b 2 July 1813; d 1902 Clackamas, OR
4. Newton; b 31 Oct 1815; d 22 Aug 1903 Allen Co, OH; m Bethia Unknown
5. Malinda; b 6 June 1818 Union Co, OH
6. Harvey H; b 4 Apr 1820 Union Co, OH
7. James Henry; b 15 Oct 1822; d 8 Apr 1908 Portland, OR; m 25 Oct 1866 Adams Co, IA Orilla Boleyn Buttles
8. Matilda; b 2 Jan 1825; m John Nash
9. Chauncey; b 10 May 1827; d 18 Jan 1908 Portland, OR; m 7 Jan 1864 Elvina Cardwell. Chauncey was the first postmaster of Montgomery Co
10. Lucinda; b 14 Mar, 1830; d 10 Nov, 1867; m 10 Feb, 1856, John M Bolt

SCOTT, Alexander; s/o David; b 22 June 1833; d 28 Jan, 1905; m Nancy Keturah Boggs; b 24 Mar 1841; d 13 Mar 1916. Children:

1. Etta Jane; m (1) Millard Long; m (2) Cyrus Frame
2. Erastus Winfield

3. Washington C; m Cora _____
4. Edwin B; m Sadie Hassell
5. Rhoda N; m Frank Hassell
6. Anna; m Ralph Shelton
7. Henry Barton; m Jennie Sanders
8. Isia C; m Oscar Buchanan
9. Louie Elizabeth; b 1884; d 1960; m 1899, George Findlèy
10. Rosa; m Bill Call

SELLEY, Martin Van Buren; b 25 May, 1842, Waterville, NY; d 27 Oct, 1928; m Jan, 1870, Iowa City, IA, Emma Jane King; b 30 Apr, 1851, Oriskany Falls, NY; d 1 Mar, 1909. Martin went to California at the age of 17, to seek gold. He returned 9 years later, with \$2000 in gold. He came to Iowa in 1869, and to Montgomery County in 1873. He was a Mason. Children:

1. Samuel W; b 30 Oct, 1870; m 22 Mar, 1893, Cora Emma Baker
2. Edward; m Louise Mitchell
3. Frank Oscar; m (1) Daisy Butler; b 8 May, 1876; d 28 Dec, 1929; m (2) Ella Kimbrough; b 29 Aug, 1888; d 16 Mar, 1967
4. Elmer Arthur; b 3 Aug, 1882; d 1960; m 31 Dec, 1908, Anna Narvick; b 7 Jan, 1884
5. Maurice Adelbert; b 1884; d 1916; m Ruth Johnson
6. Edythe Emma; b 2 Oct, 1892; m 27 Jan, 1914, Laysure Lewis; b 8 Aug, 1888; d. 1 Nov, 1953

SMITH, Silas E; b 24 Nov, 1831 VT; d 12 Nov, 1910; m Margaret Unknown; d 16 July 1887; age 58 y; 5 m, 1 d. Children:

1. Clarence Leslie; b 12 May, 1851; d 8 May, 1921; m 6 Oct 1875 Sarah Dorinda Keeney; b 23 Nov 1855; d 17 May 1931.
 - A. Cora; m Bill Washburn
 - B. Elva; m Billy Wheeler
 - C. Clara; m Calvin Silverthorn
 - D. Edna; m Jay Ashbaugh
2. Frank B; b 9 Jan, 1857
3. Metta Meldora; b 24 Nov, 1859; d 30 Apr 1929; m John L Gourley
4. Minnie; b 10 July, 1865; m Homer N Pershin
5. Phoebe; b 23 Apr, 1867; d 15 Nov, 1931; m Albert F Cooney
6. Harry B; b 1870; d 1941; bu Arlington; m Jennie May Bolt
 - A. Elzene Wills
7. Oakie P; d 26 Mar 1889; 13 y, 23 d

WHEELER, Thomas; b 1798, Watertown, Conn; son of David Wheeler and Ann Desire Roberts; d 1878; m 16 Feb, 1820, Mary Belinda (Polly) Judd; b 24 July, 1800, Watertown; d 19 Mar, 1901; both bu Arlington. Polly was the daughter of Samuel Judd and Mary Brown. Samuel was a soldier at Bunker Hill, serving in the Connecticut Militia under Captain Nathan Hale. Soon after their marriage, Thomas and Polly moved to Trumbull County, Ohio, and in 1843, they went to Ft. Atkinson, Wisconsin. They came to Iowa in 1870, and settled near Sciola. Children:

1. Betsy; b 1820; d young
2. Lucinda; b 1821; d age 12

3. Sophronia E; b 1822; m 24 Oct 1846 or 27 Oct 1847 John G Andrews. They lived at Milford where John was a shoemaker and teacher.
3. Perry; b 1825; d in CA
4. William; b 4 Feb 1827; Civil War Veteran; went west
5. Thomas L; b 1829; d 1911; m Mary Newman; went to S Dakota
6. Orille Melissa; b 1833; m Samuel Damuth
 - A. Sammie; m Luella (Louie) Campbell
 - B. Charles; a policeman in Red Oak for years
 - C. Elva; m Dr. Kilpatrick
 - D. John; m Lillie Mayhew
 - E. Ida; b 1860; d 1949; m Judd Mayhew
7. Addison; b 1835; missing in action 23 July 1863 at Vicksburg in the Civil War
8. Merritt; b 7 Feb, 1838, Trumbull Co, Ohio; d 3 June, 1920; m 7 Feb, 1864, Susan Augusta Humaston; b 5 Oct, 1845, Medina Co, Ohio; d 29 Aug, 1926; both bu Arlington. Children:
 - A. Orrille Lucinda (Orley); b 25 Nov, 1864, Ft. Atkinson, Wis; d 10 Mar, 1940; m John W Mullen
 - i. Lena; b 17 July 1885; m Andrew J. Devine
 - B. David Sumner (Sum); b Sept 1870; d 1933; m Luella (Louie) Campbell Damuth; b 1871; d 1963. Louie m (1) Sammie Damuth; d 3 July 1894; 31 ys; 3 mo; 16 da
 - C. Elva G (Ebbie); b 1874; d 1943; m John F Taylor; b 1874; d 1939; both bu Arlington
 - D. Jay Tilden; b 3 Apr, 1877; d 23 Aug 1963; m 5 Dec 1905 Mary Belle Horton; b 1879; d 1965; both bu Arlington
 - i. Merritt Horton; b 29 Aug 1907; d 4 Dec 1956 Newport News, VA; m 6 Oct 1945 KS Ethelean Reynolds
 - ii. Ruth E; b 1909; d 7 July 1977; m Dwight Carmichael; b 1912; d 1982
 - iii. Ward A; b 21 June 1913; m Pauline E. Garey; b 28 July 1921
 - iv. Opal; b 26 May 1906; d 7 Jan 1985; m 4 Nov 1933 Raymond George "Swede" Crouse; b 8 May 1910; d 5 Oct 1990
 - E. Thomas Kay; b 5 Dec, 1884; d 1952; m Myrtle Peterson; b 1890
 - i. Vendla; b 1913; m Charles Caven
 - ii. Virginia; m (1) 25 Oct 1930 Savannah, MO, Orville Rains; m (2) Tom Levett
 - iii. Thomas Kay, Jr; b 10 Mar 1912; d 7 Apr 1973; m 18 Apr 1942 Anna Marie Leonard; both bu Grant
 - iv. Venice; b 21 June 1921; d 2 July 2004; bu Atlantic; m Howard Campbell; m a Collins; a Sandquist
 - v. Robert M; b 7 Aug 1924; d 20 May 1995; m (1) a Hedstrom; m (2) 17 Nov 1950 Velma Cook Burge
 - vi. Vona J; d 17 Oct 2008; m 16 Nov 1946 Bill Fryrear; d 13 Apr 2009
 - F. Frances Marion; b 1879; d 1940; m 3 Sept, 1902, James Hart; both bu Arlington

