

TS-14 Scraper which he used mainly for field ditching and landscaping. Over time more heavy equipment trucks were added, and they expanded into projects such as road building, ditch cleaning, ring dikes, black dirt and gravel hauling, etc.

There have been numerous employees over the 30 years. His son, Monte, joined him in 1980. Former co-workers of Joel's, Morris Blackberg and Howard Collins, were also long time operators.

Graff Construction continues to offer these services to date.

Submitted by: Delphine Graff

Greenbush Cleaners

Leona Truscinski - Narverud Agent



Leona Truscinski - Greenbush Cleaners, 2004 (photo courtesy of Leona Truscinski)

I started out in the dry cleaning business with Groosman's of Grand Forks in 1950. Hennen Berg was the driver for them. We lived by the old fire hall. In April of 1953, we moved to where Hector Reese currently lives. I started taking dry cleaning for Narverud Cleaners, so I had both companies with twice-a-week service. I decided, later, to just go with Narverud's for both days.

In October of 1962, we moved into the building that was owned by Albin Zabrocki. We rented out the front to Art Slawson for a cream station, feed and egg candling, and I had dry cleaning in the back part. Later the front was used for the drycleaning and the back became living quarters.

I started with Don Narverud's father, then Don and Carol Narverud, and now their son, Steve, for three generations. I've always had good service from them with Monday and Thursday deliveries.

The building that we are currently in also was once a dry cleaning business run by Gundersons and Smiths. I never wanted a steady job, because I liked being home with my children. I liked doing things from my home. In 1972, I started selling Shakley products, and in 1975, I joined Mary Kay products. I also, in the 1970s, had Copper Craft and toy parties.

I liked to be home when the children came home from school. I also worked for my mother-in-law, Helen, at the Hartz Store. Then my mother and father would babysit for us. My husband, Valarian "Larry", worked for Burlington Northern Railroad being gone all week and home on weekends. It was easier in later years when he got to work at Roseau and was closer to home. He retired in 1990 and started helping Peter and Jim Gonshorowski, and later Oscar Whitchurch with garbage sanitation.

I had 10 children, Jennifer, Mark, Gregory, Bernadette, Timothy, Robert, Rodney, Barbara, Alan, and LeRoy. Jennifer passed away April 16, 1948 and Gregory on May 8, 1976. I'm very thankful for my family and my twenty grandchildren and having so many of them close by. I did full time babysitting for LeRoy's three children, and later did part-time babysitting for Alan and Valerie. I still have my mother-in-law, Helen Truscinski, who is now 92, nearby. I plan to continue with Narverud as long as I'm able.

Submitted by Leona Truscinski

Greenbush Clinic

Larry Kruger, MD

Dr. Larry Kruger began his practice in Greenbush at the Greenbush Clinic on June 3, 1977, in the building formerly known as the Klefstad Clinic.

Dr. Kruger grew up in Park Rapids, Minnesota. His father was in the Army during World War II and the family traveled to many places with him. Dr. Kruger graduated from high school in Richmond Hill, Georgia, and began his college education at the University of Georgia. While his family lived in Gennany after World War II, Dr. Kruger attended medical school at Heidelberg University for three years. He finished his medical education at the Medical College of Georgia. After an internship at Swedish Hospital in Minneapolis, he began his medical practice with the Mesaba Clinic in Hibbing, Minnesota. While there, he met and married his wife, Peggy. They have 6 children; Heidi (Wold), Gretchen (Moen), Kathy (Sovde), David (Sherrie), Alice (Kusnerik), and Holly (Deschene).

In 1991, Dr. Kruger purchased the clinic and home from the Greenbush Hospital.

Dr. Kruger joined with the Grand Forks Clinic in 1985. The clinic then became known as the Greenbush Branch of the Grand Forks Clinic.



Greenbush Clinic in 1996 with Dr. Larry & Peggy Kruger. (photo courtesy of Peggy Kruger)

In 1997, the Grand Forks Clinic changed its name to Altru Clinic, and the Greenbush branch became Altru Clinic-Larry Kruger, MD. until the Altru Clinic closed this branch on December 31, 1999. Dr. Kruger then traveled to Karlstad to work in the Altru Clinic-Karlstad.

Dr. Kruger retired from the Altru Clinic-Karlstad on May 3, 2002.

He does part-time work in a clinic in Eagan, Minnesota.

Dr. Kruger was past president of the former Greenbush Chamber of Commerce and a charter member and current president of the Greenbush Lions Club. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Minnesota Medical Association, and a past president of the Red River Valley Medical Society. He has been a director on the board of the Development Achievement Center in Lake Bronson for 30 years. Dr. Kruger is Medical Advisor to the Northwest Community Action



Dr. Larry & Peggy Kruger. (photo courtesy of Peggy Kruger)

and Medical Director of the Tri-County Emergency Medical Services. He is also vice president of the Housing and Redevelopment Authority (Elderbush).

Dr. and Mrs. Kruger continue to make Greenbush **their** home and maintain a summer home on Springsteel Island, Lake of the Woods, where they like to entertain - especially their sixteen grandchildren.

Employees of the Greenbush Clinic were:

Beverly Penas, Debbie Dokken, Katie Langaas, Martina Barrett, Tanya Gjovik, Shellie Mekash, Fern Svoboda, Shirley Langaas, Orpha Woitas, Mary Stusynski, Karen Stephens, Ann Rentfrow, Gayle Stauffenecker, Alice Kruger, Lowell Medhus, Kathy Sovde, Peggy Kruger, Dwight and Darcy Hasson, Monica Trangsrud, Feng-Cheng Cheng, MD

Submitted by Peggy Kruger.

Greenbush Cooperative Creamery Association
Farmers Coop Ag Service

Early in 1904, when the dairy industry in this area was in its infancy, a new and challenging idea was introduced to Greenbush. Ole O. Hereim and others circulated a petition and subscription list for the establishment of a cooperative creamery. Businessmen, as well as farmers, donated liberally as there were nearly 3,000 cows in the area at the time.

A meeting was called on April 8, 1905, and 18 members started the Greenbush Cooperative Creamery Association. The board of directors were: Carl C. Heltne, president; C.J. Dahle, vice president; Ole C. Hereim, secretary; Torjus Lundevall, treasurer; and George Burkel, Ole K. Dock, H.G. Lillemon, directors.

By May they had enough members and started to make butter. The building and original equipment of the creamery cost \$2,200, with the local businesses paying \$500, the village paying \$200, and the rest being paid out of the business of the creamery. The original buttermaker was Andrew Benson at the monthly salary of \$40. The building was located on the south end of Main Street on the river. The river was referred to as "Buttermilk Creek" because the buttermilk was dumped there.



Greenbush Creamery built 1905 at cost of \$2200. Nels Olstad - builder.
(courtesy of Milt Sather)

By March of 1906, the first month of records showed 1,118 lbs of butterfat at 16 cents a pound. In ten months they grew to 21,411 pounds of butterfat and paid out \$3,736.55.

In 1908, a centralizer opened up in town paying cash which hampered the creamery. The board decided if cash is what they wanted cash it would be. After they started paying cash, it no longer affected them adversely.

By 1909, there were 65 patrons with the value of butter sold at \$9,770. Carl Heltne was given the contract for putting up ice at \$2.00 a cord, with an additional \$5.00 for cleaning out the icehouse. Ole Reno delivered 25 cords of wood to the creamery. Andrew Benson's salary was changed to \$500 for the whole year. A new board was elected: Ole Metvedt, president; C.J. Dahle, vice president; Erick Ellingson, secretary; T. Lundevall, treasurer; Andrew Pelowski, A.B. Olsen, and Ole I. Olesen, directors.

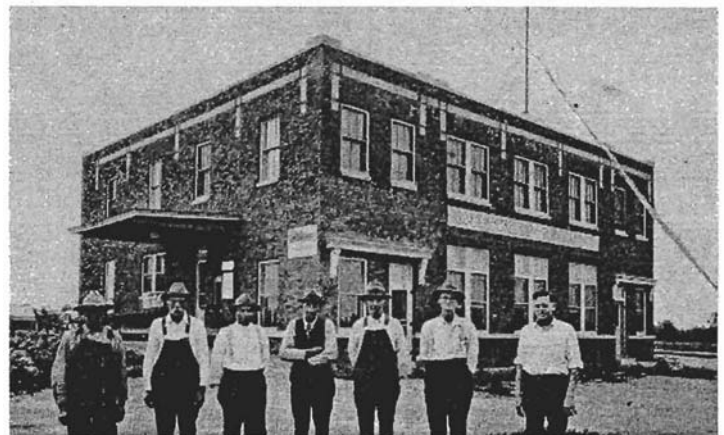
By 1910, they had 110 patrons and, in 1911, they had grown to 160 patrons. In June of 1912, the creamery had 179 patrons and paid out \$3260.53, the largest amount since the creamery started. The first six months of the year showed an increase of 23 new stockholders. They shipped three ton of butter to New York in one week with a value of \$1,300. That was twice what they had sold since the creamery began.

In 1913, the board was: O. Howg, president; Joseph Mekash, vice president; C.B. Goodrich, secretary, and M.H. Johnson, treasurer. C.R. Carlson was also on the board.

At the end of 1916, the annual report showed receipts were up to \$28,864. By 1918, they had over 200 customers. One of the major moves of the association came in 1921, when it joined Land O' Lakes. The creamery notes, of 1922, stated that the cream was delivered in better condition and sweeter than ever before. Cream began to be graded in May of that year. Many patrons were installing cooling tanks. The creamery ordered 20 cream cooling tanks at \$10.50 each to sell to their customers. Local sales of butter were the best in history of the creamery, no doubt because people were beginning to realize the importance of pure pasturized cream.

The creamery then started to handle eggs. Before that the local stores would take eggs in on trade and resell them. The creamery could handle eggs and poultry, getting a better price for their customers and taking better control of the product. People were assured of getting products that were handled correctly and cooled. It also gave the creamery a better foothold in the community and they had more tonnage to ship out in the butter cars, keeping the shipping costs down.

By 1923, they had 252 patrons. In April 1924, 74 farmers met at the village hall and voted unanimously to reorganize and transfer the business to the new association to be called Farmers Cooperative Association. The capital stock was \$20,000. The shares of stock were changed from \$10 to \$50. The new board was Peter Rutkowski, president; Sam L. Darst; Albert Anderson; John Berger; P.P. Kukowski; and Harold J. Johnson. C.B. Goodrich retired after many years as secretary.



Creamery Board: John Schires, B.O. Christianson, Albert Anderson, August Kukowski Sr., A.K. Anderson, C.B. Goodrich, Secretary and Herman Haugen, Buttermaker. *(photo courtesy of Milt Sather)*

The icebox was deemed inadequate and a new one would cost \$1,000. A new creamery vat was installed to make it four vats. The present room was entirely too small to take care of the volume of business and new quarters would be needed by the next year. The board and patrons agreed that a new building was needed and two days later \$2,050 worth of stock had been sold. A new contract was signed by 190 patrons representing 1,550 cows.

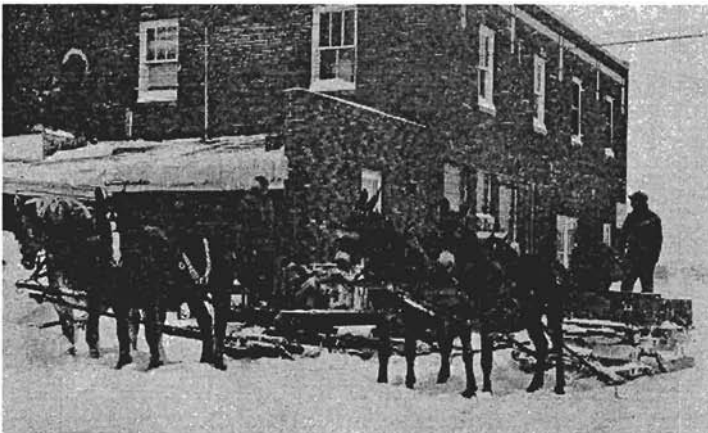
In 1925, they grew to 315 patrons and a new creamery site was chosen. The Mattison Livery and Mattison Hotel were selected and torn down. This was opposite the depot. The total cost of the new creamery building came to over \$20,000. The building was 56'x60', two stories, equipped with an ice refrigeration machine, four vats, two churns, one of which was electric. The brick face and the other embellishments made it a beautiful building on the highest elevated lot in town. It was a fine manufacturing plant and more than a thousand people attended the daylong celebration of the dedication in April 1926. There were speeches, parade, free lunch, movies, music, and dancing.

In 1926, the creamery board had decided that it would be more economical to install an ice machine than to use natural ice so a new machine was installed before warm weather. The Greenbush Farmers' Cooperative Creamery may not have been the biggest in the state but none were as substantially built or better equipped.

It was also in 1926 that Roseau County started the cow testing organization to determine how much each cow brought to the herd. The tester visited each farm once a month and weighed the milk and feed to determine the cost of production for each cow.

The old creamery building was sold to Herb Reese, in November of 1926, to be used for a repair shop and garage. He had secured the agency for the Overland line of cars.

In 1927, the creamery ordered a new chum with a seven and one-half horsepower motor to churn 20 tubs at a time. The feed business was added in 1927. Egg buying began in 1928, with 885 1/2 dozen brought in the first day and 2,100 by the end of the week. They were processed in Thief River Falls. Another major move was to join the National Dairy Association. The new board was



Bringing in cans of cream by horses. (courtesy of Milt Sather)

Albert O. Anderson, president; Sam Darst, vice president; A.K. Anderson, secretary; and H.J. Johnson, treasurer. Mr. Johnson had served for over 20 years by this time.

In 1928, C.B. Goodrich replaced Harold Johnson as treasurer. John J. Moe was manager. One of the main topics at the annual meeting was to install a buttermilk dryer. That summer they had a countywide creamery picnic at the fair and Mr. Goodrich was the chairman for the program and festivities including a countywide band and chorus.

Also in 1928, field manager from Land O' Lakes started coming once a month to grade the cream. Land O' Lakes was the largest sweet cream marketing organization in the world. Those with quality cream for six months in a row would receive a certificate of merit and a driveway sign for their farm.

By 1930, eggs were candled locally and graded into two grades. In 1931, the ice cream business started. That year the creamery made 350,000 pounds of butter and handled 32,000 pounds of turkeys. They sold 15,000 carloads of feed to farmers at cost. A dividend of \$3,200 was paid out. The oil business was started in 1934, but was sold to Roseau County Cooperative by 1937. In 1938, the Equity Reserve System was set up for the benefit of patrons. In 1943, the association became part of the Roseau County Creamery Association with William Wilson, Sr. chosen as the first representative to the board.

In 1944, the whole milk business was started and by the following year, two trucks were purchased to haul milk for farmers. Another truck was added and a garage built in 1945. Milk bottling equipment was bought and local delivery started in 1947. The following year a delivery wagon was purchased. The plant was heated by an oil burner installed in 1947, with an addition on the back of the building. The produce area included egg cooler, candling room, and an addition, which housed the feed, seed, and fertilizer. An additional produce building was built next door.

Group Health Insurance Plan was started in 1947 with over 300 members by 1954. In 1953, the association was reincorporated. The creamery had been an invaluable source in the community. Besides being a principal business, it gave back to the community when it could. After the school burned in 1939, it housed students in a storage area upstairs that was converted into classrooms. A Grand Observer Corps station was constructed on the roof by a local civil defense group in 1952.

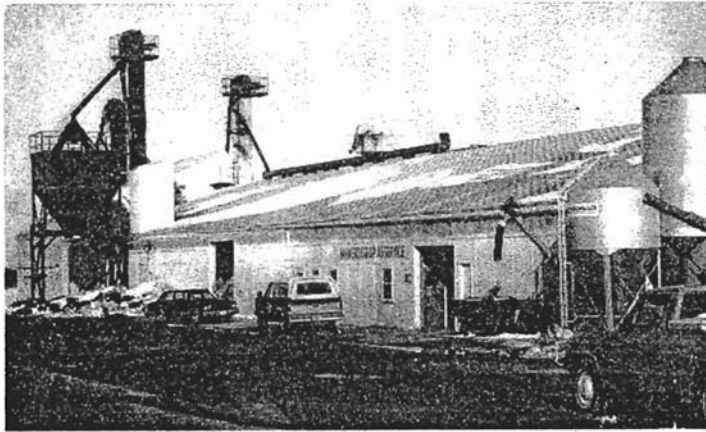
By 1954, all new equipment had been installed and offices were enlarged and redecorated. The intake featured the latest in milk scales, cream scale, and can washer. The retail milk section featured a pasteurizer, homogenizer, milk cooler, bottle washer, bottler, and capper. The churn, three vats including a new stainless steel one, and a sharp freezer for ice cream were new developments in the plant.



50 year Celebration of Farmers Co-op Creamery 1954. Back Row - Clarence Melby, Ben Christianson, Otto Waage, Andrew Kalinowski. Front Row - J.C. Smrstik, Edwin Anderson, Lloyd Hutchinson. (photo courtesy of Milt Sather)

In 1967, the Farmers Coop Creamery built a fertilizer plant farther north along the railroad track. The building was 130'x60' and cost approximately \$25,000 including the wiring and equipment. The land was rented from the railroad, until 1999, when it was purchased from Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railroad Co.

In 1971, the creamery building was sold to Land O'Lakes. One



Greenbush Co-op **Ag Service** (photo *courtesy* of Milt Sather)

year later, in 1972, the creamery was closed and the name of the fertilizer plant was changed to Farmers Coop Ag Service. At that time Gene Wojchowski was manager and Ernest Mekash was president of the board. In 1981, a Fargo-Moorhead firm purchased the old creamery building, using Housing and Urban Development funds, to remodel it into a eight **family** apartment **building**.

The fertilizer plant has had many dedicated employees. V. Evelyn **Olson** retired, in 1990, after 35 years. She **began** working summers as an egg **candler**. She would sit in a dark **room** with a light and check the eggs to make sure they were suitable to sell. **There** were stacks of as many as **30** crates at a time. Roger **Keinholz** replaced Gene Wojchowski in 1991, and in 1994 Brian **Kjos** became **manager**. Leroy **Pulczynski** retired in 2003 **after** 36 years. **Other** employees include **Denis** Kjos (since 1977), Gloria Borgen (1980), Brian **Kjos** (1981), Rick Sovde (1987), Tom **Duray** (1993), and Terry Burkel (2004). Today the plant sells fertilizer, feed, and animal health products.

Submitted by Linda Gieseke with information from the Tribune. Milt Sather, Roseau County Museum, Myrna Soyde, and Glorior Jorgen.

