

THE WAY
IT WAS...

TENVILLE, IOWA

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.

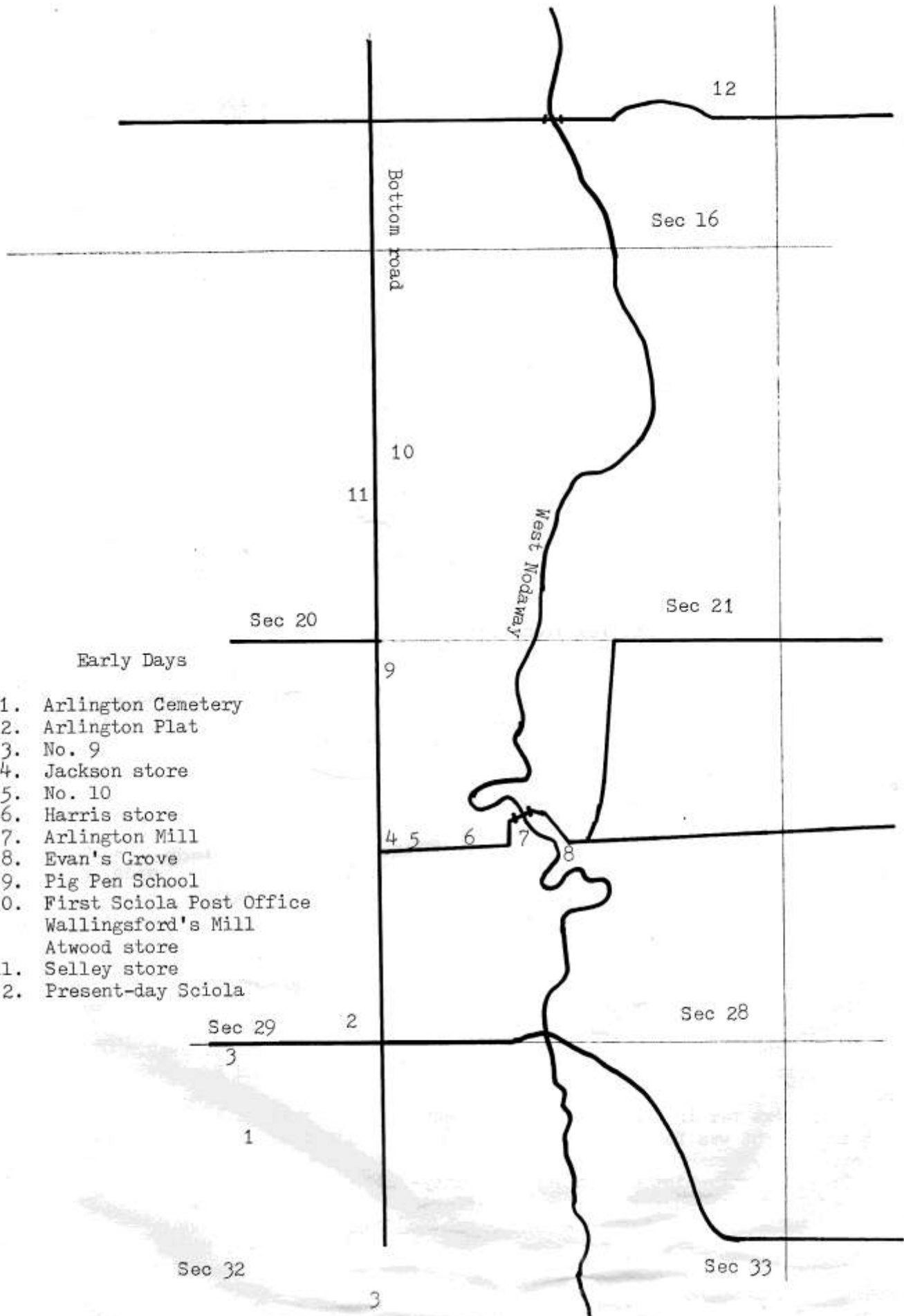
Elaine B. Artlip

Villisca, Iowa
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Early Days

1. Arlington Cemetery
2. Arlington Plat
3. No. 9
4. Jackson store
5. No. 10
6. Harris store
7. Arlington Mill
8. Evan's Grove
9. Pig Pen School
10. First Sciola Post Office
Wallingsford's Mill
Atwood store
11. Selley store
12. Present-day Sciola

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 road, 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.

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.

Arlington

In the early 1850's, 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
A. J. Wallingsford
Lewis W. Fry
John Gilmore

John H. Matthews
J. T. Patterson
James G. Romine
John Nash

Thomas Farlin
G. D. Connally
Samuel C. Dunn

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 School

The Arlington school was built about 1861, according to the 1881 History, and was along the north line of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 32.

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. After it was closed, Rick Anderson tore it down and built a corn crib of the lumber.

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.

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.

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 $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 32, and right of way to road.

The plat for the cemetery was filed 10 March, 1893. There have been two 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. In 1972, two flag poles were erected near the entrance in memory of Linda K. Means.

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:

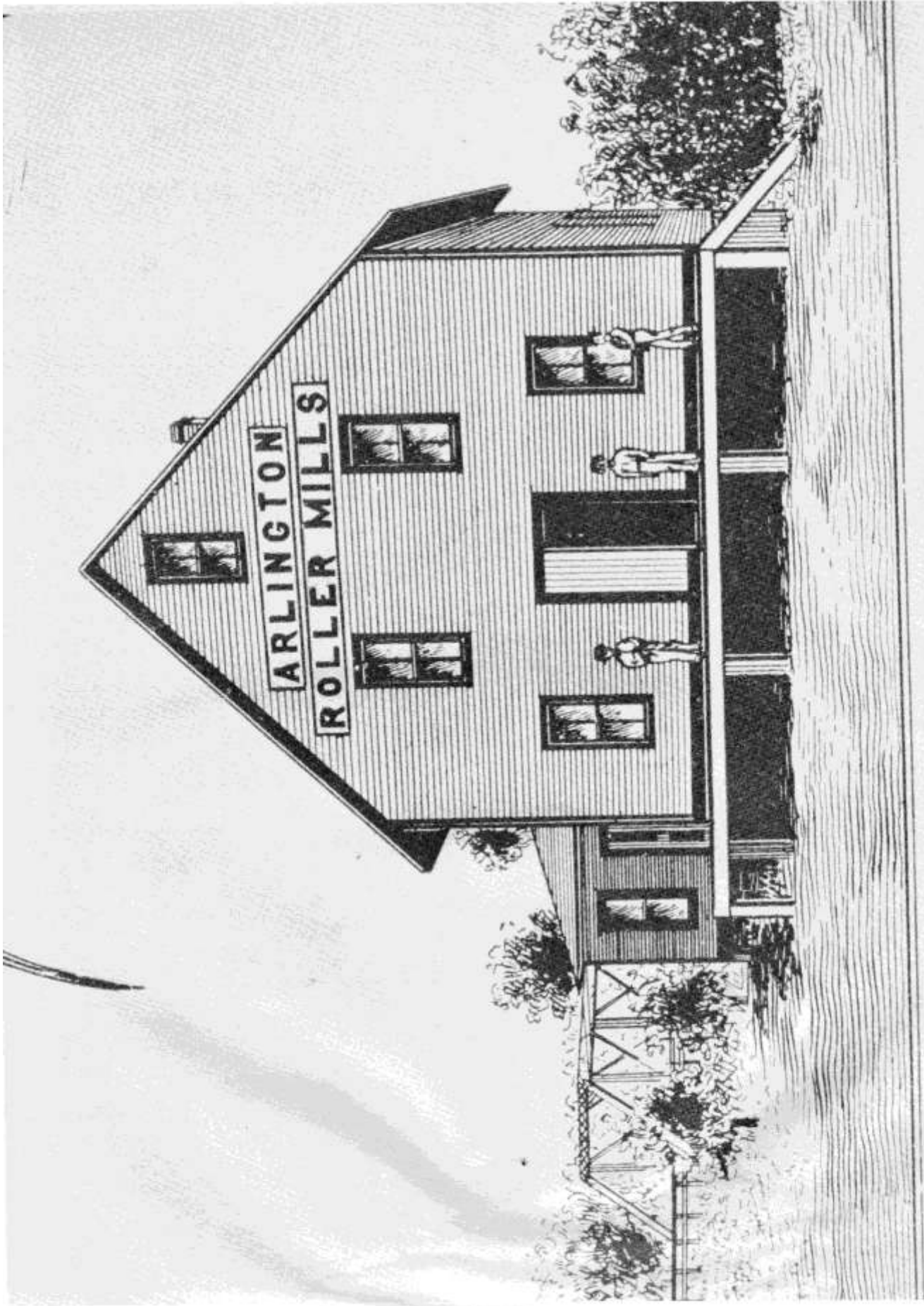
Church To Be Dedicated

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.

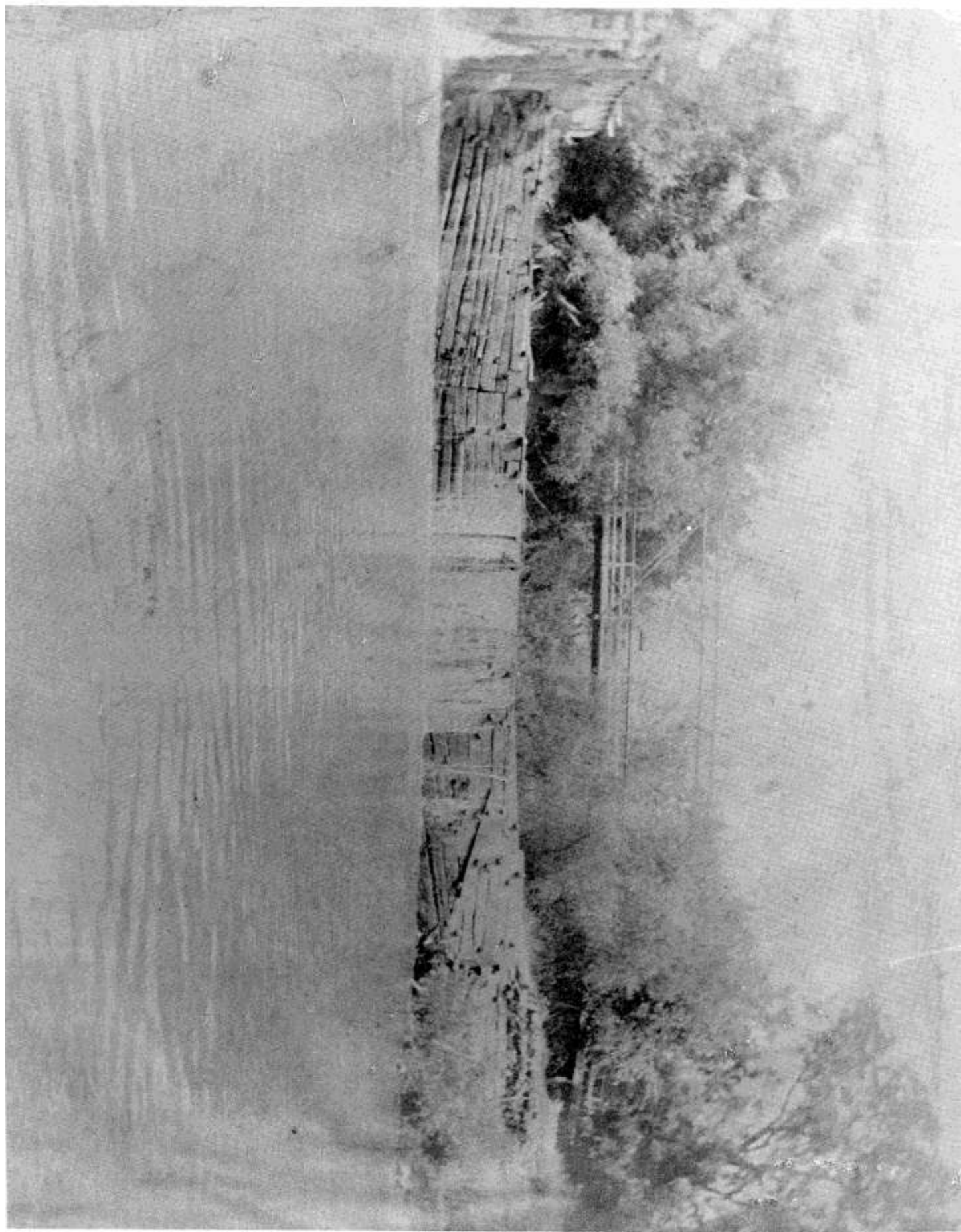
The church closed about 1928; the building was torn down in the early 1940's, and the cornerstone was taken to the Arlington Cemetery.