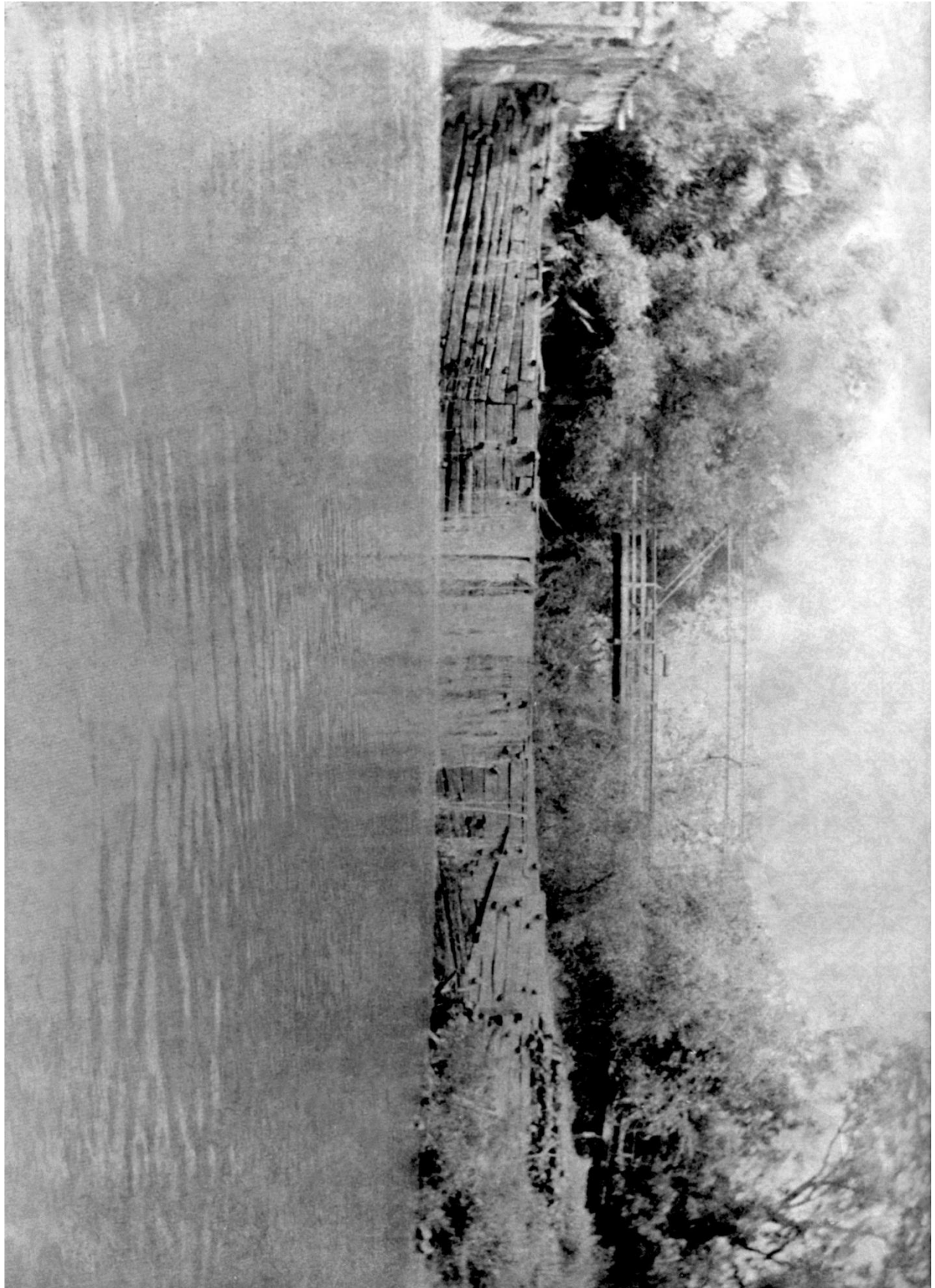
- G. William Merritt; b 23 Sept 1887; d 2 Mar 1965; m 2 Feb 1912 Elva C. Smith
 - i. Thelma Glea; b 10 Aug 1912; d 22 Jan 2005; m 4 June 1930 Wayne C. Anderson; d 1955 in Sweden; age 44; victim of an auto accident.
 - aa. Chatham; m unknown Hills
 - bb. William Charles; d 25 October 2011, VA; m 1957 Annette Nelson
 - i. Desiree
 - ii. Mike
 - iii. Jack

Tenville Pictures



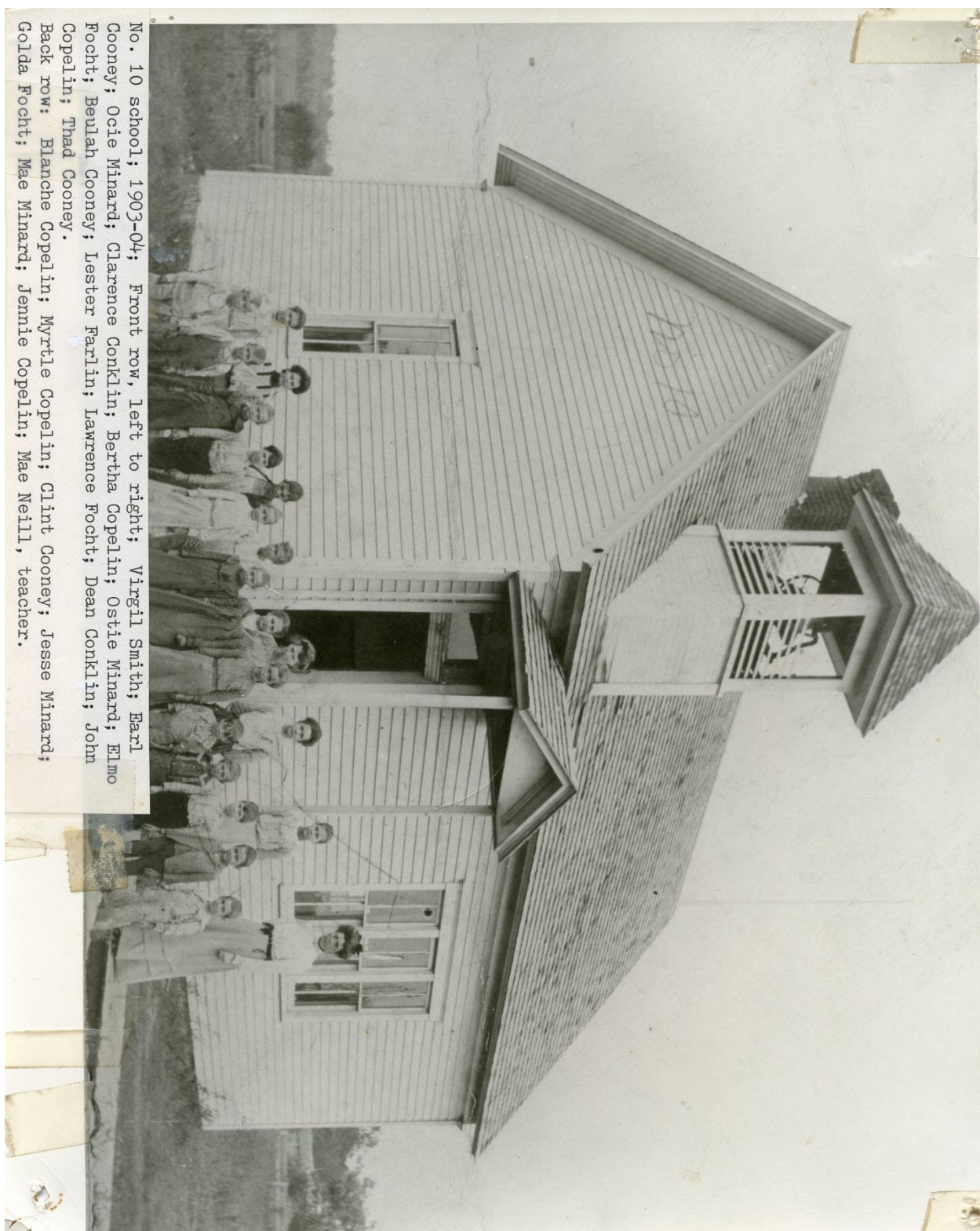
Arlington Methodist Church







The Dunn log cabin. It originally had a fireplace where the patch is on the end. Samuel Dunn is sitting on the porch.

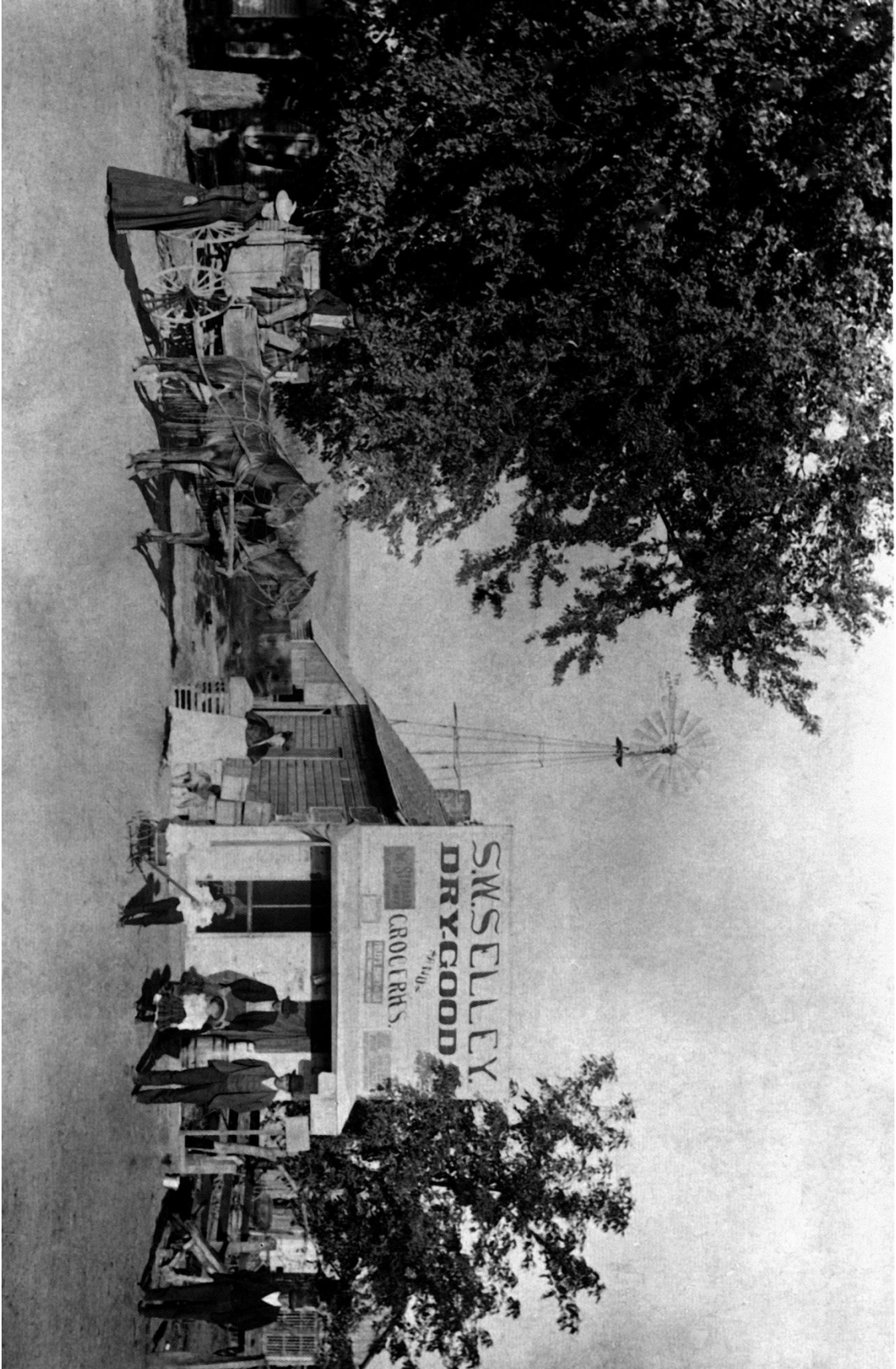


No. 10 school; 1903-04; Front row, left to right; Virgil Smith; Earl Cooney; Ocie Minard; Clarence Conklin; Bertha Copelin; Ostie Minard; Elmo Focht; Beulah Cooney; Lester Farlin; Lawrence Focht; Dean Conklin; John Copelin; Thad Cooney.
Back row: Blanche Copelin; Myrtle Copelin; Clint Cooney; Jesse Minard; Golda Focht; Mae Minard; Jennie Copelin; Mae Neill, teacher.