Greenbush Cooperative Grain and Seed Association

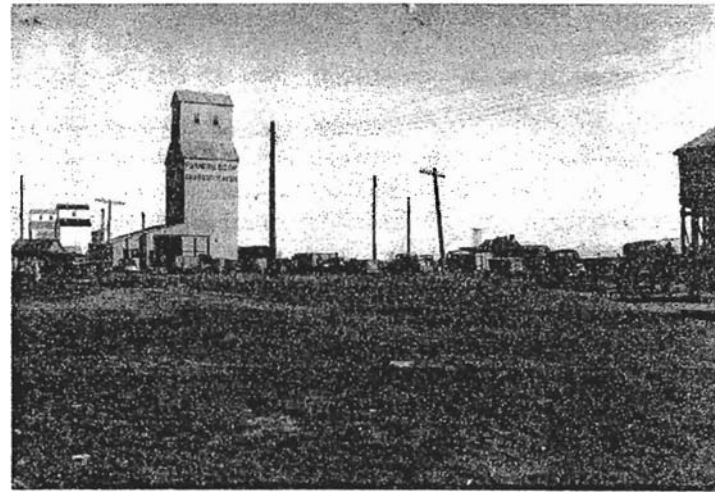
In the early 40s rural America was recovering from a depression, severe drought, and was also **going to war**. A movement was sweeping the country. Farmers were tired of low prices, **and** lack of services in rural areas and were: eratives to **improve** their **quality** of life and **make better** their products.

Such a movement started in the Greenbush **group of** concerned farmers formed a new elevator association. Oating back to **January 5, 1940** the first meetings were held. Countless hours were spent on legalities, selling of shares, choosing a contrmission **com-**pany, deciding on a name for the cooperative, etc. Shares sold for \$100 each to be paid a few cents per bushel as farmers brought their crops in to the association. This kind of foresight throughout agricultural communities established the backbone of cooperative systems today.

The organization first was required to prove the need based on volume of cars shipped out. Farmers shoveled their grain by hand and hauled it to town in wagons pulled behind their cars or small trucks. Cars were loaded directly from the farm trucks and wagons with a grain auger. Since the elevator would only get one rail **car** in at a time, once the car **was** filled the farmers would leave their vehicle in line and **They would** have **back each** back each day and move forward as crops were unloaded.

The original board of directors were: C.N. Moen, chairman; John **Berger**, vice-president; H.C. Melby, secretary; Arthur M. Anderson, treasurer; Conley Darst, Ben Christianson, and Joe Novacek, directors. Others on the board **were** August Kukowski, Leonard Brekke, Andy Erickson, M.G. Bertilrud, Bert C. Anderson, Arley Brandvold, and Ellerd Paulson.

By the spring of 1941, there was \$17,700 worth of capital stock. On May 10, 1941 they approved building an elevator at the cost of \$13,097.95. Fisch Construction was awarded the job. On June 27, 1941, the first annual meeting was held. In August of that year Charles **Kotaska** of Park River, ND, was hired as the manager at a salary of \$125.00 a month.



Greenbush Co-op Grain and Seed in the harvest 1946. (*courtesy of Or/n & Seed*)

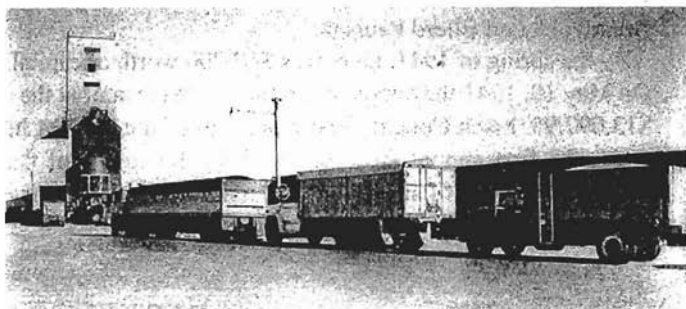
The volume increased over the years, and in 1947, an annex was built for more capacity at the cost of \$11,000. More efficient seed cleaning has been a part of the long range planning of the association. High quality seed is grown in this area and the aim was to meet the requirements for certified seed, thus benefiting the entire community. In 1954 they added a 40'x120' steel quonset for storage **and** for **handling more of the** CCC grain at a cost of \$7,030.

New machines were added. In 1956 they purchased a new Crippen cleaner for \$4,541. In 1965 a certified seed plant was built for \$28,661. A **gravity machine, a carter (flax finisher), bagger, sewing machine, and sack cleaner** were also added. In 1966 ten bins for **grain were built** and five legs for increased speed in moving the **grain. The bins and legs are made** of steel so that they can **be** cleaned, guaranteeing **that** there will be no wild oats in it. A **34'x80' warehouse for bagged seed was built** in 1968 at the cost of \$14,534.

In 1972 another \$6,610 for a **fire** alarm system, purchased the Elevator for \$12,500, built **an addition** to the office; added an indoor bathroom, and raised the driveway to enable dumping tandem trucks. In 1975 they raised head house on the elevator for two 5000 bph legs, added a new distributor, spouting, dryer, and other equipment, all for the cost of **\$200,000**.

In 1980 they extended the driveway and installed a 70-foot, 60-ton Howe Richardson scale at \$147,000. Two Brock bins with 10,000 bph conveyors were constructed in 1985 costing \$178,000. In 1988 two additional 66,000-bushel bins were constructed. The first 26 car unit train loaded out and a 10,000 bph load-out system was constructed to speed up unit train loading costing another \$83,000. In 1994 a track scale was added along with an additional switch and trackage to accommodate 52-car unit trains. In 1989 2500 bph Crippen cleaner was installed at \$35,000 and additional trackage

and switch were installed at \$65,000. The demolition of the Red River Elevator, in 1990, cost another \$6,500. In 1990 an addition and remodeling of the existing office was also done at the cost of \$26,000.

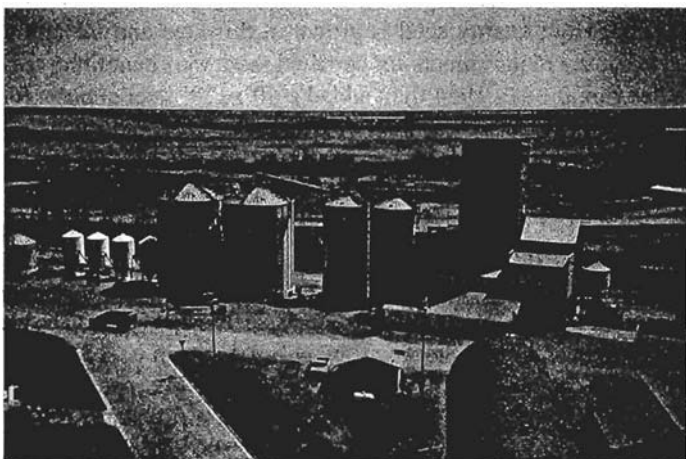


Modern day harvest 1990. (courtesy of Greenbush Co-op Grain & Seed)

In 1998 due to changing economics in regard to volume and sizes Greenbush Co-op Grain and Seed sold its elevator and business to Harvest States, who later that year merged with Cenex and today is known as CHS Inc. Also involved in this merger were Salol, Badger, and RQseau.

Things have changed a lot. **Now** farmers load their crops with augers and vacuums and haul it to town in tandem **trucks** and semi-tractor trailers. The grain is unloaded into storage bins at the elevator until it is sold. The grain leaves the elevator in trucks or railroad cars. They now get 26 cars at a time.

Marketing strategies have become more complex. In the past, farmers were paid for the protein content of their wheat by the station average. Samples were taken and sent in. The daily average price was announced each day. Today they are paid on the protein of their own wheat which is tested right at the elevator. Prices are monitored continuously on computer. The farmer **has** the option of selling that day or getting locked in for **future** prices.



Greenbush Co-op Grain & Seed Complex 1992. (courtesy of Greenbush Co-op Grain & Seed)

Fifty years ago flax and **sweet** clover were the main cash crops with most farmers having only 15 acres of wheat. Almost all the farms were less than 350 acres each. Yields on wheat were only 20-25 bushels and flax was only 10. Oats and barley were raised to feed livestock. Today wheat is the main cash crop. Wheat, as well as most other crops, have doubled, due in **large** part to better varieties and technological advances. New crops, such as canola and sunflowers, are now being raised. Most grain farms are at least 500 acres. The elevator used to **sell** 100 pound sacks of flour and coal, cleaned grain and bought grain. Today the elevator primarily buys

and sells grain, cleans grain and sells some grain for seed. They have also added sales and application of fertilizer.



Harvest Abundance 2003 - Lavern Emery; Mike Blumer and Kirk Olson. (photo by Mike Korczak)

The **function** of the board has basically stayed the same. They work **with** the manager on a monthly basis to review operations and make major decisions regarding equipment and expansions. Many area farmers have served on the board over the past 60 plus years, sometimes generations of the same families. Some served a year or two while others spent almost 40 years on the board. The longest running board members were Conley Darst, Joe V. Novak, Frank Brazier, John Woitas, John Gustafson, Clifford Johnson, Lloyd Hutchinson, Ralph Pederson, w.J. Wilson, Otto Waage Sr., Richard Novacek, Maynard Olson, Larry Stenberg, Robert Melby, Dale Mekash and Glen Darst.

Over the years the manager's job had become increasingly more difficult. The manager was required to keep up with and understand marketing trends. The managers were: Charles Kotaska, Olaf Hornseth, Gordon Lunde, Byron Ottum, Harold Hedman, Mike Pieterick; Frank Emery, Herbert Spinler, Robert Fraser and Jesse Graff. The present manager at CHS, Inc. is Lavern Emery. Submitted by **Linda Gieseke**; compiled from the Tribune, records of the Cooperative, and input from Dale **Mekash**.

Greenbush Community Hospital Association. Inc.

Headlines in the April 19, 1953 issue of the St. Paul Pioneer Press, read, "Greenbush Shows How To **Do** It: Crusade Builds Village Hospital." The article focused on the events that turned the entire community striving towards the same goal, that of providing a



Greenbush Hospital 1936 (photo from Majer-Sather Collection)

medical facility for its citizens. The article continues, "The wave of determination... swept the village of 712 persons, and quickly spread to the 2,000 persons in the outlying trade areas."

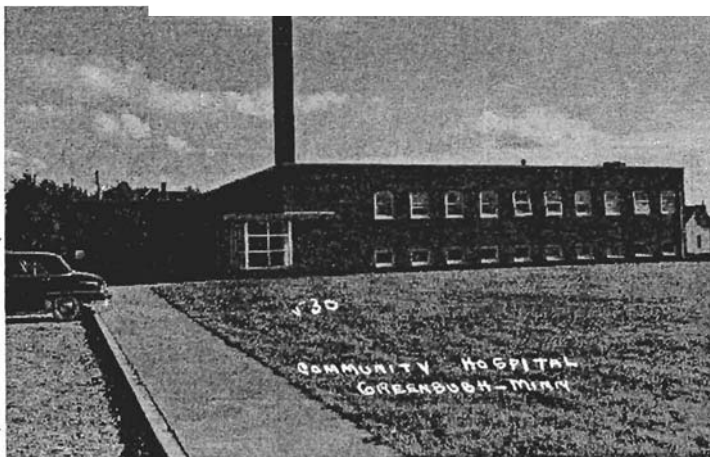
It all started with an early morning fire on January 19, 1943, which destroyed the hospital owned by G.A. Knutson. The old hospital had been converted from a school in 1926 by Dr. A.J. Button and was sold to Dr. Knutson in 1933. Without a placebo practice medicine, Dr. Knutson left Greenbush to join the Navy.

A Hospital Fundraising Committee started meeting in February, 1945, as suggested by the Greenbush Association of Commerce. That temporary committee, made up of L.J. Lorbiecki, W.O. Gordon, Dr. H.C. Stone and I.S. Folland, proposed a plan: formation of a Memorial Hospital Fund Association. They called a meeting with township chairmen and clerks in the area and also invited representatives from Badger and Strathcona. Out of that session came the Memorial Hospital Association, a cooperative organization which raised most of the \$250,000 needed to complete a 20-bed Greenbush Community hospital.

To become a member of the association and have voting power, one had to pay \$25; more than 570 persons did so. Within a year, \$30,000 had been collected. With this success, official actions were taken. The first official board of directors filed with the articles of incorporation on November 15, 1945 included W.O. Gordon, Dr. H.C. Stone, Herbert Reese, Arthur Stenberg, I.S. Folland, Leonard Brekke, Fred Hlucny, Rasmus Lorensen, L.J. Lorbiecki, Melvin Dvergsten, Joseph G. Anderson, Alex Stanislawski, Joe Chrzanowski and Albert O. Anderson. They were to serve until the first annual meeting to be held the following January. On January 16, 1946, the first mass meeting of shareholders was called for the purpose of electing 15 directors and officers. More than 300 families signed up to attend the meeting. Plans for construction were drawn up in 1946.

Herbert Reese excavated the basement for the hospital in June, 1946. Problems arose, however. The "hole in the ground" remained for many weary months, and followed by a long series of delays. Materials were hard to obtain due to the war effort. The original cost estimate of \$60,000, made in 1945, was too low now. Costs climbed upward into the \$200,000 range and more funds had to be obtained.

Scores of devices were dreamed up to raise the cash. For the better part of three years, every community function was geared toward one goal - the hospital. There were dances, parties, talent shows and auctions. Relatives of deceased Greenbush citizens gave memorials. Private citizens equipped entire rooms. All of the community's organizations - churches, ladies' aids, the chamber of



Greenbush Hospital 1953 (Milt Sather photo)

commerce, and the American Legion post - chipped in. A Ladies Hospital Guild was organized.

Then Greenbush became the recipient of the first Hill-Burton hospital grant in Minnesota in 1948, in the amount of \$73,000. Construction proceeded.

The hospital did what residents hoped it would: it provided badly needed hospital facilities and it attracted a doctor, a young Navy surgeon. Dr. Lloyd H. Klefstad was recruited to Greenbush in 1947; the hospital opened for business on February 1, 1950. Dr. Klefstad was a renowned surgeon and built a very busy practice, which was instrumental in several hospital additions in the years to come. He was affiliated with the community for 25 years.

In 1962, a 20-bed nursing home addition was constructed at a cost of \$178,340. Maurice Bertilrud became administrator that year



Bob Krukowski hospital administrator at the new hospital. (Milt Sather photo)

and remained in that position until 1988. In 1964 a 10-bed hospital addition/remodeling project was completed at a cost of \$141,000. It included a new kitchen, X-ray and laboratory departments. This project was prompted by average occupancy of 98% in 1963, with some months averaging 130% occupancy. (This means placing patient beds in the halls with only a screen for privacy.) A second addition to the nursing home was opened in 1973, bringing the facility to the current capacity of 40 extended care beds and 20 board and care beds.

The hospital experienced serious financial losses in 1987 and 1988 due to the loss of a physician to a neighboring community and a major change in the way Medicare paid for services. The hospital decided to develop an in-house



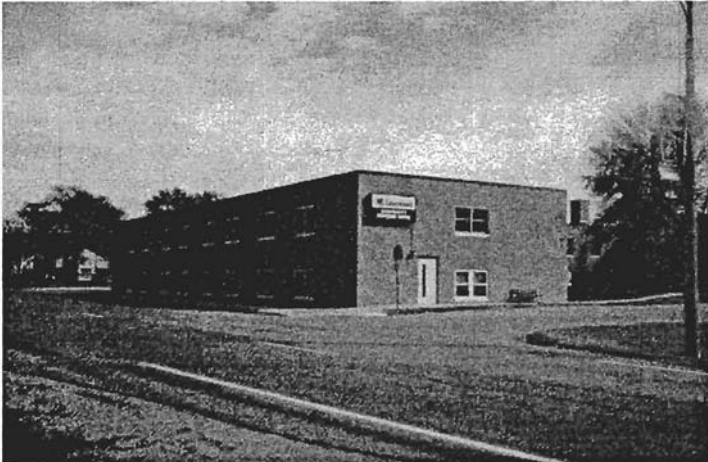
Greenbush Nursing Home addition. (Milt Sather photo)

clinic in an effort to increase hospital usage. In July 1988, Dr. Curtis Ongstad became an employee of the hospital. The financial picture improved for the next two years with 1990 nearing a break-even situation. But times were challenging for rural hospitals. A June 16, 1991, Grand Forks Herald article stated, "a Minnesota Department of Health study... will show seven of northwest Minnesota's 14 hospitals have a recent history of serious financial problems and red ink." Greenbush was no exception to this trend. The first six months of 1991 once again showed serious losses. With cash reserves and borrowing power all but depleted, the hospital board made the heart-wrenching decision to suspend in-patient acute care and emergency room services on June 15, 1991. The nursing home and in-house clinic continued to operate.



Maurice Bertilrud Hospital & Nursing Home Administrator 1962.
(photo courtesy of Milt Sather)

On June 1, 1995, The Greenbush Community Hospital Association entered into a lease agreement with the Roseau Area Hospital District. On October 1, 1995, Roseau Area Hospital and Homes, Inc. was formed, which included the Roseau Area District Hospital, the Greenbush Community Nursing Home, the Greenbush Community Clinic and the Roseau County Home Health Service. The Community Clinic continues to operate with physician staffing from the Roseau (Altru) Clinic three days a week; the Greenbush Nursing Home operates at its 60-bed level, and Lake Therapies provides physical and occupation therapy services to the Nursing Home residents and the community.



Greenbush Nursing Home today. (photo by Linda Gieseke)

CHRONOLOGICAL LISTING OF MEDICAL SERVICES IN GREENBUSH

(Information gleaned from early newspaper articles:)

1905 - Dr. Young, Dr. Hubbard practice medicine
1908 - Dr. W.B. Torgerson opens practice. Dr. E.M. Howg, graduate of Northwestern in Chicago, buys medical practice from Dr. Torgerson
July 5. 1912 - Dr. J.T. Turley, dentist, comes to the Nubson Hotel monthly or so
October 24. 1913 - Dr. E.J. Duggan of Grand Forks, ND, moves to lower floor of the Barto Building
April 3. 1914 - Dr. E.M. Howg proposes hospital building
November 21. 1915 - Dr. Howg moves to Sisseton, SD; Dr. H.H.

Hanson of Milan arrives to succeed him.

