Brazek Bro's.
Haug, Minn.

Dedication

We dedicate this book to:

- The pioneers who were brave enough to come first and blaze a trail for the rest of us to follow, leaving a legacy of courage, strength, faith, and values. We hope their stories will be an inspiration to present and future generations to strive to make a difference in their communities and to maintain and pass on strong values.

- All who generously contributed time, information, pictures, and stories.

- Our local historian, Milt Sather, whose research files and previously published articles have been an invaluable aid in the production of this book.

- The Tribune for recording Greenbush history one week at a time and allowing us access to their historical archives.

- The Roseau County Museum and Historical Society for unfailing cooperation and assistance as well as the extensive use of their research center.

- And especially the brave men and women who have served in the United States Armed Forces, defending our country, our freedom, and our way of life.

"Memorial Day salute to our fallen defenders" Legion Park, Greenbush, Minnesota.

Forward

Although this centennial book project was inspired by the one-hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of Greenbush, we recognize our town would not exist without the support of area farmers. First and foremost, Greenbush is an agricultural community, and its history cannot be confined within city limits nor can it be confined within the one hundred years since incorporation.

The town of Greenbush sprang up in response to the needs of the early settlers who bravely carved out farms and homes in the north wilderness. They arrived with little but ambition and determination, and through hard work and perseverance, they turned the wilderness into a community with changing needs. The centennial history of the town of Greenbush is, in effect, a history of the changing needs of the agricultural community of Greenbush.

We have attempted to include our beginnings, the changes throughout the years, significant events, and special memories that highlight aspects of the times. Although it is impossible to document everyone and everything that has had an impact on our community in the course of more than one hundred years, the committee, with the help of the community and former residents, has made a valiant try.

The primary goal of this book, then, is a celebration of our entire community, the town and the rural areas, since the arrival of the settlers. But we also hope it will bring alive old memories for the older generation, open a window to the past for the younger generation, and preserve our community stories for future generations.

This project has inspired a great deal of research through historical files, newspapers, books and personal memories, Currently, many conversations around town center on our history and our memories. We expect this will continue throughout our Centennial Year, 2005, as current and former residents of the area gather to celebrate, creating more memories and more of the small town closeness that we so treasure.

MINDS
Unknown, Unknown, Casper Snare, Unknown, Chas. Nelson,
Carl Boe, Albert Boe, Driver unknown, Carl Hereim, Willie Nelson.

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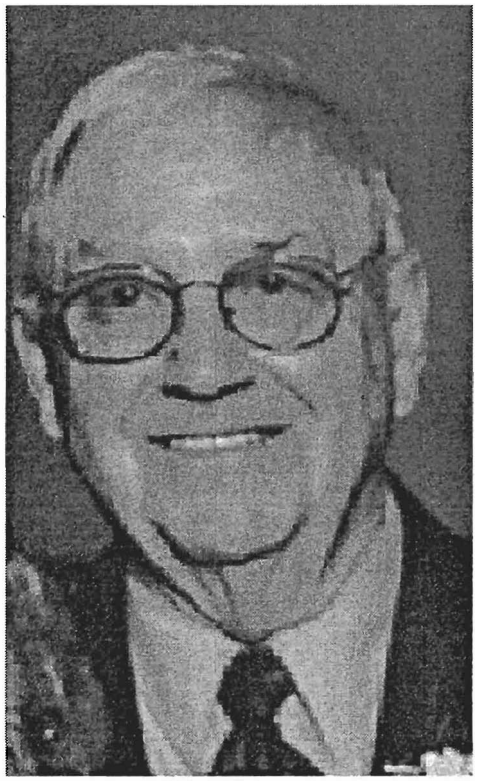
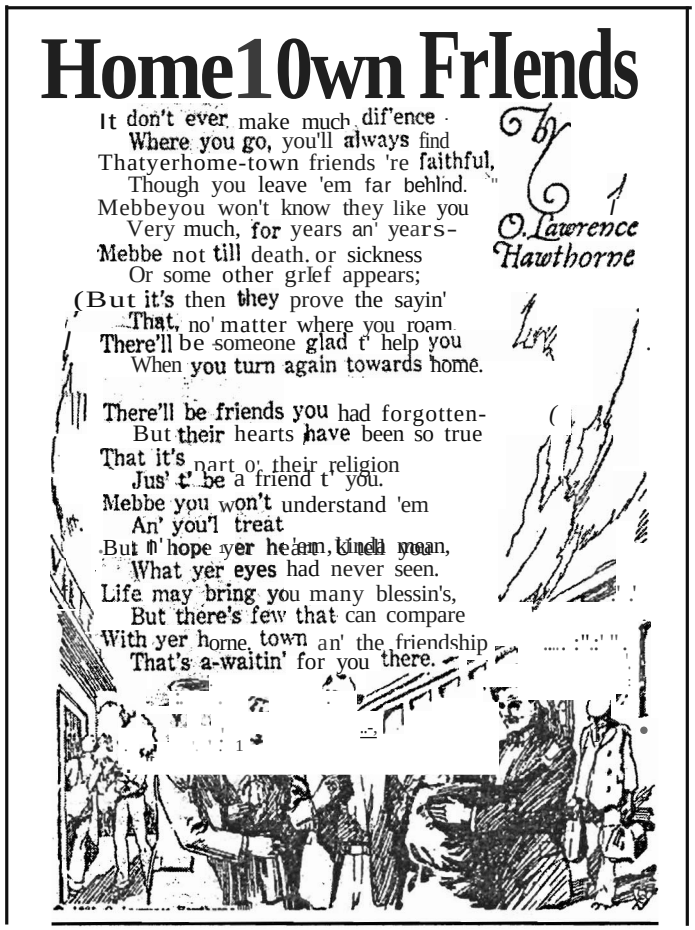


In Loving Memory of Milt Sather
March 30,1923 - April 9, 2005



Home10wn FrIends

It don't ever make much dif'ence
Where you go, you'll always find
Thatyerhome-town friends 're faithful,
Though you leave 'em far behind.
Mebbeyou won't know they like you
Very much, for years an' years-
Mebbe not till death. or sickness
Or some other grlef appears;
(But it's then they prove the sayin'
That, no' matter where you roam
There'll be someone glad t' help you
When you turn again towards home.

There'll be friends you had forgotten-
But their hearts have been so true
That it's nart o' their religion
Jus' t' be a friend t' you.
Mebbe you won't understand 'em
An' you'l treat
But n' hope yer heart, kind man,
What yer eyes had never seen.
Life may bring you many blessin's,
But there's few that can compare
With yer home town an' the friendship
That's a-waitin' for you there.

By O. Lawrence Hawthorne

The History of the Battle at Two Rivers

The Battle at Two Rivers was the initiation battle for teen-aged Jim Cobenas. He later **became** a noted hunter. *(photo courtesy of Roseau County Historical Society.)*

Chief Nay May Pok the son of Ay Ash A Wash took part in the final battle between the **Sioux** and the Chippewa - The Battle at Two Rivers. *(photo courtesy of Bob Nelson)*

Around the year 1857, a fierce and bloody battle was fought between the Sioux and the Chippewa at Two Rivers near the site of the Pelan Pioneer Park. Some well-known figures were involved in the fighting. It was in this battle that Chief Ay Ash A Wash (Osh Wash) lost his scalp. Forever after, he had a large hairless circle on top of his head. This was the initiation battle for three teen-aged youths - the son of ash Wash, Chief Nay-May-Pok; Medicine Man Mickinock; and Jim Cobenas, the noted Indian hunter.

The history of the battle which appeared in the Roseau County Times, October 1, 1897, as related by the 89-year-old Chief ash Wash (Ay Ash A Wash) through an interpreter, is brief and devoid of details.

A captured Indian maiden of the Chippewa tribe overheard young braves of the Turtle Mountain Sioux plan an invasion into the lands of her people to take place in the spring, with the intention of killing some Chippewa braves and kidnapping some Chippewa maidens. She awaited an opportunity and escaped from her captors and after many hardships succeeded in reaching her people in safety.

She told of the plan she'd overheard, and when spring came, the Chippewa, reinforced by some Canadian braves, waited for the Sioux to arrive via the ridge. They selected the ground at Two Rivers near the present day Pelan Park. It was narrow because on either side in that early day the muskegs were impassable. They threw up breastworks on the open ground to enable guarding against the Sioux coming around to their rear.

