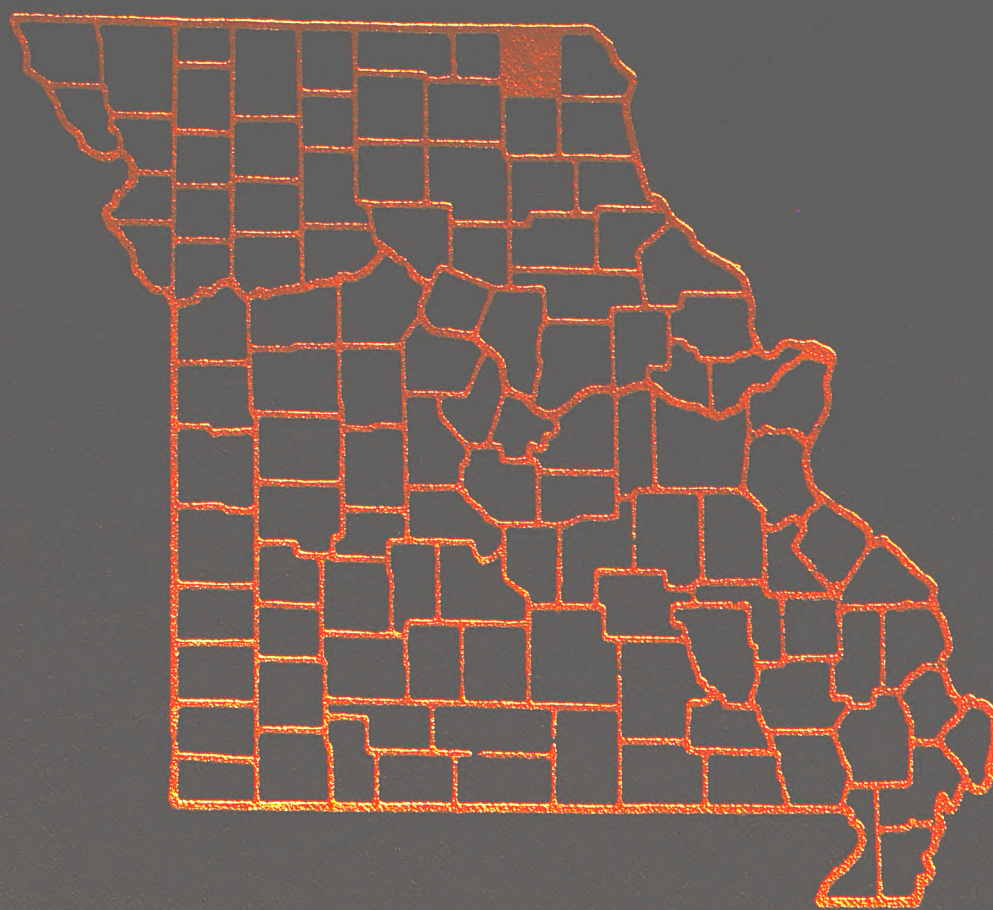


# History Of Scotland County



1830 to 1971



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# History of Scotland County, Missouri

## 1830 - 1971

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Scotland County was a beautiful unconquered  
land

Where our forefathers had the courage to take  
a stand

Out of the wilderness they hewed and wrought

'Twas the land of beauty they had sought.

It was they who cleared the land and turned  
the loam

They who made it possible to have a safe and  
happy home

Now that we have a county with all its beauty

May we never forget our duty

To honor and preserve this soil

Bought with so much sacrifice and toil...

—Mabel Wildman Rice



## INTRODUCTION

Scotland County is set in the heart of the four seasons. In the spring, it awakens from the winter sleep and bursts forth in a kaleidoscopic maze of color with a canopy of blue sky, lazily floating white clouds, birds singing, the fresh air perfumed with fragrant flowers, bees drawing nectar. The freshly turned loam, the noisy tractors, sudden showers, dripping leaves, Easter, the green grass, the little animals and the surge of activity.

Then summer comes, the long days, the smell of new mown hay, the ripening grain, the dusty fields, the parched ground, the lazy song of the birds, the sudden roar of thunder, the flashing lightning, the clean smell of the wet earth, the suddenly cool air, vacation and State Fair.

Autumn next in nature's orderly plan, the ripened grain, the harvest, Goldenrod, red apples, the colorful farewell of the leaves, school children, snow tires, shorter days, Thanksgiving, turkey, coats, heated houses, squirrels storing nuts and birds flying south.