Robert A. Dunn, Jr, with his father's telegraph set; about 1890. At the age of six, Robert could take 20 words a minute. Later, he served as Montgomery County sheriff.



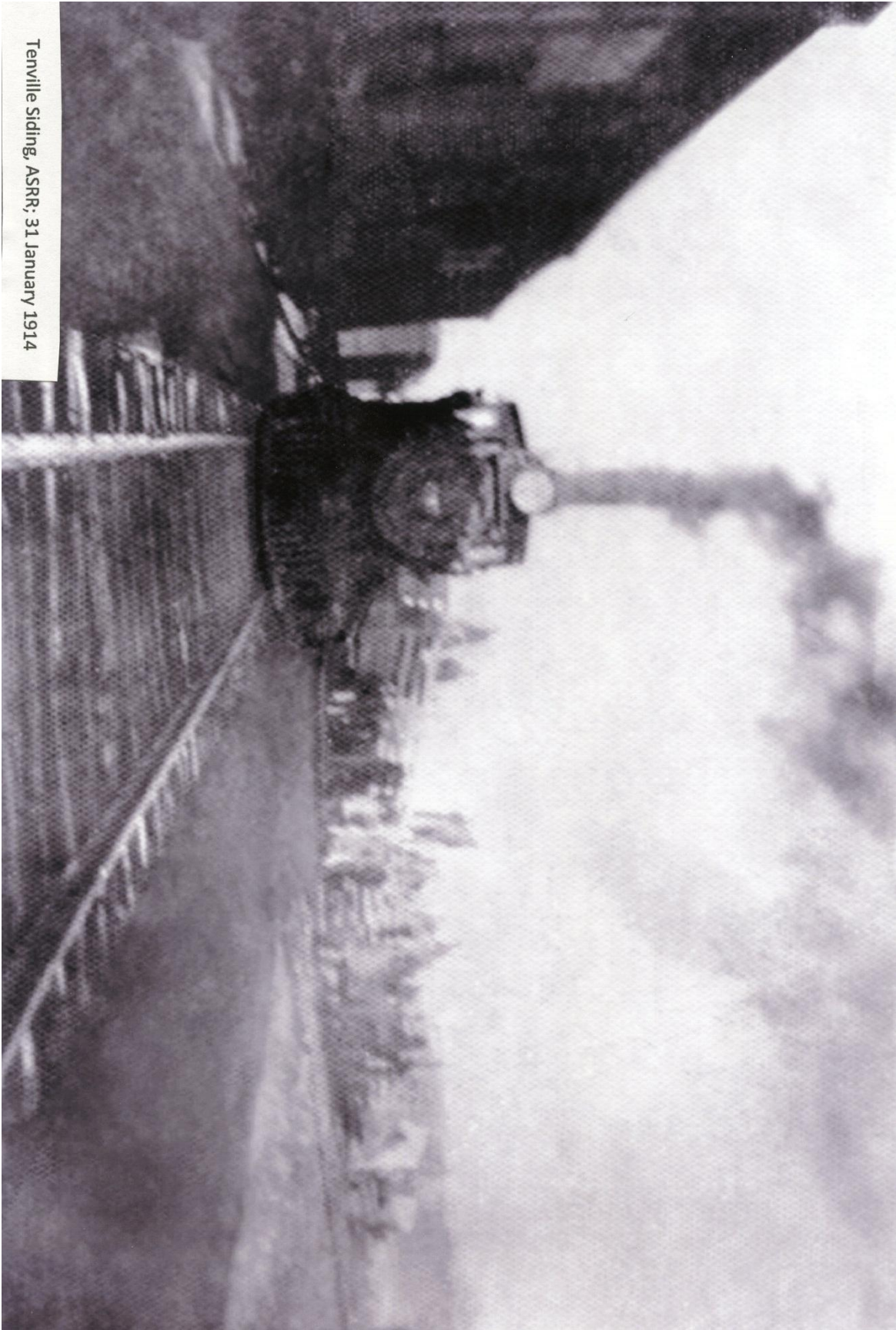




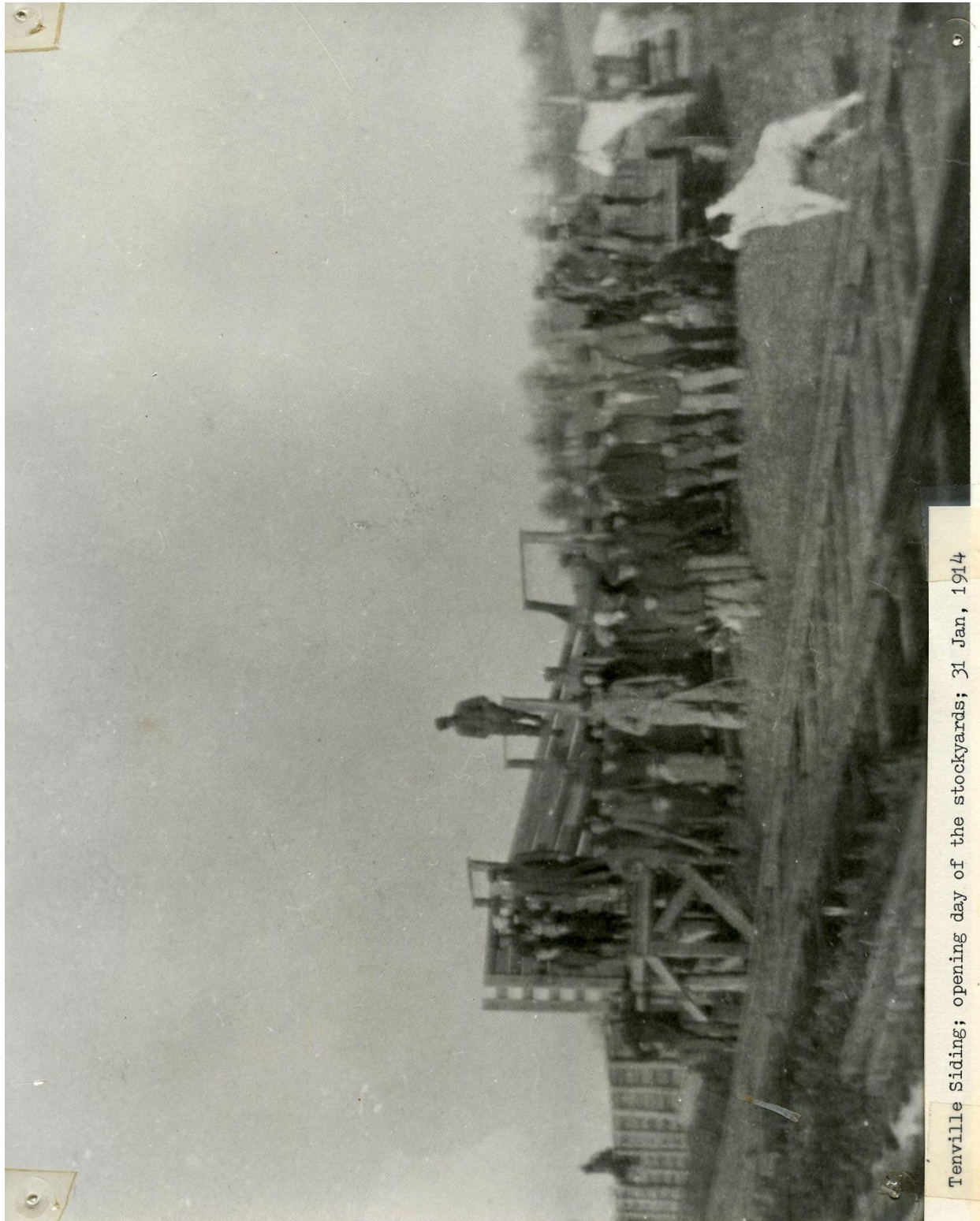
Robert Dunn in his Alaska Gold Rush outfit



Hickory Jackson and wife, Hattie Raney, in front of their Tenville store,
about 1914.