Arlington Methodist Church



J. W. ELLENWOOD'S ARLINGTON MILLS, 6 MILES NORTH OF VILLISCA.



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. This may have been the first mill in the area.

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, but the date isn't known. It may have been after 1860; the Census for that year gave William's occupation as "Gentleman", while the 1870 Census reported him as "miller at sawmill". David Russell is said to have been employed there.

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.

1 March, 1878; Deed: William Dunn, Sr. to Samuel M. Smith et al.....
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres east side of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 28.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

This happened every time a heavy rain fell; the neighbors then came and helped with repairs.

- 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.

A Mr. Hallam was a miller at Arlington, probably just before Al Minard; he lived in the Ellenwood house. There were no doubt a number of others whose names have been lost.

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.

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.

10 Feb, 1899; Express; Sciola: John Gourley is testing the virtues of snapped corn, ground cob and all. Mr. Gourley has a steam mill and he tells us he is well pleased with the result.



No. 10; 1903-04: Front row, left to right: Virgil Smith; Earl Cooney; Ocie Minard; Clarence Conklin; Bertha Copelin; Ostle 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.

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.

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 the Pig Pen School.

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 superintendent, 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 the benefit of No. 10. The schoolhouse in that district is well on its way.....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 then.

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
 Montgomery County, Iowa
 Nov. 8, '97- Feb. 11, '98
 Amy E. Ellenwood, teacher
 J. L. Courley, 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: Don't 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.

The miscreants were Willie, Ray, and Clarence Shoemaker.

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.

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; this 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 rubbish 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 of No. 10

<u>Year</u>	<u>Fall</u>	<u>Winter</u>	<u>Spring</u>	<u>Directors</u>
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 E 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 Mae Howard	Clara Howard	Clara Howard	Henry Enarson
1917-18	Harry Mayhew	Helen Erickson (Requist)	Clara Howard	Ray Dunn
1918-19	Clara Howard	(from here on 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			

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.....

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, the Milford Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at what is 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. This 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.

The Sciola Baptist Church was begun in January, 1869, and the building was erected in 1871; 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 I don't know 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.

Marnis 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".

The church was early called to mourn the loss of one of its charter members, Mrs. Matilda Eskelson, who went up from the church on earth to "the General Assembly and Church of the First Born", February 2nd, 1893.

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. D. F. Ensign succeeded Mr. Linn as minister, 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 the 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.

R. 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 batchelor 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.

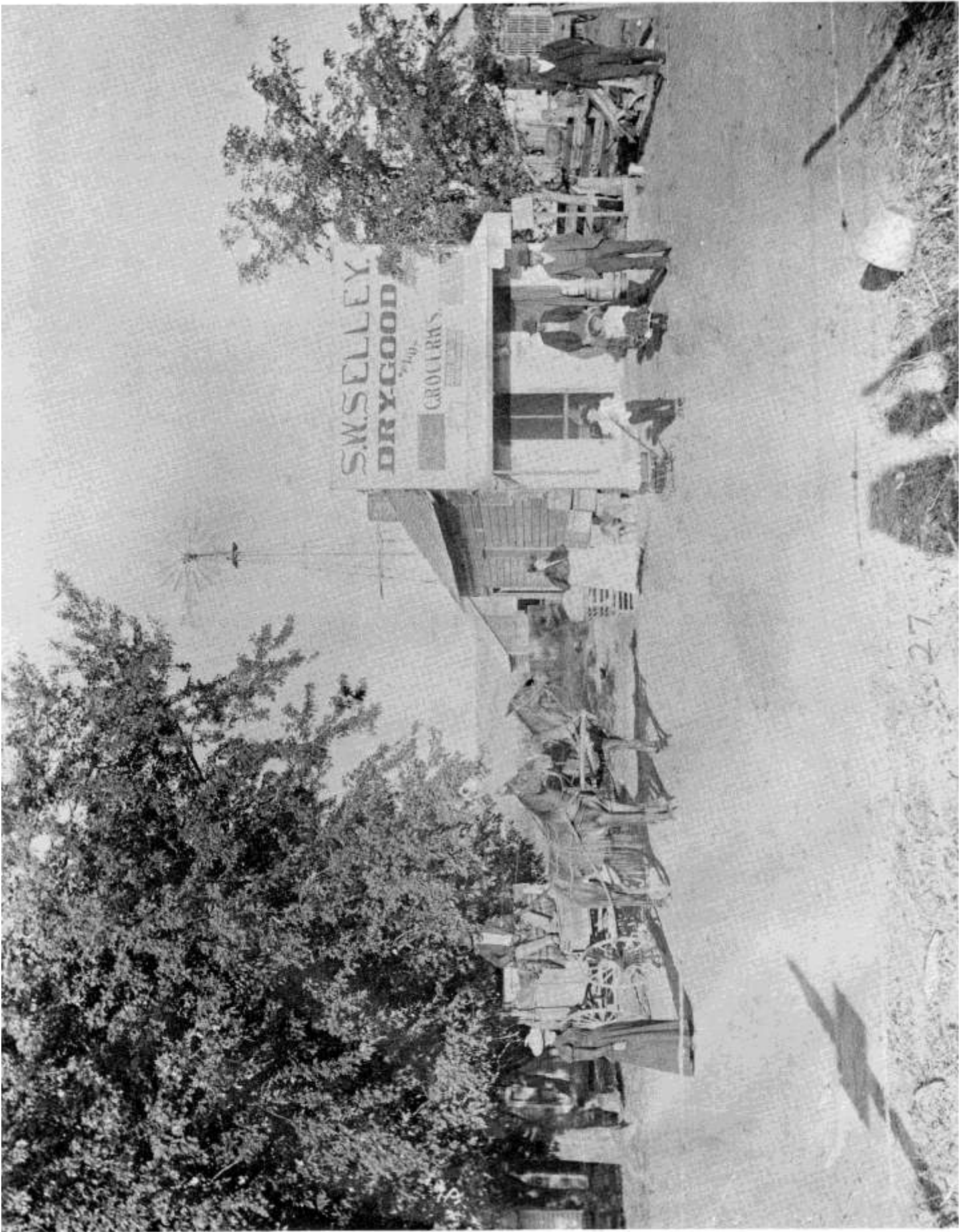
Mr. Driver's brother sent him a bottle of water from the Jordan River each year, and this was used for baptisms. Shirley Devine was baptised at No. 10 by the Rev. Mr. Driver with Jordan water.

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.

5 December, 1907; Review; Tenville: A. J. Devine, the champion cornhusker 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.

2 August, 1894; Review; No. 10: Notice: Any person in this vicinity having articles for exhibit on Old Settlers' Day and who find it convenient can leave them with R. A. Dunn.....



27

TENVILLE STORES

The earliest store in what became Washington Township was in the northeast quarter of Section 33 (Wilma 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, R. M. G. Patterson came into the county and established a dry goods and grocery store on the northeast quarter of Section 5, Jackson Township. He stayed there about a year, then settled in Arlington, moving his store with him.

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. He wrote a couple of paragraphs and stopped, right in the middle of a sentence:

Preamble
by R. A. Dunn

First Post Office in Montgomery County.

In the year 1854, James H. and Chauncey Sager two young men Bros, bought a tract of land and built a double log cabin on the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 21 in Washington Twp. the home of the Sager Bros their sister Lucinda their mother Levina Adeline Sager. 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, in this year the Western Stage Co line came thru running from Eddy Ville, Ia west to Kanas Ville, Now C Bluffs. the Sager place was made a P O. The name Sciola was given it by Miss Lucinda Sager.

In 1858 the state road was surveyed thru the County west to the Mo. River missing the new town of Sciola by almost a mile. Uncle Billy Atwood sold his stock of goods to _____ Wallingsford moved his saw mill away. Sciola and the store moved up to the State Road near its present location.

In the meanwhile

The obituary of William Atwood (Review, 9 April, 1926) states that he and another young man 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 just then.

S. W. SELLEY

5 January, 1891; Deed: John Bunker to S. W. Selley: N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 last week, and will start a wagon as soon as the hens begin to lay.

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!"

1 June, 1899; Review; Tenville: S. W. Selley has the services of Fred Bolt since Gus Dunn has retired.

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.

10 May, 1900; Review; Tenville: We understand that our Tenville hardware dealer, S. W. Selley, made a sale of two binders last week.

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

1 January, 1891; Review; Dunnville: Lee Harris is the champion skunk-killer this side of anywhere. He has a fine collection of skins.

So we can assume that Leander M. Harris was well-known in the vicinity that winter; perhaps not too popular at times, but certainly well-known. As early as 1889, ads appeared in the Review, urging the reader to patronize the L. M. Harris barber shop.

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.

6 December, 1894; Review; No. 10: Lee Harris and family moved to town last week.....

Lee had a barber shop in Villisca at this time, but I don't know if he had maintained the same shop while living in Tenville, or if he opened another one.

I wasn't able to find when they moved back to Tenville, but their children were back in school at No. 10 by the fall of 1897.

- 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 accomodated in his usual courteous manner on Saturday afternoons.
- 18 January, 1900; Review; Tenville: It is reported that a deal was consumated 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.

- 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 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, at the age of 85 years and eleven months. He was buried at Corning. Hickory's second wife was Hattie Raney, daughter of Finley Raney.

Then Ed Black and his wife, Rachel Winter Dunn, moved into the store building. Ed had a blacksmith shop there for a time, and sold pop, candy and tobacco. After the Blacks left, the Herb Archer family lived there, perhaps for a year or so. Herb was a barber; Dale Case remembers getting his hair cut there. When the Archers were gone, John Gourley moved the building to the home place.

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 in 1854 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.

28 April, 1892; Review; Dunnville: Steps are being taken to secure the location of a Post Office at Arlington. It is probable that Samuel McCulley will be Postmaster.....

The National Archives has no record of an application for such a Post Office.

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.

Marnis 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.

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 E. 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.
- 9 April, 1891; Review; Dunnville: 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.

In July of that year, Frederick, the nine month old son of George Baker accidentally drowned. Mrs. Baker, carrying the child, ran to the Dunn home. R. A. was at the river fishing, and little Rob sent the message for the Doctor.

20 November, 1901; Review; Tenville: The Seven-mile line now has 25 phones.

GOLD!!

In 1897 and 1898 the Yukon District of the Northwest Territories in Canada was the scene of a wild gold rush set off by the finding of gold in Bonanza Creek, a tributary of the Klondike River. Tales of fabulous riches were carried to Tenville by a man named William M. Stanley (his wife was a Baker), who claimed to have made a big strike in the Yukon. Several men of the community caught gold fever, and 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 M. 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 Hullen, 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 stampedeers, 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 stampedeers 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 stampedeers 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 sledded 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.

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.

The Gourleys arrived home in the fall of 1898, but the Dunns spent the winter in the Yukon, returning the following summer.