Suddenly winter and nature hibernates, the bulbs in the ground, the bare trees, the softly falling snow blanketing the sleeping earth, the Christmas carols, the New Year's resolutions, Washington's birthday, the yearly cycle complete and the March winds begin to blow again.

M.W.R.



## PREFACE

The last recorded history of Scotland County was written in the year of 1887. The following pages deal with conditions and events after 1887 up to and including 1970.

Scotland County, Missouri is bounded on the north by the Iowa state line, on the east by Clark County, on the south by Knox County and on the west by Schuyler County. It has an area of 441 square miles. It had twelve post offices in 1905; five post offices in 1957, and four in 1970.

The population in 1880 was 12,508; in 1890, 12,674; in 1900, 13,232; in 1910, 11,869; in 1920, 10,700; in 1930, 8,853; in 1940, 8,557; in 1950, 7,332; in 1960, 6,484 and in 1970, 5,455.

At the turn of the century the population of Scotland County was 13,232, in 1970 it was 5,455, — a decrease of 7,777. Although Scotland County has no large cities and has a dwindling, (largely rural) population, it is unique in many respects. It is located in an area of northern Missouri where extremes of heat or of cold are not of long duration or intensity. It is primarily an agricultural county and is credited with being one of the most productive counties in agricultural products in the State. It has always relied upon agriculture and related industries for its income and economic growth.

M.W.R.



# Organization of the Scotland County Historical Society

## Charter Members:

Founders meeting was held at the home of Lillian and Wayne Glasgow, October 1971 with eleven members present.

The next meeting was held in the Extension office in Memphis, November, 1971. The Society was organized and officers elected.

President - J. E. Mason  
 Vice-President - Kenneth Bradley  
 Recording Secretary - Connie Courtney  
 Correspondence Secretary - Lillian Glasgow  
 Treasurer - Joan Aylward  
 Directors -  
     Three years - Eugene Dodge  
     Two years - Anna Mathes  
     One year - Lucille Boyer  
 Historian - Virgil Onken  
 Parliamentarian - Harold Jayne  
 Program Committee -  
     Eugene Dodge, Leona Drake, Marjorie Molyneaux  
 Publication Committee -  
     Gladys Bradley, Marjorie Molyneaux, Anna Mathes  
 Historical Sites Committee -  
     Kenneth Bradley, Raymond Forquer, Clarence Hicks  
 Tour Committee -  
     Kenneth Bradley, Gladys Bradley, Madeline Hicks, J. E. Mason  
 Library Committee -  
     Madeline Hicks, Lucille Boyer, Grace Rudy

Marion Aylward, Joan Aylward, Michael Aylward, Ellen Aylward, Kenneth Bradley, Gladys Bradley, Dr. W. A. Brown, Wallace Boyer, Lucille Boyer, Ward Benson, Patricia Parker Benson, Robert Briggs, Joe Buford, Harold Childress, Dorothy Childress, John Courtney, Connie Courtney, Gerald Courtney, Madeline Courtney, Marilyn Cowell, Marlene Cowell, Boyd T. Croley, Ellen Kirkpatrick Davidson, Reuben Dieterick, Eugene Dodge, Stanley Doss, Dorothy Doss, May Dowdall, Mrs. R. K. Downey, Leona Drake, Dorothy Dierks, Phil Duley, Iva R. Eager, Raymond Forquer, John Fryrear, Albert Gardner, Wayne Glasgow, Lillian Glasgow, Sharon Gottschalk, Gale Hunter, Josephine Hunter, Clarence Hicks, Madeline Hicks, Bob Hunolt, Harold Jayne, Pearl Johnston, Mary Johnston, Wilma June Kapfer, Nettie Kittle, Charlotte Krogel, Molly Lancaster, Chauncy Leeper, Dr. B. I. Lawrence, Mary Anna Lawrence, Mary Z. Longstreth, Mrs. Wilber Longstreth, John Ed Luther, Craig McLeland, Marguerite McLeland, Condley McPherson, Alice McPherson, Corinne McMurray, J. E. Mason, Laura Mason, Anna Mathes, Alan W. Mohr, Robert Mohr, Dorothy Mohr, Marjorie Molyneaux, Lucille Morgan, Esta Mae Nelson, Patrick Nesbit, Helen Newman, Orville Onken, Virgil Onken, Robert Overfield Jr., Peggy Racey, Grace Phinney, Roger Poole, Lucy Reddish, Nada Reddish, Paul Rice, Mabel W. Rice, Grace Rudy, R. C. Sanner, Robert Shanes, Robert Paul Stark, David Stauffer, Ruby Tinney, Alfred Tinney, Florence Twaddle, Hillis Weigner, Ann Weigner



## History of Scotland County

1887 to 1971

Compiled by Mabel Wildman Rice

Typed by Janet Lee Ewing, Hollie Fowler and Christine Hutchens under the supervision of Mrs. Lillian Craig, Librarian.