Tenville Siding, ASRR; 31 January 1914



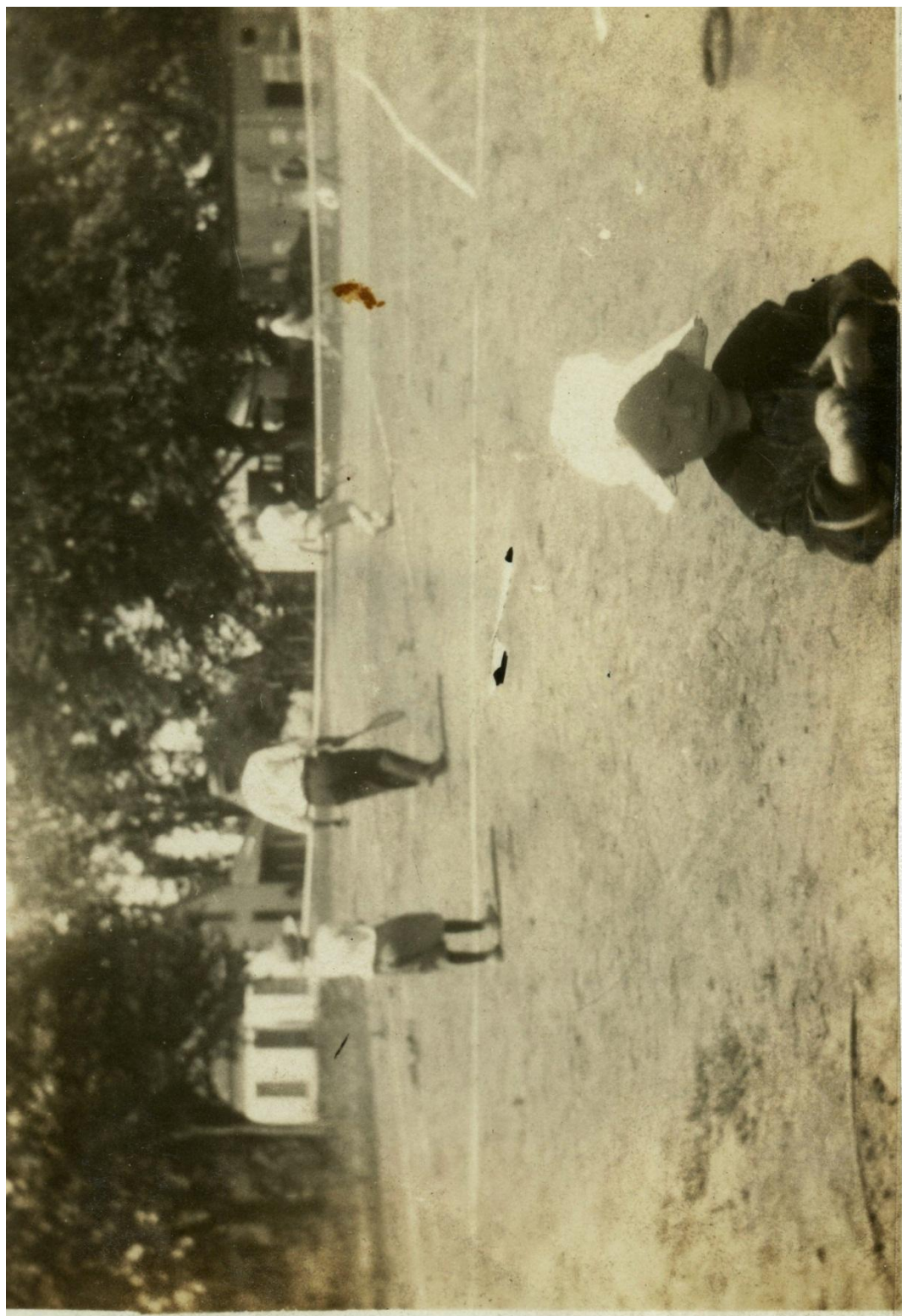
Tenville Siding; opening day of the stockyards; 31 Jan, 1914



The new bridge and Tenville elevator, 1920.



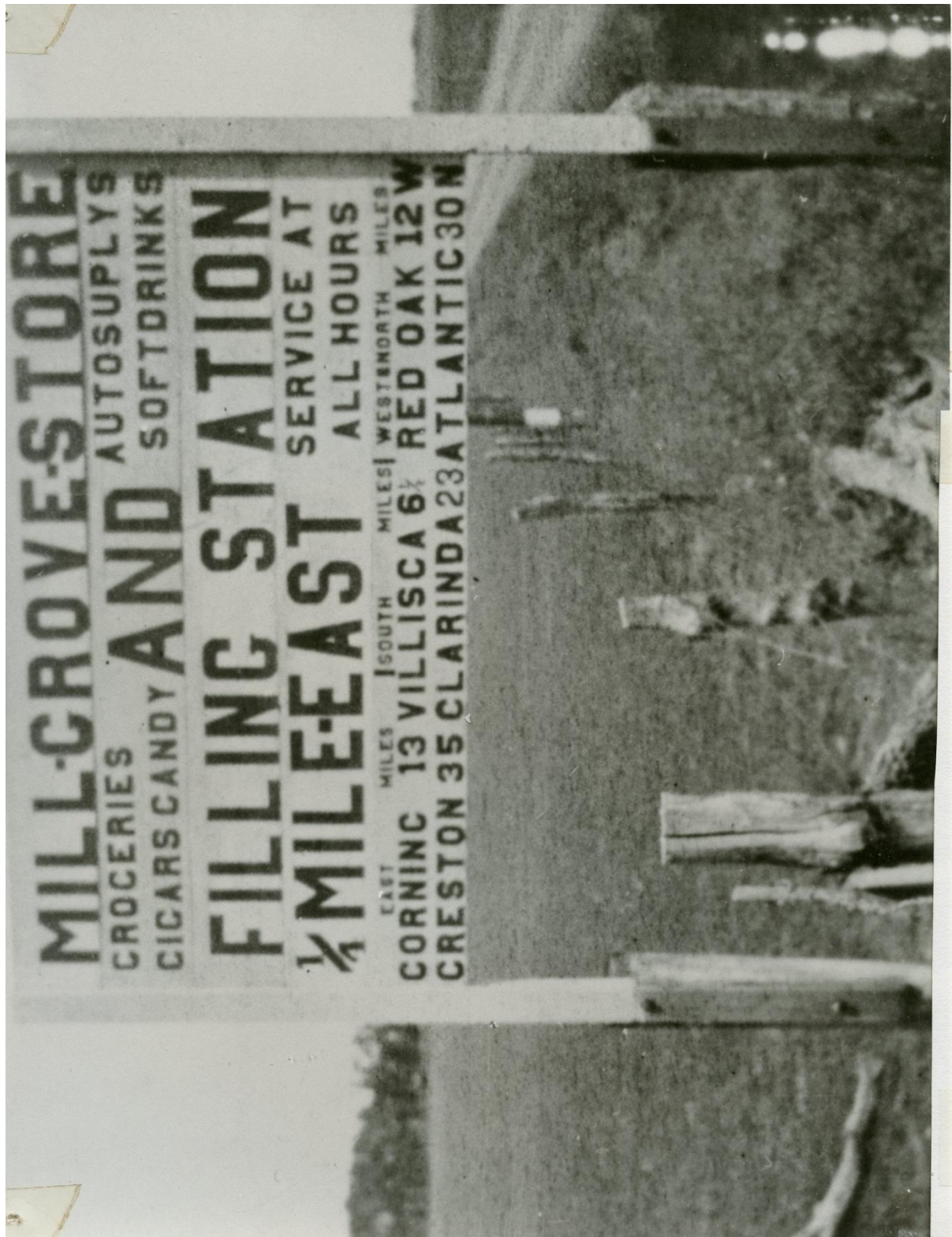
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Tennis court in front of the Mill house; possible mid-teens