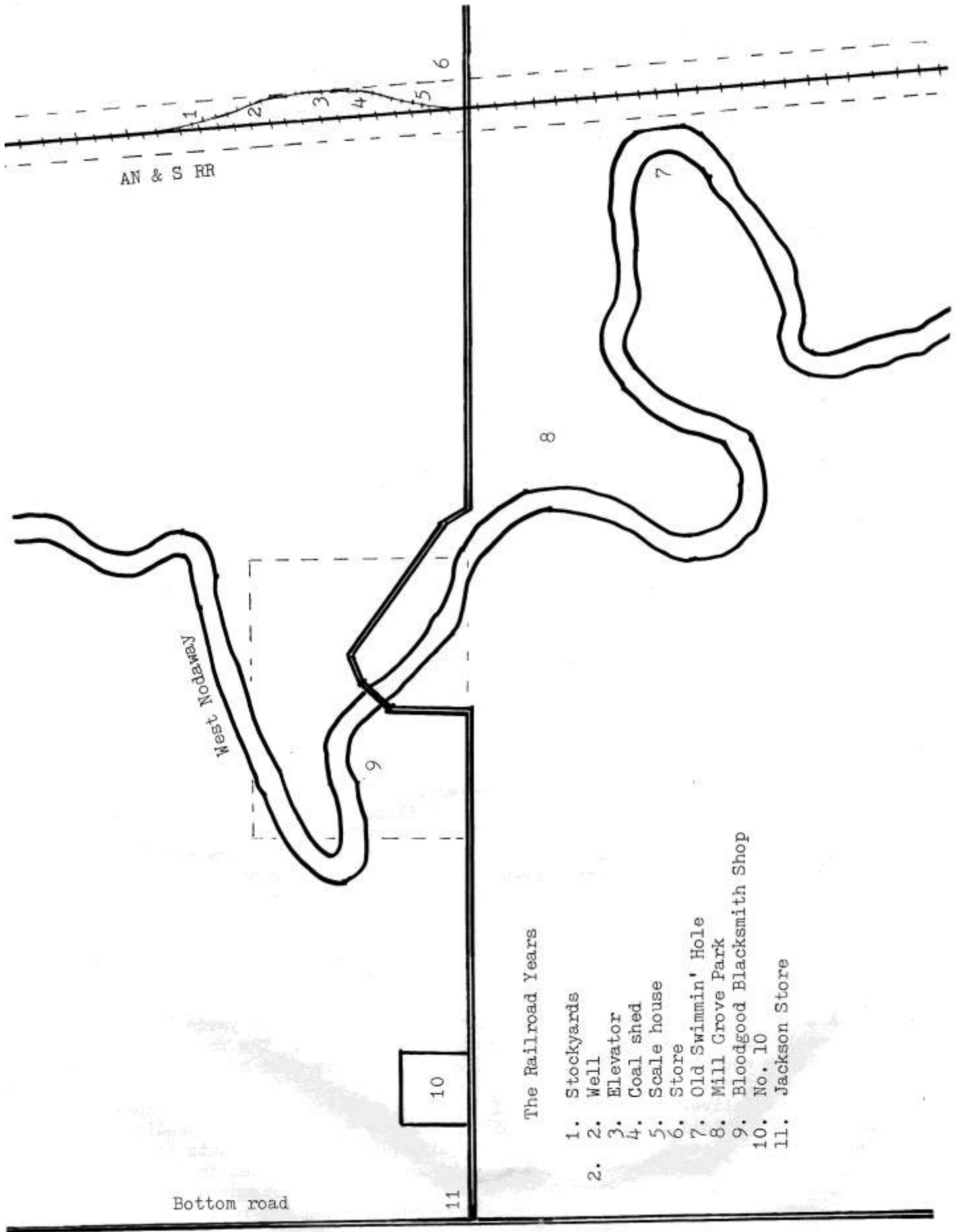
14 July, 1899; Express; Tenville: Four members of the Villisca Klondike party, T. J. Poston, Samuel, Charlie and Bob Dunn, returned home last Thursday evening. None of the four secured a claim, but all had work at good wages. Mr. Poston made \$110 one week, cutting cord wood.

John Gourley said, "All I gained in Alaska was the experience". No doubt the others in the party would have agreed with that statement. R. A. Dunn brought back a few nuggets; his grandson Quincy has a tie pin made of one.

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.

John Gourley told the story of how the first clocks came to Montgomery County:

Someone bought a large number of clocks back east, and shipped them to Burlington, the end of the railroad. There he loaded them into a wagon, and set off across the state. The early settlers didn't have any money, so he bartered his clocks for livestock along the way. The Gourleys traded a steer for a clock.



AN & S RR

West No. 10

Bottom road

The Railroad Years

- 1. Stockyards
- 2. Well
- 3. Elevator
- 4. Coal shed
- 5. Scale house
- 6. Store
- 7. Old Swimmin' Hole
- 8. Mill Grove Park
- 9. Bloodgood Blacksmith Shop
- 10. No. 10
- 11. Jackson Store

THE RAILROAD YEARS

18 June, 1902; Review; Tenville: Election....voting on the proposition to authorize the Township trustees to levy a tax of 1% 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? I couldn't find another word concerning it.

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% 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. It would run from Kimballton 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.

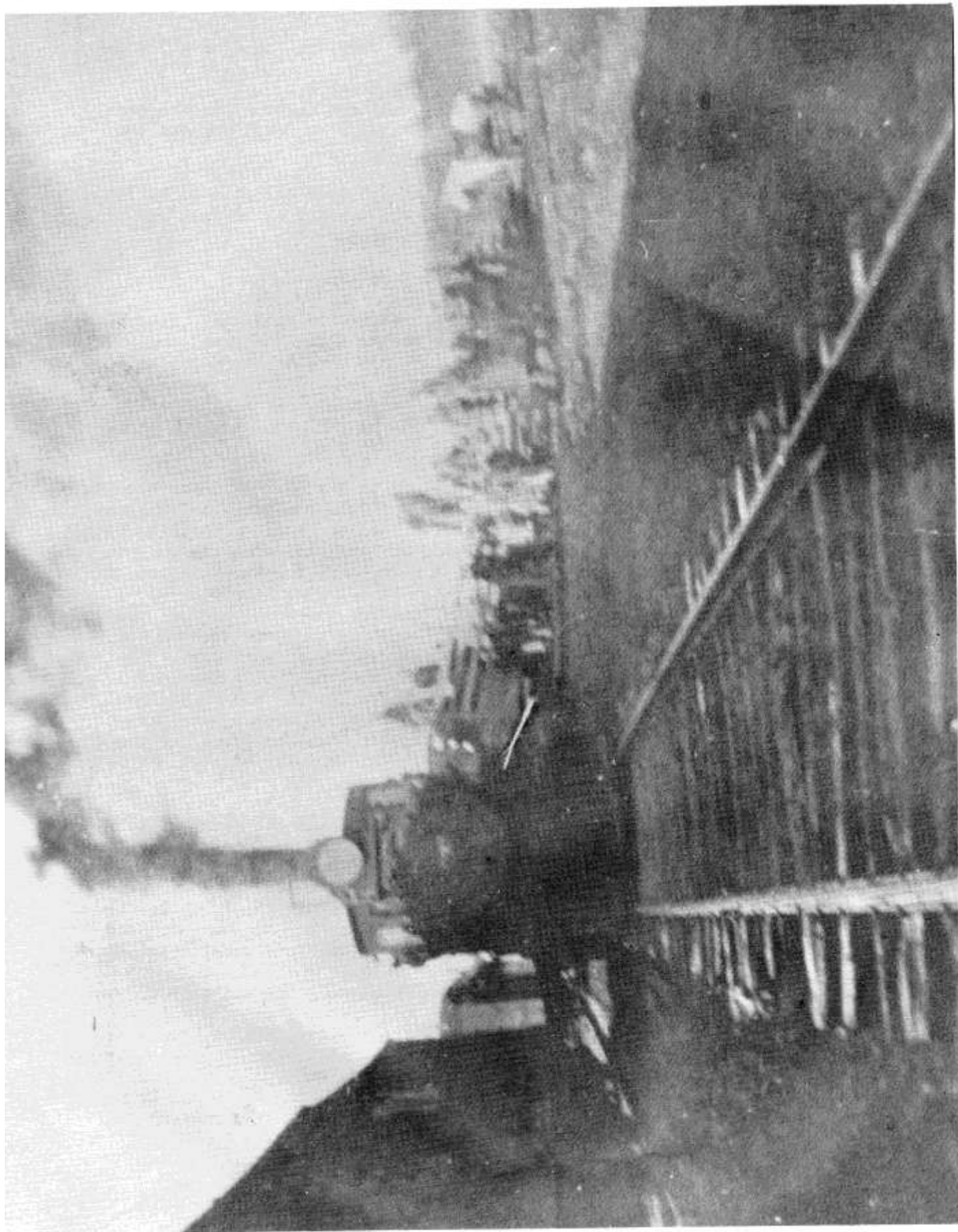
5 January, 1911; Special issue of the Review:

Silver Spike Driven Opening AN & S RR
First Train Over New Road Reaches Villisca 29 Dec, 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.



Atlantic Southern Railroad; 2 February, 1914; Tenville Siding

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.

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¢ 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¢ 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 a 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...Re-public 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. John Gourley bought the building and moved it to his farm; it is thought that the Gourley family lived in it while rebuilding after their home burned. 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.

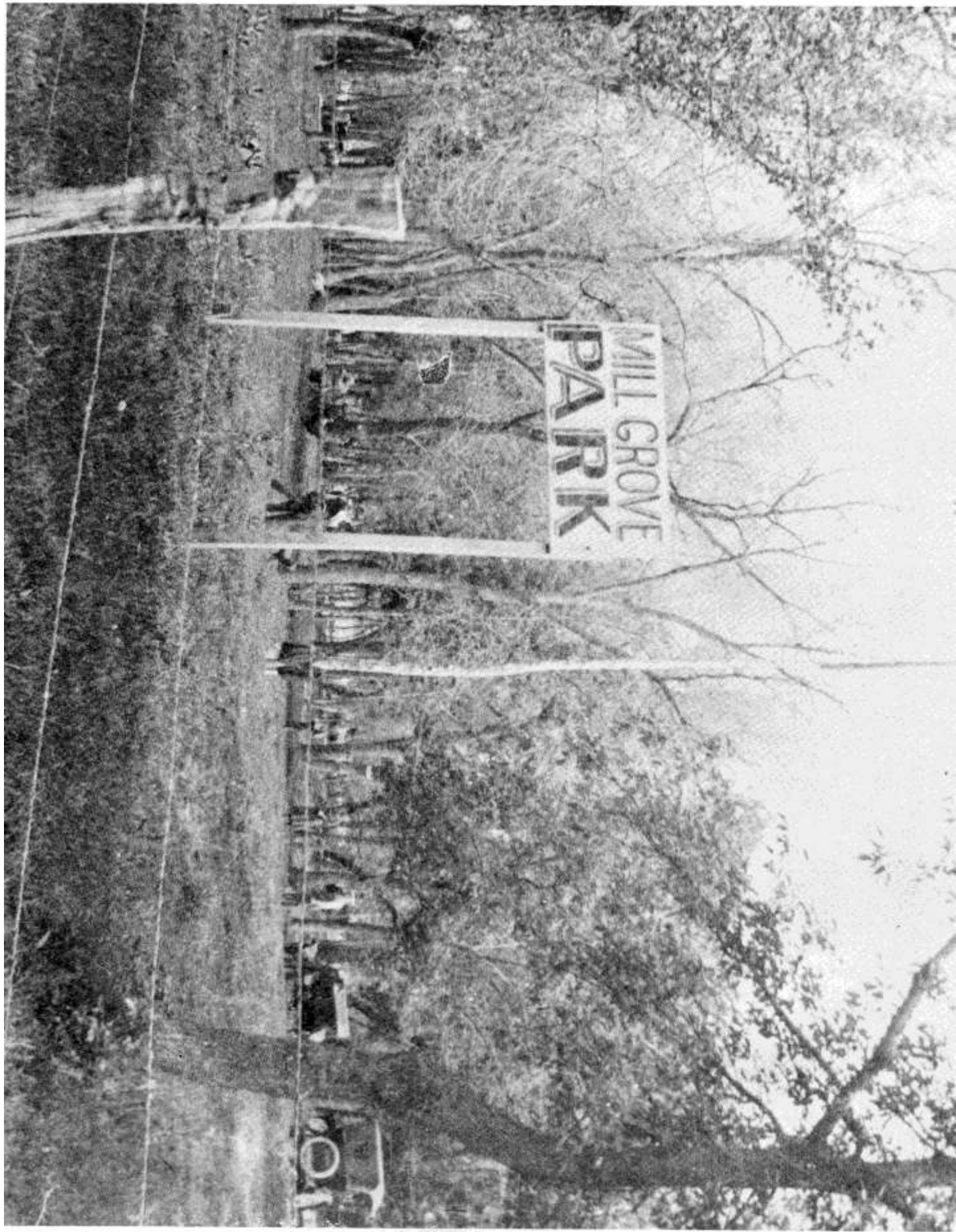
11 April, 1921; Deed: John Abeles to P. S. Focht; railroad right-of-way; reserves right to maintain elevator.

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.

It was sold to Chris Danielson; Leonard Larson and John Gourley may have shared in the purchase. The exact date for this hasn't been found, but it was probably either in the fall of 1925, or early spring of '26 that the structure was torn down. Mr. Danielson took the top section to his farm where it 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.