When the Sioux warriors approached, the Chippewa lay in ambush on the east bank of Two Rivers. When most of the Sioux had crossed over, they were suddenly attacked, and several of the Sioux were killed and some wounded.

The Sioux, it was discovered, out-numbered the Chippewa, but the first conflict about evened them up and each party numbered about one hundred braves. The Chippewa gradually fell back, keeping up a running fight, followed by the Sioux until they reached their breastwork fortress. That night the Sioux attacked the entrenched enemy, but were driven back. Fatalities were heavy on both sides.

During the next three nights the Sioux erected their own breastworks, about one hundred fifty yards from the Chippewa. This project cost several lives. Under protection of this trench, the Sioux put up another breastwork, about fifty yards nearer and then dug a tunnel to the Chippewa breastworks. Digging the tunnel was not difficult as the top of the ground was tough grass sod with gravel and sand beneath.

On the night of the seventh day, the Sioux made a sudden, but not unexpected, attack on the Chippewa. The hand-to-hand fighting was bloody and fierce. The decimated ranks of the Sioux and their lack of provisions gave the Chippewa a slight advantage. The Sioux were driven back with a loss of over half their number, and the Chippewa waged a relentless fight until the last brave escaped across Two Rivers.

This was the last great battle between the Sioux and the Chippewa.

Condensed from the Roseau Times Region (October 1, 1897) by Eunice Korczak

Disclaimer

Although the Roseau County Historical Society has graciously allowed us to publish this book under their auspices, a committee of Greenbush residents is responsible for the content. The committee made great efforts to avoid errors and to include all of the pioneers and important events, but we are not professional researchers and writers. We were few, and the persons and events involved in the Greenbush history were overwhelming. When possible we tried to back our stories with research, but information and facts were often sketchy, so we sought information from "Oldtimers." We thank them for their invaluable input, but sometimes the same story told by three different people resulted in three different versions, showing that interpretations of events will vary. Errors have undoubtedly slipped through, events and persons forgotten along the way, and our interpretation may not agree with yours. Still, we present this book to you with pride; it may not be perfect, but it is the result of months of hard work and dedication, and we hope you will enjoy it.

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Greenbush "A Town on the Move"

Greenbush is celebrating its centennial -- one hundred years of history! Yet the history of Greenbush actually began more than one hundred years ago.

Early Settlers

Although some settlers began arriving in this area in the 1880s, the real migration to claim free homestead land began in 1900. Under the Homestead Act, people could claim 160 acres free if they would prove up, meaning erect a cabin or house and work a few acres of land. Most of the settlers in the Greenbush area were of Polish, Bohemian, or Scandinavian extraction.

When Did Greenbush Really Begin?

According to an article that appeared in *The 1940 Roseau County Historical Booklet* sponsored by the Greenbush Community Band, a small settlement sprang up at Old Greenbush about 1893. But according to a published article of Thomas Metvedt's memories, the beginning of Old Greenbush occurred in 1898 when Olaf Hildahl built his store. So, did Old Greenbush begin about 1893 or about 1898?

Old Old Greenbush

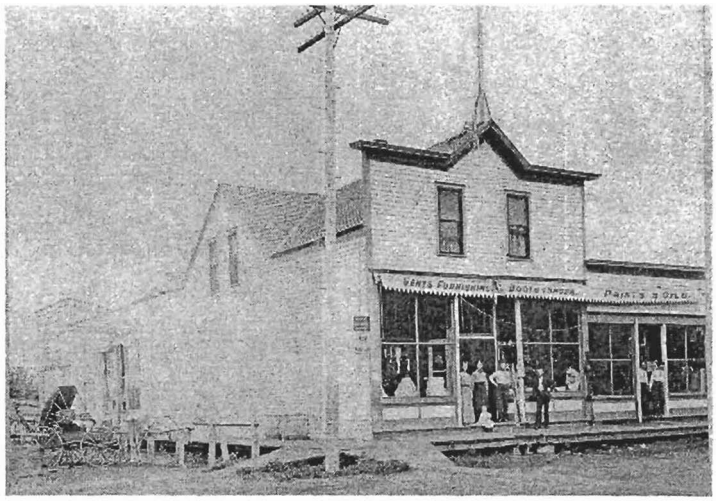
Well, that depends upon which Old Greenbush is the reference point. The first Greenbush Post Office, established September 15 of 1892, was located on the Hedges' Farm about a mile east of the present-day Pioneer Cemetery. Fidelia Hedges served as postmaster until December 4, 1899. Here was a stopping place for weary travelers, which also served as a boarding house and stagecoach stop. When Hedges was postmaster the area was part of Kittson County. Later it became part of Roseau County, and the postal service was moved about one mile west to Old Greenbush, located near the Pioneer Haven Cemetery east of present-day Greenbush. The post office at Old Greenbush was set up in Hildahl's General Store with Olaf Hildahl serving as postmaster. As Metvedt says, "The post office was moved from 'Old Old Greenbush' to Old Greenbush after Olaf Hildahl built his store." Hildahl remained postmaster until March 17, 1911.

ShaAch Wah

The location of the original post office on the Hedges' Farm was the inspiration for the name of Greenbush. Apparently, the Hedges' Farm was located near the place on the ridge road where a stand of spruce trees began when traveling the Sandridge Trail east from the Red River Valley. The local Chippewa referred to the area as "Sha Ach Wah," meaning spruce tree or green bush. The name was adopted and followed the postal service to Old Greenbush and then to present day Greenbush.

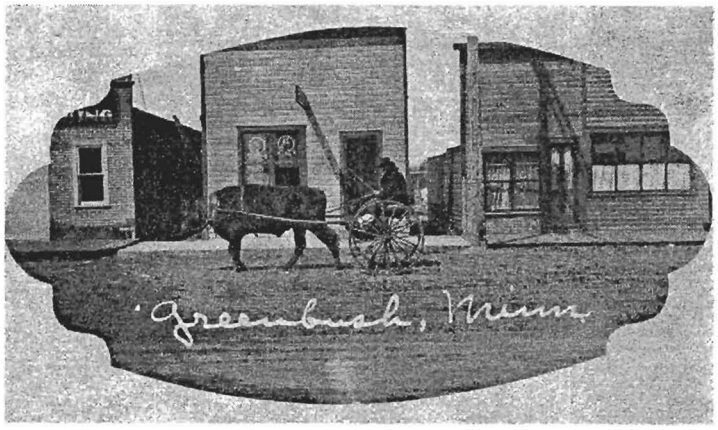
Old Greenbush

Soon after Hildahl built his store on the ridge in 1898, a new town sprang up around it. Mr. Vernon built a small building and opened a blacksmith shop nearby. T.T. Lanegraff and his son moved their stock of agricultural tools and equipment from their farm and established their business near the Hildahl Store. The Lear Brothers' farm implements and blacksmith shop, Charles Chilstrom's hotel and livery, Farmers and Merchants State Bank, Mike Johnson's grocery, and Harold Sander's Greenbush Journal (estab. 1901) followed. William Thorpe's sawmill also was located near the little town. Oh, and we mustn't forget Mr. Nixon's business, a "blind pig," to use a colorful expression of the time. Mr. Nixon was the local bootlegger, a dealer in illegal alcoholic drink.



Awnings show: Gents Furnishings, Boots & Shoes, paints & oils. Note: Horse and buggy on side.

Money was not necessarily required to do business in Old Greenbush. One of Roseau County's first pioneer teachers (who was related to Fidelia Hedges) wrote, "There was seldom a chance to earn any money, so a system of bartering cedar poles or posts was maintained at the small Lanegraff Store." But a progressive community did need a bank, and according to Thomas Metvedt, the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank was started in Old Greenbush with A.A. Burkee as cashier.