Mill Grove store and station, west of Tenville, with Ray and Donna Dunn

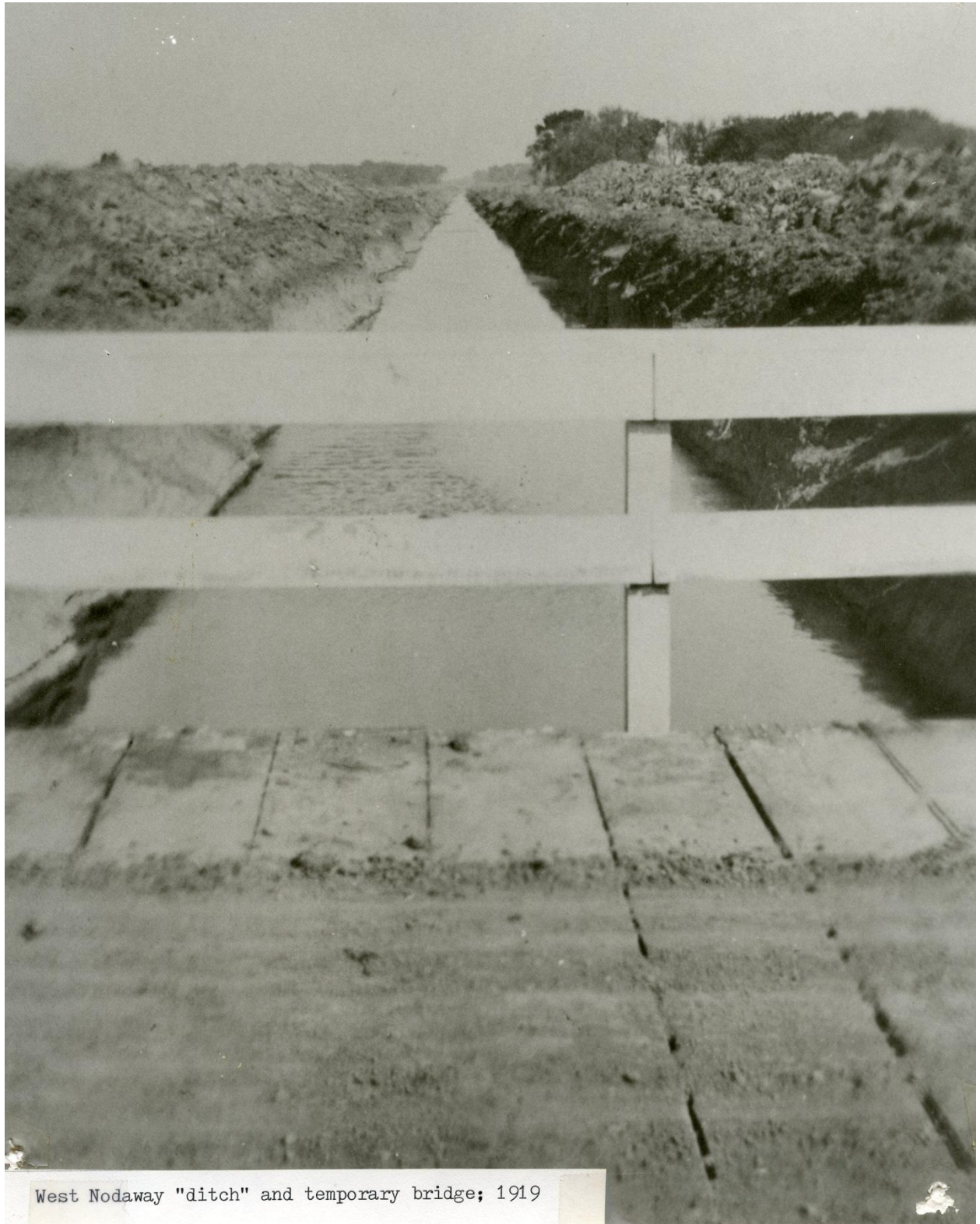


MILL-GROVE-STORE
CROCERIES AUTOSUPPLYS
CICARS CANDY AND SOFTDRINKS

FILLING STATION
1/4 MILE-EAST SERVICE AT
ALL HOURS

EAST MILES 15 SOUTH MILES 1 WEST NORTH MILES
CORNINC 13 VILLISCA 6 1/2 RED OAK 12 W
CRESTON 35 CLARINDA 23 ATLANTIC 30 N

Ray Dunn erected this sign on the corner west of his Mill Grove store



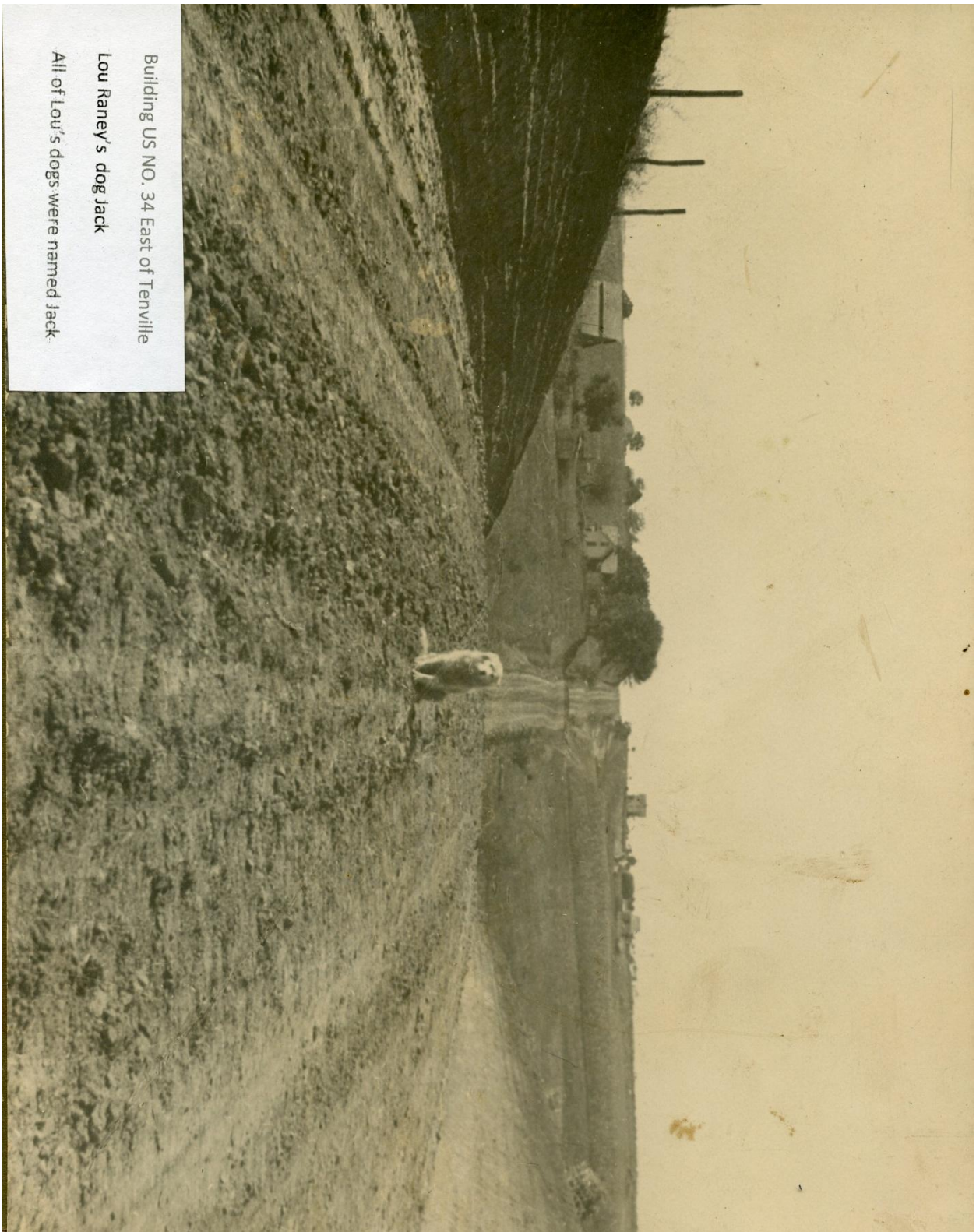
West Nodaway "ditch" and temporary bridge; 1919



John Gourley, with fish from the Nodaway at Tenville



Hacklebarney Coal Mine had closed before this Photo was taken about 1939.



Building US NO. 34 East of Tenville
Lou Raney's dog Jack
All of Lou's dogs were named Jack