MILL GROVE PARK

30 June, 1899; Express; Tenville: No. 10 will close Friday, with exercises and a picnic at Evans Grove.

Volney Evans lived on the Earl Means place. (N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 28) The mill and dam were still there at that time and Evans' Grove offered no threat to the popularity of the neighboring area. But the time came when the mill and dam were gone. 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 so plain that 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. Fourth of July celebrations were also held.

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 of the river.

A ball diamond was laid out, south of the old river, and ball games became an added attraction at the park.

In March, 1927, the Means family bought 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.

In the spring of 1931, a ball diamond was laid out in the southwest corner of the intersection of U. S. 71 and 34, 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, and everybody is invited to attend. Picnic dinners will be enjoyed in the abundant shade there and tables for picnickers will be provided.

A program of sports will begin at 11 am and 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 and that event will be 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.

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¢ 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. 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. The refreshment stand was moved to the southwest corner of the little house. Johnny Zuber and Clarence Findley slept in it while employed at the Standard Station. Later it was used as a wash house.

BASEBALL

The date of the first baseball game in this area is lost in the mists of time, but it was before August of 1889 when 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.
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. Sciola played in Judd Mayhew's pasture.

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:

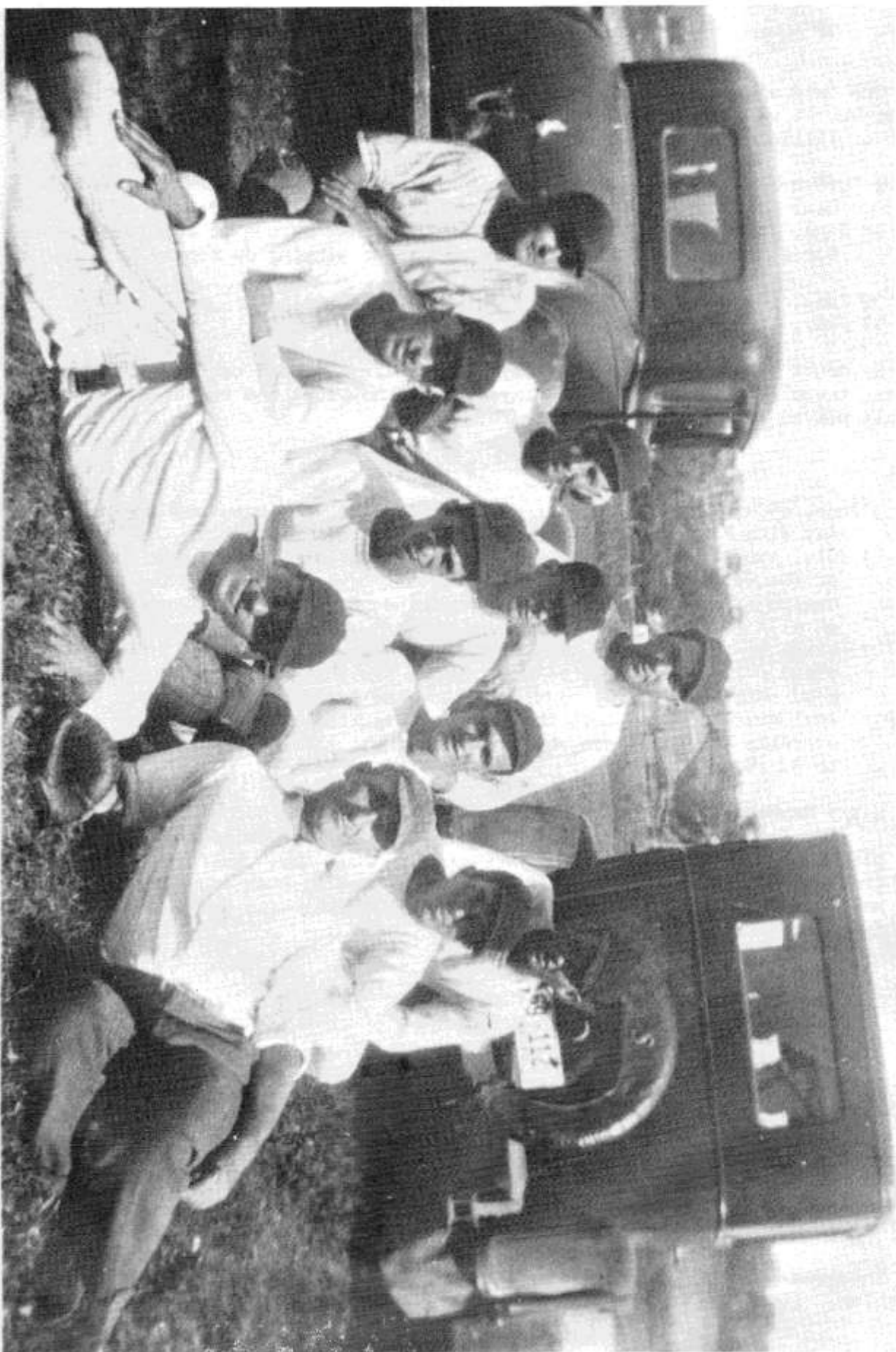
"My father, J. P. Mayhew, named them the 'Sciola Wallopers'. They played on Robert Devine's land, west of Sciola. About half the team was from the Tenville area. They played such teams as Stanton, Villisca, Nodaway, Grant, Carbon, and Hacklebarney. I think the team was in existence from about 1905 to 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 TIGERS; 1931
Front row; left to right: Joe Units; Floyd Carlson
Second row: Ed Courley; Glen Jackson; Ed Hardisty; John Thorson
Third row: Ed Weeks; Jack Archer; Guy Cornellsen; Weldy Larsson
Back: Orlo Calvert



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 ballglove 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.

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
Merl 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:

Mertz	Graham	Bergren
Combs	Haley	Roberts
Peterson	Shuman	Herzberg
Focht		

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

I was told that they played a House of David team from Kansas City, but didn't find a record of it.

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.

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.

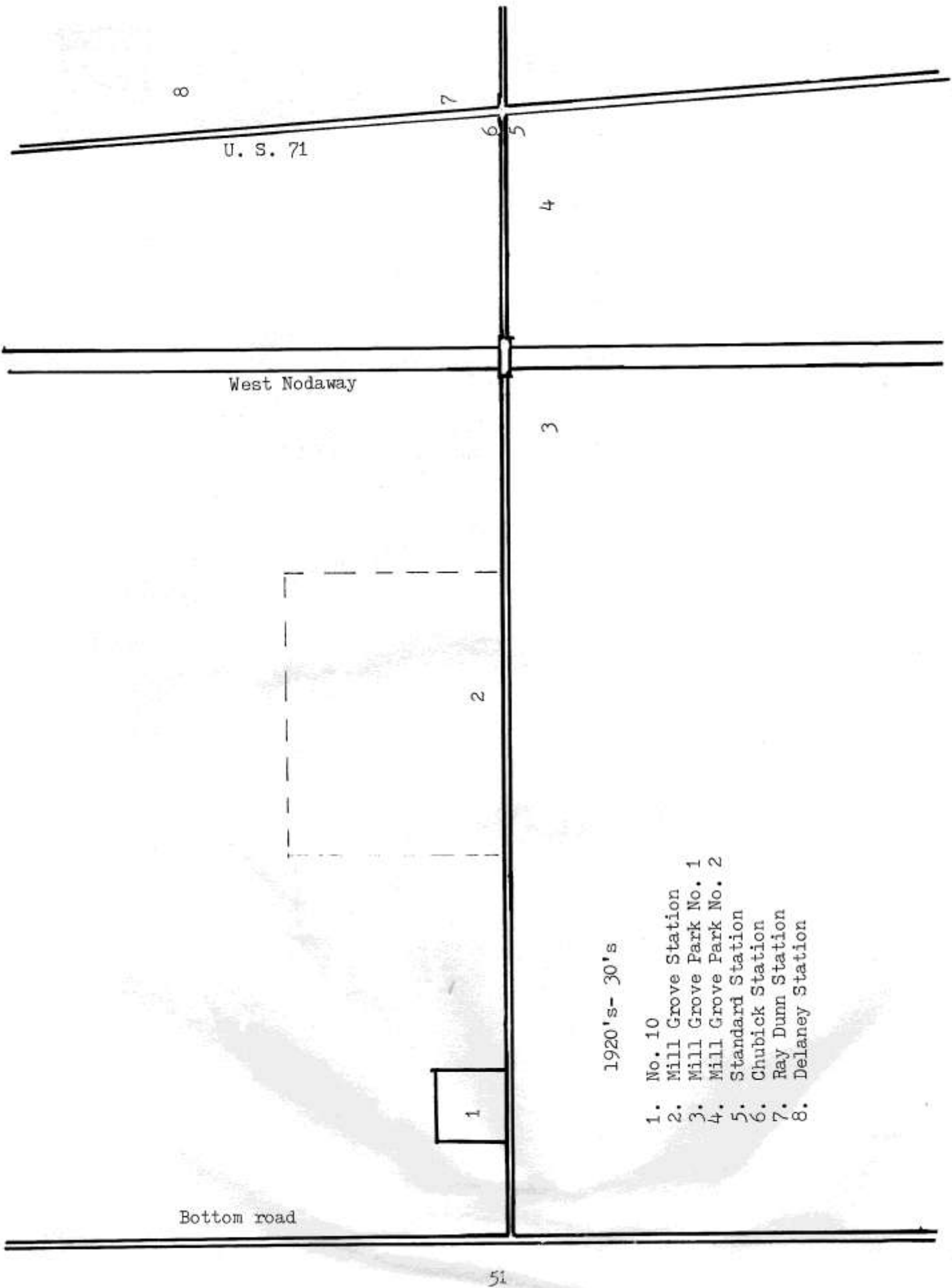
The women played a practice game with the men one evening. The men were to bat left-handed, which suited Earl Means just fine; he always batted left-handed, and he hit a home run.

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.

The girls' team, Fourth of July, 1935: (page 49)

Left to right; back row: Dot Kehr; Lucille 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.



1920's- 30's

- 1. No. 10
- 2. Mill Grove Station
- 3. Mill Grove Park No. 1
- 4. Mill Grove Park No. 2
- 5. Standard Station
- 6. Chubick Station
- 7. Ray Dunn Station
- 8. Delaney Station