Photography by Noel Rice of Kirksville, Missouri.

Updating the history of Scotland County from 1887 to 1971 is best described as that of a cooperative effort. All information and all work connected with it has been contributed free of charge.

Those who so graciously responded to a request for information:

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Mrs. Dewey Garrett, Memphis, Missouri  
Mr. and Mrs. Roy Woods, Memphis, Missouri  
Cline Cunningham, Keokuk, Iowa  
Mr. and Mrs. Ben Adams, Memphis, Missouri  
Mrs. Mabel Adams, Memphis, Missouri  
Miss Lucy Reddish, Memphis, Missouri  
Miss Nada Reddish, Memphis, Missouri  
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Enness, Memphis, Missouri  
Eugene Dodge, Memphis, Missouri  
Frederick Gerth, Memphis, Missouri  
Mary Ann Lawrence, Memphis, Missouri  
Mrs. Christie Warning, Memphis, Missouri  
Harold McLeland, Gorin, Missouri  
Henry Adams, Memphis, Missouri  
Mrs. W. W. Adams, Memphis, Missouri  
Delbert E. Golden, Rutledge, Missouri  
Lloyd Summers, California  
Mrs. Ray Wilson, Rutledge, Missouri  
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Ross Faucett, Memphis, Missouri  
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Dr. Simler, Gorin, Missouri  
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Miss Nira Cragg, Bible Grove, Missouri  
Mrs. Fannie Phelps, Memphis, Missouri  
Miss Leona Talbott, Memphis, Missouri  
Mr. and Mrs. Ed Rush, Memphis, Missouri  
Mrs. Lee Aylward, Memphis, Missouri  
Miss Abbie Bull, Memphis, Missouri  
Miss Mina See, Rutledge, Missouri  
Dr. B. I. Lawrence, Fayette, Missouri  
Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Childers, Sand Hill, Missouri  
Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Jones, Memphis, Missouri  
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Mrs. Ruth Bryant, Memphis, Missouri  
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Mr. and Mrs. Milo Franklin, Memphis, Missouri  
Mrs. Betty Herring, Arbela, Missouri  
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Earl Birk, Memphis, Missouri  
Mrs. Etta Brassfield, Memphis, Missouri  
Mrs. Mary Rockhold, Memphis, Missouri  
Mr. and Mrs. Ted Gundy, Memphis, Missouri  
Mrs. A. G. Huff, Quincy, Illinois  
Mrs. Walter Davison, Kirksville, Missouri  
John Ed Luther, Memphis, Missouri  
Joe Creek, Memphis, Missouri  
Mrs. Wayne Glasgow, Memphis, Missouri  
Smith W. Brookhart, Washington, D.C.  
Bob Mendenhall, Memphis, Missouri  
Mrs. Perry Meeks, Memphis, Missouri  
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Ollie Alexander, Memphis, Missouri  
Mrs. Craig McLeland, Arbela, Missouri  
Mrs. Paul Boise, Memphis, Missouri  
Jim Brower, Bible Grove, Missouri  
Homer Shell, Downing, Missouri  
Charles Peck, Memphis, Missouri  
Bob Moore, Memphis, Missouri  
Wayne Wolf, Memphis, Missouri  
Mr. and Mrs. Usa Bissell, Downing, Mo.  
Mo. State Telephone Co., LaPlata, Mo.  
N.E. Mo. Rural Telephone Co., Green City,  
Mo.  
Tri-Co. Electric Cooperative Assoc., Lan-  
caster, Mo.  
Lewis Co. Rural Electric Cooperative,  
Lewistown, Mo.  
U.S. Post Office, Hannibal, Missouri  
General Services Adm., Washington, D.C.  
U.S. Post Office, Kirksville, Missouri  
Burlington Northern R.R., Chicago, Illinois  
Santa Fe Railroad, Chicago, Illinois



## EARLY SETTLERS

### First Settlers to Arrive In Scotland County

(Memphis Reveille Centennial Edition)

Scotland County's first settlement was three years previous to the "Honey War"; appearing elsewhere in this issue. This was 1838. Levi and George Rhoads were the first to come to this county, settling near Sand Hill, although Jesse Stice has his supporters who say that he antedated the Rhoads brothers by a few months. Stephen Cooper was another, as was Robert T. Smith — but no matter who was the first, they all shared the hazards of pioneer life and were the foundation stones upon which this great county was builded to greatness.