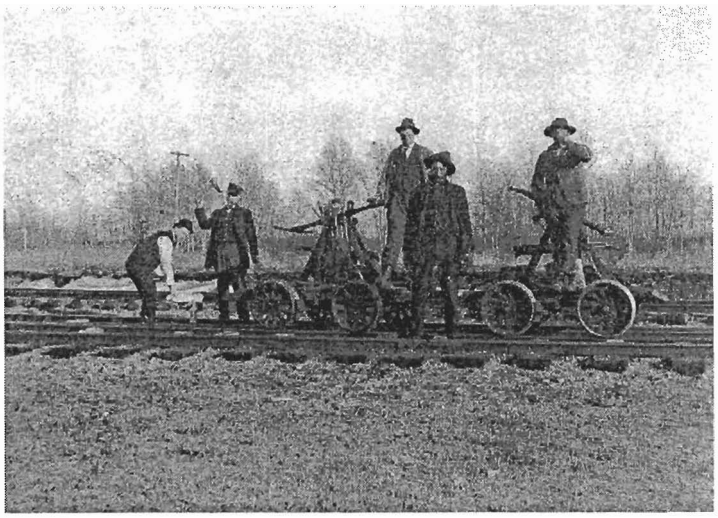


Early Greenbush Transportation. *(photo courtesy of Milt Sather)*

Culture and religion were being established, as well. A debating club formed about 1896 and met weekly. A Roseau County pioneer teacher wrote, "Every two weeks we met at the home of one or another of the neighbors where music, singing, speaking, and debates were regular features." Churches were also being organized. Bethania Free Lutheran Church was established in 1897 near Old

Greenbush. First meetings were held in the homes of parishioners and later a church was built on land donated by Ole Sather. J.L. Bestul served as their first pastor. The families of two of the Greenbush businessmen were charter members of the newly formed church: the Mike Johnson Family and the T. LanegraffFamily.

By the early 1900s, Greenbush was an established, thriving, and growing little community.



First section crew at Greenbush. *(photo courtesy of Milt Sather)*

The Railroad

In 1900, the Canadian National Railway built a rail line around the southern end of Lake of the Woods extending through the village of Warroad and the northwestern corner of the county. Soon after, James 1. Hill revealed plans to build a Great Northern rail line from the south to connect with the Canadian line in Warroad. The little settlement at Old Greenbush eagerly awaited the arrival of the rail line, which in those days brought not only freight, but also the hope of prosperity. Disappointingly, the anticipated railroad stopped about three miles west of the community. Undaunted by this bad luck, the tough, clever Greenbush pioneers decided if the railroad wouldn't come to them, they would go to it. So in the fall of 1904, they up and moved the town--buildings and all!

First train at Greenbush - 1904. *(photo courtesy of City of Greenbush)*

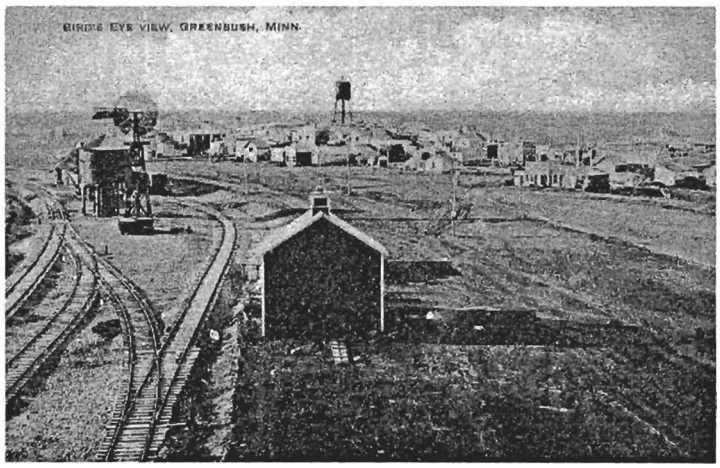
A Town on the Move

So Greenbush boasts three new starts! In 1892 the post office at Old Old Greenbush was established, about 1898 OlafHildahl built the store around which Old Greenbush sprang up, and in 1904 the town was moved to the present townsite (referred to in county records as West Greenbush). Talk about a town on the move!

West Greenbush (New Greenbush)

The New Greenbush townsite was purchased from Ole O. Hereim for whom Hereim Township is named. All of the Old Greenbush businesses moved to New Greenbush and continued to operate as they had in the old town. It seems many, if not all, of the commercial buildings were moved. The Hildahl building was on the road for three weeks before reaching New Greenbush. Pulled along over rolling logs, it was towed using horses and block and tackle. Being dependent upon neither electricity nor plumbing, he remained open for business during the move. Reportedly, he lost not one day of business during the move! One of several legends attached to Hildahl's name says he simply attached hitching to the building for customers' horses. While the customers shopped, their horses followed the moving store! Other stories indicate that customers who dallied while shopping were obliged to walk a distance back to their horses.

Since the rail lines bypassed the neighboring town of Pelan, their hopes of becoming the metropolis of the North were dashed. Pelan businesses began moving to more lucrative locations. Many moved to Greenbush and helped the new town grow.



1907 West Greenbush *(photo courtesy of Milt Sather)*

Incorporation

Just three or four years later, the Great Northern rail line to Warroad was completed and it ran right through the site of Old Greenbush, but "New" Greenbush had grown and prospered and, on January 6, 1905, held their first meeting as an incorporated village.

In May of 1905, when the incorporated village of Greenbush was still less than six months old, the Roseau County Times reported that "sidewalks were built and fire protection provided." The article went on to say that the new creamery was about completed, a water tower was erected at the cost of $5,000, the new Kukowski block was built, and "all branches of business were well-represented." The creamery, a cooperative with eighteen charter members, was a community effort with the Village of Greenbush donating $500 and local businessmen donating $200 toward the cost of building and equipment. The city's businesses at that time included: five general merchandise stores, three banks, four hotels, three livery and feed stables, three elevators, a weekly newspaper, a real estate office, two blacksmiths, two lumber yards, two millinery shops, a meat market, a barber, a harness shop, and six saloons. In addition, professional services were offered by Drs. Young and Hubbard and Attorney M.I. Hegland. All this at the age of less than

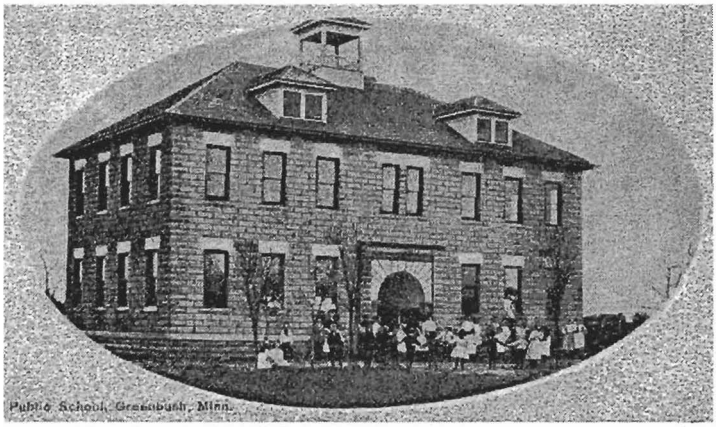
six months! No wonder the Roseau Times Region commented that the "new town grew up like magic."

Establishment of Churches

Churches were organized in and near New Greenbush. The Moland congregation, Hauge Synod, organized in 1897 with the Reverend K.L. Kleveland as its pastor. About 1901, a group subscribing to the teachings of the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Synod began meeting in parishioners' homes with Reverend P.c. Birkelo serving as pastor. By 1904, a congregation formed naming their church St. Olaf. Pastor Nils Njus served as pastor. Eventually Moland and St. Olaf merged to form the Bethel Lutheran Church.

The First Methodist Evangelical Church was organized and housed in a church at the comer of Hill Avenue and Fourth Street. The Bethania Lutheran Church of Old Greenbush later moved into New Greenbush, having purchased the Methodist Church. Still later, they merged with other country churches to form the United Free Lutheran Church of Greenbush.

According to early records, Catholic Masses were conducted in the schoolhouse and in the Greenbush village hall. The parish was a station (mission) attached to the parish at Baudette. Once per month, Father Ernest Bossus traveled by horseback to say mass and hear confessions in Greenbush. This was the beginning of the Blessed Sacrament parish in Greenbush.