August 22. 1919 - Dr. A. Sommerfeldt to locate in Greenbush, moves from Thief River Falls, Minnesota
July 30. 1920 - Major Chester H. Clark, MD buys out Dr. Sommerfeldt, who returns to Norway.
August 13. 1920 - Dr. Clark talks to community people about building a hospital.
August 15. 1920 - Chas. Engelhorn purchases drugstore from T.A. Torgerson.
September 19. 1920 - Meeting held at school "to proceed towards organization of the Greenbush Community Hospital Association... with the intention of building a 25-bed nonprofit hospital with a nurses' school and X-ray and pathological laboratories." Committee members G.I. Brandt, Olaf Hildahl, A.E. Holdahl, O.K. Christianson, E.R. Umpleby to canvas every farmer in a 20-mile radius, requesting subscription to shares.
October 10. 1920 - Arrival of Dr. Lenna E. Jones-Clark, specialist in children's diseases. Dr. E.R. Carpenter moves dental practice from Roseau; office above Anderson Confectionary.
April 22. 1922 - Dr. A.J. Klimek, Warroad optometrist, 1st of each month.
November 11. 1924 - Dr. D.R. Jacob, dentist
January 15. 1926 - Dr. A.J. Button of Hackensack to locate here.
March 26. 1926 - Dr. Button and son Donald buy pharmacy from Chas. L. Engelhorn and wife, along with the post office.
June 11. 1926 - Dr. Button purchases old school (vacated in 1918); remodels with operating room, bathrooms, three patient rooms, living quarters upstairs, and extra patient rooms if needed.
March 1. 1928 - Dr. L.M. Muedeking from Minneapolis opens dental office upstairs at the General Hospital.
April 8. 1928 - Dr. A. Phillipson advertises manipulative treatments and spinal therapy.
1932 - H.C. Stone, dentist, advertises services.
September. 1932 - Dr. G.A. Knutson takes over medical practice and hospital of Dr. Button; Dr. Button moves to Hackensack.
January 19. 1933 - Dr. Klimek, eye specialist, advertises office at the O.K. Christianson Hotel.
May. 1934 - Dr. G.A. Knutson buys hospital from Dr. Button.
October 10. 1935 - Dr. Knutson builds addition to hospital.
February 11. 1936 - Dr. H.C. Stone announces use of X-ray in dental practice.
July 22. 1937 - Dr. Stone to build new building on Highway 11, one block west of Main Street.
January 19. 1943 - Dr. Knutson's hospital burns.
March 11. 1943 - Dr. Knutson called to Navy, leaving town without a doctor.
1945-1950 - Community-wide effort to build hospital and recruit doctor.
August 8. 1946 - New doctor, A.F. Johnson, to arrive.
September 25. 1947 - Dr. L.H. Klefstad of Eveleth to locate here by October, two local physicians.
February 1. 1950 - Twenty-bed Greenbush Community Hospital opens with staff of 18.
June. 1953 - Large brick chimney blows down, damaging waiting room of the hospital.
July 15. 1953 - Dr. Carl O. Bretzke joins Klefstad Clinic.
January 29. 1959 - Ralph A. Heiser opens dental practice.
May 28. 1959 - Dr. E.W. Gerrish leaves Klefstad Clinic to practice in Mobridge, SD.
1962 - Nursing home constructed on north side of hospital; Maurice

Bertilrud new administrator.

January 24, 1963 - 20 patients fill new nursing home to capacity.

July 9, 1964 - Addition to south side of hospital completed, bringing to 27-bed capacity.

May 4, 1967 - Dr. James Terrian joins Klefstad Clinic; Mrs. Marlys Terrian a physical therapist.

November 11, 1971 - Groundbreaking for two-story addition to nursing home double size, allowing for 40 residents; remodel of kitchen, x-ray and lab; laundry and office expansion; Current staff of 50.

March 23, 1972 - Hospital staff to present variety show to raise funds.

October 10, 1974 - Dr. Klefstad announces plan to relocate practice to Cannon Falls; Dr. Arne Melby III to leave in July, 1975, to train for a medical specialty.

December 12, 1974 - Hospital buys Klefstad Clinic.

1977 - Dr. Larry Kruger relocates practice from Hallock.

June 14, 1979 - Dr. Feng-Cheng Cheng associates with Greenbush Clinic; originally from Taiwan, 7 years in New Jersey.

June 7, 1984 - Dr. Cheng opens Cheng Clinic on Main Street.

April 21, 1988 - Hospital Follies raises \$3,500 for doctor search fund.

July 21, 1988 - Dr. Curtis Ongstad hired to practice in hospital's in-house Community Clinic.

April 13, 1989 - John Berger of Hastings new hospital administrator; Maurice Bertilrud retires.

May 23, 1991 - Dr. Curtis Ongstad announces plan to move to Cavalier.

June 15, 1991 - Acute care and emergency room services suspended.

October 1, 1995 - Merger between Greenbush Community Hospital Association, Roseau Area District Hospital, and Roseau County Home Health; nursing home leased to Roseau Area Hospital and Homes, Inc.

February 3, 1999 - Nursing home scores in top 10% in nation.

January 5, 2000 - Dr. Kruger moves practice to Altru Clinic in Karlstad.

July 28, 2002 - Shannon Carlson starts position as Senior Leader of Greenbush Nursing Home.

Submitted by: Carolyn Eeg

Greenbush Implement

Farm Equipment Merchants have always been a part of the Greenbush Business Community. In the 1920s Olaf Hildahl sold John Deere Machinery in the Greenbush community. As many as 14 different implement and farm equipment franchises called Greenbush home. These included such names as John Deere, Case, Minneapolis-Moline, International Harvester, Minnesota, Oliver, Coop Cockshutt, Massey Ferguson, Ford and Allis Chalmers. Some of them we still see in the fields today, some are a memory of a bygone age in agriculture.

During the Depression in the 1930s, John Deere Company in Minnesota and surrounding states repossessed farm equipment from farmers that were not able to continue farming for financial reasons. Herb Reese, a local road contractor, logger, lumberman, and in his later years a writer, began to pick up the repossessed equipment and offer it for sale in Greenbush and the surrounding area. In 1934 he convinced officials at The John Deere Company to make him a Dealer. Quite an accomplishment, considering there were two other John Deere Dealers close by.

Herb Reese's business was known as the Greenbush Motor Company. In addition to John Deere Equipment, Herb sold Buick and Whippet automobiles and GMC Trucks. During the 1930s and 1940s, Herb sold over 600 John Deere tractors, Buick, Whippet and GMC vehicles, and other pieces of farm machinery.



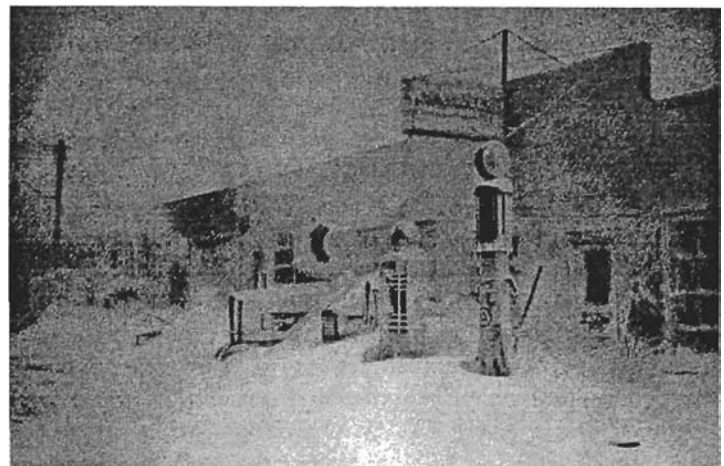
1st Greenbush Implement in 1947. *(photo courtesy of Bob Wollin)*

On May 19, 1947, two brothers and their wives; Clarence and Ethel Wollin from Karlstad, Minnesota, and Bob and Betty Wollin from Minneapolis, Minnesota, purchased the John Deere Dealership. The brothers had local roots (Karlstad, Minnesota), young families, and were excited about the opportunity for the new partnership, Greenbush Implement Company!

The first new John Deere Tractor was sold to Frank Janousek for \$2,000.00! Now, some John Deere tractors sell for over \$250,000.00! Tractors have gone from two cylinderS with less than 30 horses to tractors with over 400 horse, 12 tires (or 36 inch tracks), and enough power to pull 60-plus feet of single-pass till, fertilizer, and seeding equipment!

The first home for Greenbush Implement was in a 68 foot x 80 foot steel metal warehouse, built by Herb Reese for \$900.00. Over the years, old buildings were taken down and new buildings built. By the early 1990s, Greenbush Implement had almost 25,000 square feet of sales, parts, service and warehouse space under roof, providing area farmers a one-stop source for their equipment needs.

The brothers' first delivery vehicle was a car with a trailer behind. Soon they purchased their first flatbed delivery truck, a 1948 GMC truck. As the equipment grew, so did the need for larger trucks to haul them. The fleet of sales, service and delivery vehicles grew



Winter at the Greenbush Implement. *(photo courtesy of Bob Wollin)*

to over 10 different vehicles.

In September of 1955, Bob and Clarence dissolved their partnership. Bob and Betty continued the business. Engvald Rud, Clarence Erickson, and Harry Wojciechowski provided a strong base to build on. Betty kept the books for the business and also raised their four children, Steve, Greg, Debbie, and Tom.

Over the years, Greenbush Implement has employed as many as 15 people at one time. Other employees that worked for Bob, Betty, Steve, and Greg over the years were Chester Stengrim, Mary Biessner and Marlene Pulczynski in the office. Jake Mooney, Morris Haugtvedt, Merle Lorenson, Ricky Lorenson, Marlo Lorenson, Leon Olson, and Dennis Wiskow were part of the service crew. Oren Lund and LaMarr Lorenson were behind the parts counter.

While growing up, all four children helped with the business. Steve and Greg could be found selling, picking up, and delivering equipment as soon as they had licenses. Debbie could be found behind the parts counter working with Clarence Erickson providing parts for tractors and equipment that were 20 years older than she was. Tom was involved with lawn mowers, snowmobiles, and bicycles (yes, John Deere sold bicycles twice in their history!). In 1976 Steve and Greg became part owners of Greenbush Implement. From the first year that yielded a few thousand dollars in sales, to later years where several million dollars in sales occurred, Greenbush Implement grew with hard work from their employees and strong patron-



Greenbush Implement's new building built in 1981.
(Linda Gieseke photo taken 2004)

age from the area farmers.

Agricultural equipment was always the focus of Greenbush Implement, but they also carried John Deere Industrial Equipment (crawlers, skidders, etc.), John Deere Lawn and Garden Equipment, and John Deere Recreational Equipment (snowmobiles, bicycles, etc.). They also offered products from Melroe (sprayers, drills, plows), Farmland (loaders, hay hauling equipment), Mayrath and Westfield (grain augers), that complimented the John Deere line and offered solutions for their customers' needs.

In the late 1990s the John Deere Company revised their requirements for John Deere Dealers. Their additional requirements included increased costs for inventory, communication and computer equipment, and facilities. As a small-town, single-store John Deere franchise, Greenbush Implement did not have the ability to spread these costs over a number of stores. They felt it would not be fair (nor competitive) to pass these costs on to their customers. In 2000, Greenbush Implement did not renew their John Deere Contract.

Steve and Greg Wollin continue to operate Greenbush Implement Company. They provide a parts inventory for area farmers and can

provide one day parts delivery on most items not on hand. A number of complimentary equipment lines are available, filling farmers' equipment requirements. Greenbush Implement looks forward to serving the area farmers today and in the future.

Submitted by: Tom Wollin & Linda Gieseke

Greenbush Lumber

Greenbush Lumber was originally owned by Northern Townsite Company. In November of 1904, it was sold to St. Hilaire Retail Lumber Company. In June of 1928, it was sold to Central Lumber Company. The business was bought, in October of 1961, by a North Dakota company and the name was changed to Robertson Lumber.

In January 1991, Jerald L. Maxwell purchased the business for JM of Roseau Inc., a Minnesota corporation owned primarily by Jerry and Sherrie Maxwell. The business was renamed Greenbush Lumber and opened for business February 1, 1991. The Maxwells reside in rural Roseau, Minnesota. Jerry is owner and manager of Greenbush Lumber.

Jerry's #1 asset is his longterm assistant Dominic Pulczynski who started in February of 1973. Nick is married to Judy, and they reside in Greenbush.

Submitted by: Jerry Maxwell

Greenbush Mercantile Co.

The Greenbush Mercantile Company, established in 1914 by Peter Lofgren of Pelan, was one of the very early stores in Greenbush. Later Peter's son, Dave Lofgren, owned it. This store offered a variety of goods including: hardware, groceries, flour, notions, shoes, and men's and women's ready-to-wear clothing. They also bought farm produce such as vegetables, butter, and eggs.

Submitted by: Eunice Korczak

Greenbush Motor Company Hector's

Hector A. Reese was born on May 24, 1926 to Herbert and Louvicia Reese in Greenbush, MN. At the age of 15, Hector went to work to construct the Alaskan Highway with his father, Herbert Reese. After returning to high school, he enlisted in the U.S. Navy at the age of 17 and made seven trips across the Pacific Ocean during WWII.

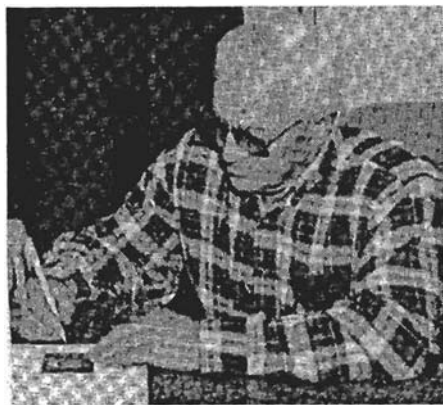


Hector Reese owner of Greenbush Motor Company and Hector's.
(photocourtesyoftheGreenbush Tribune)

After the war, he returned to Greenbush to finish his senior year of high school, graduating with the class of 1947 at the age of 21. After graduating, he continued to work for his father's business, Reese Construction, driving his own gravel truck and working as a heavy machine operator until 1954.

Hector Reese married Bernadette Pulczynski on July 5, 1955. The couple made their home in Greenbush. Hector purchased his own business. He worked selling Buick and GMC automobiles and parts under the name of Greenbush Motor Company at the south end of Main Street until 1959. In 1960,

he purchased his own shop, Hector's, working on small motors and welding on the north end of Greenbush. He opened one of the very first Polaris dealerships and sold and serviced Polaris machines until 1980. Hector continued to work out of his shop doing mechanical work, welding, and repair. In 1990 the original Hector's was destroyed by fire. Hector then moved his business to its current location adjacent to the original shop where he continues to do repair,



Mayor Hector Reese
(photo courtesy of the Greenbush Tribune)

welding and sales with his sons.

As well as being a member of the U.S. Navy, Hector was also active in many other community affairs. He was an active member of the Greenbush and Roseau County Sheriff Departments for 40 years. He taught Small Motors Classes to Greenbush & Badger High School students for

12 years and was a bus driver for the Greenbush Public School for 37 years. Hector was a member of the Greenbush City Council, as well as Mayor for the City of Greenbush for 20 years. He has been a member of the American Legion Post 88 for 52 years. Hector is a lifetime member of the Blessed Sacrament Church and a member of the Knights of Columbus since its conception. He has also been a member of the Oakview Golf Club since its conception.

Hector and Bernadette Reese had nineteen children: Wende (Wehner), Cindy (Hagen), Jody (Stusynski), Pam, Hector, Blaine (deceased 1979), Paula (Filer), Andrew, Gretchen (Berg), Mark, Jeremy, Rachel (Stotts), Benjamin, Bridget (Stenberg), Jessica (Kuznia), Kara (Heggedal), Merri, Mary (deceased 1981), Vanessa. Hector and Bernie continue to reside in Greenbush.

Submitted by Kara (Reese) Heggedal

Greenbush Pharmacy

The original building, now Greenbush Pharmacy in Greenbush, Minnesota, began as a pharmacy in 1912. At that time it was started by Thomas Torgerson, a pharmacist and brother of Greenbush physician, Dr. W.B. Torgerson. Eight years later in August, 1920, Charles Engelhom purchased the business, expanding it to a very complete prescription pharmacy. Mr. Engelhorn was registered in three states. In 1926 it was sold to the Greenbush physician, Dr. A.I. Button, and his son, Donald Button, a pharmacist, operated the pharmacy. In the spring of 1930, it became property of Andrew E. Clay family and they operated Clay Drug for ten years, selling it at that time to Gus and Val Hegle. It was operated as Hegle Drug for a very short time, then changed to Hegles; as a "permit" store while Gus Hegle studied for his degree in pharmacy at NDAC, Fargo, North Dakota.

In June, 1954, it was sold to Donald and Violena Becken from Hallock, Minnesota, and was called Becken Variety. They operated it as a variety store for twenty years. It again became a pharmacy in 1974 when it was purchased by Robert and Deborah Npvotny, both Roseau county natives. Deb grew up in Greenbush; she is the daughter of Robert and Jane Harders. Robert grew up in Badger, and graduated from NDSU, Fargo, North Dakota, School of Pharmacy. It became Greenbush Pharmacy at that time.

In 1979 the adjacent property was purchased from Fevold Electronics (formerly Sather Clothing for several years), expanding the store to more than 3,000 square feet. A new building was constructed on that site, and the original store was remodeled, combining the two buildings. Mattson Pharmacy, Roseau, purchased the business in 1984, retaining the name Greenbush Pharmacy.



Greenbush Pharmacy (photo submitted by Greenbush Pharmacy)

The store again was owned by a Greenbush native, Della Sather Mattson Snustead, and her husband, Erwin Snustead who was born in Canada, raised in Duluth, and graduated from the School of Pharmacy, NDSU, in Fargo, North Dakota, in 1960. Della is the daughter of the late Emil Sather of the Greenbush farming community.

Just recently, in December of 2003, the Greenbush Pharmacy was purchased by Dean and Judy Mattson, Della's son and daughter-in-law. Both Dean and Judy received degrees in Pharmacy from NDSU. They own both Mattson Pharmacy of Roseau and Greenbush Pharmacy of Greenbush. They have two children, Alicia and Erik. Currently the Greenbush Pharmacy has nine employees. Debbra Mattson who is the Chief Pharmacist, started at the pharmacy in 1984; Barbara Paulsen, part-time pharmacist, began in 1999; Linda Desrosier began in 1984; Sherri (Novacek) Waage began in 1982; Dawn Wilson began in 1989; Doreen (Waage) McFarlane started in 1995; Heather Pulczinski and Annie Jo Novacek both started in 2002; and finally Morgan Foss who started in May of 2004.

Submitted by: Dawn Wilson

Greenbush Post Office 1892 to 1972

In the late 1800s the first Greenbush Post Office was probably the same size as the Haug, or Herb, or Sanwick, or Juneberry post offices. Early post offices were located in postmasters' homes. The first Greenbush Post Office, established September 15, 1892, was located in the home of Fidelia Hedges in Section 31 Skagen Township about 3 miles northeast of present day Greenbush. At this time Roseau County didn't exist; it was part of Kittson County.

When Old Greenbush became a village, the post office was moved one mile west to Olaf Hildahl's general store and he became postmaster on December 4, 1899. In 1904 the post office moved to present day Greenbush, inside Mr. Hildahl's store. This building, still in use on the corner by Ace Hardware, became Helen Truscinski's Hartz Store.