Chubbick Station – Pine Room

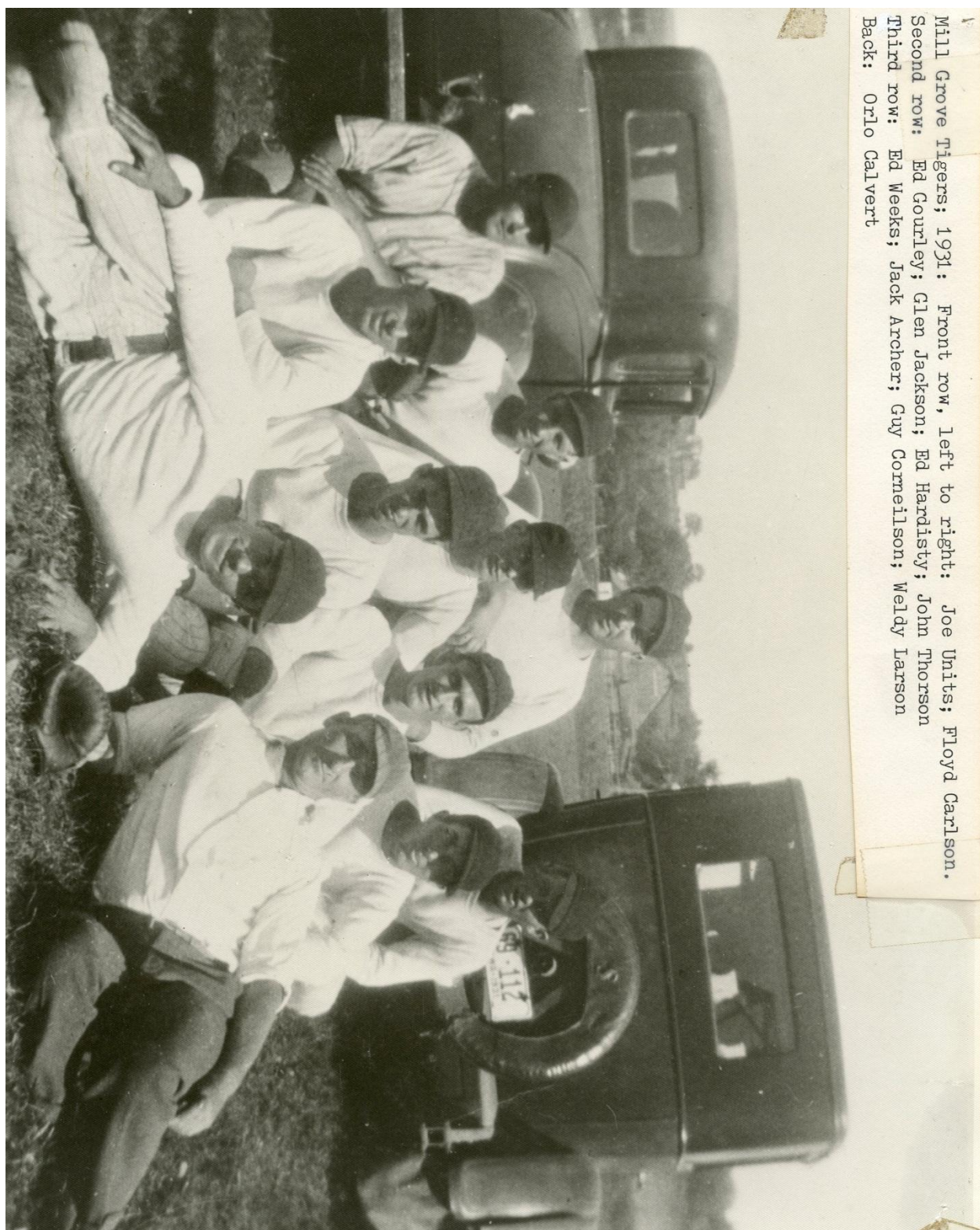


Standard station, Tenville; about 1950



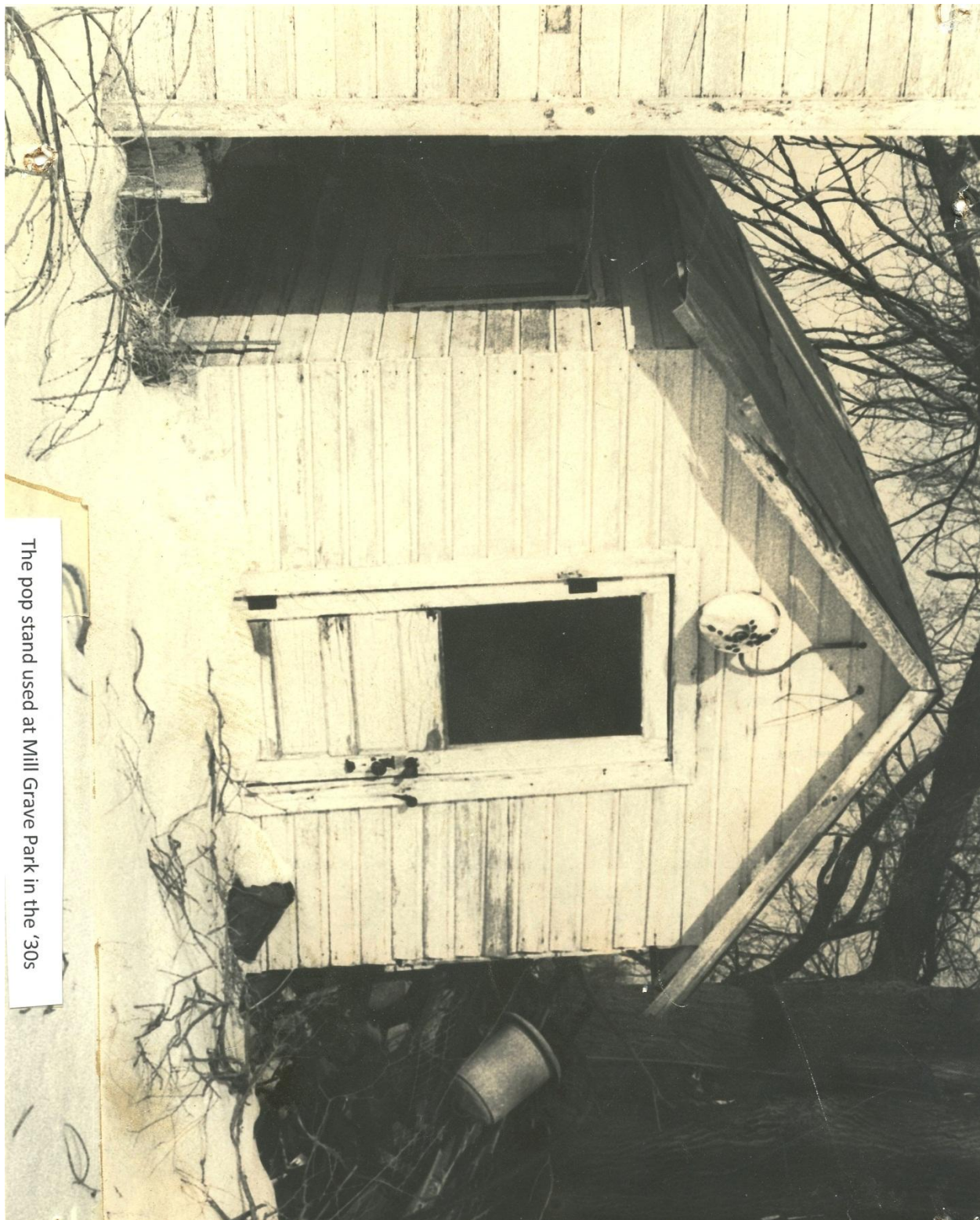
Ball Game at Mill Grove Park; 1930s

Mill Grove Tigers; 1931: Front row, left to right: Joe Units; Floyd Carlson.
 Second row: Ed Gourley; Glen Jackson; Ed Hardisty; John Thorson
 Third row: Ed Weeks; Jack Archer; Guy Cornelison; Weldy Larson
 Back: Orlo Calvert

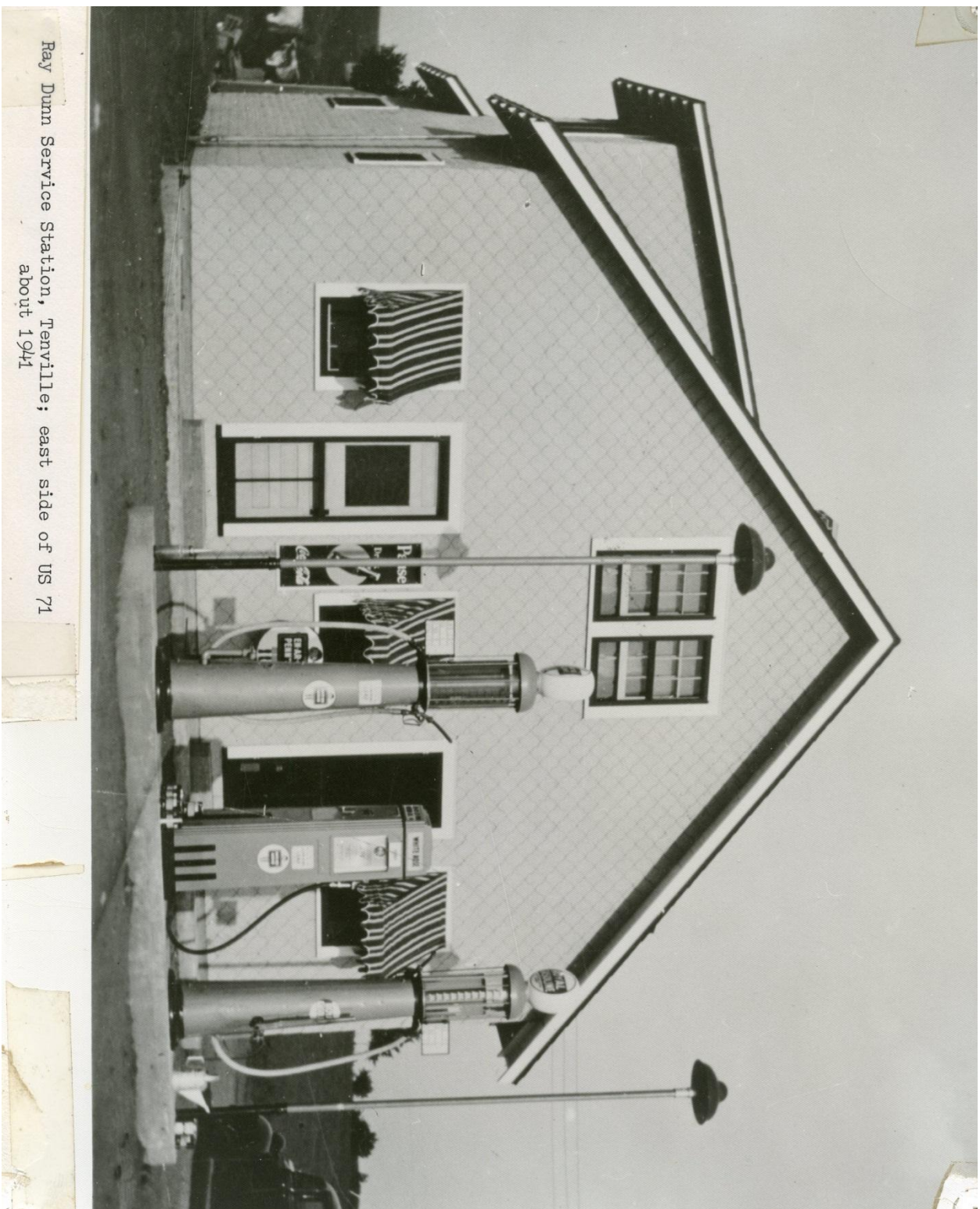




The winning team, Fourth of July, 1935, Mill Grove Park, Tenville.
 Left to right, back row: Dot Kehr; Lucile Brenton King; Ruth Wheeler
 Carmichael; Venice Wheeler Campbell; Helen Wilson Smith; Erma Peterson
 Sanders.
 Front row: Vesta Findley Archer; Kathryn Russell Ossian; Inez Peterson;
 Ethel (Kay) Kinnersley Brown.



The pop stand used at Mill Grave Park in the '30s



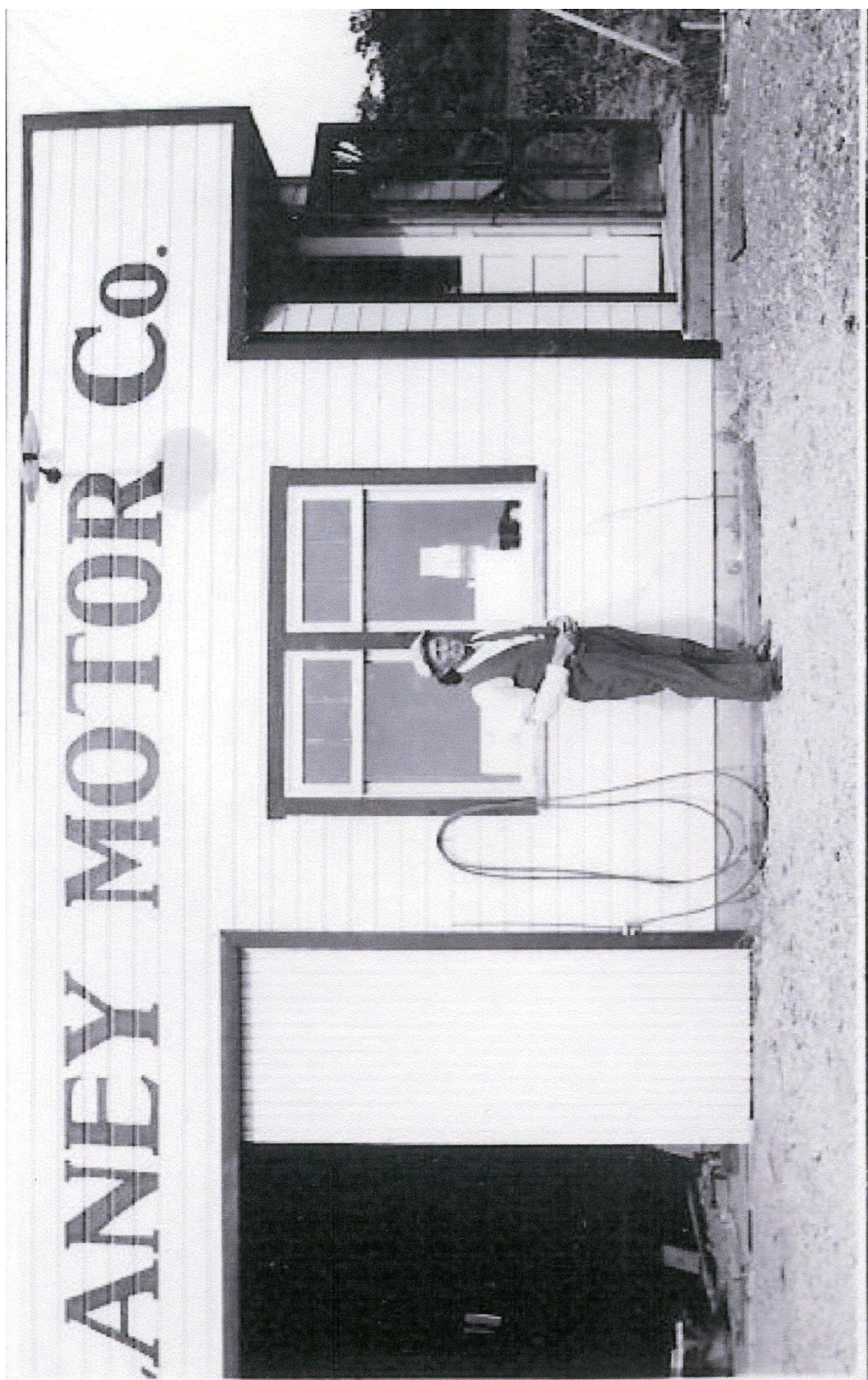
Ray Dunn Service Station, Tenville; east side of US 71
about 1941