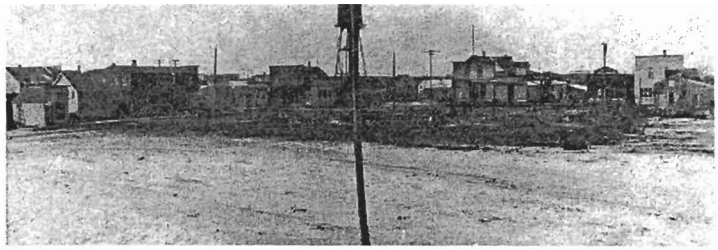
The First Greenbush High School was located where the Kruger Clinic building is now located. *(photo courtesy of Milt Sather)*

Education

Early school records are a bit sketchy, because much information was lost in fires. However, it appears that the first Greenbush School was a country school building moved into town in 1901, with a fifteen-year-old girl serving as the first teacher. This was likely where Menvil Borgen now lives. Later, a large two-story block school was built on present day Old Ridge Road (where the Kruger Clinic Building is now located). Enrollment increased and in 1920 construction was completed on a new school, but in January of 1939 the building burned. In 1941, another beautiful two-story school was erected. This building is a wing of the present school.

Devastation by Fire

Greenbush was flourishing and growing, but with the growth came some losses. Sadly, the nearly new Kukowski Block, built by A.P. Kukowski in 1905, and nearby buildings were totally destroyed by fire on December 27, 1907. The fire started in the Kukowski building and also consumed the .Stockholm Saloon (located in the Kukowski building), the Slominski and Bazel Saloon, the unoccupied Lanegraffbuilding, and the T.E. Thompson Hardware. Across the street to the south, the State Bank of Greenbush (located on the lot of the present day Tribune building) was also destroyed. The K.O. Dock Restaurant, twenty-five feet from the bank and the Hildahl building (across the street to the west from the Kukowski Block) were afire several times but were saved with the use of a force pump and hose by the heroic efforts of the Greenbush Volunteer Fire Department. Total loss from the fire was about $45,200. Although new buildings soon were erected on many of the affected lots, the fine, large building called the Kukowski Block was never rebuilt. That lot remained vacant of buildings until 1976, when the new Sather Clothing building was constructed. Just two years later in 1909, the Hartle Livery Bam located near the tracks was destroyed by fire, a smaller loss materially, but two men, John and Oscar Anderson, lost their lives in the blaze.



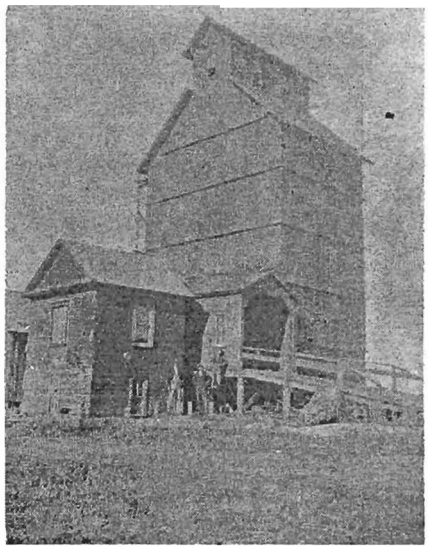
The Kukowski Block and several other buildings were razed by fire on December 27, 1907. *(photo courtesy of Milt Sa/her)*

The Greenbush Volunteer Fire Department is probably the oldest surviving civic organization in Greenbush. Established in 1906, it performed gallantly in the fire of 1907 and has proved its worth many times over the years.

A ProgreSSive Town

In 1910, the population numbered 274, and the town apparently felt it was about time to make shopping easier. The Greenbush Tribune reported, in May of 1911, that "work was begun this week on the construction of cement sidewalks. M. Barto was the first to lay walk on Main Street." Perhaps the sidewalks in Greenbush mentioned in the Roseau Times in 1905 were boardwalks, a supposition that seems to be upheld by examining old pictures.

The city was growing steadily. By 1919, the population was edging up to 300 individuals, and a need for a better water supply was felt. The city of Greenbush contracted with Mike Shimpa to drill a new city well in that year, and in 1929, the village council entered into negotiations with a Minneapolis firm to build a new water tank, the old tank being twenty-four years old and in poor condition.

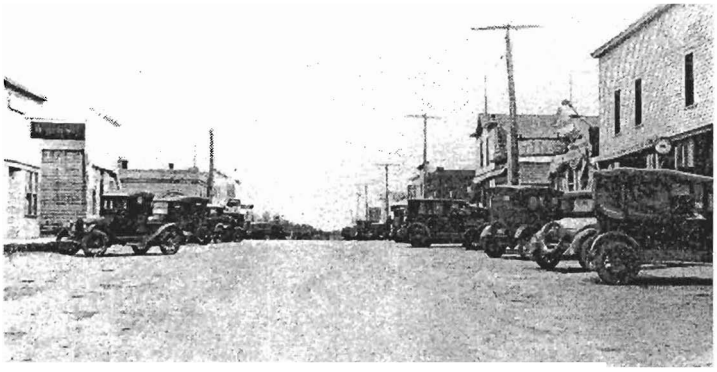


One of the early elevators. (photo courtesy of Milt Sather)

A brief summary of "home institutions" was published in the Greenbush Tribune in January of 1919. This article mentions three elevators and says, "probably there has been more grain delivered here this season than in any year since the village was founded." It goes on to say considerable livestock, much poultry, and hundreds of cases of eggs were shipped, "which brought in good

money as the price has been high." This was accomplished through the efforts of the Shipping Association, local buyers, and the Greenbush community. At this time, Greenbush had a new garage, machine shop, and two blacksmith shops to serve the farming community. Other businesses mentioned were: five general stores, three banks, two hotels, a restaurant, three confectionery stores, newspaper, photography studio, a drug store, school, and movies. There were four churches: Hauge Synod, Norwegian Lutheran, Methodist, and Catholic. Greenbush had a fine electric plant furnishing 24-hour service and a complete waterworks system. The article laments the absence of a doctor, but optimistically says, "Now that the war is over and Kaiser Willhelm can no longer shoot up the world, we hope to secure a good M.D. in the near future."

On April 26, 1920, The Greenbush Tribune announced "Talking Pictures Coming to Greenbush." Whether that was a cultural improvement is a matter of opinion, but talking pictures "for the first time in this city" was a matter for some excitement.



Main Street Greenbush circa 1936. *(photo courtesy of Milt Sather)*

In 1925, a Duluth newspaper ran a series of articles featuring the town of Greenbush and extolling the "progressive empire building in development of the bush and stump lands into farmsteads." It says Greenbush was the "livest and best town in the deep, black, leaf mold section of Roseau County." The article goes on to say, "As a home town to live in and do business, it is without a rival." Greenbush, according to the article: is "electric lighted" and had "cernent walks, graded streets, waterworks system, supply taken from deep wells pumped into an elevated stand pipe holding 50,000 gallons, distributed by gravity throughout the business and residence sections, tourist park, four churches, modem high and grade school buildings, well built business section, up-to-date residence section, fire department, and community band." Serving the farmers were the Farmers Co-op Creamery, the Greenbush Seed Company, the Greenbush Co-op Shipping Company, and two grain elevators. It goes on to mention a fire department of twenty-two members, the American Legion Post 88 with forty-one members, the Legion Park, and the Greenbush Telephone Company owned by Andrew Lubinski. Olaf Hildahl's store is highly praised and called a "big store." Phillip Slominski's store is called the "quality store of Greenbush," and Engelhorn's Greenbush Pharmacy is described as "up-to-date." Houfek's Ritz Cafe, Harper's "Two-pump Standard Oil," Aamodt Brothers' Lunch Counter, Rinowski's City Barber Shop, Oscar Kjos' Groceries and Confectionery, Stauffenecker's City Meat Market, and Carlson's Greenbush Photographic Gallery are all mentioned. High praise from the big-city newspaper!

In 1931, Dr. Button bought and remodeled the old school (located at the present day Kruger Clinic site) to make a hospital. This hospital served the community, until 1943, when it was destroyed by fire.

On January 14, 1932, the Greenbush Tribune reported that the Farmers' Cooperative Creamery, apparently built a few years earlier, cost $23,000 to build, not including equipment. Herman Haugen was the operator and "a dividend of $3,200 will be paid on this year's business."