Jesse Stice, in addition to being an intrepid adventurer was perhaps one of the first members of the Vox Populi Club in Missouri, a club whose members are always writing to the newspapers, always voicing their sentiments, always setting history aright. And a number of years ago Stice broke into print in Memphis county seat of Scotland County, and did such a good job of it that his words have been preserved as history. In defending his contention that he was the first white settler in the county, he wrote a graphic description of early life in Scotland County, that so faithfully represented his life in those days that it is herewith presented.

"Myself and two brothers-in-law," wrote Mr. Stice to the Memphis Reveille "started from Howard County, Missouri, March 2, 1834, in search of a new home. After a tedious journey by ox team, through mud and no roads, we arrived at what is now Scotland County, on March 14, 1834. On the morning of the fifteenth we rode around some to see the country, killed a large rattlesnake and found two bee trees. In the afternoon of the same day we cut down a tree with which we made clapboards and set at once to make a log cabin.

This was the first house in Scotland County. We had considerable stock and some feed but the grass was good. Our nearest neighbor lived in Newark, Knox County, a distance of 35 miles. In April I went to the settlement in Boone County, for provisions, being gone eleven days. I then set to work clearing a piece of ground for corn. By May 17 I had six acres to plant, arose early that morning to plant and found the country covered with heavy frost. I concluded I had got into a cold country, but went ahead planting and had a fine crop.

I commenced operations herewith a wife, three children, two cows, three horses and \$3. in money. This was my whole stock invested. But my crops were good, there was an abundance of wild grass and there was no trouble in getting plenty for the stock.

The land here was not as yet on the market and the first settlers selected their

claims, marked them out and no one intruded on his choice. Wild honey and bees were plentiful and the hogs became fat running in the woods. We made bread called "hominy mortar" so you can see we had plenty of fat hogs and hominy. In the spring of '35 the county began to settle rapidly. Everyone was sociable. We were all like one big family. And above all strictly honest. One might mark a bee tree, go away and leave it and not a soul would intrude while he was away."

### Some Early History

(Memphis Democrat September 18, 1941)

The following letter regarding the early history of Scotland County was written by J. G. Smith of near Rutledge.

In connection with the Scotland County Centennial, I might give a brief sketch of the early history of Scotland County. I was not a pioneer settler of the county but my grandfather, Robert F. Smith, and father and mother were and I well remember them discussing the pioneer days.

My grandfather came to Scotland County in the fall of 1832 and built a log cabin, after which he returned to Palmyra, and in the spring of 1833, moved his family and chattels near the place called Sand Hill. His family consisted of his wife, two sons and two slaves. My grandfather, Robert T. Smith, was the first man to bring slaves into the county. The first post office in the county was established at Sand Hill in the year of 1834, and my grandfather was the first postmaster. He held the office eight years. He was also the first treasurer of Scotland County.

There were some settled the same year my grandfather did. Willis Hicks and family, Levi and George Rhodes, Jesse Stice and family. The first minister of the gospel was Thomas Spilman, a South Methodist. He settled in the south part of the county. The first election held in the county was held in 1835 to elect two representatives and a circuit and county clerk. The court proceedings were all held at Sand Hill up to 1842. The first merchant in the county was a man by the name of Jones and later on a firm by the name of Jackson & Donnell, the latter moved to Memphis.

A. L. Smith and Mr. Longfellow were among early merchants in Sand Hill.

The second postoffice in the county was established one and a half miles north of Memphis at a man's house by the name of Foreman, which was called Memphis, which is the county seat. The next post office was that of Edinburg, established in 1835.

The first death in the county was a boy of Levi Rhodes. His clothing caught fire while clearing and he was burned so badly that death was the result.



The first practicing doctor was Dr. Parrish. The first marriage in the county was Charles Carter to Miss Fannie March. They were married by a Justice of the Peace whose name was Jones. The Justice forgot the form of the ceremony and became confused and said, "Sit down, you are man and wife."