From 1902-1904, Annie Aamodt (Mrs. Willie Botoshe) carried mail to the Leo Post Office. Postage was 2¢ an ounce and had been since 1885.

In December 1908 mail was still carried by stage and Postmaster

Hildahl had no notice of when mail would go by train. Olaf Hildahl legally had the title of postmaster, but the Tribune of July 2, 1909, reported that Miss Marie Hildahl, postmistress for the past four years, was quitting, and Pauline Oseid would take over. Early in 1911 Hildahl resigned as postmaster stating his growing business demanded all his attention.

Thomas A. Torgerson became postmaster on March 17, 1911. At this time the post office was moved to the drugstore owned by Torgersons (the north part of the present pharmacy).

In the same year Pearl Gorvin (Mrs. John Miller) was mail carrier to Huss Post Office.

Rural Free Delivery (RFD) became a permanent service in the United States in 1896. When RFD came to Roseau County is uncertain, but probably about the time five small rural post offices in our area closed, from 1905 to 1915.

The Tribune of April 13, 1917, reported an order by the post office department placing postmasters of first, second and third class post offices under civil service. This included Greenbush. "This means a life job, unless the postmaster is removed for cause." Postage for a first class letter of one ounce was raised from 2¢ to 3¢ from 1917-1919 (towards the end of World War I). After this, postage returned to 2¢ until 1932.

Bert A. Gunderson, Ole Aamodt, and Ole K. Paulson were early rural carriers. Peder Borgen became a mail carrier about 1917; he ended a 23 year career in 1940. In 1916 the maximum length of mail routes was 36 miles. Service was probably every other day or less often.

In early August 1920, when Torgerson sold the drugstore to Charles L. Engelhorn, they delayed leaving town until the position of postmaster was transferred. Some sources say Englehorn became acting postmaster July 1, 1921, but in December 1920, a notice by him as acting postmaster, was in the Tribune.

In March of 1926 Doctor A.J. Button and son Donald purchased the drugstore. The post office and job of postmaster was included. Donald Button was acting postmaster about a year.

Charles A. Anderson, received his appointment as acting postmaster in May 1927. Since the drugstore had been sold and the new owner, A.W. Clay, wished to take immediate possession, Anderson had to find different accommodations for the post office. On May 12, 1927 he was scheduled to move the post office into a building near Peoples State Bank. In mid-July when Umpleby moved the newspaper into the empty People's State Bank, Anderson moved the post office into the old print shop (located on Remedies' parking lot).



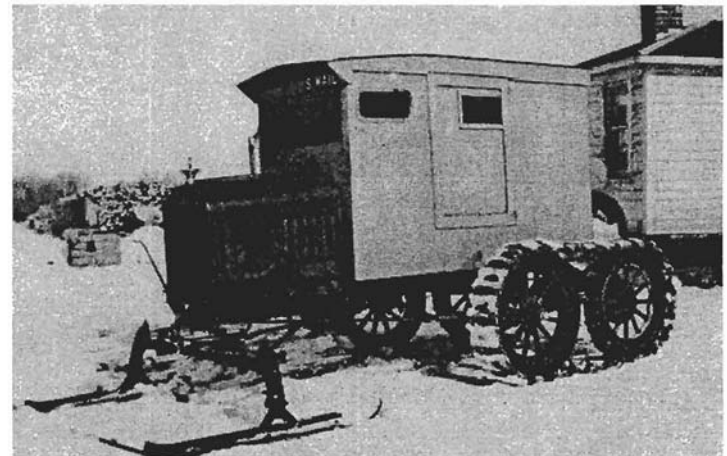
Don Wicklund's 1929 Model A Ford. (photo by Don Wicklund)

On January 10, 1928, Charles became postmaster. In March the post office department ordered that parcels too large to fit into rural mailboxes were no longer to be left unless patrons filed a written request at the local post office.

The June 11, 1931, Tribune reported that the post office would move once again, on June 12. Postmaster Anderson had purchased the old Farmers and Merchants State Bank (Remedies site) and leased the building to the United States Post Office. The post office would remain there, on the corner of Main Street, for the next 33 years, until 1964.

In 1931 a big change was made in rural routes. William Paulson was transferred to Strathcona. Henry Paulson increased his mileage to 58 miles on three days and to 38 miles the other three days. P.P. Borgen's route increased to 50 miles daily and Mr. Berget was out of a job. Four routes had become two. "The tendency of the post office is to lengthen rural routes, now that the automobile is so highly perfected, and roads are being improved so rapidly," said the Tribune.

On July 6, 1932, first class postage increased to 3¢ for a one ounce letter and would remain at this rate for 26 years.



Henry Paulson mailcarrier used this machine late 20's -middle 30's. (courtesy of Orin Paulson)

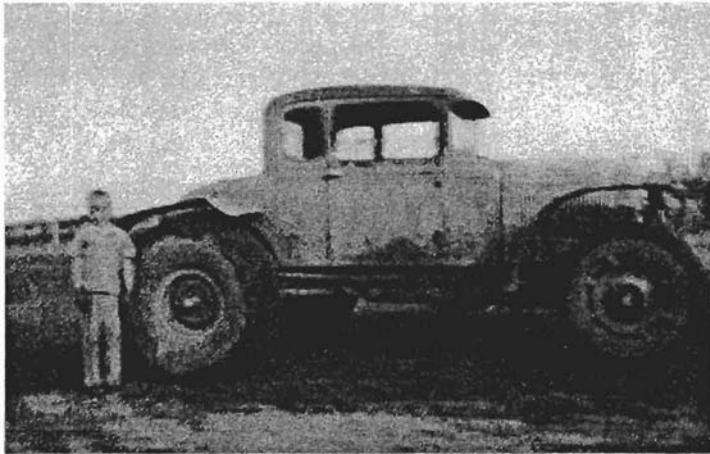
Carriers identified in an early 1930s photo were Henry Paulson, Oscar Borgen, Pete Borgen, and Frank Bialke. Three were pictured with autos and the other with a horse and sleigh. Menvil Borgen explained, "Dad's (Peder) route was pretty long. While the weather was good, Dad would run the route himself, but in the winter, it was impossible, so the route was divided and Dad would take part of it and Oscar the other part. The same thing was done on Paulson's route where Frank Bialke took part of the route."



Henry Paulson used this snowmobile for his mail route middle 30s-middle 40s. (courtesy of Orin Paulson)

Andrew Lubinski, owner and manager of the local telephone company, became the next postmaster on July 15, 1936. Mr. Lubinski bought the post office building in 1946 and retained ownership until 1957. Postal regulations require retirement at age 70 unless one has not served 15 years. Andrew served past age 70 to complete the 15 years. He retired July 31, 1951.

In March 1949, representatives from Thief River Falls and up the line to Warroad met in Roseau to discuss mail service on this branch of the Great Northern Railway. Bob Wollin chaired the meeting. Harold Nelson of Middle River told of delays in the Middle River to Grygla area. Henry Hess, Greenbush, told of inconveniences and delays experienced by farmers all along the line. A Pinecreek spokesman remarked the service was worse than 35 to 40 years ago because it took a letter three to four days from Pinecreek to Badger, a distance of a few miles. The rail-mail representative didn't hold out much hope for the needed star route, because of the estimated cost of \$4000-5000 a year.



Henry Paulson used this snowmobile middle 40s-50s.
(courtesy of Orin Paulson)

In August 1950 a star route serving Greenbush, Badger and Roseau met the train in Karlstad at 5:30 a.m. It only carried limited incoming mail, such as first class and newspapers. The carrier received \$1900 a year.

Richard L. Stephens, a local farmer, became acting postmaster on July 31, 1951. The penny postcard ceased to exist. A postcard cost 2¢ beginning January 1, 1952.

Vernon A. Temimson, a local car dealer, became postmaster on August 16, 1954.

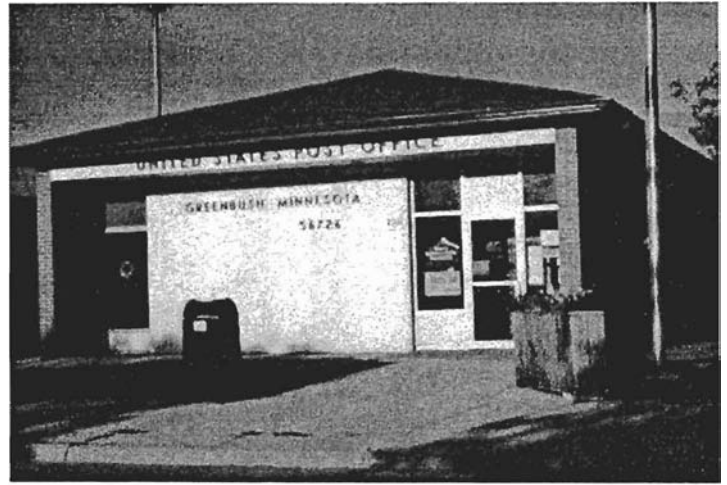
In 1957, Manvil Dvergsten's route was 57 miles long and served 160 patrons.

In 1958, 26 years after the last postage increase, first class stamps went from 3¢ to 4¢. The next 20 years saw six more increases, resulting in 15¢ stamps for **first** class by May 1978. The next ten years saw four increases upping it to 25¢. Fourteen years and **five** increases later brought first class postage up to 37¢ in 2002.

Five digit zip codes came into use in rural areas on July 1, 1963. In 1967 it was mandatory for second and third class bulk mail to use a zip code.

In April of 1964 the post office moved into a new building at 136 Fourth Street North. Melvin Anderson demolished the old Post Office in 1968. According to the Tribune, "It was obvious to see why there were no cracks in the bricks. The basement was constructed of large rocks and cement." Anderson had said this was the **first** perfect building he had demolished.

William "Bill" Paulson served the postal system longer than anyone else in Greenbush. He retired in 1970 after 47 years as a rural



United States Post Office in Greenbush built in 1964.
(photo by Linda Gieseke)

carrier; about 19 years were in Strathcona.

Before 1971 rates on postcards were government subsidized; today's rates are based on Postal Service costs.

Greenbush Post Office 1972 to 2004

Glendora Novacek became a PTF (part-time flexible) clerk in 1965. Prior to working for the Postal Service, Glendora worked at the Greenbush Bank and was a bookkeeper for Herb Reese. Glendora was Officer in Charge from June 30, 1972, until appointed postmaster on August 19, 1972. She and late husband, Norbert, raised seven daughters on their farm north of Greenbush. Glendora retired in October 1992.

Manvil Dvergsten retired in 1992 after 37 1/2 years as a rural mail carrier.



Manvil Dvergsten, Art Boese, and Adrian Pulczinski at Post Office open house.
(Post Office photo)

Karen Krantz became OIC (Officer in Charge) on October 1, 1992, until Germaine Riegert of Waubun was sworn in as postmaster in November of 1993. Germaine was a rural carrier prior to becoming postmaster. She became postmaster in Winger, MN in August 1999.

In 1996, Greenbush had two rural routes. Route 1 served 231 patrons and travelled 110 miles. Route 2 was 120 miles long and served 222 patrons.

Terry Lehrer, Postmaster of Middle River, MN was OIC from July 1999 until the new postmaster was chosen.

Karen Krantz became the Greenbush Postmaster October 9, 1999. She began her career in Karlstad as a PTF clerk in August 1986.

She worked as OIC at Crystal, ND, Stephen, MN, and Greenbush. She was postmaster at Halma, MN 1992-1994, and Badger from 1994-1999. She and husband, Randy, have three children and seven grandchildren and live in Karlstad. Karen operated Highway 11 Shirt Shoppe for about five years. She has copyrighted two designs which include poems about the Vietnam War and Korean War.

Other Greenbush postal employees from 1972 to 2004 are listed below. Part time flexible clerks: Herbert Reese Jr., Claire Swanstrom, Beau Mondie (Brazier) Starren, June Efta, Annette Bergsnev, Terri Brazier, Robert Novacek, and Bonnie Bengtsen. Rural carriers: Arley Branvold, Claire Swanstrom, Manvil Dvergsten, E. Kenneth Johnson, Ross Eeg, Adrian Pulczinski, and Kari Wiskow. Rural substitute carriers: Lloyd Paulson, Arthur Braun Jr., David Frislie, Dave Wollin, Robert Novacek, Vicki Gast, and Jon Sovde.

The Postal Service is an ever changing business. In the early 1990s, the Greenbush Post Office began using scanners to verify deliveries. A credit card option for payment of postage-stamps was also added. After that, constant changes happened. Roseau County assigned 911 addresses to rural homes, so the old system of route and box numbers is no longer used.

The old method of bookkeeping was replaced in 2000 by a more automated system using IRT. A computer was added to the office in 2003. A new bookkeeping system called POS 1 replaced the obsolete IRT system in October of 2004.

Previously the Sectional Center Facility in Thief River Falls did mail processing for the 567 zip code area. Since the spring of 2001, all mail from this area and a large area of North Dakota is trucked to the Grand Forks, ND facility. Most of the mail that had been worked manually is processed by automated machines, reducing costs substantially.

The changes keep happening. Online services are some of the more exciting changes. These now include the ability to purchase stamps, change address when moving, or request mail to be held (minimum 3 day hold). What is yet to come is only to be imagined. It is an interesting and exciting time for the Postal Service.

1972 to 2004 Submitted by: Karen Krantz / 1892 to 1972 Submitted by: Myrna Sovde / Sources: Greenbush Tribune, Roseau County Historical Book, August 1996 article by A.J. Pulczinski in Tribune.

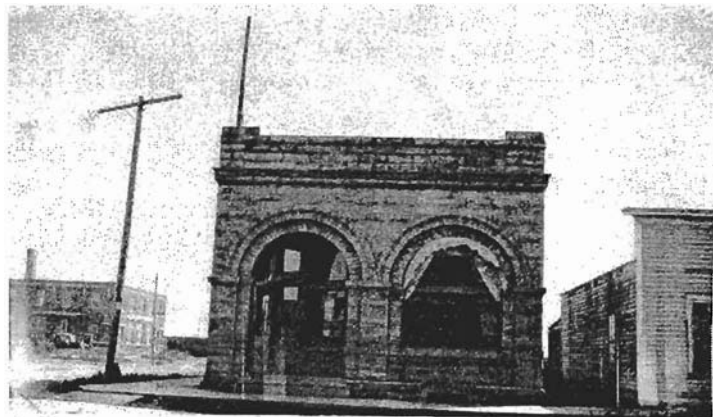
The Greenbush Journal

Harold I. Sanders began publishing The Greenbush Journal in 1901 in Old Greenbush. With the coming of the railroad, Sanders moved his printshop to West Greenbush. The printshop, located on the back part of the lot behind the Farmers and Merchants Bank, faced north. The old firehall was across the alley. The bank owned the printshop property, now Remedies parking lot. Sanders never held title to the property described as the west 50 feet of lot 11 and 12 of block II.

In 1908 the newspaper was sold to C.B. Goodrich.

The Greenbush Tribune

C.B. Goodrich changed the name of the Journal to the Greenbush Tribune, publishing the first issue on October 15, 1908. The printshop remained in the same building. He sold his farm at auction on November 7, 1908. After only three months of publishing, Mr. Goodrich sold the newspaper in January of 1909 and moved to Iowa for a short time. When he returned he was very active in many farm related organizations.



Greenbush Tribune (formerly The State Bank of Greenbush) - shown before the upstairs apartment was added. (photo courtesy of Milt Sather)

On January 15, 1909, The Greenbush Tribune was sold to E.R. Umpleby. He told how, after coming on the train from Renville, Minnesota, he waded over two miles in knee-deep snow to Mr. Goodrich's farm in Section 7, Barnett Township to make the deal. Printshop equipment consisted of an Army one page press, a small job press, a couple of stones, and a few cases of type, housed in an 11 'x18' room in the building behind the bank.

In January of 1913 he ordered a new job press, power fixtures for the newspaper press, an imposing stone, type cabinet, and a large quantity of type. Needing more room, he moved in two buildings, one to house the printshop and the other for living quarters. Both buildings were attached to the original printshop, which became a bedroom.

In April, a gasoline engine to run the newspaper and job presses was installed. He cited, ".....machinery was cheaper than hired help," as one reason for the change. (In 1912 a year's subscription was \$1.) Another reason was good advertising business. In Umpleby's words, "Our business men are a live bunch and are not afraid to use a liberal supply of printers ink."

Also in 1913, the title to the west 50 feet of the two lots with the printshop were deeded to Mr. Umpleby. He retained title until 1945.

An acute paper shortage occurred in 1920. Subscription rates jumped to \$1.50 a year payable in advance and \$0.15 a month for all arrears.

In July 1927 Umpleby purchased the present day Tribune building built in 1908 by the State Bank of Greenbush. The former occupants, Peoples State Bank of Greenbush, failed two months earlier. A second floor was added for living quarters.

The early Tribune papers make interesting reading. Besides the history, E.R. showed dry humor, community spirit, and upright ideals. Today he would have been sued many times over.

E.R. married Minnie Hildahl in 1910 and didn't miss an issue. Minnie was the news gatherer for the locals. Don Wicklund recalled her standing on the steps of the Tribune building, stopping passersby for news. Minnie died in 1950.

Stanley Evans, E.R.'s son-in-law worked with him in the later years. Shortly after E.R.'s death in 1951, his daughter Phyllis Evans became editor and Stanley was publisher and manager.

In the late 1940s Phyllis taught a variety of subjects at Greenbush High School, including commercial (bookkeeping), speech, world history, chorus, and drama. As editor, Phyllis carried a notebook and pencil everywhere, always on the lookout for news and, like her mother, the locals.

After Stanley's death, son Stephen Evans assisted his mother with

running the paper.

Submitted by Myrna Sovde with information from Greenbush Tribune and Remembrances by Hazel Wahlberg.

TRIBUNE IN LATER YEARS

Rex and Barbara Clay purchased the paper in 1980. A few years later, the interior of the building was remodeled. The old bank vault was left intact and was used as the darkroom.

In February of 1986, A.J. Pulczynski took over as publisher and Lisa Bratland was editor.

Karen Janousek purchased the paper in August of 1989. While Karen owned the paper, she purchased the Badger Enterprise and combined the two. She changed the name to The Tribune. Karen, in 1995, sold The Tribune to Page 1 Publications owned by Rollin Bergman and Julie Nordine. They own the business today and have done extensive remodeling to the office.

The newspaper production is completely electronic now, utilizing the internet to transfer pages directly to the press in Grand Forks where it is printed.