Another Disastrous Fire on Main Street

In December of 1944, another disastrous fire leveled several businesses in Greenbush. It started in the former Roche Cafe and due to several mishaps, the fire raged out of hand. First, the siren would not work because of a shorted circuit, and ringing the old fire bell did not wake many firemen. Then the short also affected the use of the power pump. Responding to a call for help, the Badger and Roseau fire departments arrived, and Roseau's pump was used to draw water from the river, which went dry "in a minute," according to the newspaper report. The three departments finally brought the blaze under control, but Roche's Cafe and George Alley's Red Owl Store burned to the ground. Only a shell remained of Charles Nelson's two-story hotel. Also lost were Avon Harper's barber shop, Joe Evans' seed office, and Mrs. Arthur Nelson's cafe. The total loss due to the fire was reported to be around $15,000.00.

Greenbush Depot circa 1948. *(photo courtesy of Milt Sather)*

Making Changes, Maintaining Traditions

Businesses, churches, schools, and cultural activities all changed over time, but we can still see the roots of our beginnings in our historical buildings and in services and traditions that, though they may have changed somewhat, have remained throughout the years.

An old-fashioned Fourth of July Celebration in Greenbush has been an annual tradition for a very long time. In 1916, Greenbush advertised its upcoming Fourth of July event saying, "The Fun Will Begin at Sunrise with all the Noise Powder Can Make." The celebration featured two ball games, several types of competitive races, music by the Haug Coronet Band, afternoon and evening shows at the Starland Theater, afternoon program in the Village Hall, and a dance at the hall in the evening. "A Fine Display of Fireworks" was planned for the finale.

Now, in 2005, one hundred years after its incorporation, Greenbush celebrates its centennial. It is appropriate that plans for the Centennial celebration include a larger, expanded version of our historical and traditional Fourth of July annual celebration. Many activities including an all-alumni reunion of the Greenbush School will be a part of the Fourth of July Weekend Centennial Celebration, with other special events planned to span the entire year. This Greenbush History Book is among the special projects inspired by the centennial.

Submitted by: Eunice Korczak

Greenbusb Depot - Moving On. *(photo courtesy of Milt Sather)*

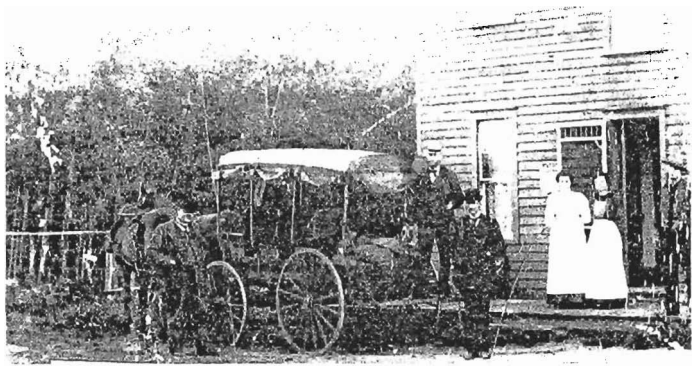
The Year 1904 - What a difference a **century** makes!

Here are some US statistics for 1904:
The average life expectancy in the US was 47 years / Only 14 percent of the homes in the US had bathtubs / Only 8 percent of the homes had telephones / A three-minute call from Denver to New York cost eleven dollars / There were only 8,000 cars in the US and only 144 miles of paved roads / The maximum speed limit in most cities was 10 mph / The tallest structure in the world was the Eiffel Tower / The average wage in the US was 22 cents per hour / The average US worker made between $200 and $400 per year / A competent accountant could expect to earn $2,000 per year, a dentist $2,500 per year, a veterinarian between $1,500 and $4,000 per year, a mechanical engineer about $5,000 per year / More than 95% of **all births** took place at home / Sugar cost four cents **per** pound, eggs fourteen cents per dozen, coffee fifteen cents per **pound** / Most women washed their hair once a month and used borax or egg yolks for shampoo / Canada passed a law prohibiting poor people from entering the country for any reason / The five leading causes **of** death in the US were #1 pneumonia and influenza, #2 tuberculosis, #3 diarrhea, #4 heart disease and #5 stroke / The American flag had 45 stars, Arizona, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Hawaii, and Alaska hadn't been admitted to the Union yet / The population of Las Vegas, Nevada, was 30 / Crossword puzzles, canned beer, and **iced** tea hadn't been invented / There was no Mother's Day or Father's Day / Two often US adults couldn't read or write, Only six percent of all Americans had graduated from high school/Eighteen percent of households had at least one full-time servant or domestic / There were only about 230 reported murders in the entire US.

So what will the next one hundred years bring! I don't suppose we'll be around to find out!

The Stagecoach Servicing the Greenbush Area

When Roseau County was a part of Kittson County, the mail was brought to Hallock and, from there, distributed to the small post offices in the county. In 1895, Roseau County was organized, carved out of the huge Kittson County. The mail, taken off the train in Stephen, went by stage to Pelan, Greenbush, and Jadis (Roseau). The stagecoach carried botbpassengers and mail. It took about five or six hours for the stage to traverse the Stephen prairie to the sand ridge, which was a regular route for travelers and freighters, and then on to Pelan, known as "the crossing" long before Pelan was settled or even named.



Olson's Stage Line - *(photo courtesy of Milt Sather)*

The stage stopped overnight at Pelan. Andrew Olson, who had a hotel at Pelan, owned the stage line. Earlier a stopping place called The Halfway House was located about four miles east of "the crossing", but after the coming of the stage and the hotel at the crossing, Pelan became the main stopping place. There were many stopping places from the Youngcran's place west of Pelan all the way to Roseau. A bed could be had for 15 or 25 cents per night and meals for about 25 cents.

Through rain, sunshine, or blizzard, the stagecoach would run. Jim Riley, Bill Pederson, and Joker Pederson were stage drivers for many years. Strong and very courteous, these drivers carried mail, passengers, and money but never a **gun.** No one ever tried to molest them.

Usually drawn by four horses, six would be hitched to the stagecoach when the prairie roads were heavy. Wild horses (broncos) were brought in from Montana to fill the need.

About the tum of the century, Andrew Olson sold his hotel and stage lines to George Roberts. Apparently Roberts was a flamboyant character. Stephen Stanislawski remembered him arriving in Greenbush: "It was a pretty sight to see Mr. Roberts sitting on the high seat of the stage dressed in a silk shirt driving his four broncs at full speed to the station, with mail and passengers" (from the Stanislawski papers). In 1903, Roberts put a steam turbine and a smokestack on one of his coaches and hitched another coach behind for passengers. Shortly after, Roberts purchased a used sightseeing motor bus from Minneapolis. It was the first automobile in the area.

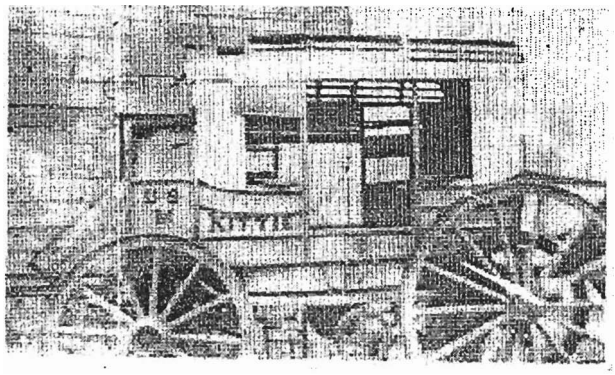
About 1904, the Great Northern Railroad laid tracks to the site of West Greenbush (New Greenbush), and about a year later the Soo Line came to Klingville (Karlstad). The coming of the rail lines adversely affected the business of the stage lines, and within a few years, the stagecoach run had ended.

Submitted by Eunice Korczak
Condensed from Stage Coach Runs published in Up Home and written by Dr. T.E. Dufwa.

-GREENBUSH-
1905-2005

The Ridge Road Stagecoach Run - "Littlest" and the Last in America?

As the railroad prospered, the stagecoach line started to collapse. The stagecoaches were old-fashioned and drew less business. Now, more wagons, buggies and even a few cars were seen on the ridge road.



The Kitty *(plloto courtesy of Milt Satller)*

Pelan closed up and Klingville (Karlstad) began to grow. Many buildings were moved from Pelan to Karlstad, and many made the trip during the winter when the land was frozen. (Some Pelan businesses and buildings moved to Greenbush.)