Juke box and dancers at Ray Dunn's station



Junior Wheeler and his garage, Tenville, about 1941

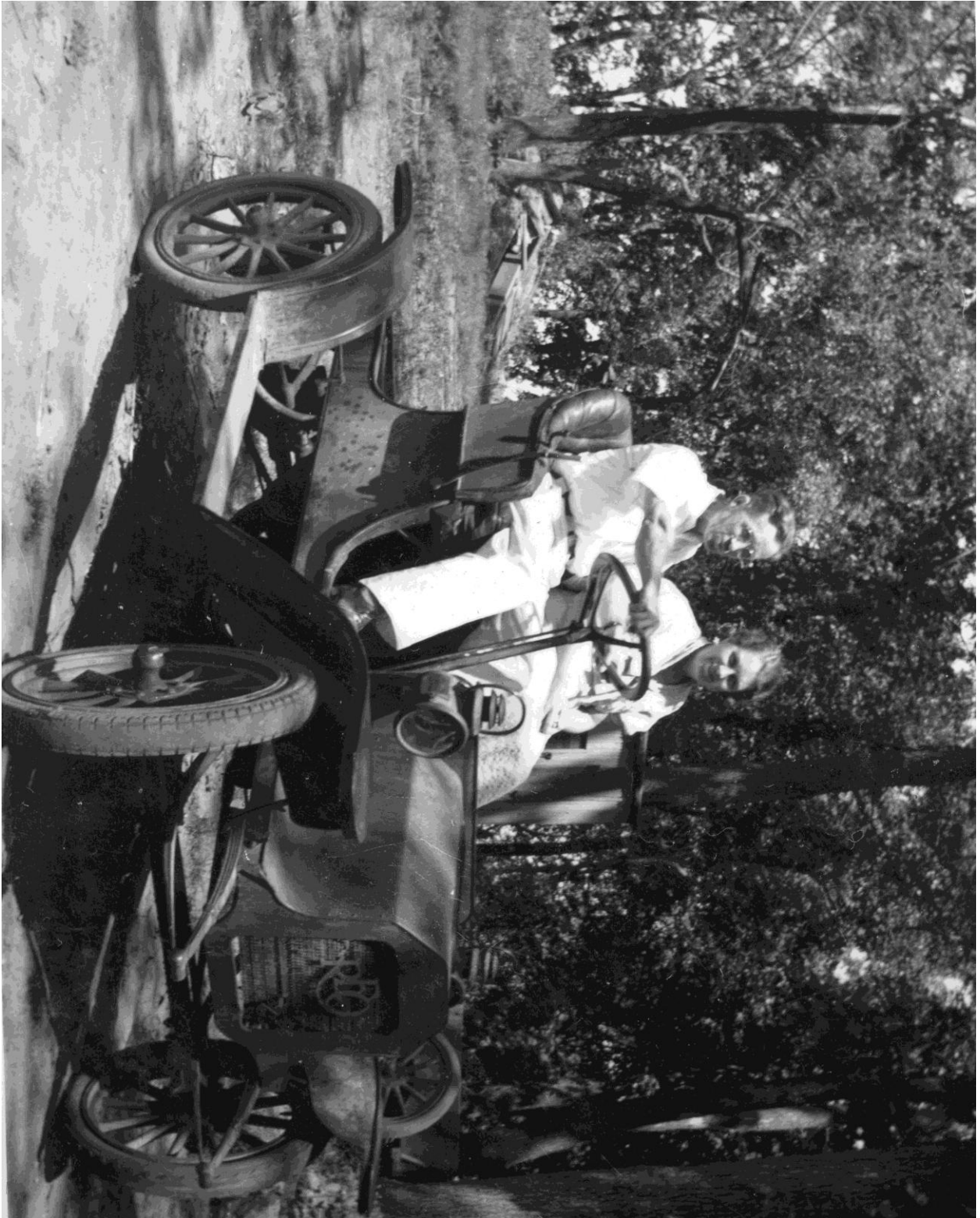


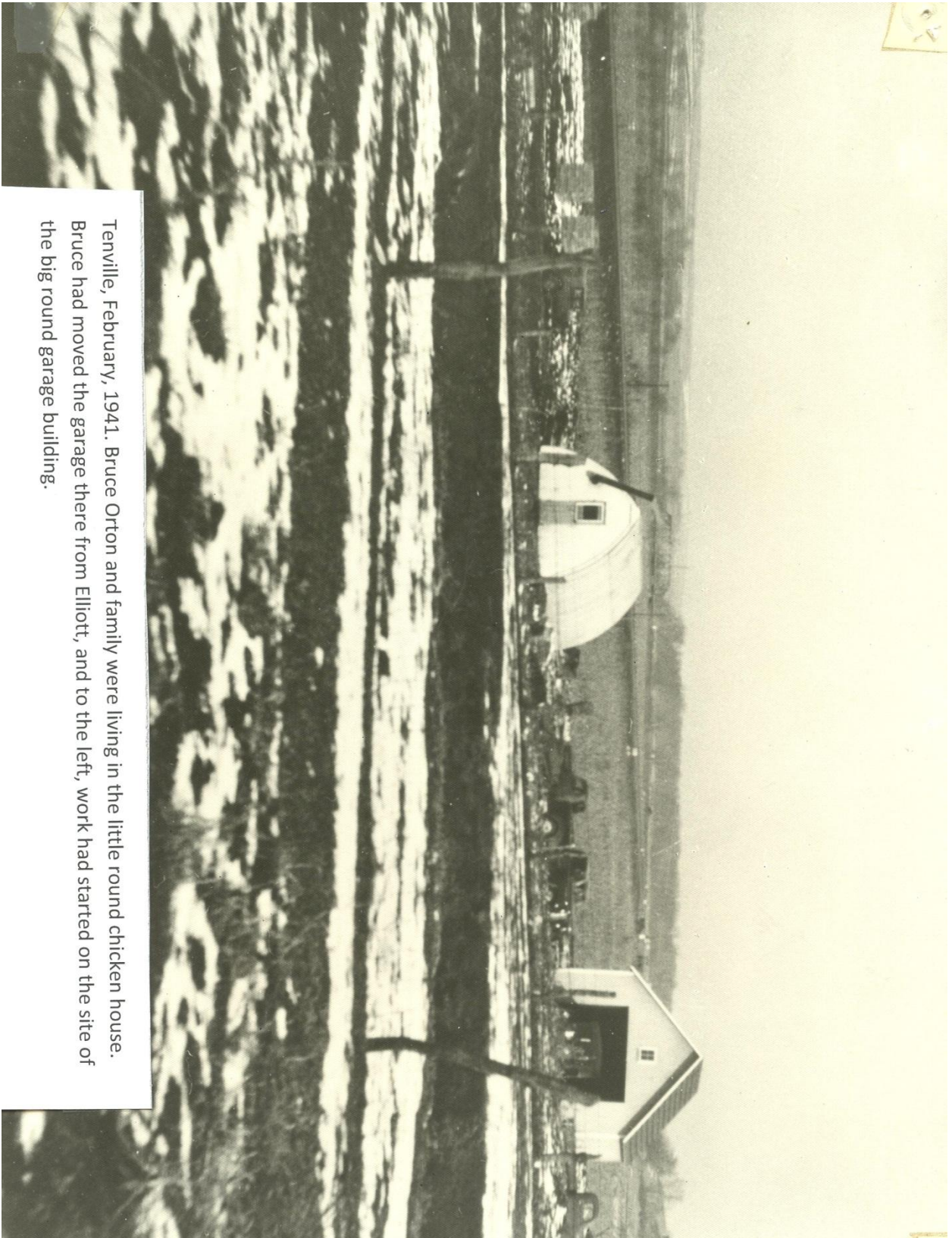


George Delaney at his Station

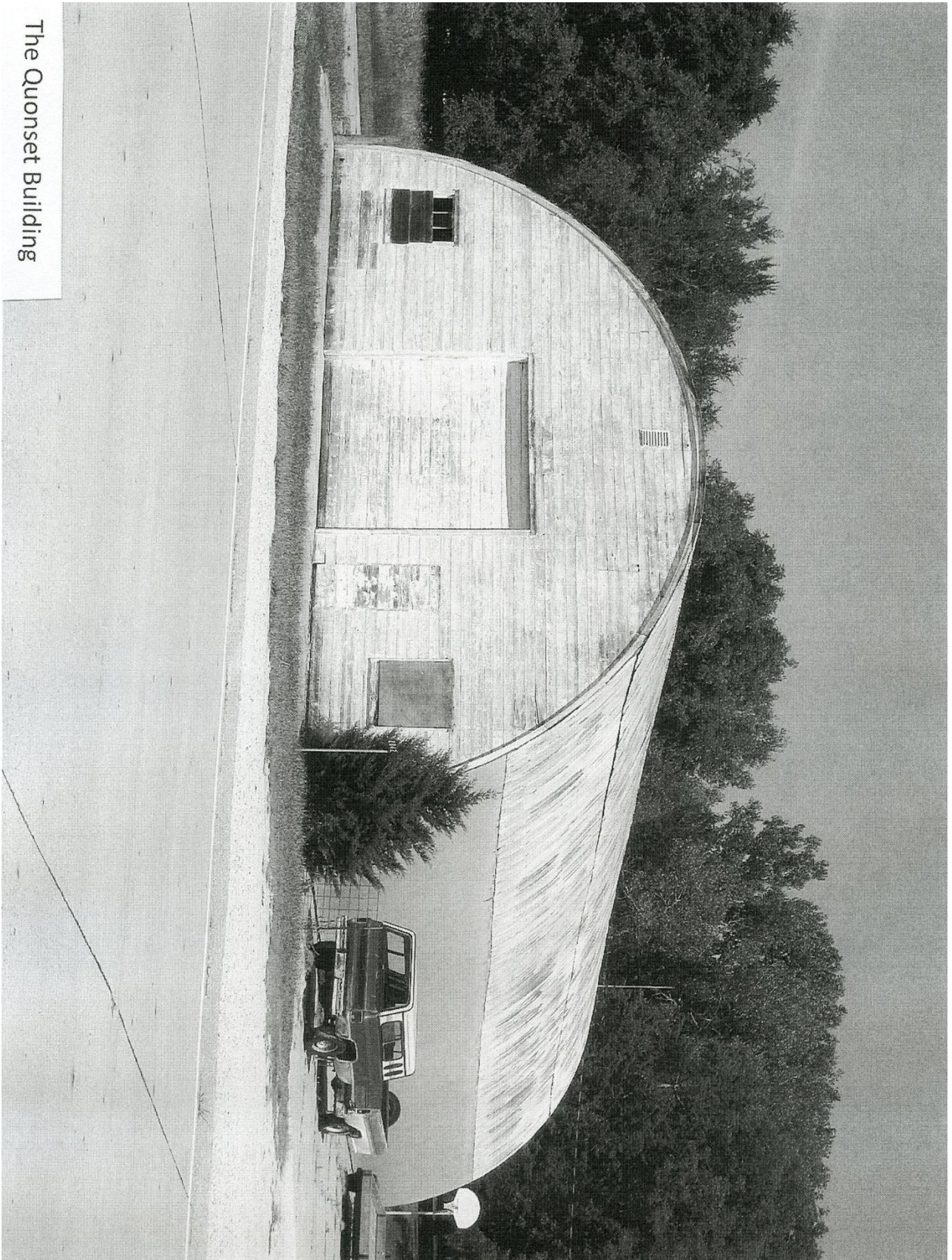


Lou Raney Harness Shop





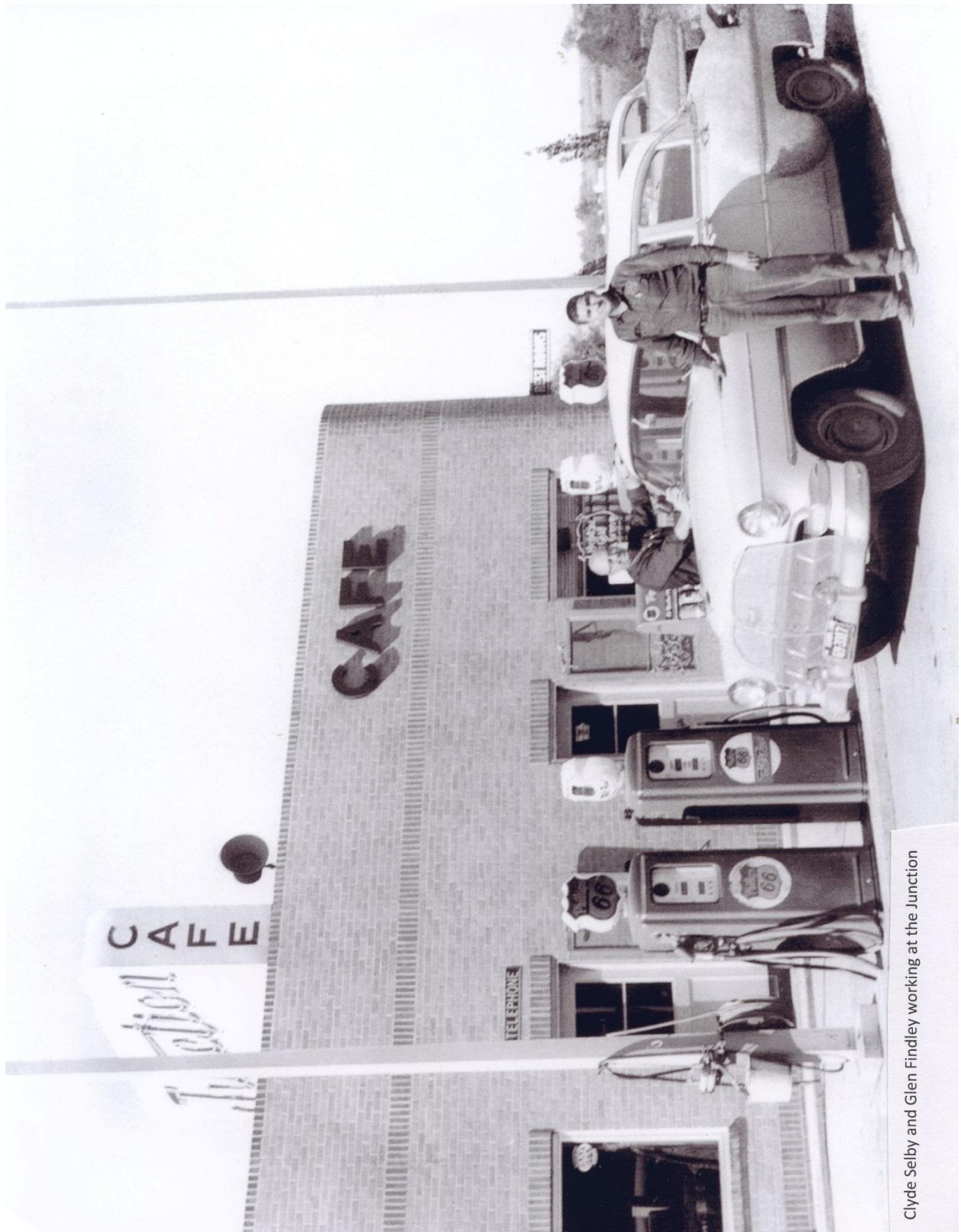
Tennville, February, 1941. Bruce Orton and family were living in the little round chicken house. Bruce had moved the garage there from Elliott, and to the left, work had started on the site of the big round garage building.



The Quonset Building



West building, now owned by Marvin Shipley



Clyde Selby and Glen Findley working at the Junction

Junction C A F E

BREAKFAST

Doughnuts	5c	Cakes & Coffee	40c
Rolls	10c	Eggs, Toast & Coffee .	50c
Toast	10c	Cereal	25c
Eggs, Potatoes, Toast & Coffee			70c
Cakes, Eggs & Coffee			70c
Choice of Ham, Bacon or Sausage with Eggs, Toast & Coffee			80c
Choice of Ham, Bacon or Sausage with Cakes & Coffee			80c

DRINKS

Pop	12c	Tomato Juice	15c
Coffee	10c	Grapefruit Juice	15c
Milk	10c	Orange Juice	15c
Ice Tea	10c	Milk Shake	30c