Submitted by: Julie Nordine Bergman

Greenbush Race Park

In the fall of 1990, the dream of an automobile racetrack in Greenbush became a reality. Conversions of the half-mile horseracing track began with the help of area farmers using scrapers to form the banked 3/8-mile oval track. At freeze-up lots of work remained, but the foundation had been laid. A very cooperative spring allowed the remaining work to be finished in record time for late June opening in 1991. In that amount of time, a metal grandstand was built from scratch, ticket booths, pit office, and concrete block restrooms were constructed. An existing shed was converted into the beer garden and concession stand. Twenty-one hundred feet of steel guardrail along with safety netting and eleven hundred feet of 6 1/2-foot tall steel fencing were also installed. Metal Halide lighting was installed on wooden poles purchased from a football field in Argyle, Minnesota.



Evening crowd at Greenbush Race Park (photo by Greenbush Race Park)

Founding members were Oren Lund, Paul Everson, Durmont and Dave Wahl of Greenbush, Ray Paulson of Milaca, Minnesota and Joe Greenleaf of Bergenfield, New Jersey. Current owners are Ray Paulson, Claire Kjersten, Durmont, Jeff, Terry and Dave Wahl.

The track was reconfigured from a paperclip style to a 'D' -shaped



Scales & pit area at Greenbush Race Park. (photo by Greenbush Race Park)

oval in the fall of 2003 and the spring of 2004. Existing light poles were removed and four 80-foot metal towers were installed along with additional lighting allowing greater driver vision.



Greenbush Race Park entrance. (photo by Greenbush Race Park)

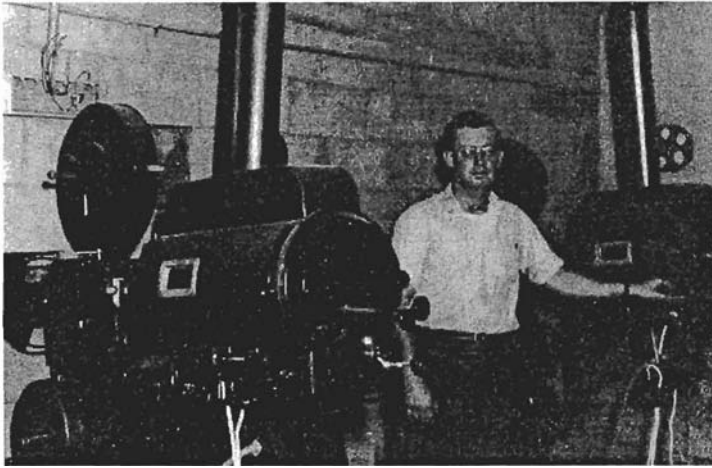
Currently racing Saturday nights, the Greenbush Race Park features Mini Sprints, Pure Stocks, Street Stocks, Super Stocks, Modifieds, and Four Cylinder Pure Stocks. Throughout the summer special events are run with the Northern Late Models, Northern Outlaw Sprints, and NOPA Super Trucks. Sanctioning bodies are NOPA and WISSOTA Racing Associations. The Greenbush Race Park is located a half mile north of Greenbush on County Road 7.
Submitted by: Dave Wahl

Greenbush Theatre

The Greenbush Theatre started in the Village Hall in 1924 and was managed by William "Bill" Paulson. Besides managing the theatre, he was a rural mail carrier like his father before him. In 1930 sound equipment was installed in the theatre. He married Clara Aas in 1933. In 1935 a new projector was purchased with picture and sound taken directly from the film. The theatre was also remodeled.

Bill and Clara had six children: Ruth, Barbara, Mary, Ruby, Lois and William "Ray". Bill was active in community affairs. He served on the hospital, school, and Bethel church boards. William's brother Ellerd became a partner at the theatre, and in 1945, he bought the business. Bill continued to be a rural mail carrier until 1970 when he retired. Bill died in 1981 and Clara in 1998.

In 1947 Ellerd and Hazel Paulson decided to build a new theatre.



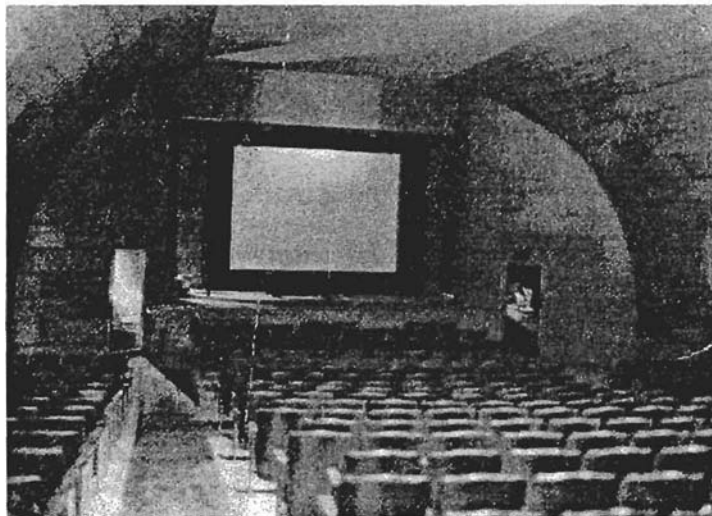
Orin Paulson projectionist at Greenbush Theatre 1939-1950.
(photo courtesy O/Orin Paulson)



Ellerd & daughter Gloria Paulson in front of theatre.
(photo courtesy o/Gloria (Paulson) Skrutvold)

The old village hall was too small and had been condemned as a movie theatre. The new building was to be located north of Temanson Motors. The main auditorium was 80 feet x 40 feet with 16 feet on the east end used for a stage, complete with dressing rooms. The auditorium was a Quonset shape of steel construction with a slanted floor.

It had cushioned seats and a capacity of 360 people. The front 40 feet of the building was two stories with a fine brick front facing Main Street. It even had a crying room for young mothers to take their children and still be able to hear the show.



Greenbush Theatre interior. «(Photo courtesy o/Gloria (Paulson) Skrutvold)

The school did not have an **auditorium** at that time so the theatre was used for class plays and also for community activities. There were two apartments on the second floor and a jewelry store on the first floor for rent.

It was ready to begin showing movies by July 1948. The first projectionist in the new theatre was Orin Paulson. He trained Oscar



Eva Bulow **Nelson** in front of theatre.
(photo courtesy o/Gloria (Paulson) Skrutvold)

Borgen to run the projector. When he left, Chester Stengrim was projectionist until he left to serve in the army. Sam Anderson became projectionist and continued until the theatre closed.

Greenbush Theatre was a family business with the help of young people from the community. Many high school kids worked there over the years. Hazel worked in the box office.



Hazel Paulson in box office at Theatre. (photo courtesy o/Gloria (Paulson) Skrutvold)

Ellerd also owned a magneto shop and auto repair for a few years. He also managed a local baseball team for several years and taught gun safety classes.

Hazel died November 8, 1958, from an accidental gunshot while deer hunting.

Due to Ellerd's ill health and television beginning to be a big influence, the theatre closed in 1962. Many small town theatres closed because of television during that time. Ellerd died July 5, 1965 from coronary heart disease.

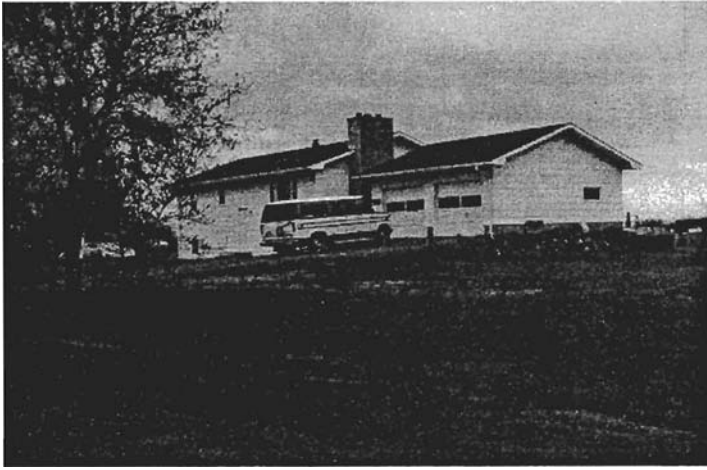
Hazel and Ellerd had six children. They are: Gloria (Curtis) Skrutvold of Roseau, Dianne (Carl L.) Anderson of Thief River Falls, Judy (the late Sheldon) Altman of Fallon, Nevada, Jane (Russel) Palm of Roseau, Rodney (Delores) Paulson of Roseau, and Duane (Claree) Paulson of Roseau.

Submitted by: Linda Gieseke with information from Gloria (Paulson) Skrutvold and the Greenbush Tribune.

Greenbush Veterinary Clinic

The Greenbush Veterinary Clinic came into existence on July 1, 1986. Dr. Lyle Mattson bought out Dr. Allan Larson and moved to Greenbush with his wife, Corrine, and four kids: Anna, Carla, David, and Joel. Dr. Mattson **moved** here from Milbank, S.D., where he had worked for eight years following graduation from the University of Minnesota Veterinary College at St. Paul in 1978. The move here was precipitated by the farming depression of the early 1980s, which had led to the large government sponsored dairy buy-out which occurred in 1985-1986. Although a large number of dairies were liquidated in this area at that time, there was still enough dairying to make the area attractive, plus there were a fair number of cow-calf operations to test the resiliency of the young veterinarian.

Housing became the first issue for the family as they were looking for a place which could house a family of six as well as the



1986-1990 Greenbush Veterinary Clinic. (photo by Corrine Mattson)

Clinic so that Corrine could watch the office as well as the four kids. They rented the Steve Evans house, a split level by the airport, and set up shop. The house was large enough for the Mattsons, but it soon became apparent that other accommodations would have to be found. The Clinic was in the lower level which required customers and pets to go upstairs to the front door, then downstairs into the Clinic. A year or so later, Belmer Thompson informed them of a four acre piece of land that he owned adjacent to the airport. The land was an old sheep pasture that he had bought from the Art Dockens with the intent of building a retirement house someday and now was covered with oaks and poplars. The land was purchased and plans began to be formulated for a new clinic-house someday. The someday came sooner than expected, when in 1990, Evans sold his house to Larry and Marie Olson. The Mattsons had one month to find new living and working facilities. Deciding that it would not be wise to spend the next winter in a tent, they found two older mobile homes to work out of and to live and moved them into a small clearing on the four acre piece of land. Woodland Construction built a connecting room between the two homes which became the front office of the Clinic. Bruce Gunderson dug in a well, and Charlie Self dug in the septic tank and water lines. In one month, the project was complete with only one casualty: Corrine broke a bone in her foot.

As she was the coordinator of the move, the last three days of the **move** became a little less organized with the result that during the year they lived in this facility, there were many things that were "missing". Having met the immediate need of a roof over their heads, work began in earnest on a new facility. A loan was secured from Greenbush State Bank, and Woodland Construction was contracted to build the house-clinic. Don (Paul Bunyan) Christianson came in and cut down a large number of poplars where the house would stand, and building began in earnest on May 1, 1991. They moved into the new facility in August 1991. In 1999, a large animal working facility was added to the west of the Clinic.

When the Mattsons first arrived at Greenbush, a typical day consisted of Dr. Mattson spending all morning and early afternoon in the country working on cattle. Late afternoon and early evening were spent working on pets. In the early days of the Clinic, 90% of the income was farm generated. Over the years, the focus of work has changed. Now in 2004, there are occasional days when Dr. Mattson doesn't leave the Clinic at all. At this time, about 45% of the Clinic income is received from work with pets. They still work the later hours due to the shift work of many of the people here in northwest Minnesota. One sign of the change in work style has



1991 - Present Greenbush Veterinary Clinic (photo by Corrine Mattson)

been the reduction of miles for ambulatory calls. In 1997, Dr. Mattson drove over 60,000 miles - last year (2003), he drove about 30,000 miles.

When Dr. Mattson worked in Milbank, he worked with three other veterinarians at a clinic on the west edge of town. When he moved to Greenbush, his family became his primary work force. Corrine ran the office, but the four kids became very adept at helping with the day to day tasks. They were especially appreciated when they obtained their drivers' licenses and could help with late night emergency calls. In the 90s, Corrine became more involved with the care of her aging parents in Abercrombie, ND and a succession of part-time helpers moved through the Clinic. Corena Green, Jody Kirkeide, and Bonnie (Wiskow) Hasbrouck all spent time on the payroll. In 1995, Corrine's dad died and with the reduction of the number of dairy herds in the area, it was decided to downsize and go back to a strictly family run business. All that changed in 1996, when Dr. Joe Schneider of Roseau was diagnosed with cancer. He was told to immediately quit working with large animals. Consequently, the work load and distance which had been reduced over the years was drastically increased. For one year, they had the services of Dr. Jim Joyce, who worked here while his wife, Jenny, was attending UMC. At that same time, they were able to hire Jenny (Swenson) Schmiedeberg part time. They have also hired Lisa (Borgen) Vacura. Both have been very instrumental in helping Dr. Mattson stay current and sane. The mainstay of their help through the years has been Mavis Johnson. She has worked for the Mattsons part time since their arrival in Greenbush - they would not have survived without her!

It's been fun being part of Greenbush's first 100 years!

Submitted by: Corrine Mattson

Hair Concepts

Roberta Hasson Jenson graduated from Greenbush High School Class of 1979. She went to Northland A.V.T.I. in 1980 for cosmetology and graduated in 1981 and interned for a year under Violet Langaa.

Bobbie opened her shop in late 1982 and worked out of a rented motel room for a few months before expanding and opening up a new shop at the Dan Fulton Accounting building in January 1983. That building is next to River's Edge (Wahl Bros Bait, Boze's).

In March of 1993 she purchased a two-story bam-shaped house located on Highway 11 formerly Hector Reese Sr. rental house. The first floor had to be totally renovated and brought up to code

for commercial use.

Bobbie has had a few employees but none as long as her friend and co-worker Jill Wahl. She has worked for her for over 20 years through thick and thin, including quitting smoking, child rearing, broken legs, etc! (Thanks Jill!!) Jill (Anderson) Wahl is married to Dave Wahl, and they have one son Dustin, age 18.

Tanya (Hasson) Gjovik, her sister, worked for her for eight years. She is married to Todd Gjovik and they have three daughters: Breanne, Shelby, and Hannah.

Annette (Duray) Graffalso worked part time from 1984 to 1986. She is married to Jesse Graffand has two children Alexis and Allan.

Bobbie has been married to Jeff Jenson for 21 years and they have a son, Chance, age 19, who attends The Institute of Technology and Design in Tampa, Florida. He is unsure of his career choice, which is computer graphic design. Their daughter MacKenzie, age 18, is enrolled at Northland College in East Grand Forks for general college and is hoping to get into the x-ray technician program there next year.

Submitted by Roberta "Bobbie" Jenson.

The Hair Nook



The Hair Nook (photo by Tanya Gjovik)

Tanya Gjovik purchased the Hair Nook building in January of 1997 from Norman Miller, who had been operating a barber-shop on the premises. This was formerly the location of Millie Short's Beauty Shoppe. In March of 1997, Tanya experienced a fire at the Hair Nook that put her out of work for about a month.

The Hair Nook is open 9-5 on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday and 10-7 on Thursday. It is also open on the first and third Saturdays of the month, but is closed on Mondays.

A sun bed was recently added to the business and is available during regular hours. It is advisable to call for appointments, but they accommodate walk-ins if the schedule is open.

The owner, Tanya (Hasson) has been married to Todd Gjovik for fifteen years. They have three daughters.

Submitted by Tanya Gjovik

Haug Post Office and Store

The Haug Post Office was started by Theodore Haug around 1895-1900. One story of how Haug was named says that an evening meeting was called to decide. There were so many there with the last name of Haug, they decided that should be the name of the new post office. Haug in Norwegian also means "hill". The Haug Post Office had been on what is now the Ernie Janousek farm and later moved to the Hegstad's Store. Lorentz Hegstad had been postmaster at Haug for around 25 years when the post office was closed in October of 1931.

Lorentz Hegstad was 22 when he came to the U.S. from Trondheim, Norway. He homesteaded three miles west of Badger. In 1898, he married Regina Meldahl who came from Underwood

to teach school. In 1905, they built a store eight miles north of Greenbush.

Lorentz and Regina Hegstad had established the store in their home and then built a huge two-story building for the store. Their first merchandise came by horse and wagon from Stephen, before the railroad came to Greenbush. It was a typical country store selling general merchandise: groceries, dry goods, hardware, and jewelry. Indians brought in seneca root and farmers brought in eggs, butter, wool, and hides. The store was also a filling station and telephone central. They even took orders for made-to-order suits and coffins. There were hitching posts for teams of horses and oxen.

The store was the hub of the community. In the early days there were band and choral practices and a debating society. Regina Hegstad, being a practical midwife, was particularly involved with the neighboring families at times of birth, illness, or death. She was also a Notary Public, and she was on the first grand jury that included women. She also had seven children.

The seven Hegstad children- Norval, Nellie, Toralf, Emelie, Laura, Lorentz, and Thora- were expected to help behind the counter and with filling orders. They also hauled freight and later pumped gas. Their duties didn't stop there. They were expected to carry out the groceries and more. Deborah (Graff) Sather recalls being sent to the Haug Store with a list for the Hegstads to fill. She was too young to read, so she was surprised when one of the Hegstad boys hopped in the buggy after carrying the groceries out for her. "I am supposed to turn the rig around for you. It was written at the bottom of the list," he explained. Four of them graduated from Badger and three from Greenbush. The children grew to be nurses, grocers, farmers, accountants, and even an author.

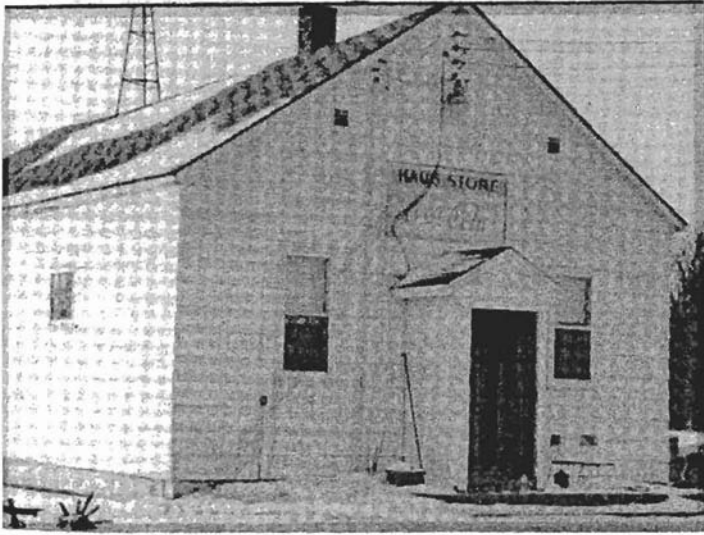
Lorentz and Regina sold the store in 1935 to Peter Dembiczak and moved to Minneapolis. Later it was owned by Irwin Kettlestad and then IC. Nygaard.