Discontinued Coach *(plloto courtesy of Milt Satller)*

While the railroad served the communities along its route, it became apparent that some means of transportation between different railroad lines was still needed. The stagecoach continued to travel between Karlstad and Roseau through 1908. The line was shortened to run between Karlstad and Greenbush one year later.

This probably comprised the shortest and last official stagecoach line in America.

An excerpt from Karlstad. Last Stagecoach Stop in America? Written by Paul Englund and published in Kittson County Historical Society News. Fall. 1994. *Paul's family was involved in the stagecoach enterprise. Used with permission of the author and Kittson County Historical Society.*
Submitted by Eunice Korczak

This is from a copy of an undated column from an unspecified newspaper -

Thomas Metvedt recalls more incidents in founding of Old Greenbush

Old Greenbush had three stores, one bank, one hotel, livery bam. one blacksmith shop, one printing office.

Olaf Hildahl built a general store in the summer of 1898 where you could buy everything from knitting needles, coffins, threshing machines, selling lumber and buying cattle, horses, and trading in anything you had to trade. In 1899 T.T. Lanegraff and son moved their store from the farm and the Lear Bros. built a blacksmith shop and the Greenbush Post Office was moved from Old Old Greenbush from the place where Ellert Paulson is living now. John and Charles Chelstrom built a hotel and livery bam. About 1900, Harold Sanders started a printing press and published the Greenbush Herald. The Fanners and Merchants State bank was started in Old Greenbush with A.A. Burkee as cashier.

About 1902, Mike Johnson and Pete Pederson opened a grocery store. Also Mr. Nickson (Nixon?) had a business in the town. The old-timers know what kind of business he operated. (bootlegging?)

The road into town was almost impassible in wet weather. The main road was the old sand ridge and it was to get unto the ridge which was the main road through the county. There was a corduroy (a road "paved" with logs) on the town line at Chas. Schaefer's place and a bridge built over the river on the range line between Barto and Skagen.

In the fall of 1904, Old Greenbush was moved down to the new town site as Greenbush was the end of the railroad for four years. The railroad was built to the new town in 1904. All of the businesses in Old Greenbush were moved and operated as such businesses. So Old Greenbush became a part' of New Greenbush.

This is as 1 remember the Old and New Greenbush.
-Thomas Metvedt

My Recollection of Early & Later Years in Roseau County

In 1907, when I was four years old, my parents, two sisters and 1 moved from Lyon County in southern Minnesota to Greenbush. We traveled by rail, and all our possessions were loaded into a railroad immigrant car, including our cat which almost got away from us at Crookston. As a four year old, 1 missed the ordinary things about the trip - I know I was surprised to find our dog Carlo already at the farm (ahead of us), that was to be our new home in Roseau County.

As I now look back to those early years, I realize there were more people living in that part of Roseau County than there are today, but we must remember that the government at that time offered Homestead land to the settlers, altho our family came too late for that. However, in their haste to settle on a homestead, many people made the mistake of picking a poor piece of land. Maybe too much alkali in the ground, some land very rocky, and some with heavy brush and trees that had to be cleared before the land could be used for crop. There were no roads, only wagon trails from one place to another. We did find an abundance of wild berries such as strawberries, raspberries, Juneberries, chokecherries, and cranberries.

Many people began arriving during the late 1880s and early 1890s when there were still Indians traveling throughout the area. Years before the arrival of the settlers, the Chippewa and the Sioux had

been warring against each other, but the Sioux were finally defeated and moved out. The settlers who came to this area were of many backgrounds and nationalities such as Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, Gennans, Polish, Russians, Bohemians, French and Icelanders, each nationality preferring to settle with groups of their own backgrounds, of course. Many of the Scandinavians who moved in were from Shelly, MN and Hatton, ND areas. One group froln Shelly, upon arriving, built a log building, which housed about 17 people the first winter. These pioneers were stout-hearted, God-fearing and determined people. They asked no quarter from anyone. To earn a livelihood they grew what crops they could and raised cattle, sheep, hogs and chickens. They also fished in the streams, and hunted - wolves were everywhere.

Very important to them was their Sunday worship services, and until they could build a church, the services were held in homes. They did their best, too, to provide schooling for the children, and at first the school year consisted of a few months each spring and fall. Many children walked as far as two miles to and from school.

Gradually they began to build some sort of roads, using "slip-scrapers". Parts of roads, where it was low, had to be "corduroyed", which meant putting logs across the road first, and then dirt on top of them. This, of course, was where the land was too wet for dirt only. Drainage in the area was accomplished through natural water courses, such as draws and coulees.

Township boards were organized and began functioning and townships platted. Welfare for the very poor was provided through the Township Board. Postoffices were placed throughout the rural areas, these later being replaced by Rural Free Delivery routes.

The hardships encountered in a new area were very severe. Many families w"ere unable to cope with their difficulties. For one reason or another they failed, only the rugged survived. Progress was slow but progress WAS made from one year to another. Furthermore, people helped each other. Neighbors were truly that in those days. What affected one family was felt by all.

Automobiles came upon the scene about 1912. Roads were improved by then. Horses provided the power to draw the farm machines, while engines powered by steam were used for threshing the grain. In 1918, nlany horses died from sleeping sickness, a disease brought in by hordes of mosquitos that year. Finally, farm tractors began to appear here and there. They were at first used mainly for plowing, they were all sorts of makes and models, some models having a very short life, others better. These, too, were continually improved, and many of those big name tractors are still being made today.

Depression hit our country during the 1920s and many farmers lost their farms, a test of ruggedness. The hard-working families survived. Again, in the early 1930s their ruggedness was tested when prices for farm products dropped to a new low. Eggs were 6 cents a dozen, butterfat 14 cents a lb., average 1 1/2 year old beef animals sold for about 1 cent per lb., lambs did not bring enough to pay their freight to St. Paul, oats was 6 cents per bushel, wheat 35 cents and flax 70 cents. Only extremely hard work and sacrifice enabled "the farmers to survive and surely a "tightening of the belt" and buying only the most necessary items were very important factors in the survival!

But survive they did, somehow, and finally conditions began to improve. There seemed to be. a new spirit among the people as a whole.

A man by the name of Henry Hess, a single man, moved into the area and in 1935 purchased a farm. Shortly after he arrived, he became very much interested in the history of Roseau County, especially Indian lore. He made it a point to read all he could on the early life of the Indians in Roseau County and discovered that a big battle had been fought between the Chippewa and the Sioux many years ago about two miles east of Pelan, approximately where Pelan Park is now located. He conceived the idea and began promoting the thought that a Park should be established there in memory of this historic event. He sought the aid of others such as the members of the local band (directed by Hans Haug). Interest began to develop from then on to the point where Mr. Albert Anderson, then County Commissioner, was contacted and through his efforts a parcel of land was set aside for a park now called Pelan Pioneer Park.

Now that the Park was a reality, it was thought that use should be made of it, and with that in mind, through Mr. Hess' efforts, a lovely Indian Musical Pageant (based on Indian lore) called "Waunda and Wannaska" was composed by Mr. Hess' niece Dorothy Drew. This pageant was first presented in the Park in 1938 at which tilne about 5,000 people were present. Chippewa Indians from Warroad also took part in the pageant.

Interest in the park lagged during World War II and not until about 1974-75 did new interest show itself by leaders in the community to develop this park further. Money towards this project has been donated by many people. A park board was set up to lead the way and today new additions have been made to the park, such as bringing historic buildings to the site, the first one being the old Pauli Lutheran Church, built in 1905. Two out houses, a footbridge across the river, a kitchen and electric lights. Further efforts are being made to secure other historic buildings, an old school, home, etc.

In 1976, a re-dedication of the park was made and the pageant "Waunda and Wannaska" once again presented, and again assisted by some Chippewa Indians.

There seems to be a tremendous amount of interest throughout the country to establish memorials, and rightly so, to our pioneers, who had the desire and the courage to move into new lands and there make a new life for themselves, guided by their frontier spirits, and strengthened and guided by their faith in God.

Submitted by Beverly Holm / Written in 1976 *by Art Stenberg*

The Spanish Influenza of 1918-1919

The Spanish Influenza killed between 20 and 40 million people worldwide in 1918-1919. In most cases, death was actually attributed to the pneumonia, which often closely followed the onset of the flu. There was no cure for pneumonia.