8

U. S. 71

7

6 5

4

West Nodaway

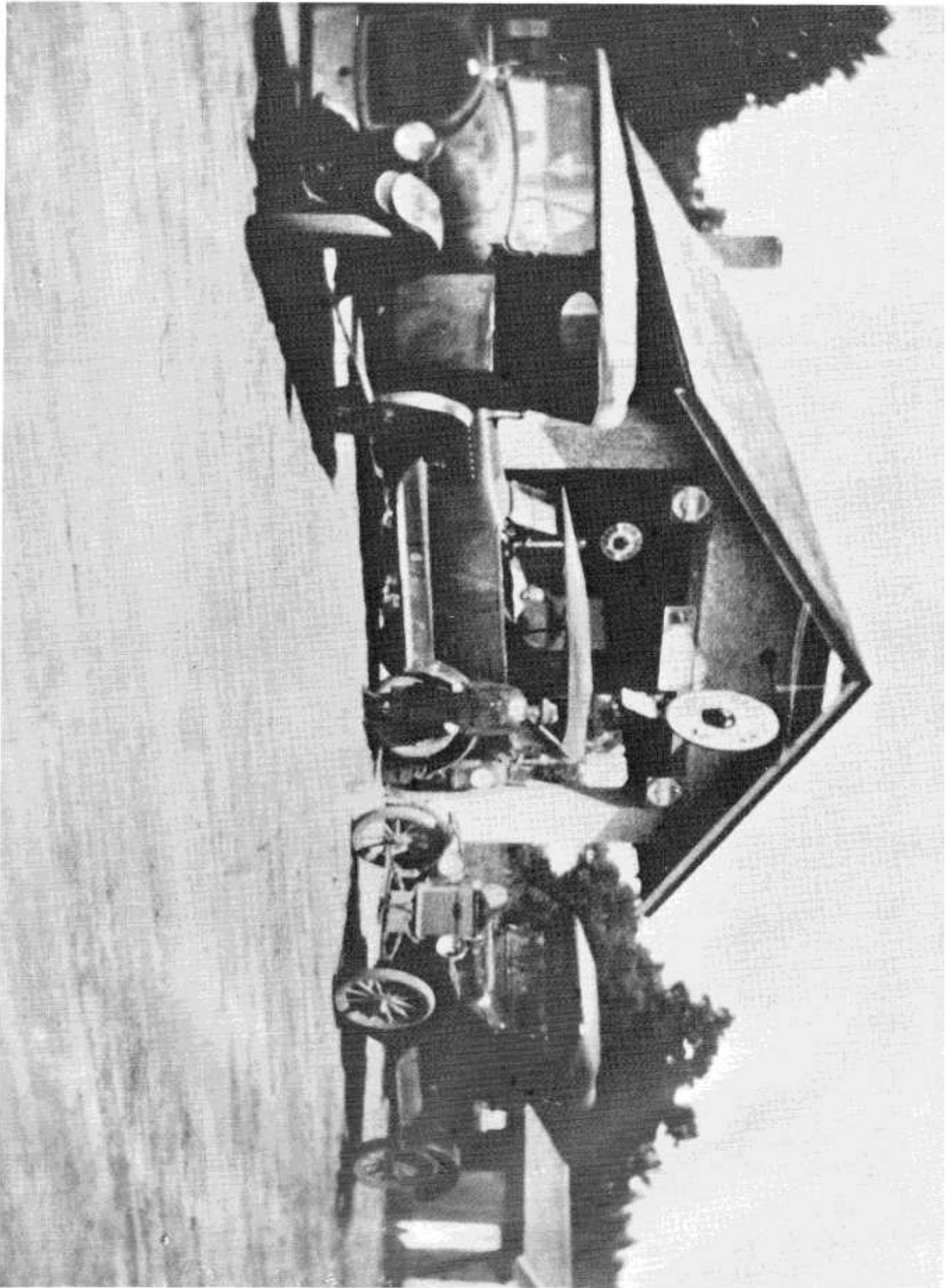
3

2

1

Bottom road

51



Mill Grove Station; Ray and Donna Dunn

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 going 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.

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. Courley 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.

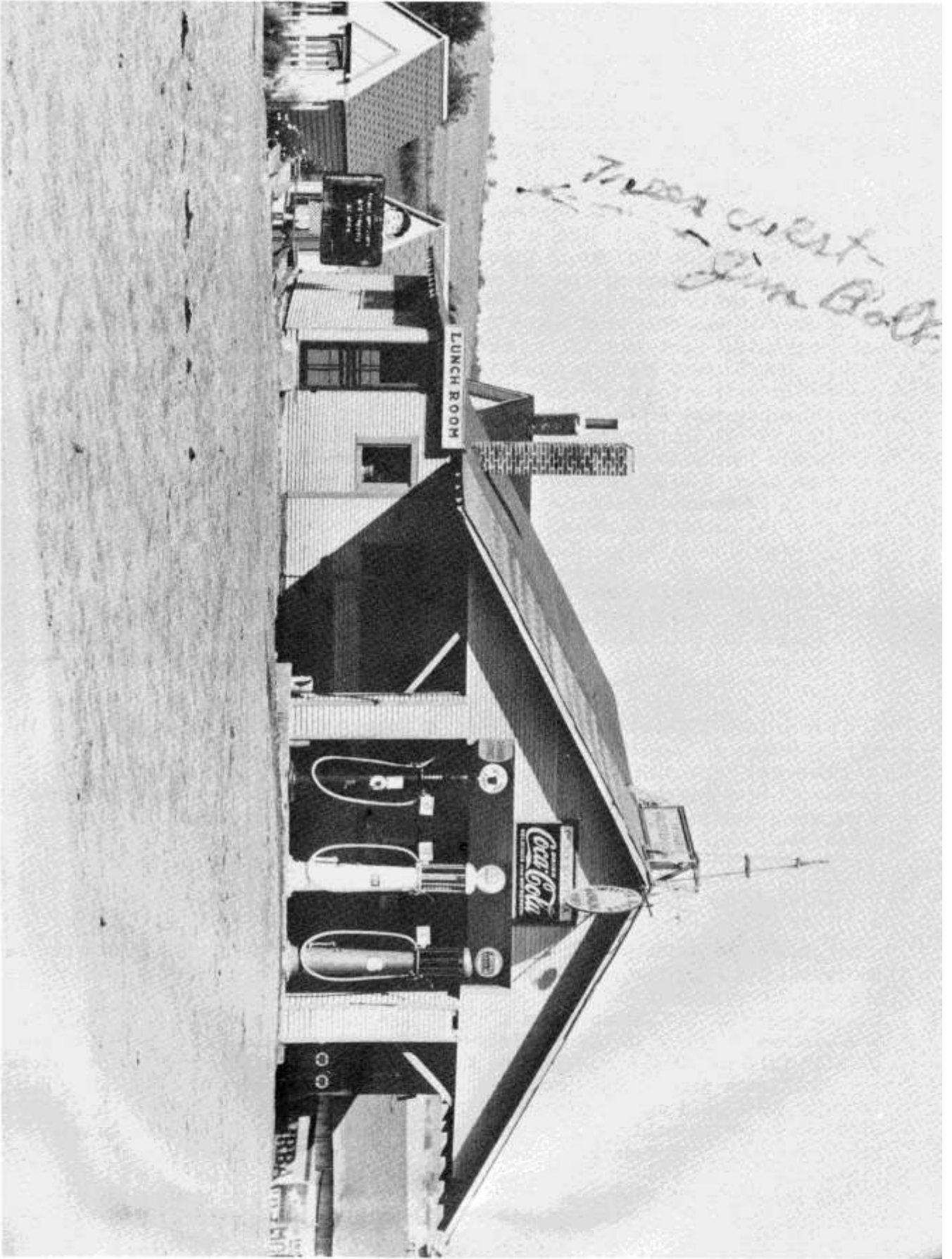
The Pine Room

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.

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



Chubbick Service Station

and night service office, and has painted the interior. John Culp painted the outside giving the place an attractive, neat appearance.

At about this same time, 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.

Chubick leased the business to Ray J. Dunn in 1936 and 1937. On 3 July, 1937, Chubick sold the quarter section to Orval Parrott; Parrott then leased to Chubick the land the business was on.

3 Mar, 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.

Eva Heaton sold the business on 1 December, 1948, to Darrell Thomas, who sold it to Donald L. Trybom 19 February, 1949.

The business was completely destroyed by fire in the early morning of 4 December, 1950.

Sellergrens of Stanton had a propane bulk tank on the lot for a time, but for several years the corner has been vacant.

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.

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

Bandits Loot Case Station, Make Getaway

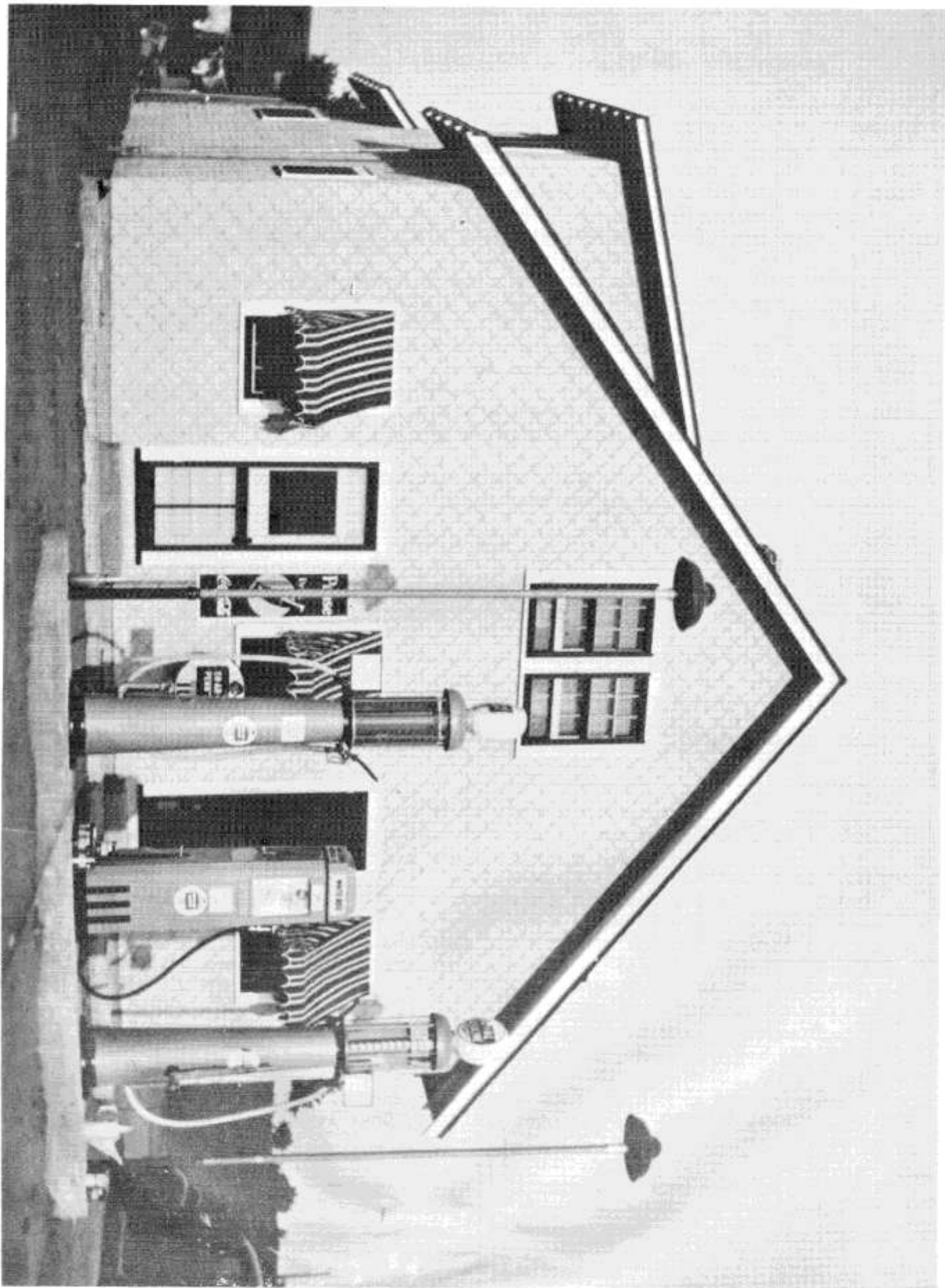
Chester L. Case, attendant in his father's oil station at Tenville, was held up by three masked men about 4:15 o'clock Monday morning and robbed of money totaling between \$10 and \$12.....One of the men held Case against the wall of the station at the point of a gun, one man searched the place, and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

Robert L. Maxey took over operation of the business in 1936. In 1940, Johnny Zuber became the manager, and Ray Robb followed him in the fall of 1941. Arthur and Ollie Case resumed management in 1942.



Ray Buena Station

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.

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.

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.

Dale Case's fascinating account of the things that went on at the station is on page 70. The most exciting event I can remember was when Sally Rand stopped for lunch one day. She sat on the step and fed her dog.

Loghry Station

For a short time during the '30's, there was a service station on Highway 71, in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 33. It was built by Joe Loghry, who owned the land at that time. He leased it to a Dumler, but it didn't last long. Charles Greenfield lived in the building for a while, but since then it has been used as 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. This became a popular hang-out for high school students from neighboring towns.

The station was closed in 1943. Several families lived in it for short periods, and then about 1947, Bruce Orton tore down the building.

Delaney Station

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

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.

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 old building was moved back and a new station was built 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 Doane Standage of Bedford took over. He was followed by Elwin White, and then a Crill from Corn- ing. 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 just west of Red Oak.