Hector Graff was born in Soler Township in 1905. In 1925 he set out for Montana to work and later filed a homestead claim for 320 acres, of which he cleared 160 acres of it. He bought a threshing machine and did custom threshing and also mined coal. After five years in a row of hail and drought, he returned to Minnesota in 1931 and rented a farm.

In 1937 he married Gladys Hudson who moved here with her family in 1927 from North Dakota. They worked on the Klondike Ranch together for 3 1/2 years. Hector was foreman and Gladys cooked for up to 19 men. In 1941 they rented a farm nine miles east of Lake Bronson where they farmed for two years.

They returned to Soler Township in 1943, and Hector operated a garage where Carl Throngard had built a garage and living quarters on the east side of County Road 7. Carl was married to Alice Hudson, a sister to Gladys. Hector and Gladys had a small convenience store there, too, until they bought the Haug Store across the road in 1944 from Mr. Nygaard. It had been closed for a couple of years. During the time that it was vacant, Hank & Violet Sikorski held their wedding dance there.

Gladys managed the store, which carried everything from food and clothing to pitchforks. They also bought cream and eggs. "The Store" was the hub of the community in the 50s too. People would gather there to visit. Impromptu ball games would be played in a ball field on the south side of the road. The Graffs only used the first floor of the large building, so during inclement weather, the kids would go upstairs and play games, run, and generally play like they would outdoors.



Haug Store in the 1960s. (photo courtesy of Milt Sather)

Saturday night, June 23, 1956, there was a fire at the store. The firemen had some problems with the pump on the truck and by the time they got it working, the store was consumed. Hector bought and moved another building, The Oddfellows's Hall, from Badger and the store reopened in 1957.

Hector and Gladys had three children, Gerald, Nancy, and a son who died in infancy. Hector did mechanic work and drove school bus for Haug-Leo School District for 27 years. He was also clerk of the Soler Township Board for many years. He later dug wells with his son, Gerald.

Gerald and his wife, Donna, bought the store in 1980 and operated it as a convenience store for ten years, closing the doors in June of 1990. The Haug Store had been in operation for 84 years. Gerald and Donna continue to make their home there. Gerald farms and Donna gives music lessons. Hector passed away in 2002. Gladys is retired and lives behind Gerald and Donna in a trailer home.

Submitted by Linda Gieseke with information from the Graffs, the Roseau County History Book, Eunice Korczak, and the Greenbush Tribune.

Hildahl General Store

Olaf Hildahl was born in Norway in 1873. When he was 21 he came to Minnesota, following his parents who had come a year earlier. After working for a year in a store at Lyle, Minnesota, Olaf continued north to Roseau, where he worked summers as a surveyor for George Ralph and winters for Ben Holdahl at his store. In 1898, Mr. Hildahl built a store on the ridge in what was Old Greenbush. In 1899, the post office was moved to his store and he became the postmaster. It was also a stop for the stage from Stephen. Soon other businesses sprang up around him, as freight was brought in by stage.

In 1904, Olaf married Elizabeth Oie of Roseau, who was born in Madison, Minnesota, and moved to Roseau with her family. She had been teaching school in Roseau County for many years.

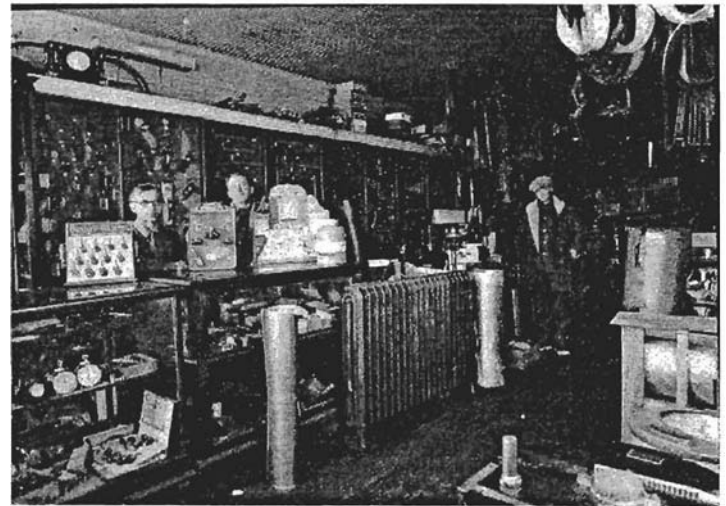
It was also in 1904 that the businesses decided to move to where the railroad had stopped, about four miles away! Olaf moved his building using block and tackle over rough ground, as there were no roads. This took about **three** weeks. He continued to remain open and do business along the way.

In 1909, Olaf and Elizabeth built a magnificent new home. By 1925 his business block consisted of a 42'x40' building with a



Hildahl Store (photo courtesy of Milt Sather)

20'x100' warehouse. They sold groceries, shoes, clothing, furniture, hardware, farm machinery, and undertaking supplies. He dealt in real estate and loans. In those days much business was done on credit. Payments were made when crops were harvested. Olaf also did diversified farming. In 1911 Tom Torgerson took over as postmaster.



Hildahl Store interior (photo courtesy of Doris & Don Wicklund)

One of the first clerks at the store was Andrew Lubinski, who later became the postmaster. There were no modern conveniences at the store. There was no foundation under the building and overalls had to be worn all day long. It was necessary to put in long



Hildahl Store interior (photo courtesy of Doris & Don Wicklund)

hours. Transportation was slow so people couldn't come to town, do their shopping, and go home again in a few short hours.

The Hildahls were charter members of the Synod Lutheran Church, which later became Bethel Lutheran Church when they consolidated with the Hauges Church. Olaf was a leader in the business community and also served on the town council, school board, and was a justice of the peace. Olaf and Elizabeth had five children: Arnold, Theresa, Shirley, Beatrice, and Lillian.

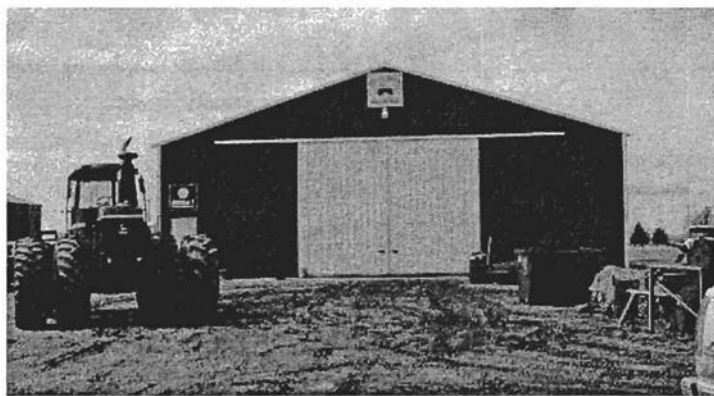
In 1926, Hildahl also operated a store in Strathcona managed by Walter Mlodzik. It was formerly owned by Knute Oseid and Company. In 1931, he closed out all the merchandise in the Greenbush store except hardware and farm machinery, selling out the clothing, shoes, dry goods, and groceries. In 1937 Kvien and Listug took over the funeral supplies when a law was passed that anyone offering funeral services must have a license.

In 1939, the Hildahls moved to Roseau and opened a hardware store. They turned the business in Greenbush over to Bill Ekstrand, who acted as manager until 1939, when Bill moved to Thief River Falls to take over the Ace store there. Victor Kalinoski became manager with help from Ing Lillemon and Reynold Mattson. Victor gave up the job to go into the army, but came back to it again in 1946. By then it was called the Ekstrand-Hildahl Store.

Olaf died in 1950. In 1952, Arnold asked Don Wicklund to work at Hildahl Hardware in Greenbush. In 1956, Elizabeth Hildahl moved to California. By 1957, Don was manager and started buying shares. In 1970, he became full owner of the store. Elizabeth died in California in 1977.

Submitted by Linda Gieseke with information from The Greenbush Tribune and the Olaf Hildahl pioneer article written by Eunice Korczak.

Hlucny Repair



mucoy Repair (photos provided by Hlucny Repair)



Tim Ingle & Doug Hlucny of Hlucny Repair (photos provided by Hlucny Repair)

Doug Hlucny from Greenbush set his dream in motion in 1992 when he established Hlucny Repair. Doug has been repairing things as far back as he can remember. He began his mechanic career in 1985 working at Roseau Farm Service. Next he took a job in maintenance at Marvin Windows. In 1987 he decided to further his education and went to votech school in Canby, Minnesota to specialize in Diesel Fuel Injection. Following this training he worked in Hibbing, Minnesota for 3 years, finally moving back to Greenbush to build his own business. Hlucny Repair also employs Tim Ingle, a diesel mechanic.

Doug married Teresa Taus in 1989. They live in rural Greenbush and have four sons, Steven, Joseph, Robert, and Ryan.

Submitted by Doug Hlucny.

HQpkins Honey Business

For many years in the 1940s and 50s, Lionel and Glenn Hopkins had a sizeable apiary business in the Greenbush area. Their honey extracting building was on the north end of Main Street north of Nick's Welding Shop. Lionel also owned a farm in Dewey Township, the south half of Section 21, and lived there for a few years. Rudee Anderson bought the farm, and Lionel and Glenn built two new houses southwest of the Greenbush Hospital. A few years later, they moved to Woonsocket, South Dakota. Joseph C. "Honey Joe" Novacek worked for them, later buying 1000 hives to begin his own business.

Submitted by Art Anderson.

HoteIO.K.

In 1910, O.K. Christianson opened an "eating house" in Greenbush. Later he purchased the site and built the Hotel O.K. Perhaps reflecting his eating house beginnings, the hotel featured a spacious dining room offering home cooking, with seating for thirty diners. The hotel must have been rather progressive for its time; it had eleven guest rooms, an office and a writing room with easy chairs and rockers. It also boasted electric lighting, running water, and bath and indoor toilet facilities.

In 1925, it was reportedly run on the "American plan," \$2.50 per day.

Submitted by Eunice Korczak.

Jeff's Super Service and Y Drive Inn

Jeff and Marian Everson and their three children, Joan, Victoria, and Paul, moved to Greenbush on May 23, 1950, from Grand Forks. Jeff is originally from Gary, Minnesota, and Marian is from Fertile, Minnesota. They purchased a house, garage, and gas station from Henry Hermanson at the intersection of Highways 32 and 11. When they arrived the lots were under water from one of the worst years of flooding. Their gas sales the first Memorial Day were \$2.45.

It had a great location and Jeff knew it had potential. Sales increased, and they built a drive-in next to the station in 1952 along with a couple of Middle River teachers, Ted and Phyllis Clay. They sold shrimp, chicken, sandwiches, ice cream, and beverages. In the early days they did everything from scratch using farmers' chickens, peeling their own potatoes, etc. There weren't too many drive-ins in those days, so they had a good business.

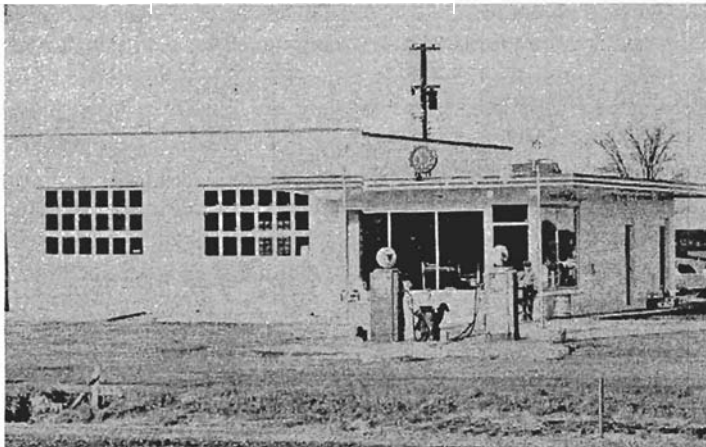
In 1957, the Everson's built a new station and in 1958 a new house. In 1963, the kids encouraged their mom to sell pizza at the



Jeff's Super Service during flood in 1950. (photo courtesy of Eversons)

drive-in. They purchased a pizza oven and a soft serve ice cream machine.

Hours at the drive-in are generally 11am-11pm, Tuesday-Sunday, from April to September staying open later on weekends. (In the old days they were known to stay open until 3 or 4 am after the dances at Smith's Pavilion.) The menu from the 50s shows items from five cents for coffee to \$1.25 for shrimp with most sandwiches being 20-35 cents.



Jeff's Super Service 1957. (photo courtesy of Eversons)

In April 1980, when Paul and Clare joined them, they formed Everson and Everson, Inc. Paul had been a hospital administrator at Moorhead and Indianapolis and decided to come back to small town living. They have three children Sean, Todd, and Kelly.

In 1981, they doubled the size of their drive-in and added a dining room that could seat 36, and in 1983, they added on again for more storage. They finished the outside in rough oak siding. In 2002, they changed the **décor** to a racing theme.



Jeff's Super Service and Y Drive In 1990. (photo courtesy of Eversons)

Meanwhile, in 1982, Champlain dissolved and the Eversons changed to Amoco. In 1990, they completely renovated the station and added a convenience store. The Amoco Service Station is a full service station doing mechanic work, tires, wheel alignment, brake work, mufflers, and exhaust systems, along with sales and service in Dixon lawn and garden equipment.

Their main employees over the years have been their families, along with the high school and college kids in the drive-in. At the station, Rosalind Bentow, Gene Jacobson, and Danny Westman have been working alongside Paul for many years now.

The Everson families have all been very active in school, community organizations, and at Bethel Lutheran Church since arriving here in 1950.

Submitted by Linda Gieseke with information from Paul Everson.

Jim's Game Supply

It was about 1948 when Jim and Anne Stolp moved to Greenbush. Jim worked in the Greenbush School and in the evening tended bar for Joe and Dorothy in the new tavern. That's where it all started. Joe had an old jukebox that didn't work right. He talked Jim into going to get him a new one. Jim went to the cities and bought a 40-selection AMI jukebox (six tunes for 25 cents).

A few years later the tavern in Badger wanted him to put a jukebox in for them. Soon the Stolps had them all over the country. It took hard work and long hours. Along with the business of always being on the road, they had a restaurant in Baudette called The Rainbow Café. Jim opened that in the early 70s and kept it going until 1985.

Their son Robert "Bob" went away to college at the School of Mines and Technology in Rapid City earning a degree in mechanical engineering. In 1971, he returned to the business. Anne had always been on the road until Bob returned. Then she stayed home to take calls and be the full-time bookkeeper.

At one time Jim's Game Supply had an office in Baudette and a warehouse in Thief River Falls, along with the Greenbush one. They started filling machines at Polaris Industries in Roseau in the mid 80s starting with 2 candy machines and expanding until they quit going there in 2000.



Jim's Game Supply - Anne Stolp, Larry Borgen, Jim Stolp, Thbby Stolp with trucks in 1970. (photo courtesy of Anne Stolp)

Their son Jim Jr. "Tubby" worked with them until the late 80s

when he went to Baudette to reopen the cafe. He stayed there until he sold it. He had worked at the Holiday Station in Baudette for about a year, when he died in 1990.

There has been a lot of changes in 57 years. The first jukebox cost \$295.00, and now they're over \$8,000. Cigarettes that sold for 25 cents a pack, now sell for \$5.00. They went from 78 rpm records, to 45s, then to compact discs, and now to digitally downloaded music. They have dart machines, pool tables, and video games, along with cigarette and candy machines. They still have 3 trucks on the road. Their office is located two miles west on Highway II.

Some of their employees over the years were Leonard Chrzanowski, Larry Borgen, Rick Bruggeman, Jim Gonshorowski, A.J. Pulczinski, Rudy Dembiczak, Bruce Gunderson, Oren Lund, Al Brazier, Gary Emery, Joy Cummings, Earl Wiskow, Carter Novacek, Lisa Borgen, and Jeremy Swenson. Larry Borgen was employed the longest. He worked for them for 25 years. Jim died in 1998. Bob and Anne continue to run the business.

Submitted by Linda Gieseke with information from Anne and Bob Stolp.

Joel's Car Wash



Joel's Car Wash (photo provided by Joel's Car Wash)

Located along Highway 32 near the junction of Highways 32 and II, Joel's Car Wash was built and opened for business by Joel and Delphine Graff in 1987.

Submitted by Delphine Graff.

John's Harness Shoe Shop



My father-in-law John Grabanski had the shoe shop. I sold it to John Mlodzik. The shop was moved from by Erickson Gas Station to the place it is now. My father-in-law had it moved in 1933 or 34. *(submitted by Dorothy Grabanski)*

John Grabanski operated a shoe and harness repair shop on the corner northwest of the Post Office, Block 10 Lot 12, where Mrs.

Elsie Mlodzik lives now. The front windows, facing the morning sun were filled with tall red geraniums. In the 1940s shoes were repaired when the bottom sole started flopping or if the stitching in the back of the heel gave way. When you only had one pair of shoes a year, they would be in tough shape by spring. School kids would run up at noon hour to get shoes fixed.



John Grabanski at work in his harness and shoe shop. *(photo courtesy of Dorothy Grabanski)*

John had a couple of old time wooden theatre seats next to the front window on the north side where customers would wait while he fixed their shoes. The wait seemed terribly long. Since I only had one pair of shoes, I had no choice but to wait. If he hadn't eaten lunch, I think he would eat while I waited. He and his wife, Magdeline lived in the rear and upstairs of the building.

The room seemed crowded with supplies and items to be repaired. Many items hung from the ceiling and walls, probably leather strapping and harness parts. He also fixed binder canvasses and threshing machine belts.



John and Magdeline Grabanski and nieces. *(photo courtesy of Dorothy Grabanski)*

In 1948 Marcy Narlock and her little sister, Grabanski's nieces, lived with them. The business was sold to John Mlodzik about 1960.

Submitted by Myrna Sovde.

Jon's Auto Salvage Performance Graphics

In September of 1981, Jon Foss bought the building on the corner of 4th Street and Minnesota Ave. This is the location of the



Jon's Auto Service Car Wash 1981 - 1991. (photo by *Jon's*)

Greenbush Fire Hall now. The business was called Jon's Auto Service. This building was first owned by George Alley in 1939. From 1946 until 1966 it was owned by Maynard and Hilda Peterson, and it was an implement and machine shop. John Sikorski owned it next until 1974. Then, until 1979, it housed Glen's Motor Service and Car Wash, owned by Glen Brazier.



Jon's Auto Salvage 1991 - present and Performance Graphics 1998 - present. (photos by *Jon's*)

Jon, along with his sons Jared and Jamen, operated a body shop and sold auto parts there until moving in 1991 to the salvage yard on the north side of Greenbush, at 101 County Road 4 East. The business is now called Jon's Auto Salvage and specializes in recycling aluminum, iron, copper, etc. They buy used cars and remove all the usable parts. The cars are then crushed and shipped to Winnipeg, Manitoba, by semi-truck.