The first mill in the county was that of Joe Price in a half mile of Rutledge. The second mill erected in the county was that of Jesse Stone, a water mill on the Fabius.

County Court of Scotland County was held at Sand Hill until 1842 and the Court at Sand Hill ordered that a new town site be selected for Scotland County and appointed a man by the name of Davis to select the site, which he did. They were instructed not to make the selection more than four miles either way from the center of the county. There were several donations. Some wanted it south of the Fabius and some north. A man by the name of Sam Cecil donated 20 acres where Memphis now stands. It was selected for the town site. A man by the name of Jones donated three blocks on the south.

The commissioner reported he had made the selection and the court ordered that the commissioner have it laid off in lots and that a block be left in the center for the courthouse, and also lots 5 and 6 in block 9 for a jail. The 50 acres made 157 lots.

The Court ordered that all odd numbered lots joining the square be sold and the proceeds go to help build the public buildings. They were sold and the proceeds were about \$4,000.

The first presidential election in the county was held at Sand Hill in the year of 1836. The vote was less than a hundred.

### Memphis Reveille Centennial Edition

"Came with parents via covered wagon 62 years ago.

Perhaps — as one of the few that was brought as a child by the covered wagon way of traveling to Missouri from near Nelsonville, Ohio, to Scotland County, Missouri 62 years ago about the time in September, 1879. My parents with my uncles, John Mankopf and Harvey Eggleston, and father's mother left Ohio, near Nelsonville for Missouri with four covered wagons. There were seven of the Mankopfs, Uncle Harvey and my grandmother and father's family of six — fifteen in all, my oldest sister being at that time with mother's parents in Wisconsin.

And, as a child of eight years, I remember coming through Indiana. We came over roads through low country that were made of small trees as paths laid side by side to keep from miring in deep swampy muck, very rough and how we wondered how much of that kind of roads we would find on our long journey ahead. Then came the toll roads. We could look ahead and see a little building close to the track and on the opposite side of the track

what looked like the long pole method of drawing water, a rope and bucket on one end and weight on the other to pull water up. But they were used differently. The rope would be pulled to lower the pole across the road to stop traffic until the driver could hand the gate man the few pennies for the toll.

In Illinois it seemed like driving through the center of great corn fields. As the roads were not fenced and corn was planted so close the roads were just wide enough to pass a team.

It being the fall Garfield was elected, as we neared Pekin, Illinois, we were meeting a rally parade with brass band and the usual excitement. My father, (Austin Eggleston) after stopping his team behind the teams at the side of the road, took off his shoes, rolled up his trousers to above his knees, donned a spike tail coat, a false face, and high plug hat, mounted the extra horse and rode ahead, bowing and saluting the crowd in the parade. He and some of the others got a kick out of the fun, while mother and the children were scared. We had good horses and they were very much afraid of the band and other display.

We arrived at what was then Hydetown east of Brock, four weeks and one day from the time we left Ohio. I have heard my mother and Aunt Myra Mankopf say many times how much they enjoyed those weeks and how happy they were coming to their new home. The parents had come to Missouri in the summer and bought farms.

Mankopfs got possession of their farm and were soon established in their new home and Harvey and mother in theirs, his wife coming later with three very small girls. But father could not get his place until spring and we lived that winter with Daniel Hyde and father where Reuben Hyde now lives.

Of the fifteen coming to the state there are five left: O. E. Mankopf, Dr. Bert Mankopf, Mrs. Ernest Bull, Mrs. Maud Rosenbergr and myself — Mrs. N. L. Robinson."

### H. W. Oliver Out West — Lived Here in 1862

Dear Mr. Gillespie:

Herewith a brief letter from the far west to say that I am still in the time side of eternity and although entering my 80th year with a damaged heart, am still able to carry on and hoping to live long enough to see how the present internecine cataclysm terminates.

Your forthcoming centennial celebration interests me not a little. Although my parents arrived in that section of the country in 1852, and I discovered it ten years later, my earliest recollections were of much unsettled country consisting of prairie and forest in which prairie chickens, deer, wolves, and rattlers abounded, all of which gave the region a new and rather wild appearance.



My father and his brother, Charles (father of Sue and Glen, often mentioned in your columns) secured land about two miles north of Memphis, built a house thereon in which both families lived, and with two yoke of oxen proceeded to break the sod. Later the steers gave place to horses, one of which, a beautiful well-gaited mare named Breck, was among the last of that band of marauders who kidnapped and hanged a fine old minister of our neighborhood, during the Civil War. We thought those were dreadful times; but they bear but light comparison to present conditions in the Old World.