Garages

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

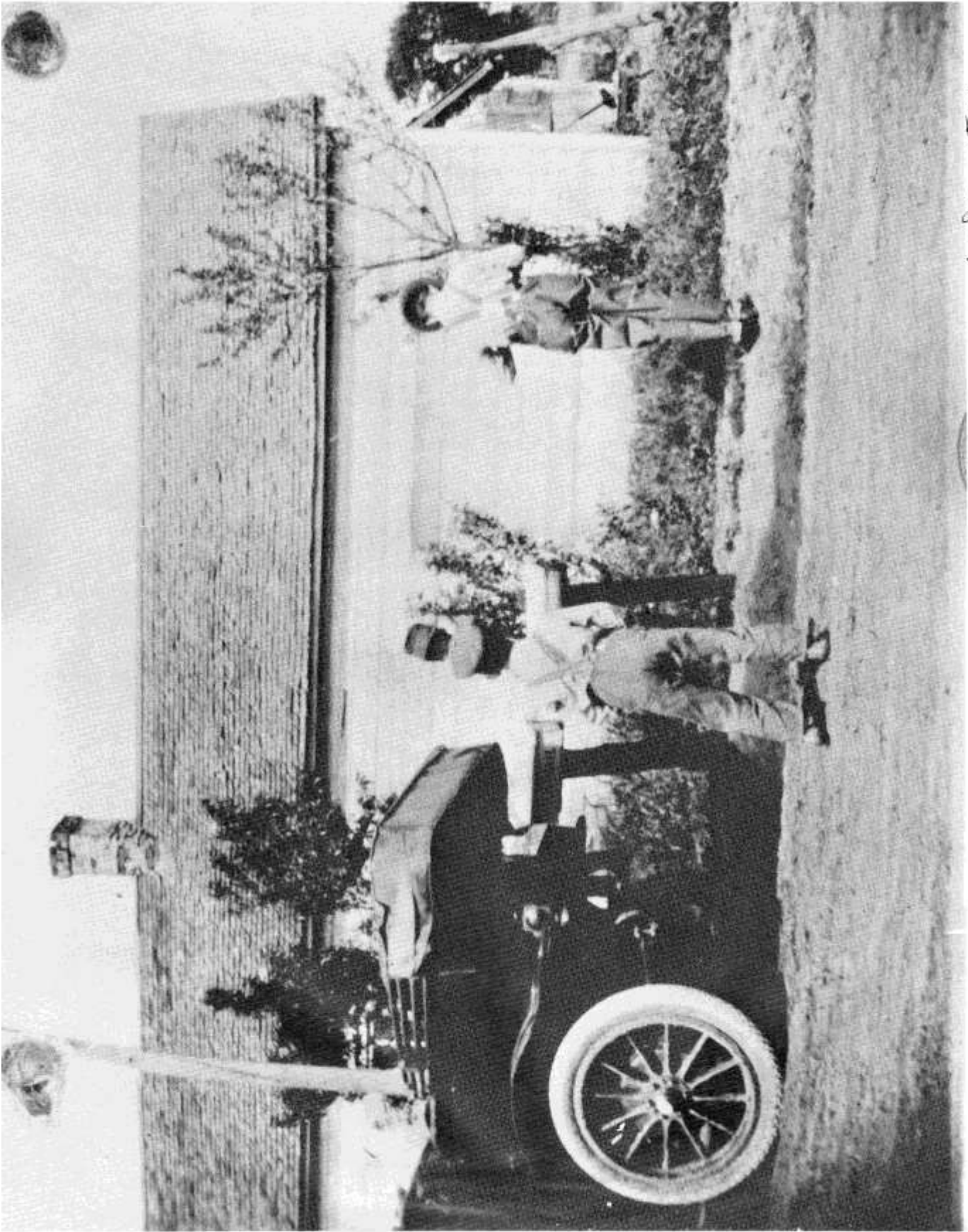
Dad bought the George Bloodgood place in the fall of 1917. George had left his forge, anvils, and so on in the metal building he used as a blacksmith shop. We used it for a garage and storage and work shop. Then possibly in the fall of 1918, Dad let Ole use the building to work on cars. Dad dug a hole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

During the early '30's, Ole had a garage at the north end of Chubick's Service Station. In the late '30's, 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 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.

Junior had a '38 Chevie. When everything went right, it could make it up Rock Candy Mountain in high gear; no other car in the area could do that.

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.



Jackson Stone

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. That same fall, a state road was designated, to run from Chariton to Glenwood, passing through Montgomery County.

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.

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 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.

3 October, 1889; Review; Dunnville: The Dunnville sorghum factory has made 6000 pounds of fine molasses. The factory will run on a larger scale next season.

The proprietor of this factory was Robert J. Dunn. He lived just west of the Dunn corner at that time. He later lived back in the field behind where Clark Devine lives, and had a mill there. After he moved from there, the mill became community property, and each family cooked its own molasses.

John Prehm had a sorghum mill at his home on the hill east of Tenville. He sold the farm to John Mullen in 1900, and moved southwest of Villisca, taking his mill with him.

31 July, 1891; Review; Sciola: Any person who has run a mower this season will bless the board of supervisors for putting a bounty on pocket gophers.

27 April, 1899; Review; Tenville: J. W. Mullen has been appointed Hog Cholera Inspector.

10 August, 1899; Review; No. 10: The milk route has changed hands, Lee Starr now driving.

29 October, 1899; Review; No. 10: There will be a social at the home of J. W. Ellenwood next Friday evening. Supper 15¢. Everyone invited.

20 November, 1901; Review; Tenville: 50¢ corn and 4½¢ hogs.

1908 Review; advertisement: Dr. C. M. Gourley, Veterinarian

4 November, 1919; Township records: To John A. Dunn, \$1.00 for burying a dog.

MUSIC

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

- 9 August, 1888; 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.
23 January, 1890; Review; Dunnville: Dunn's orchestra will give a benefit
entertainment at Morton's Mill the 25th.
20 February, 1890; Review; Dunnville: A social singing club will probably
be organized soon in our vicinity.

On 1 December, 1899, the Sciola Band was organized. They had white uniforms, and performed at various community events. They appear in the picture taken at Grandma Wheeler's 100th birthday celebration.

- 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.
- 16 January, 1925; Review; Tenville: There was a revival of the old time orchestra at the No. 10 schoolhouse Monday evening. There was a large number of fiddlers in attendance and two who played the auto harps. All present enjoyed a jolly evening.

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, the 24th.

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

+ + + +

GEORGE BLOODGOOD; BLACKSMITH and WAGON SHOP

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 in honor of Rev. Coventry, the occasion being his 32nd birthday. 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, and Rev. Coventry treated each of the guests to a piece of the birthday cake presented by R. A. Dunn.

.....Not the least interesting of the evening's program of merriment was the fortune telling and 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 the entertainment provided by Mr. and Mrs. Bolt.

And they danced. In their homes, in the mill, in the school, someone tuned up a fiddle and they were off. 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	Rube Williams
John Hultquist	Fred Lamken	Kay Wheeler
Quincy Dunn	Pete Williams	

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

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 accomodated 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 de-tour 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.

From the earliest settlement of the county, guns have been a source of entertainment for the men of the area. The pioneers held shooting matches practically every time they got together. In the 1880's and 1890's, Tenville men were members of shooting clubs at both Sciola and Villisca. They competed against other clubs of the area.

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 then treated the winners to a supper.

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".

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.

Kay Wheeler was quite a yarn-spinner. One time he was telling of a really rough winter he had endured. He said he woke one morning to find the snow drifted across his bed. A listener said, "Didn't you shut the door?" "Yes," replied Kay, "I shut the door, but I forgot to plug the keyhole."

HACKLEBARNEY

Hacklebarney is more a state of mind than a geographical location; no one knows where it begins or ends. You can't get anyone to admit that he lives there; it is always just over the next hill.

Strangers say "Where on earth did they get such a name?" Well, this is the way I heard it:

Many years ago, a Mr. Barney settled in the hills east of the West Nodaway. He claimed to be a horse-trader, and wandered around the area with a team and wagon. But he saw others cutting timber and decided he would be a wood-cutter, too. He was from a city, and had never felled a tree, but thought it looked easy enough. So he tried, and really botched the job. People, laughing at him, said "Old Barney is hacking the trees again".

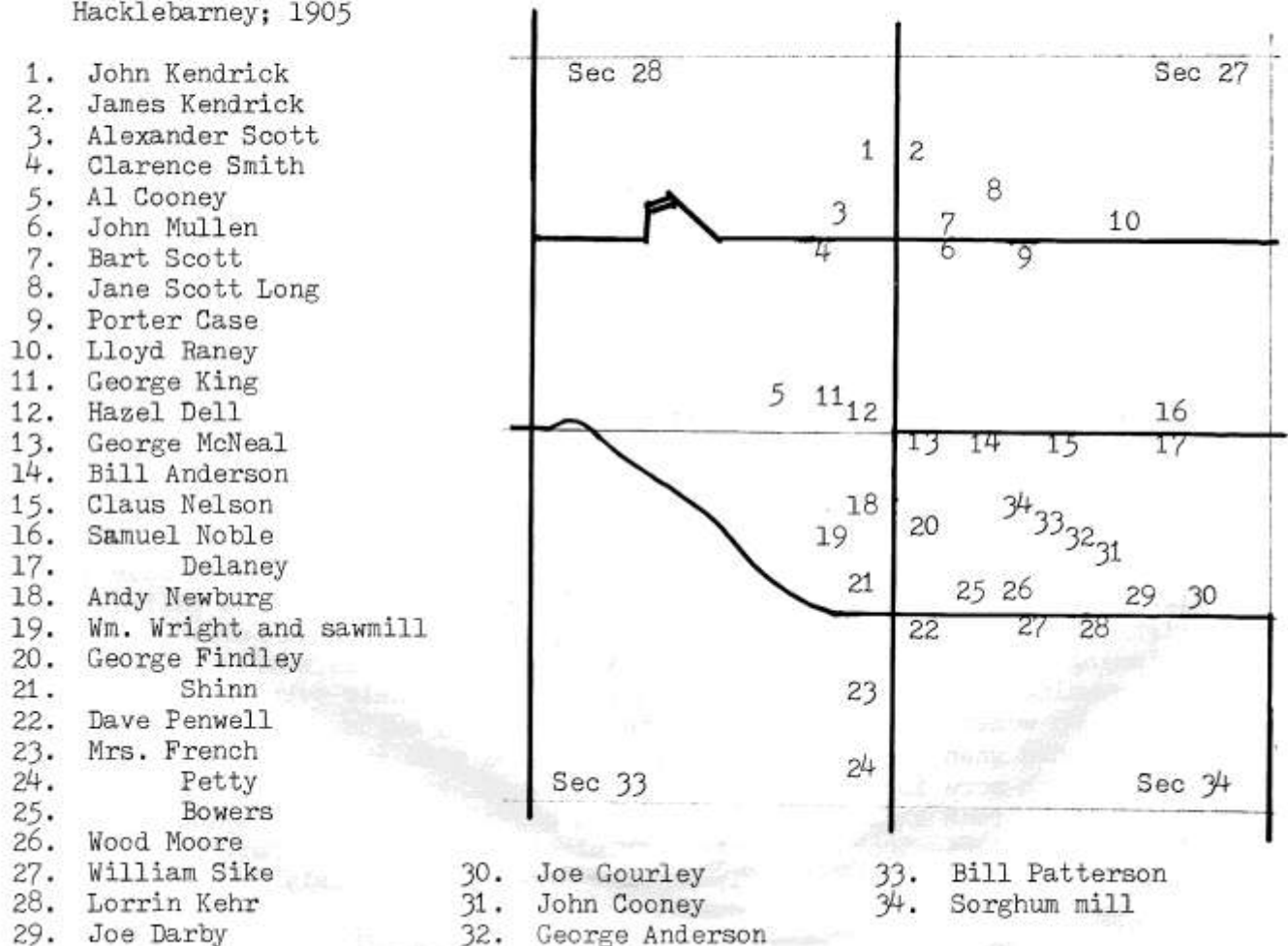
So he came to be called "Old Hackle Barney" and eventually the name was given to the hills he roamed.

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. But of course I don't live in Hacklebarney; it is just over the hill.

31 January, 1889; Review; Dunnville: C. C. Raney bought 80 acres of land in Hackleb-----ah-----Bentonville.

From a map prepared by Howard Cooney:

Hacklebarney; 1905



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 new-found 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 Millgrove 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 hacker. 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 ahold 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.

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 1890's, 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.

- 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 accomodated 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 I have had on it said they wrecked John's pasture.

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.

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. Some time earlier, Bruce had built a small shed which he used 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. He and his family moved into it the last of February, and nearly froze. 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.

A short time later Russell "Steve" Milner and his family moved from Elliott to the Parrott house. Bruce had a good-sized garage in Elliott; he had it moved here, too, and Steve did mechanic work in it.

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. 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 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.