In 1998 Jared's wife, Christine, started her business Performance Graphics upstairs at the shop. She uses computers to make and cut vinyl graphics. She makes signs and vinyl decals and applies decals to many race cars. She also does the accounting and all the paperwork for both businesses.

Submitted by Jon and Holly Foss.

Kaszubowski's Restaurant

John Kaszubowski's Restaurant was located in one of the buildings between present day Squid's Market and the Legion, where the village office is. His customers sat around tables, and he put all the food on the table for them to help themselves. That was in the 1920s.

His business was unpredictable, so he was always complaining. He'd say, "When I fix lots, nobuddy come. When I fix notting, everbuddy come!" A meal was about 25 cents.

Note: This mayor may not be the same John Kaszubowski who gave ten acres of land for the St. Aloysius (Leo) Church and Cemetery.

Submitted by Art Anderson, edited by Myrna Sovde

Kjos Groceries

Oscar Kjos was born to Andreas and Dina Kjos on September 9, 1890, at Barnesville, Minnesota. With his parents, he moved to Greenbush at five years of age. He lived in Greenbush the remainder of his life, except when he was in the army in World War I.

Kjos was united in marriage to Anna Bakken on March 8, 1922. This union was blessed with ten boys and five girls.



Kjos Groceries Interior - Back: Mr. **Hedman**, Grandpa Kjos, Anna Kjos, Oscar Kjos. Front: Dayton, Andrew and Doris. (*Dolly Alldersoll photo*)

Oscar purchased his grocery store from Ole Lanegraff in 1922. In 1928, he built a new store. The building was located on Main Street just north of the Jaycee Shelter. In 1939, he sold the store to Gust Williamson. (Later, in 1972, it was the Western Store owned by Mr. and Mrs. Ray Mahne.)

The Kjos family moved to a farm one-half mile north of Greenbush where he retired in 1954.

Submitted by Dolly Anderson.

Klefstad Clinic

Lloyd was born and raised in Duluth. He had graduated from St. Olaf and from medical school at Western Reserve University in Cleveland. He had been a ship's surgeon during WWII. Helen had also graduated as a dietician in Cleveland.

Dr. and Mrs. Lloyd Klefstad arrived in Greenbush December 10, 1947 in a Ford Coupe pulling a Navy surplus trailer with personal belongings and medical supplies. Dr. Klefstad wanted to start a clinic in Greenbush because he heard that there was to be a new hospital in seven months and they needed a doctor.

Dr. Klefstad treated people in their homes whenever possible. He administered IV's, delivered babies, and performed minor surgery in the home bringing advanced care to the farms around Greenbush. The fee for delivering a baby along with all pre- and post-natal care was \$50.00.

The hospital eventually opened three years later. Dr. Klefstad had a very busy practice and contributed much to the hospital in x-ray, anesthesia, laboratory, and administration. By 1962, it grew to 32 acute beds and 60 nursing home beds and employed over 100

people. At one time there were 39 patients and 9 newborn babies in the hospital! Dr. Klefstad brought new techniques, penicillin, and intravenous fluids to northern Minnesota. Because of the extent of surgery and trauma work done, a physical therapy unit was established.



Klefstad Clinic (Ann Novacek photo)

The Klefstads were also very active in the community. Lloyd played piano in a dance band for hospital benefits, promoted professional wrestling, donated the land for the golf course and worked to get it going, raffled a pony for the golf course benefit, and served on the building committee for the Bethel educational wing. He also platted land for residential additions to Greenbush. Helen was instrumental in starting the Girl Scouts. She had the senior scouts catalogue books for the first Greenbush Library located at the hospital. She was instrumental in joining the Roseau County libraries to the Regional Library system and campaigned to raise tax revenues to support a new library space. In 1962, it moved to its new home in the municipal building downtown. Helen was active in PTA, Hospital Auxiliary, Bethel Church, started the Candy Strippers, and was conference president of the American Lutheran Women. They were both active in the Roseau County Republicans. All five of their children, Karen, Randi, Lloyd, Ann, and Marie, were born in Greenbush.



The Dr. Lloyd Klefstad Family. (Ann Novacek photo)

In 1967, the family traveled to Madagascar where Lloyd served as a medical missionary. Lloyd and Helen also operated the Out Island Clinic out of Warroad for 4 years. They traveled 100 miles round trip in a boat to care for patients on Lake of the Woods as far as Oak Island and Flag Island.

Various doctors worked with Dr. Klefstad over the years. They included Dr. Carl Bretzke, Dr. Arnold Overland, Dr. James Terrian, Dr. Ed Gerrish, and Dr. Arne Melby. In 1975, when they moved to Cannon Falls, Minnesota, Dr. Arne Melby, who had worked here

for a year, continued the practice. Dr. LaTonn took over in 1976.

Dr. Klefstad bought a clinic in Cannon Falls and operated it for 15 years. He died in December of 1992.

Submitted by Linda Gieseke with information from the Roseau County Heritage Book and the Greenbush Tribune.

Kom Inn

Zelia and John Sodnak were married in Roseau in 1926. They lived around the Roseau and Greenbush area. Zella had a coffee shop called the Kom Inn from 1940 until about 1946. It was located across the street from the present day community center. Her husband John worked for Vernon Fugleberg at the Roseau County Co-op. They had six children.

They moved to California for a while and then came back to Greenbush. Zella also was a telephone operator for the Greenbush rural telephone line.

Submitted by Linda Gieseke with information from their son, John Sodnak.

Kukowski Block

A.P. and Frances (Pelowski) Kukowski came to the Leo area to farm in 1895. He built a large building on this farm, stocked it with \$75.00 worth of supplies and opened a grocery/general store, which according to the Stanislawski papers was the first general store in Barto Township.

He obtained his stock from Stephen, Minnesota, about fifty miles away, which meant they had to make a twice-monthly trek with horses and wagon to supply the store. This was a great hardship as there were no roads and many times they would get stuck and have to unload the groceries and then reload them when they got the wagon out.

After about two years, they moved closer to the Leo Church, where they built another building and established another grocery/general store. After the railroad came to Greenbush in 1905, A.P. sold the Leo store to John Stanislawski and moved to Greenbush, where he built a fine, large building called the Kukowski Block. Here he sold clothes, housewares, oils, and machinery. This building also housed a separate tavern called the Stockholm Saloon, which was run by another person.



Kukowski Block 1905 (photo courtesy of Milt Sather)

In a disastrous fire on December 27, 1907, the Kukowski Block and several nearby buildings burned to the ground. A.P. was of the

opinion that the fire started in the saloon from a cigarette.

For many years, no buildings were built on the Kukowski lot, although implement dealers displayed machinery there at times. During the World War II scrap iron drive, the iron collected was stacked there awaiting shipment. In 1976, the Sather Clothing store was built there. That building now serves as the Agassiz Insurance Office.

Submitted by Eunice Korczak.

Lanegraff's General Store and Implement

Thov T. Lanegraff was the son of Tarjei and Else Lonnegrav born April 23, 1837, in Hvidso, Norge (Norway). On March 17, 1871, Thov married Ingeborg Olveson Tverstol in Rushford, Minnesota. Ingeborg was born December 21, 1849, at Omlid, Norge. She had a twin sister, Signe, who married Ole Tverstol and a brother, Olav Tverstol. (He was known as the "bear hunter" and has a monument erected in his honor in Amlie, Aust Augder, Norway.) She also had another sister Bergit Rostvedt of Karlstad. Bergit is the great grandmother of Joan Fugleberg of Greenbush.

In October 1894, the Thov Lanegraff family, his brothers, and a sister moved to Old Greenbush. Thov and Tobias farmed while running a general store, implement business, and also a stopping place, until a hotel was built.

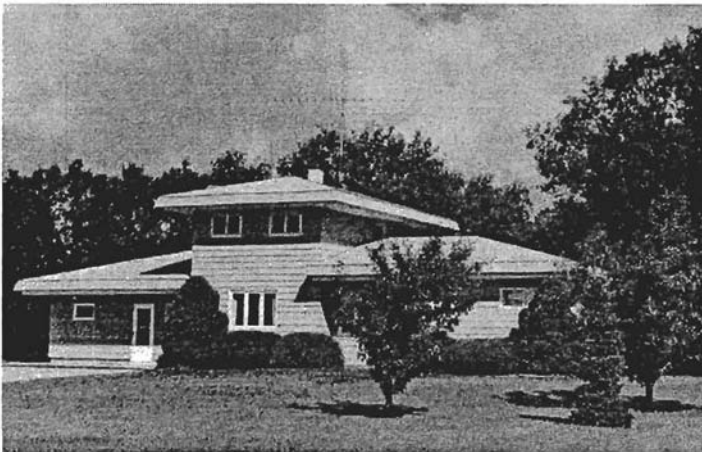
Ingeborg died in Portland, Oregon, on Christmas Day, 1908. Thov died in Greenbush on August 30, 1910. They are buried in the Hauge Cemetery, Greenbush. Their children were: Else, Olaus, Anna, Tobias, Sena, Ole, Thorn, Andrea, and Emelia.

Submitted by Kathleen Pederson of Halma.

Larson's Veterinary Practice

Dr. Allen F. Larson moved to Greenbush in July, 1954, to establish a veterinary practice. He had visited the area earlier and saw a need for veterinary service. At that time most of the farms had dairy and beef cattle, hogs, sheep, and chickens.

In the early years, the Minnesota Livestock Sanitary Board was testing all of the cattle for brucellosis and tuberculosis. Dr. Larson tested part of one county each winter, in addition to his other work. Both of these diseases were eradicated over the years, and Minnesota has been declared brucellosis and tuberculosis free.



Larson Veterinary Practice (Dr. Allen & Carol Larson photo)

Through the years the **quality** of the dairy cattle improved greatly. The Dairy Herd Improvement Association (DHIA) breeding and feeding practices all **contributed**. In the early 1980s, ten of the top

52 DHIA herds in Minnesota were in Dr. Larson's practice area.

In 1986 the federal government offered a "dairy buyout." Thirty area herds took advantage of this program. These cattle all went to slaughter. Today the dairy and beef herds are fewer in number and are very large.

There were large flocks of sheep, and Greenbush was called the "Sheep Capital" of Minnesota. Predators and low wool prices eventually hurt the industry, and there are very few sheep left. About five percent of the practice was devoted to small animals.

Larson's first two-way radio was purchased in 1959 and the range was very limited. In 1961, he purchased a Motorola radio with a range of 60 miles. With this radio he could give better service and save many miles.



Dr. Allen & Carol Larson 1995
(Dr. Allen & Carol Larson photo)

honest, hard-working and good people. The Larsons enjoyed working with them all those years.

Submitted by Carol Larson.

Laundry Land



Jim Glen, Bertha Glen and Dale Foss 1974. (photo courtesy of Milt Sather)

The building that houses Laundry Land today was once the Land-O-Lakes produce building (part of the creamery). In 1971, Jerome Brazier operated Midwest Pool Builders there. He built and sold pools and saunas, which required much travel, as he covered a large

area. In 1974, Jim and Bertha Glen started a coin-operated laundromat there. They called their business Bert's Laundromat. They lived in the apartment in the back. In 1982, it was purchased by Dale Foss and changed to Laundry Land. He lived in the back until he built a home on the west edge of town. He also works for Quality Home Builders of Roseau.

Submitted by Dale Foss and Linda Gieseke.

Laurel's Repair

Laurel's Repair of Greenbush is owned and operated by Laurel Majer. Laurel went to Hanson Auto School in Fargo, ND, for one year. He worked in Fargo as a mechanic for five years. He moved back to Greenbush in 1965. He worked at Art Braun's Motor Service in Greenbush for three years, until 1968, when he started his own repair business in his parents' garage on the home farm in Section 11 in Deer Township.

In 1970, he built his own shop on his own land in Section 12 of Deer Township. He repaired cars, trucks, tractors, combines, lawn mowers, and any kind of farm machinery. He also farmed during the years of the repair business.

Some of the employees that worked with him in the business were Pete Olson, George Rybakowski, and Charles Ryden. Laurel's son, David Majer, has helped in the repair shop over the years also.

Laurel's Repair has served the Greenbush area continuously since 1968 through the present time.

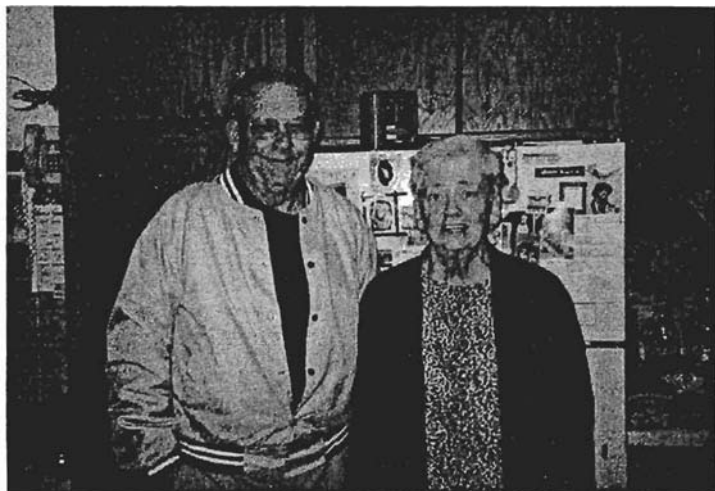
Submitted by Marilyn Zimdars.

Lieberg Electric

Lieberg Electric started in the late 1950s when Axel Lieberg decided to begin contracting on his own.

Axel Lieberg was born and raised in Greenbush. He served in the United States Navy towards the end of World War II. When he returned to Greenbush in the 1940s, he did a variety of odd jobs. He worked at the local creamery, on various farms, for Herb Reese's highway construction company several years, and on various construction jobs.

In 1947, Axel began wiring with Harley Anderson. He continued wiring and various other jobs until he started contracting on his own in the late 1950s. In addition to wiring, he also worked with plumbing and refrigeration. Axel was known for many things, but a couple are almost legendary. Axel always drove a Ford work truck (his favorite make), and it was always red (his favorite color).



Axel & Elaine Lieberg of Lieberg Electric, October 3, 1998. (Lieberg photo)

Axel continued to live and work in Greenbush with his wife Elaine (Williamson) and his children Kristi (Howell) and Marty. His son Marty joined him in the business in 1984. Marty went to Moorhead Technical College for electrical contracting and took over the business in 1989 when Axel retired.

Axel enjoyed his work and the people he came in contact with while on the jobs. After retiring, he and his wife Elaine enjoyed being snowbirds in the winter. They traveled to a variety of places in the south before choosing Apache Junction, Arizona, as their main winter retreat. Axel died at home in Greenbush in October 1998.

Marty continues to own and operate Lieberg Electric; he also continues to drive Ford work trucks. He married Susan Hougen in 1996. Susan teaches at the Greenbush-Middle River High School. They reside in Greenbush with their two children Benjamin and Kjerstie.

Submitted by Sue Lieberg.

Lillemon's Dray Line

Ingvald Lillemon was born October 26, 1892, the son of Helge and Karen (Helgeson) Lillemon. He came to Greenbush as a young boy and attended country school. He married Lydia Pederson on May 9, 1921. They had two children, Harvey and Lenor. Ing bought out the dray line in the early 20s. He ran his business for many years. He used a team of horses, Charley and Ginger, to pull his wagon and deliver freight when it came in on the train to various businesses. He also delivered the mail from the train depot to the post office six days a week at noon. He unloaded coal and delivered around town to businesses and homes putting it in their basements for their heating stoves.



Ingvald Lillemon Dray Line with horses Charlie & Ginger.
(photo submitted by Arlaine Duray)

He lived in the south end of Greenbush near the school. He had a bam for his horses and an icehouse. He cut ice out of the river in the winter and kept it stacked with sawdust in his icehouse, delivering it when people needed it for their iceboxes in the summer.

About 1926, he purchased a new Model T truck with no cab or box. Ole Pederson built a box and seat for him. He would haul lumber, coal, grain, and various things. In 1938, he went to Mattson's Garage and looked at trucks. Mr. Mattson later brought him a Chevrolet truck that he said Ing needed and sold it to him for the bargain price of \$400 with a payment plan. He kept hauling around the country, until 1939, when he was offered a job with Hildahl Hardware. Ing sold his business to Gilman Aas November 1943 and continued to work for him part-time. Then the business went to Louie Lavoy, who sold to Ben Lieberg, then to Melvin Sovde.

The mail delivery to the post office ended in about 1954-55. Ing worked for Hildahl Hardware for over 40 years before retiring. He was a Greenbush fireman and served as chief for many years. He was also a past member of the Greenbush Village Council. He lived to be 99 years old died Decelnber 15, 1991.

Written by Linda Gieseke with information from Don Wicklund, Arlaine Duray, Harvey Li/lemon and the Greenbush Tribune.

Livestock Shipping Association

In mid-August 1917, one hundred members organized a livestock shipping association. The purpose of the organization was summarized in a Tribune ad on August 21, 1917, "You get all your stock brings on the market less the actual expense of marketing." The first officers were: President Martin Olson; Vice President Wilhelm Moser; Secretary-Treasurer G.I. Brandt; Directors Theodore Flaten, and M. Bredvold; Manager C.B. Goodrich.

Umpleby noted, "Shipping associations are no experiments. Roseau has had one for several years," and "farmers do not hesitate to join when the nature of the organization is explained."

Less than two months after organizing, the Shipping Association had shipped out thirteen carloads of livestock, "a record equalled by few, and we doubt surpassed by any shipping association in the northwest this season," stated the Tribune.

However, that thirteenth shipment was a hard luck shipment. The Tribune read, "With the biggest run of cattle for a single week ever known, with more cattle than there were pens to yard, and with the market almost deserted by buyers, prices were smashed down to the lowest level for the year." The livestock were 44 hours on the

and didn't reach market until Thursday morning requiring an extra day's yardage expense. Hogs brought \$16.25, lambs \$16.50, fat ewes \$10, cows \$4.25-5.50 young stock \$4.50-5.50 cwt (per hundred weight).

The thirteen cars of stock represented a market value of \$14,430.66, derived as follows: 171 sheep \$1301.93; 38 hogs \$1569.53; 258 cattle and calves \$11,609.20. Shipping expenses varied from 53.4¢ to 58.4¢ per hundred weight. The highest expense was incurred on the last shipment. The rate included ten cents'per hundred to the manager and three cents to the sinking fund (the association's commission).

In March 1919, C.B. Goodrich resigned as manager and became director; H.I. Johnson became the new manager. New names on the board were Peter Rutkowski, Sam Thonlpson, and Sam Darst.