The origin of the illness is questionable; it was called the Spanish Flu because in May of 1918 many people died in Spain. Some suggest it began in a military camp in Kansas, but this, of course, is not definite.

Whatever the origins, it is unquestionably true that it was spread through country after country through military movements. Devastating among the ranks of the United States military personnel, many young men who reported to camps in the spring of 1918 died of the influenza within about a month. The Surgeon General's staff reported that approximately one of every five soldiers suffered from the pandemic.

Troop movements spread the flu throughout the states, as soldiers got off the trains at depots everywhere. Furloughs brought the scourge to the hometowns and families of soldiers. Civilians employed in the military also spread the flu. Travel in the general population was somewhat less frequent than in modem times, but people

DIRECTIONS FOR CARE OF

Spanish INFLUENZA

Owing to the prevalence of the disease known as Spanish Influenza or "Flu' in and about this county, we, the County Board of Health, issue these instructions:

To *VIllage and Township Boards*

Close all indoor meetings, public, scmi-public or private: where any considerable number of peojJle. congregate; except schools, and these to be closed if any con"iderable number of pupils or Immediate families of same are infected.

Isolate aU cases until medical oTicer orders release. This means not only person infected, but also one nursing him. In case of doubt isolate unti1 all suspicion is allayed.

No fumigation needed.

Members. of township boards constitute local boards of health and will be held responsible {or carrying out these instructions and *will* be protected on any reasonable action they may take.

To The Public:

Symptoms of Spanish Influenza-Headache (severe): backache, pains in bones and extremities, high fcver; feel "awful sick and weak."

Home Care Before Physician is Called—Go to hed; KEEP WARM, take caster oil nnd hot drinks, such as lemonade, ginger tea, etc. Keep patient in a separate room (rom other members of family. All nasal, throat and other discharges from patient should be cnrefully destroyed.

Report to local board of health for further action.

Those in direct care of sick people should protect their own nose and throat by covering with a cloth while caring for the patient, and dip hands in an antiseptic solution before going to other part of the house.

OaretulobservationB of these precau-'lons will greatly help, in preventing 'he spread of this disease.

Roseau County Board of Health

DR. J. L. DELMORE, CO UNTY HEALTH OFFICER
MARTIN WIDSTEN, CH AIRMAN; O. J. WINJUM, SECR'Y.

traveling to attend to flu-stricken family in other areas also spread the flu.

In the fall of 1918, the flu came to this area with the return of bodies of soldiers who had died fronl influenza and the return of farmers who had gone to North Dakota to help with the harvest there. As cases increased, the County Board of Health attempted to contain the epidemic. They issued a ban on all indoor meetings, including church services, and Red Cross meetings. They closed funerals to all outsiders, and banned all public, semi-private or private gatherings.

Almost no mention is made of the flu epidemic in The Greenbush Tribune until October of 1918. Nearly every issue thereafter contained news of the on-going worldwide disaster. Bold notices from the Roseau County Board of Health were printed giving instructions on how to recognize the symptoms and the precautions to be taken when confronted with the disease.

The October 18,1918, issue of the Greenbush Tribune confirmed that the plague was, indeed, here. "Several cases of influenza are reported in this village at present and it is up to everyone to take every precaution to minimize the effects of the disease as much as possible." In the same issue appeared, "word has been received this week of the death of Emil Novotny of Badger who died in camp of influenza. Emil had been in camp for only a short time."

James S. Novotny of Badger came home from the Great Lakes Naval Training Station to attend his brother Emil's funeral. He esthnated 20,000 cases of influenza on that base with 1,500 deaths. Around 2,600 cases had followed within one week of the first case.

In addition to spreading rapidly, the flu killed rapidly, taking its victims in a matter of days and sometimes hours as this October 25, 1918, article states: "Mrs. Archie Alley of Roseau died Friday of last week. In company with her two little boys and Mr. Alley's sister, she started for Aberdeen, South Dakota, but before arriving there she was taken sick on the train with influenza and had to be renloved before she arrived at her destination. She did not live until her husband could arrive. The two little boys were also taken down and were so sick that hopes were not bright for their recovery. They were all apparently well and hearty when they started on their journey but death soon overtook them."

All indoor meetings were closed except schools. Greenbush contacted the State board of Health asking if the school should be closed. The State Board declared schools should remain open, but as the epidelnic raged on, area schools closed. The length of the closure varied from three to eight weeks depending upon the situation at each school. Greenbush School closed for five weeks. Individual children from infected households were not allowed to return to school until five days after the last ill person in the house recovered and a certificate of health was obtained.

The November 29, 1918, issue of the paper contained influenza rules published by the Surgeon General of the United States. "Avoid needless crowding-influenza is a crowd disease. Your nose, not your mouth was made to breath through-get the habit. Remember the three Cs - a clean mouth, clean skin, and clean clothes. Open the windows - always at home at night; at the office when practicable. Your fate may be in your own hands - wash them. Don't let the waste products of digestion accumulate - drink a glass of water on getting up."

Each week the paper contained articles about friends, relatives, and former residents who lived in other parts of the country and had died of or now had the flu. Montana seemed to be hit particularly hard.

In November of 1918, an influenza serum became available. Soon the number of cases in the area waned, and schools reopened.

The December 13, 1918, Tribune finally had some good news to report with this headline: "Flu Ban Is Lifted" The article read, "The board of health has lifted the ban on public gatherings, which has been in place for six weeks or more. There have been no new cases in town the past week and the epidemic has apparently run its course in the community so that normal social life is considered safe. Even though the ban has been removed on public gatherings it is well to exercise caution. Be a good friend and neighbor and do not attend public gatherings if your family has the flu."

Early in 1919, the Tribune contained an article still urging caution. "There are no cases in town but many cases in the community to the northwest. It seems that as soon as the epidemic lets up a little then people begin to relax their watchfulness, grow careless, start social and visiting parties and thus again spread the disease. There must be no let up to precautionary measures. The epidemic may linger here all winter, perhaps the whole year. Let us be on our guard."

As expected, the flu gradually diminished in frequency, the fear lifted, and life returned to normal. A stark reminder of the ferocity of the Spanish Influenza Pandemic can be found in local cemeteries, where an unusual number of grave markers are dated with the year 1918 or 1919.

Submitted by Felix and Eunice Korczak

Sources: A brief history of the Spanish Influenza of 1918-1919 published in Minnesota's Historic Northwest, Spring 2004 Issue; 1918 Pandemic Influenza and Roseau County written by Charlene Haugen and published in Minnesota's Historic Northwest, Spring 2004 Issue; and several 1918 and 1919 issues of the Greenbush Tribune.

The 1918 Spanish Influenza Epidemic

In 1918 occurred the great epidemic called the "Spanish Influenza." The World War I had ended November 11, 1918, and then followed this terrible scourge. The disease was so contagious and so little known about it at the time, that when funerals were held (and there were many deaths) the caskets were kept outside the church while the services were going on indoors. I remember them saying the "flu" seemed to take the strongest and healthiest people, and truly I know several healthy specimens of individuals who succumbed, rather than maybe more frail looking people. In my home, my Dad (Carl) and brothers contracted the flu, but my mother and I did not. In the Stenberg family, only Art did not come down with it.

An excerpt from a family history document written by Myrtle Paulson Stenberg. 1989.

As I Remember

by Eva Braaten

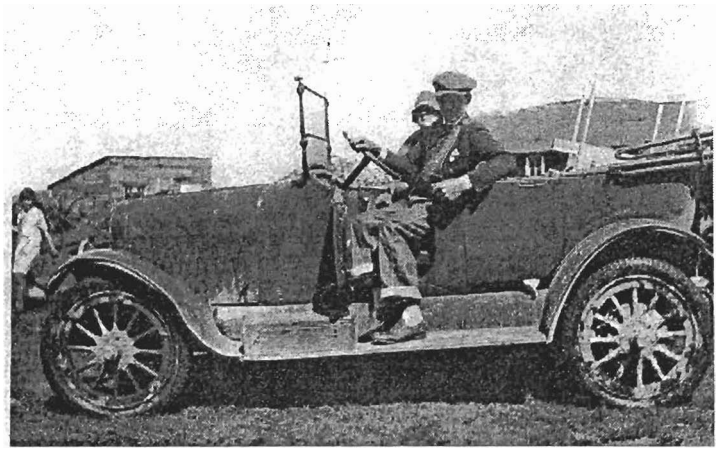
On TV today I saw a man who resembled my dad. He was a stout man with a mustache and a rather round face and receding hairline. That set me to thinking I should write down some things as I remember them.