Hot Tea	10c	Malt	30c
Hot Chocolate			10c

SOUPS

Chili	30c	Vegetable	25c
Chicken & Noodle ...	25c	Tomato	25c
Vegetable Beef	25c	Beef & Noodle	25c
Beef Stew or Bean Soup (in season)			25c

SANDWICHES

Egg	20c	Fish	25c
Cheese	20c	Toasted Cheese	30c
Hamburger	25c	Tenderloin	35c
Ham Salad	25c	Hot Ham	40c
Tuna Fish	30c	Cube Steak	40c
Cheeseburger	30c	Bacon & Tomato	40c
Grilled Cheese	30c	Ham & Egg	50c
Cold Beef	35c	Bacon & Egg	40c
Cold Pork	35c	Cold Ham	35c
Chopped Sirloin		40c	

American or French Fried Potatoes	25c
Onion Rings	35c

Pie	20c
Malt	30c
Milk Shake	30c
Sundae	20c
Ice Cream	10c

SALADS

Combination ..	25c	Jello ..	25c	Cottage Cheese ..	25c
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SHORT ORDERS

Full-Half Pound Chopped Sirloin	\$1.10
Short Cut Steak	\$1.75
Cube Steak	\$1.00
Pork Chops	\$1.00
Hamburger Steak	\$1.00
Pork Tenderloin	\$1.00
One Half-Dozen Shrimp	\$1.10
Chicken	\$1.25

This photo shows the 14 feet Charles Artlip put back on the west end of his garage. The doors haven't been opened for years - they are now the signboard for Tenville and HONK..