In November 1921, Manager Harold J. Johnson issued an ad stating, "The Greenbush Shipping Association is shipping cattle, hogs, and sheep as often as enough are listed to make a carload. But you must list and give Manager ample time to get cars as there has been a shortage of cars and we have had to hold back stock on account of not getting cars on short order."

In 1924, the Greenbush Shipping Association incorporated. Officers were: President Martin Olson, Secretary Peter Rutkowski, Manager Harold J. Johnson, Directors John Berger, Henry Stenberg, and Joseph Stanislawski.

In 1925, 37 carloads of livestock were shipped. Officers were President Peter Rutkowski, Vice President William Wilson, Secretary C.B. Goodrich, Directors John Berger and Albert O. Anderson. In addition, independent and individuals shipped about half as much.

In 1926, the Shipping Association totaled 44 carloads containing 496 cattle, 905 veal calves, 1871 sheep, and 606 hogs which sold

for \$59,719.06. St. Paul expenses were \$6,015.57.

August Kukowski Sr. was a new director in 1927. A.K. Anderson became manager in 1928. The association had 300 members and shipped 50 carloads of livestock.

Managers accompanied livestock to St. Paul to make sure the animals were cared for and brought back the check. Then they figured freight charges based on weights, how much each farmer's livestock brought, and wrote the checks.

John Langaas served as manager from 1934 until 1966 and for many years as treasurer. Kenneth Langaas recalled his father leaving on the train at noon Saturday and returning Monday. Kenneth and his mother, Katie, helped with bookkeeping and writing checks on Tuesday. Wednesday morning the checks were taken to town to be distributed. In the later years, John did the bookkeeping while Roy Anderson and Phil Kukowski did the other work.

In early years, the local stockyards were located where the anhydrous plant is. Holding pens, gates, and chutes were built to facilitate unloading from farmers' vehicles, sorting, marking, holding until shipment, and loading into railroad cars. Livestock was fed and watered until loaded on Saturday. Kenneth recalled that pumping water with a poor pump was a very difficult job for a little kid. Sheep were double decked with 115 per deck in small railroad cars and 130 in large cars.

With the coming of larger cattle trucks, farmers began shipping more and more livestock by truck and less by rail. Independent shippers, as well as truckers who hauled for the association, picked up livestock at the farms and delivered them to Fargo.

Board members in 1960 were Leonard Brekke, Melvin Melby, John Langaas, Andrew Kalinowski, and Torphan Hendrickson. In October a meeting was called to incorporate Einar Johnson's truck line for hauling cattle to Fargo. In 1961, the association voted to ship by rail another year. Phil Kukowski, working manager, was paid 17 cents cwt and was to furnish all extra help for loading on shipping day. At the annual meeting each shipping association member received a lunch ticket for 25 cents, 5 cents higher than last year "on account of coffee going up" at local restaurants.

In 1962, the board voted to reduce shipping rates rather than paying small dividends, but in 1963 they raised the rates to: cattle \$1.25, calves \$1.45, pigs \$1.40, sheep \$1.60 cwt.

The year 1965 marked the end of rail shipping. When the board decided to go totally with trucking, Phil Kukowski resigned in January 1966. Pete Burkel offered to be manager and truck to St. Paul. He also set up holding pens at Burkel Grain Service. Einar Johnson continued managing and trucking to Fargo.

In 1969, Harry Curtis of Middle River trucked to St. Paul. Shipping rates were: cattle 78¢, calves 90¢, hogs 85¢, sheep 90¢ cwl. In addition, the sinking fund received: cattle 42¢, hogs 32¢, sheep 27¢ cwl. At year end truckers received one fourth of the sinking fund and the association the balance. With Conservation Reserve Program fewer cattle were raised, but cattle prices were down. Jerome and Pete Burkel quit hauling livestock in 1970.

In the late sixties, Marvin Anderson took over Einar Johnson's operation trucking to Fargo with help from Jim Lerum, Raymond Schaller and later, in 1975, Roger Lorenson. Roger bought Anderson out in October 1979. Then he and Marvin Ness of Middle River combined forces and hauled to St. Paul and Fargo.

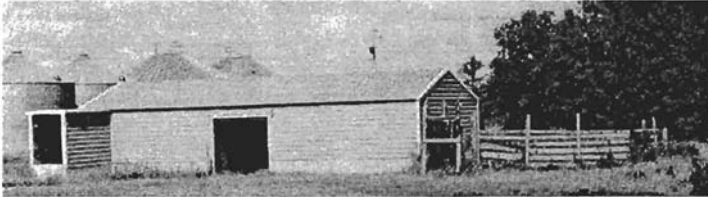
Melvin Melby was honored for 25 years of service. He was elected to the Board of Directors in 1948. In February 1979, after 22 years as secretary, Andrew Kalinowski declined nomination.

In the mid-eighties truckers began hauling more and more to sales

barns in Sisseton, South Dakota, and Winger, Minnesota, in addition to Fargo and St. Paul. In 1984, they hauled 4089 cattle, 556 hogs, and 3511 sheep through the association.

In 1988, the decision was made to charge a pickup fee for members who didn't send their main loads with the organization. Because of the old bam's condition and the difficulty getting insurance on it, the association hired Vernon **Schires** to build a new bam in 1990.

Selling livestock has changed considerably in the past 20 to 30 years. Most cattle are contracted right on the farms. Most hogs are raised by conglomerates. Very few sheep are even raised in the area. In years past, Ness and Lorensen, who quit hauling in 1996, hauled 14,000 sheep a year. Now there are probably only 1000 sheep in the whole county.



Livestock Shipping Association in 2004 (photo by Myrna Sovde)

In 1991, the association shipped 3530 head of cattle, 637 hogs, and 3199 sheep. In 1997, the association shipped 1429 cattle, 137 hogs, and 456 sheep.

Present board members are Denny Dvergsten, Bruce Wileski, Doug Green, Barry Kirkeide, and Harvey Melby. Bradley Ness is the present trucking manager.

Submitted by Myrna Sovde. Sources: Tribune, Association books, and loca/'shippers andfarmers.

L.J. Lorbiecki
Lorbiecki Mercantile
L.J.'s Paint and Appliance
Wool, Seed, and Hide Buying
Lorbiecki Funeral Home

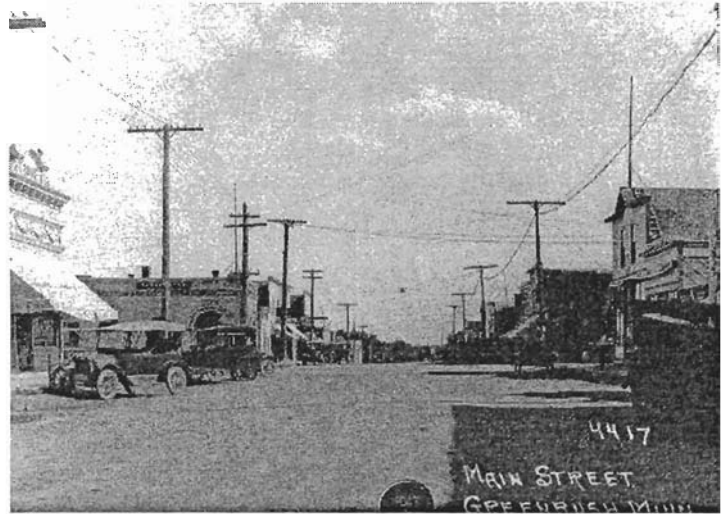
Lawrence J. Lorbiecki was a lifetime resident of the community and a leading citizen of the Village of Greenbush. He was born to John and Mary Lorbiecki on August 5, 1902, at Leo, MN. He attended school there and went on to Crookston Agriculture College. He married Clara Zabrocki on September 22, 1925, in Leo.

In September of 1926, they moved to Greenbush. In 1927, Lawrence (L.J.) purchased Phil Slominski's Store located on the east side of Main Street across from Hildahl Hardware. A year later he sold out to Arvid Carlson of Middle River and managed the store, Carlson Mercantile, for him for ten years.



Lawrence and Clara Lorbiecki (photo courtesy of Mary Ann Schires)

In 1938, he bought the store back with big plans for the future. He worked hard to make them come true. Calling it Lorbiecki's, his receipts show his slogan of "Good Things to Eat and Wear." Lawrence and his wife, Clara, were always a team working together in the store. They also had a wool, seed, and hide-buying place behind the stores. He also went into partnership with Arvid Carlson in the funeral home.



1917 Street - Lorbiecki on left. (Milt Sather photo)



Lorbiecki - interior of store. (Milt Sather photo)

In 1943, he bought the corner lots next to the store planning to build the finest shopping center in the northwest, but that was not to be because he lost his sight in 1945, due to diabetes. With his wife by his side, his business and farm interests continued to thrive.



Lawrence Lorbiecki in his store with Art Anderson. (Tribune photo)

He continued to operate the large store until early in 1947. While Arley Brandvold had the main store for four years under the name Arley's Market, the smaller paint and appliance store next door to the north was in use as L.J.'s Paint and Appliance Store. The funeral home partnership changed also, with Charles Collins buying out Carlson in 1948, changing the name to Lorbiecki-Collins Funeral Home. The funeral home was located next door to the north where the Community Center is today.

When operating a retail store with his handicap became too great a strain, he sold out his paint and appliance store in May of 1952. He had a sale for his stock of \$27,000. The building was also up for sale.

In January of 1953, he had an auction for Lorbiecki and Holmes Surplus Market that lasted two afternoons and evenings until midnight, selling out his remaining merchandise, store, and lots. The

building was listed as 22'x140' with a 34-foot warehouse. The fixtures were **also** sold along with the two corner lots. Peter J. Tuff and son Jack opened a furniture store in that building in August of 1953.

L.J. continued to manage the Lorbiecki-Collins Funeral Home selling out to Charles Collins of Middle River in 1966.

A devoted husband and father, he was **part** of a closely-knit family. He was an advisor, not only to relatives, but also to friends and neighbors. He was ever alert and informed on farming and politics on the local and national level. His sense of humor made visiting with him a pleasure.



Mr. Lawrence J. Lorbiecki
(Tribune photo)

Mr. Lorbiecki was also active in community affairs. He served on the Village Council for 12 years. He was one of the organizers of the Greenbush Hospital and Nursing Home and served on the board since its start. L.J. was on the board of the Greenbush State Bank for many years. He was a member of American Legion Post 88. He was a devout and active member of Blessed Sacrament Catholic Church and the Knights of Columbus. He remained active with strong community involvement until his death on June 5, 1973.

Clara Lorbiecki worked on the Hospital Guild, the Legion Aux-



Lawrence & Clara Lorbiecki. (photo from Barb (Lorbiecki) Horak)

iliary, and other community projects. They had six children: Dr. Lawrence Lorbiecki, Jr., Dr. Rudolph Lorbiecki, Mrs. Jerome (Joan) McCarthy, Mrs. Thomas (Bernadine) Bausch, Mrs. Richard (Barbara) Horak, and Mrs. Daniel (Mary Kay) Kelly. Clara Lorbiecki died June 24, 1998, at the age of 92.

Submitted by Linda Gieseke, with information from the Greenbush Tribune and Barbara (Lorbiecki) Horak.

The M & Q Café

Clara Mortrude and her children moved to Greenbush in 1941 following the death of her husband, Seymour, as a result of a boiler

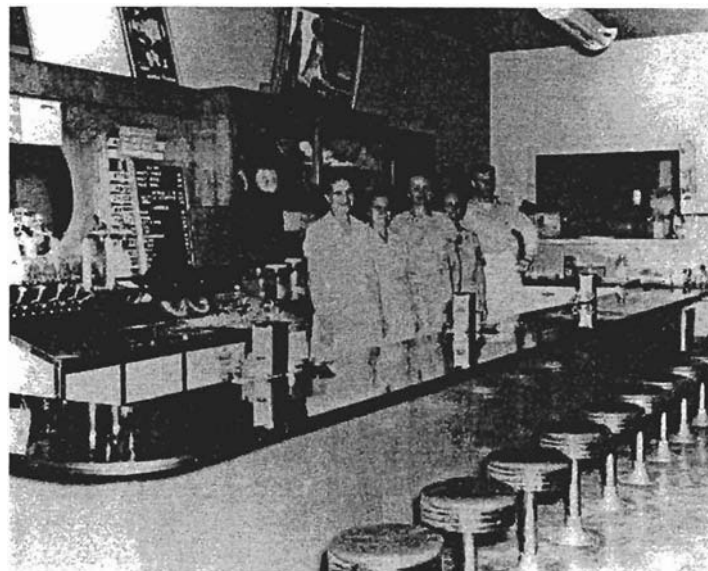
explosion at Bridgeman Creameries in Minot, North Dakota.

In 1944, Clara Mortrude and her sister, Alice Quist, purchased Roche's Cafe from Jim and Marge Roche. They closed the cafe for a month to paint, re-decorate, and add new appliances. The M & Q Cafe named for Clara Mortrude and Alice Quist opened to the public with free coffee and donuts for a Grand Re-opening, closing about 12 midnight. About 2 a.m., the village was awakened by a fire that destroyed all of the wooden buildings from the old post office (now Remedies) to the bank building.



M&Q Cafe - Ove Anderson, John Sodnak, Leander Witzman, Mrs. Charlie Anderson, Phyllis Evans and Mrs. Bob Evans. (photo courtesy of Lowell Mortrude)

Shortages of building materials delayed reconstruction until 1945 when the present cafe re-opened. In 1946, Alice Quist married Matt Barto and Clara Mortrude bought out Alice, ending the partnership. Clara continued to operate the cafe as the M & Q for 27 years selling to Adrian Pulczynski in 1972.



M&Q Cafe 1949 - Myrt Bialke - waitress, Pauline Johnson - cook, Clara Mortrude - owner, Nadaline Asleson - dishwasher/helper, Roland Hutchinson - waiter. (photo courtesy of Lowell Mortrude)

The M & Q Cafe was very much a **part of** Clara Mortrude. She loved Greenbush and her cafe and missed the cafe until the day she died.

The M & Q employed a great number of people over the years usually for a short period of time. The main exceptions to this were: Pauline Johnson: Breakfast and lunch cook. Pauline had worked at Roche's Cafe and when Alice left, remained with the cafe for many years. Agnes Bialke: Baker. She was known far and wide for her excellent pastries. Nadaline Asleson: Kitchen helper and dishwasher, Charles Anderson: Bookkeeper. After selling his grocery store, Charlie was the bookkeeper. Geraldine Sawyer: Waitress and all around helper in the 1960s-70s.

Submitted by Lowell Mortrude and Peter Quist.

Mabel's Restaurant or Roy's Coffee Bar

Around 1950 and 51, Roy and Mabel Anderson operated a restaurant in the building that is now the south section of the Greenbush Pharmacy. Roy's brother, Harley, had an appliance store in the far front area. The restaurant was in the back of the open area with a few booths along the south wall, a couple tables in the middle, and a counter with stools on the north side. The cooking was done behind the counter.

Living quarters in the far rear were more or less sleeping quarters since the family ate meals in the restaurant. Helen (Kirkeide) Anderson and lone (Dalager) Everson stayed with the family and helped with the restaurant while attending high school.

Both Mabel and Roy were children of pioneers. Mabel (1913-2004) daughter of Mikkil and Anna Bertilrud was born in Deer Township on the family homestead. Roy (1911) came to Dewey Township when his parents, Knute and Bertha Marie Anderson, returned to their homestead in Section 34 after living in North Dakota a few years. He bought Knute's homestead in the late thirties and sold it to Myron Jacobson in the fifties. They had four children, Gayle Stassen, Marlys Novacek, Irvin, and Sandra Hagen.

Submitted by Art Anderson and Myrna Sovde.

Martin's Barber Shop

Martin Hetland operated a barber shop in Greenbush at one time named Martin's Barber Shop. His shop was located in the building between the Coffee Shop and the Greenbush State Bank. It served as the store front and Millie's Beauty Shop was located in the rear of the building at that time. Martin and his wife, Gladys, and their two children lived on the second floor.

Submitted by Peter Quist.

Massage by Monica

Massage by Monica opened in November 1997 after Monica Trangsrud attended training at Aveda Institute in Minneapolis. She is certified by the National Certified Board for Therapeutic Massage and Body Work (NCBTMB) and a member of Associated Body Work and Massage Professionals (ABMP).

Monica's massage studio is located in the downstairs of their home in a private room with a separate bathroom. She offers three different sessions of massage...30 minutes, 60 minutes, and 90 minutes...as well as other treatments such as body polish, a body wrap, and ear candling. Regular office hours are Monday through Friday between 9am-6pm.

In recent years, massage has become very popular for many reasons. Many seek its benefits to relax, relieve stress, improve circulation, and relieve muscle aches and pains.

Submitted by Monica Trangsrud.

Mattracks, Inc. "Worldwide Track Technology"

Conceived from a drawing by his 11 year old son Matt, Mattracks, Inc. was founded by Greenbush resident, Glen Brazier. The rubber track conversion system was first manufactured in 1992 at National Transmission, Thief River Falls and Bemidji (both, founded and owned by Glen Brazier from 1980 to present).



Mattracks Greenbush 1994 (photos by Mattracks)

In 1994, Brazier moved the manufacturing facility to Greenbush. In 1995, production relocated to Karlstad, Minnesota. At that time the company employed six people, manufacturing and marketing the original model of the Mattracks rubber track conversion system. The original Mattracks system was sold primarily in U.S. markets, as well as in Canada.



Mattracks Karlstad (1995-present) (photo by Mattracks)

In 2002, with some 40 employees on board, Mattracks launched the LiteFoot line of ATV track conversion systems, adding to the Mattracks rubber track conversion line. In 2004, Mattracks offers over 18 models of track conversion systems and has experienced sales growth into over 45 international markets, with track systems in use on all seven continents.

Glen Brazier built and founded several other businesses in Greenbush, including: Glen's Motor Service, Glen's Car Wash (the present Firehall location) 1973-1979, and Glen's Fast Serve Drive Inn (the Off-Sale Liquor Store on Hwy. 11) 1978-1983.

Submitted by Mattracks.

The Mattress Factory - Mattress Making Project

In the years following the stock market crash in 1929, the United States suffered through a deep economic depression. President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal Policy enacted an Agricultural Adjustment Act in 1933, which initiated crop and marketing controls. In 1935, the AAA was amended to provide government funds for the purchase and removal of excess agriculture products.

One surplus crop was cotton in the southern United States and under the AAA act, the government purchased the excess cotton and a nationwide project of providing cotton products for the low-income population was born.

The government bought the unsold excess cotton and donated it to each state and the distribution was dispersed through the local County Extension Offices. This cotton was used to construct coats, dresses, overalls, and mattresses, which in turn were offered to needy