Dad passed away when I was eleven years old. May, my oldest sister, and her husband, Ole Braaten moved into the place. My dad had gone broke and I think that fact hastened his death. A banker had fooled my dad into signing away the home place (Dad couldn't read). My dad had paid cash for it, they tell me. He just thought he was signing for the other acres and if they went back it was only them they would lose. That was what he was told or he would never have signed.

While at Crookston my brother Richard worked for Ole for wages. They got along so well they decided to buy land where it was cheaper at Greenbush. Ole and May thought this country was real nice when they came to look it over. May said, "The grass was over knee high along the road." That was in early June. They needed lots of grass for the stock. We moved to Greenbush in 1926. There were no roads, only trails. We drove the cattle to Harold Station (southeast of Crookston) and loaded them on the boxcars.

Ole had a 1922 Dort car with icying (isinglass) glass windows one could close. Ole was coming in the 1922 Dort car to Greenbush and broke down near Thief River Falls. He had only $3.00 to his name, and the people who helped him took the money for their help, even though they knew it was his last dollar.

That wasn't Ole's way of doing things. He was always ready to help the other guy for free! A neighbor had a big family and were really hard up. The cupboards were bare and Ole found out about it



Ole Braaten and first wife, Mae, in a rare 1922 Dart, the car they drove when moving to Greenbush. *(photo courtesy Ed Braaten)*

and butchered two pigs and took it to them. It was Art Braun's dad who was so hard up. Art Braun later became one of our congressmen.

Ole just farmed a few acres and pastured the brush land. I remember when we started plowing the brush under, Ole would have me walk on the breaking, stepping the sod down as the plow turned it over. We used horses in those days.

Richard worked out at Crookston and sent home a lot of his wages to help pay for the farm. One year we nearly lost the place because we couldn't make the payment. A kind banker let it go for that year. A couple of years later when wages went down to twenty dollars a month and board and room, Richard bought some calves and came home.

Our horses started dying from swamp fever. We lost all the nice Percheron and Belgian horses Ole bought at my dad's sale. We bought broncos from Tom Metvedt. He got them in Montana. Swamp fever didn't seem to bother them.

When I started school at Greenbush, I was in the 8th grade. There was a livery stable where the lumber yard is. One day when I was taking Nellie, a black mare, out of the stable to go home, there was an awful sound. It was the bray of a jackass. It scared my horse and she almost got away from me.

When it got real cold in December, I'd come home crying from the cold so they decided to have Vema start high school and we'd stay in town. We boarded at Mrs. Gilbert Anderson's for two years. We paid $15 a month each for our room and board. May said the money wasn't going to hold out so she had us rent an apartment again. May had a serious operation and passed away five days later. That was in 1931, my senior year.

Ole did some road work for Willy Reese. One day Mrs. Willy Reese took me and our washing over to her place in Badger. I thought what a wonderful way of washing clothes. I was used to rubbing them out on a wash board and wringing them out by hand.

Vema and I stayed with Ole until Ole and I got married. Ole and I got along real well. I do not think the kids ever heard us say a mean word to each other. As our families grew, we, (Vema and Frank Kalinowski and us) got together every other Sunday.

(Eva wrote this and some other memories for her family about twenty years ago.)

Submitted by Edward Braaten, Eva and Ole's son / Edited by Myrna Sovde.

A **Study of Greenbush**

This poem is a unique look into the early streets of Greenbush, naming businesses in the order they appear when walking down the streets. It first appeared in the Greenbush Tribune in 1933. The author, Lillian (Kelly) Nelson, previously unknown, has recently admitted to composing it.

Lillian Dorothy Kelly was born in 1913. She married Iver Nelson in 1939 and lived in Wannaska. Iver is deceased. They have three children Rodney, Karen, and Stuart.

She taught 35 years in Roseau County.

In the days of pioneers,
Midst' the struggle and the strife
To make a humble living,
The town of Greenbush came to life.

Through years of progress.
Since then until today,
The town has grown and prospered.
Our efforts paved the way.

Within this place of action,
Please stop and notice take,
Of each line of business,
Of what they do and make.

There's Mrs. Heglie's Hat Shop
Down the street aways,
She's always glad to tell you.
What chapeaus to wear these days.

Then Oscar Kjos' grocery-
You're always welcome for a chat-
You come to discuss the weather,
Or purchase this or that.

Come view Lofgren's merchandise,
See what bargains you can get;
And visit the furniture store.
Have you been there yet?

Don't forget Greenbush Cafe
And Norma's winning smile.
They all make you want to stay
Or tarry just awhile.

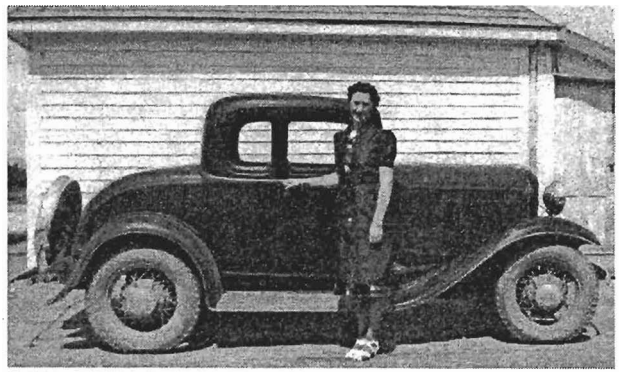
Pause at Hildahl's Own Hardware,
To satisfy your needs,
They're always willing to perform,
Any manner of kind deeds.

Now you're at the corner,
With friendly Ronald Parr,
(Who's the manager of Hartz)
He smiles at us afar.

Here's where we'll cross the street
The postoffice is near by,
Or go to Avon's Barber Shop,
He is a pleasant guy.

You're next to Charlie Nelson's
Shop here for homemade bread,
A drink of beer, some tasty food,
Also a neat bed.

Another Nelson is at hand,
He's up to business too,
With his well filled tables
And a polite, "I thank you."



Lillian Dorothy Kelly Nelson taught the years 1932-1933 and 1933-1934 in District 25, Wilson School.

Do you need some dresses?
Walk right in the door,
You'll find your weakness,
For this is Evan's Store.

To Rinowski's Barber Shop,
For a haircut or a shave;
Or to the Beauty Parlor,
For a pleasing permanent wave.

You're nearing Williamson's station,
There's Gavick's up ahead,
See all the startling bargains
Of which you've often read.

Note the new filling station,
Right up away, the hall,
Where you may view the "talkies"
Or perhaps attend a ball.

See Solom's Blacksmith Shop,
He'll to your wants attend,
There's Reese's Filling Station;
Bring in your cars to mend.

Stop at Einar's Station
For Red Crown Gasoline
Does your tin lizzie need repairing?
Some oil in your limousine?

Across the street in Nubson's
And Husky Motor Oil
To ease that cranky engine,
And save the driver toil.

Next to Dr. Stone the dentist.
Come into the Drug Store,
Mr. Clay's the druggist,
You'll like him more and more.

You'll find the Butcher Shop and Pool Hall,
With Spangrud's near at hand,
Come and have a drink of Schmitz,
And eat to beat the band.

Here you farmers!
All this way,
And see what Hans Haug
Has for you this day.

Boost the home town paper,
Read our good Tribune,
If you're leaving Greenbush
Have them send yours soon.

Halt near this large window
To read of bargains new,
We've now arrived at Carlson's
Let's stop and buy a few.

On past Burkel's Station,
And past the Tailor Shop.
Until we've reached the street's end.
We'll into Johnson's stop.

Back around the corner,
See that building there?
It's the Greenbush Creamery,
Let us taste their ware.

You've now completed Greenbush,
Are you well satisfied?
You've seen these for your very own,
So you know that I've not lied.

But these aren't all the wonders
That this town of ours can boast,
Take a look about the country,
See the scenery you love most.

And there's recreation,
And other things, you bet,
But these you'll find out for yourself,
If you haven't found out yet.

So now I'll take my leave,
In hope you're convinced
That our town's a good one,
And that no words I've minced.

Submitted by Avis Hites