"Montgomery County has never suffered a cyclone." From a promotional booklet, Montgomery County, Iowa, 1889, by A. B. Shaw Publishing Co, Corning.

In the fall of 1956, Bruce built a third house, at the south end of the "street". About 1947, he tore down the old Dunn station building, and used 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.

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 continues to manufacture the blades, and also does custom welding.

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, the cafe was closed, and Glen added a feed business.

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. You could have seconds if you wished. 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. This time, 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.



Tenville; March, 1941

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 M.		

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
Willis Dunn
Elvin Moritz
Wesley Devine

Frank Veeman
Dean King
Tom Dunn
Darwin Dunn

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

Ronald Stewart
Tom Gourley
Clyde Gourley, Jr.
Max Means
John Zuber, Jr.
Jim Milligan
Bob Cerven
Wayne Wilson
Neal Taylor

Keith Peterson
John Dunn
Charles Artlip
Tom Ingersoll
Weldon Larson
Glen Findley
Clarence Findley
Loren Dunn
Sheldon Devine

Elvin Stackhouse
Murl Greenfield
Don Cerven
Chester Case
Glen Doan
Shirley Devine
Robert (Bob) Dunn
Charles Greenfield

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".

Washington Township voted at the Center (No. 5) Schoolhouse for as long as it was there; then the polls were at the Sciola Church. Since the church was moved in 1970, the voters have gone to Artlip's garage.

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

THE PEOPLE OF TENVILLE

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; died 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; dau 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
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 accordian. Children:

1. Allen; died in infancy
2. Esme; m Ira Alford
3. Beatrice; m Demory Gillett
4. James D; m Gladys Forsythe

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 S 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 R. A. Dunn

- 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 Balaam; 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 Fred-erick
 5. Archibald Dunn; b 1 Feb, 1896; m (1) 1 Sept, 1919, Ruth Jenk-
ins; m (2) 5 May, 1926, Neola Hall.
 6. John Sherman; b 25 Dec, 1899; 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
- E. Andrew Jackson; b 1863; m Kate Mayhew
2. Ester; b 12 Dec, 1830; d 1 Feb, 1831
 3. Elizabeth (Betty); b 7 May, 1832; m 15 Jan, 1846, I N Poston
 4. Andrew Jackson; b Feb, 1834; m (1) Johanna Means, dau 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, 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 ca 1848; m 27 Jan, 1876, Susan Gourley
 - 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, 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 1858; m 28 June, 1893, Mary Helms; both bu Morton Mills
 - C. Heppa Ann; b ca 1860; m 29 Dec, 1882, Richard W Morris
 - D. Arabella Matilda; b ca 1862; d 26 Dec, 1940; m 6 Mar, 1895, August Jacobson; b 1866; d 28 Dec, 1940; both bu Stanton
 - E. John W; b ca 1866; m Margaret Hutchison
 - F. Edward; d 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 1898 Madge Mayhew
 - I. Hiram; b 19 Feb, 1873; d 26 Mar, 1873
 - J. Fred; b 1875; d 1943; m Minnie Posten Mitchell; b 1873; d 1961
 - K. Jennie May; b 1876; d 1962, Tacoma Wash; m 30 Jan, 1895, Harry E Smith
 - L. Charles; b 1879; d 1951; m 27 July, 1902, Effie Sumner Conklin

CASE: Joseph B Case died 1853, and was buried at Solon, Iowa; his wife's name was Margaret. 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) Clara Ann 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

COONEY, Jedediah; b 16 March, 1828, Washington Co, Pa; d 13 Sept, 1910; m Washington Co, Pa, 27 Dec, 1856, Nancy Gourley; 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; m Molly Boo
 - A. Orpha
 - B. Annie
 - C. Sylvester (Vest)
2. Frank; b 5 Dec, 1857; d 24 Jan, 1925; m Alcinda (Cindy) Higgins
 - A. Zelpha
 - B. Ethel

3. Clinton; b 6 May, 1859; d 29 June, 1938; bu Arlington; m Minnie _____
 - 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 Oc, 1894; bu Arlington
6. Albert F; b 1866; d 1948; m Phoebe Smith; both bu Arlington
 - A. Clint
 - 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
 - D. Harry
 - E. Clark
7. John Patterson (Jack); b 22 Feb, 1870; d 6 Sept, 1930; m Cecelia Deere
 - A. Florence; m Malcolm Poston
 - B. Beatrice
 - 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, _____
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
4. Robert H; 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
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
8. Infant; b 4 Nov, 1884
9. Margaret Belle; b 27 Jan, 1886
10. Nancy May; b 25 Nov, 1888; m 19 Feb, 1908, Arthur Talbot

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.
2. Robert 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. James Dunn; b 11 May, 1818; d 9 Feb, 1898; m 21 Nov, 1843, Susan S. 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
 - 1. Leonora N; b 1869; d 1893; m Charles A Dunn
 - 2. Mattie; b ca 1872; m Fred Swanson
 - 3. James, b ca 1875; m (1) Emma Means; m (2) Florence Warne
 - 4. Edwin; b 1879; m Ida Strain
 - 5. Elmer; b 1879; m Lou Stewart
 - 6. Bessie; b 1881; d 1972; m Thomas Filson Means
- 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
 - 1. 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
 - 1. Maud Truman
 - 2. Forrest
 - 3. Tom
 - 4. Del
 - 5. Arlie
 - 6. Sadie Thurman
 - 7. Lenore
 - 8. Clifford
- 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
 - 1. Eva; m Harry Burkett
 - 2. Scott; never married
 - 3. Ralph Dane
 - 4. Clara Belle; never married
 - 5. Susan; m Orville Wagaman
 - 6. Paul; b 1904; d in infancy
 - 7. Frank; went to Washington
- K. Eva May; b 14 Feb, 1865; d 1929; m George Baker
- 4. 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
 - 1. 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
 - 1. Samuel Claude; m Bessie Farlin
 - 2. 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
- 5. Alexander Dunn; b 19 June, 1828; d Feb, 1854; bu Carlisle; m Mary Permelia Anderson, who m (2) Dory Waterman. Alexander was probably the first white adult to die in Montgomery County.
 - A. Jane; b 9 Mar, 1852; d 29 Aug, 1922; bu Arlington; m (1) Walter Farlin; m (2) a Bowers
 - 1. Herbert H Farlin; b 1869; d 1933; m Grace _____; b 1888

2. William D Farlin; b 1870; d 1944; m Stella _____; b 1880; d 1953
3. Fannie Chapman
- B. Robert Alexander; b 7 Jan, 1854; d 25 Feb, 1935; m Margaret (Mag) Baker; both bu Arlington. R. A. bought a farm in Section 29, and moved there in 1872; he lived on that place until the 1920's. He took an active part in all community affairs. Children:
 1. George; b 28 Mar, 1872; d 10 Mar, 1952; m 30 Dec, 1896, Fannie Holmes; b 1872; d 1962; both bu Arlington
 2. Augustus A (Gus); b ca 1878; m 23 Sept, 1903, Myrtle Devine
 3. Robert A; b ca 1885; m Bessie Higgins Bunker. Robert was at one time Montgomery County Sheriff
 4. Raymond J; b June, 1886; d 1958; m Donna R. Mayhew; both bu Arlington
6. Nancy; b 21 Aug, 1830; d 23 Jan, 1905; m B F Noble
7. Almira; m Joshua Durbin
8. Ruth Ann; m H A Walston

ENARSON, Lars; b 4 June, 1831, Tjronjhen, Norway; d 1915; m Milwaukee, Engeborg Hawkins, b 16 Apr, 1835, Bergen, Norway; d 1911; both bu Arlington. Lars came to America in 1862, and Engeborg in 1866. They lived at Rockford, Illinois, and Lars worked on the railroad. They came to Montgomery County in 1869, and bought 80 acres of land northwest of Villisca; eventually they owned 226 acres. Children:

1. Mary; d 1874; bu Arlington
2. Edward; m Celia Nelson
3. Henry; b 1870; d 1954; m Jennie Douglas; both bu Arlington
4. Ludwig; d young
5. Louis Martin; b 1873; d 1952; m 20 Mar, 1895, Dora Marvick; b 1870; d 1948; both bu Arlington
6. John G; b 1878; d 1937; m Hulda E Thorson; b 1882; d 1937
7. Martha (Mattie); m Ira Alford

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 m, 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; m Grace _____; b 1888
 - B. William D; b 1870; d 1944; m Stella _____; b 1880; d 1953
 - C. (I don't know if Fannie Chapman was his daughter)
3. Louis; b 25 Jan, 1852; d 1923; m Martha J _____; b 1860; d 1946
4. Albert; b 8 Mar, 1855
5. Martha; b 16 Mar, 1857
6. Henry; b 23 Jan, 1859; m Hannah Jane Raney; b 15 Nov, 1871, Kansas; d 25 Nov, 1916
7. Charles; b 24 Feb, 1861; d 10 June, 1910; m Emma Rains
 - A. Clyde
 - B. Bessie; m Samuel Claude Dunn
 - C. Daisy
8. Nettie; b 24 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. 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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. William's wife died before they came to Iowa, and nothing is known of her. Children:

1. Robert E; b 1820's; d 1865; m Celestia _____. Robert stayed in Indiana when the family went to Missouri. He came to Montgomery County between 1856 and 1860. 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, Ind; d 1918; m Elizabeth Thompson; b 1839; d 1902; dau Jospeh 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 an 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; bu near Sheridan, Wyo (both)
 - 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, Elizabeth Louie Scott
 - J. Clifford Earl; b 23 Dec, 1882; d 13 July, 1955; m 14 Jan, 1906, Jessie Vesta Kendrick; both bu Villisca
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 S; b 26 June, 1855; m Dec, 1879, Harriett E Moates
 - A. Roscoe; b 24 Sept, 1880; m Blanche Copelin
 - B. Sylvan; m Eva Truman
 - C. Golda; m Floyd Stewart
 - D. Elmo; m A H Lehman
 - E. Lawrence; m Opal Day
 - F. Lester; m Vernita Mitchell
 - G. Louise; b 1903; d 1954; bu Arlington; m Arthur Windom
2. John Q; b 26 Dec, 1856; m Kathryn McGue
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; b 17 Nov, 1872; m Euphemia Maybon

GOURLEY, Thomas; b 1785, Pa; d 23 Oct, 1858; m Catherine Gardiner; b 14 Feb, 1793; d 4 Oct, 1870; both bu Arlington. Thomas and some of his family came to Iowa in the spring of 1857, but 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. 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 Dora 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 (May); b 25 Dec, 1865; m Al 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; dau 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
3. Rachel; b 1827; d 1895; m William Stewart; b 1827; d 1908
4. Nancy; b 11 Feb, 1829; d 1904; m Jed Cooney
5. John G; b 31 Oct, 1831; d 1913; m (1) Caroline Baker; m (2) Laura Baker Reynolds
6. Henry B; b 25 Dec, 1833; d 31 July, 1890; m (1) Sarah E _____; b 1846; d 18 May, 1873; m (2) Effie Fox
7. Joseph; b 1838; d 1921; m Vina Shelton, b 1842; d 1936
 - A. Lon; b 7 July, 1859; d 30 Jan, 1957; m Mattie E Thompson; b 13 Nov, 1870; d 16 Oct, 1921
8. Jane; m a Richards
9. Robert
10. Betsy; m a Zane

HARRIS, John A; b 1819, Tenn; d Oct, 1872; m Jane (Heeny?); 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 Duns the next year, bringing his family; they settled on the Willis Gourley farm. Children:

1. John W; b ca 1847; m 17 Sept, 1863, Nancy L Patterson
2. William H; b ca 1849
3. George W; b ca 1852; m Eva R _____; d 5 May, 1882; age 28 y
4. Sarah J; b 1856; m John C Moritz

5. Ruth Emma; b 1859; d 1929; m Robert J Dunn
6. Leander M, b 1861; m Fannie van Wert; went to Grangeville, Idaho
7. Charlotte (Lottie); b 1864
8. Lydia; b 1866; d 1872; bu Arlington

KEHR, John R; 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; 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; lived Eureka, Mont
 - B. Winifred; m Clyde Ingersoll
 - C. Ruth; m Walter Glidewell; lives Sacramento
 - D. Grace; m Wallace Carlson; lives Panama City, Fla
 - E. Frances; m Marion Gard
 - F. Ethel; m Harvey Starner; lives Barstow, Calif
 - G. Dorothy (Dot)
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 _____

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; m Anna Mauersburger

MAYHEW, Morris G; b ca 1827, Ohio; 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 May, 1852; m Clara Maxwell
 - A. Ethel Madge; m 1898 Thomas J Bolt
 - B. Matie
 - C. Hortense; m Curtis Holland
 - D. Max
 - E. Myron
2. Mary (Molly); b ca 1853; m John W Yergy; both d Bozeman, Mont
3. Judson P; b 24 June, 1854; d 1946; m Ida M Damuth; both bu Arlington
 - A. Burleigh R; b 24 Jan, 1880; d 1963; m Lizzie Ely; b 1879; d 1969; both bu Arlington
 - B. Grace; b 1887; d 1961; m Harold Nordyke; b 1887; d 1961; both bu Arlington
 - C. Harry Parker; b 1888; m Thresa Scott; b 1884; d 1969
4. Waldo P (Wal); b ca 1856; m Mattie Saylor
 - A. Verna
 - B. Myrtle; m Leon Dunn
 - C. Donna; b 1888; d 1951; m Raymond J Dunn
 - D. Ruth; m C E Stoddard
 - E. Louise; m Harry Hausen
 - F. Leona
 - G. Zora
5. Lillie; b ca 1857; m John Damuth
6. Jefferson; b ca 1861; d young; killed in accident
7. Cassius Clay; b 4 Aug, 1875; d 24 Jan, 1971; m Jessie Neely
 - A. Gladys; m Arch Smith

MEANS: The Means family were late-comers 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
 1. Judd
 2. Joe
 3. Thelma
 4. Belvia; m Vern Robinson
 5. Ruth; m a Still
10. Ahijah Clemmons; b 1832
11. Andrew R; b 1833
12. Thomas C; b 15 Sept, 1835; d 1898; m (1) 1853; Minerva Findley; m (2) July, 1872, Anna C. Meyers; b 1843; d 17 Mar, 1879
 - A. Thomas Filson; b 1873; d 1951; m Bess Thomason
 1. Earl
 2. Lee
 3. Neil
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; m Ida McCue
3. Harriett E; b 21 Jan, 1861; m P S Focht
4. Lula L; b 4 Dec, 1862; m Melvin Focht
5. Mary K; b 15 May, 1865; m Arthur 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 Jones; 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 C; b 1851; m Sarah J Harris
 - A. Maude; b 1 Mar, 1885; d 17 Sept, 1974; m Lester 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; b 22 July, 1880; d 1922; m 19 Oct, 1902; Clara Belle Whan; both bu Arlington
 - D. Franklin M; 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

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, Orrill Lucinda Wheeler; both bu Arlington
A. Lena; b 17 July, 1885; m 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 Pres.
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 _____
5. Samuel Dunn; b 1861; d 1929; m Mary C Anderson; both bu Arlington
A. Bruce; m Eva Sanders
B. Lila; b 1884; d 1963; bu Arlington; m a Leacock
C. Grace; b 1893; d 1974; m Don Anderson; b 1891; d 1967; both bu Arlington
6. Edward Crane; b 1866; d 1915; m 1900, Leadville, Colo, Alice M Whan, b 1874; d 1962; both bu Arlington
A. Zelda; m Clarence Resh
B. Edith; m Joseph Anderson
7. Jennie Douglas; fo s ter daughter

PATTERSON, Robert M G; b 4 Nov, 1789, NJ (?); d 22 Apr, 1864; m 19 June, 1813, Nancy _____; b 21 Aug, 1798; d 23 Feb, 1865; both bu Arlington. 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. In 1854, they came to Montgomery County. Robert was a veteran of the War of 1812.

Children:

1. John W; b 31 Oct, 1816, Guernsey Co, Ohio; d 1887; m (1) 18 Jan, 1838, Mary A Hardisty; d 3 Feb, 1857; age 36 y, 8 m; bu Carlisle; m (2) 14 June, 1857, Catherine C Reid; d 6 Jan, 1874; m (3) 27 Aug, 1876, Fanny Ferrington. 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 L; 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, Michel 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
 - 1. Elizabeth E Hedges; b 1882; d 1932; m J T Raney
- H. Elizabeth Ellen; b 18 Dec, 1852; 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
- M. 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 S; b 6 Dec, 1821; d 26 Mar, 1903; m 21 Nov, 1844, James Dunn
- 3. Nancy E; m Alvin (Harry) Fulton; lived Keokuk, Ia
- 4. Daniel
- 5. Jonathan Trumbull; b 25 Feb, 1832, Guernsey Co Ohio; d Jan, 1904, Hoxie, Kan; 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
 - C. Martha Ellen; b ca 1862
 - D. Torrence (?); b ca 1865
 - E. Edwin A; b ca 1867
 - F. Berdie; b ca 1869
 - G. Robert; b ca 1870
 - H. 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, 3 m, 21 d; 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 Eliza J Hootman, b 1847; d 1900; both bu Arlington.
- 2. Eliza Ann; b ca 1850; m a Stansbury
- 3. David W; disappeared; never heard from
- 4. George T; lived at Platteville, Colo
- 5. Anthony Louis; b ca 1857; lived Platteville, Colo
- 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 Eggleston
 - B. Jessie Park
 - C. Laura Rockwell
 - 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
- 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 E; b 1907; d 1942; m Dorothy Bowman

SAGER, Levina Adeline; b May, 1789, Virginia; d 17 Aug, 1875; bu Arlington. The Sagers came here in 1852 with the Dunns; no record has been found of Levina's husband, so it is likely that he died before 1852. The names of Lafayette and Absalom Sager appear in early records, but it isn't known how they were connected with Levina. Children, all born in Ohio:

1. Wells; b 1814
2. James H; b 1819; m Orilla _____
3. Chauncey; b 1827; first postmaster of Montgomery Co; m Elvina _____
4. Lucinda; b 14 Mar, 1830; d 10 Nov, 1867; m 10 Feb, 1856, John M Bolt

SCOTT, Alexander; d 28 Jan, 1905; m Nancy Keturah Boggs. Children:

1. Etta Jane; m (1) Millard Long; m (2) Cyrus Frame
2. Erastus Winfield
3. Washington C; m Cora _____
4. Edwin E; m Sadie Hassell
5. Rhoda M; m Frank Hassell
6. Anna; m Ralph Shelton
7. Henry Barton; m Jennie Sanders
8. Isia C; m Oscar Buchanan
9. Louie Elizabeth; m 1899, George Findley
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 Marvick; 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; b 24 Nov, 1831; d 12 Nov, 1910. Children:

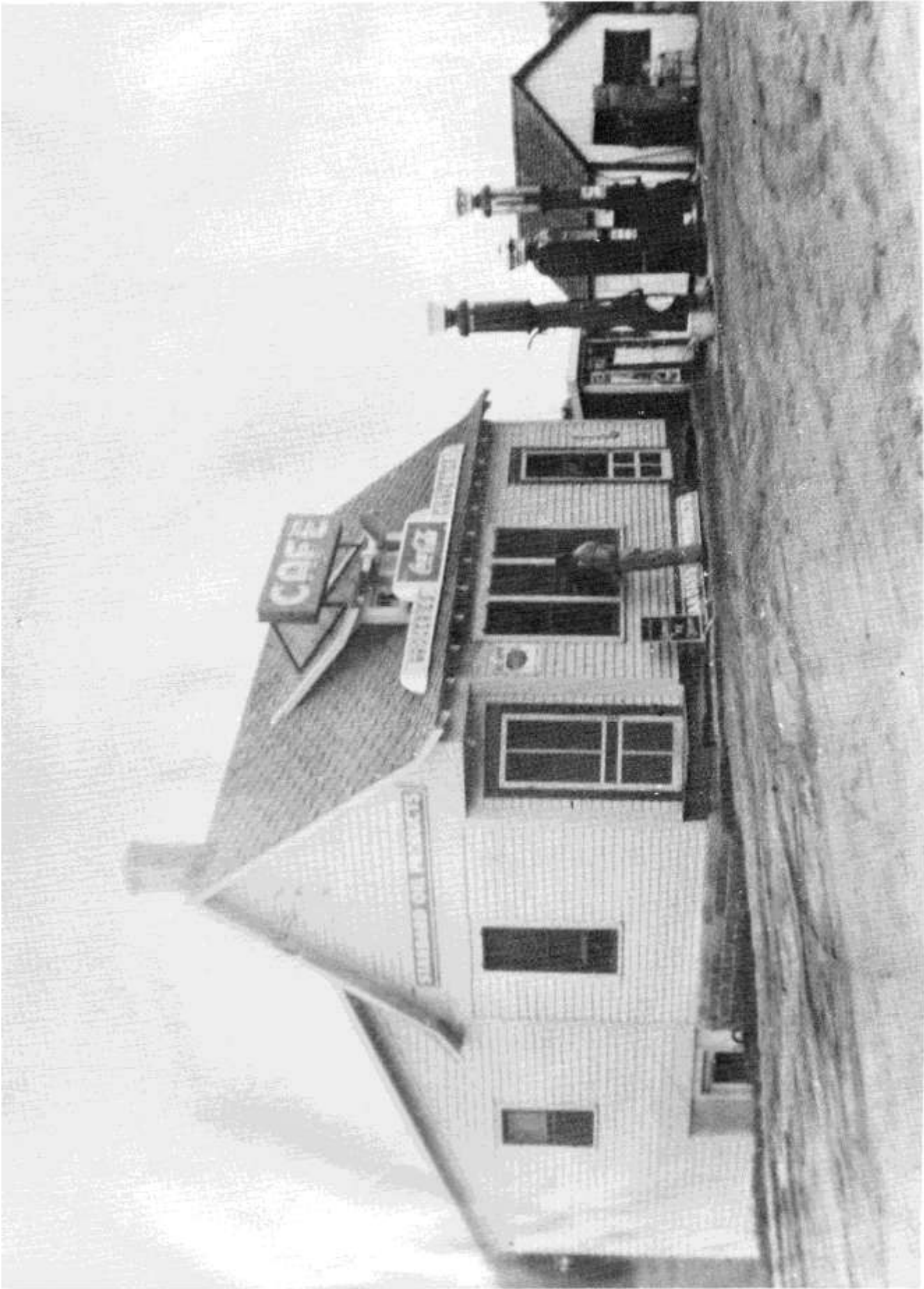
1. Clarence; b 12 May, 1851; d May, 1921
 - A. Cora; m Bill Washburn
 - B. Elva; m Billy Wheeler
 - C. Clara; m a Silverthorn
 - D. Edna; m Jay Ashbaugh
2. Frank B; b 9 Jan, 1857
3. Dora; b 24 Nov, 1859; m John L Gourley
4. Minnie; b 10 July, 1865; m Homer M Pershin
5. Phoebe; b 23 Apr, 1867; d 15 Nov, 1931; m Albert F Cooney
6. Harry E; b 1870; d 1941; bu Arlington; m Jennie Bolt
 - A. Elzene Wills

WHEELER, Thomas; b 1798, Watertown, Conn; son of _____ 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. Perry; killed in Civil War
2. Addison; missing in action, Civil War
3. William; Civil War Veteran; went west
4. 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. Orrell Lucinda (Orley); b 25 Nov, 1864, Ft. Atkinson, Wis; d 10 Mar, 1940; m John W Mullen
 - B. David Sumner (Sum); m Louise (Louie) Campbell Damuth
 - C. Elva G (Ebbie); b 1874; d 1943; m John F Taylor; b 1874; d 1939; both bu Arlington
 - D. Jay T; b 3 Apr, 1877; d 1963; m Belle Horton; b 1879; d 1965; both bu Arlington
 - E. Thomas Kay; b 5 Dec, 1884; d 1952; m Myrtle Peterson; b 1890
 - F. Frances Marion; b 1879; d 1940; m 3 Sept, 1902, James Hart; both bu Arlington
 - G. William Merritt; m Elva Smith
5. Thomas L; b 1845; d 1911; m Mary Newman; went to S Dakota
6. Orille Melissa ; m a Damuth
 - A. Sammie; m Louise Campbell
 - B. Charles; a policeman in Red Oak for years
 - C. Elva; m Dr Kirkpatrick
 - D. John; m Lillie Mayhew
 - E. Ida; b 1860; d 1949; m Judd Mayhew



Washington No. 8; Hazel Dell



The Standard Station