Next Sunday, a Missouri picnic is to be held in a beautiful park at Walla Walla, 12 miles from here and we hope to attend. Mrs. Oliver was born in Ohio and passed through Missouri enroute to the Dust Bowl region of Kansas; from whence her family came to Oregon in time for her to receive her life sentence at hard labor. I have spoken to her of Scotland County so much that she can readily envisage its many features and we both wish it were possible for us to join you in your celebration.

With kind regards to the Reveille force and our relatives in Old Scotland County, I close

Sincerely,  
H. W. and Bessie Oliver  
Molton, Oregon 9-10-41

(Copied from the Centennial Reveille)

### **Smoot Family Among Our Earliest Settlers**

(Memphis Reveille Centennial Edition)

Among the early settlers of Scotland County were the Downing and Smoot families, they having migrated from Forquer County, Virginia, settling in the county in the year of 1838. One of these families was that of Edward and Harriett (Downing) Smoot, who settled upon a farm in the western part of the county near the Schuyler and Scotland County line, where they resided until their death; the father dying in the year 1854, and the mother in 1850. The farm upon which they settled and lived is now a part of the farm known as the Leeds farm in Vest Township. Five children were born to them, they being Josiah, Edward E., Samuel, Martha Ann Smoot Broadwater, Mary E. Smoot Parrish and John D. Smoot, all of whom are now deceased. Josiah, Henry E., Martin and Mary E. being at the time of their decease, residents of Scotland County; Samuel is a resident of Oklahoma and John D. a resident of Adair County, Missouri. Josiah, Edward E. and Samuel following in the footsteps of their father engaged in farming and the raising of livestock. John D., the youngest of the children, forsook the farm and took up the practice of law.

After the death of the mother in 1858, John D. being then a lad of ten years, was taken into the homes of his brothers, Josiah and Edward E., who then resided near the old homestead, where he made his home until coming to Memphis some nine or ten years later. While living with his brothers he attended one of the country schools, then commonly known and referred to as "Pulltight", now known as Fabius school. While a student in the country school he, with the other students, for the entertainment of the patrons of the school would engage in debating the issue of the day and it is possible that it was from his participation in these debates that he conceived the idea of taking up law as his profession. He later moved to Memphis where he attended the school of the town and when about twenty-one years of age he began the reading and study of law in the office of H. M. Durkee. After a year spent in the office of Mr. Durkee he entered the law department of Washington University, graduating in 1871, and on the 1st day of April, 1871 was admitted to the bar by the circuit court of St. Louis County.

After his admission to practice, he returned to Memphis, opening up an office and engaging in the practice of his profession, maintaining an office there from that time until the year 1908, when he moved to Kirksville, Missouri continuing the practice of law in the latter place until his death in the year 1913.

At the election in the year 1872, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of the county, being the first Prosecuting Attorney to be elected in the county, the law providing for the election of a circuit attorney for the four counties of Clark, Knox, Lewis and Scotland having been repealed by the legislature, and a new law passed providing for the election of a Prosecuting Attorney for each county of the state. He held the office for two terms of two years each. After retiring from the office of Prosecuting Attorney, he and the late E. R. McKee formed a partnership for the practice of law which continued for several years, later forming a partnership with the late N. M. Pettingill, to the office of probate judge of the county. After the retirement of Mr. Pettingill he formed a partnership with the firm of Mudd & Wagner, which continued the practice of law under the firm name of Smoot, Mudd & Wagner until its dissolution by the withdrawal of Mr. Smoot therefrom in the year 1900. In 1901, his son, Hudson V. Smoot, having graduated from the law department of the University of Missouri and admitted to the practice of law, he and his son continued to practice under the firm name of Smoot & Smoot and later under the firm name of Smoot, Boyd & Smoot, which continued until the retirement of Mr. Boyd in the year of 1905, the firm thereafter being Smoot & Smoot and which continued until his death on July 4, 1913. In 1908 he moved to Kirksville, Missouri forming a partnership for the practice of law in that city with James A. Cooley, which also continued until his death. He enjoyed an ex-



tensive practice in this and adjoining counties and was known and considered by the bar to be one of the leading attorneys and trial lawyers of northeast Missouri. For more than thirty-five years he was employed in all the cases of any importance in this county and a great many of the important cases in the adjoining counties and was uniformly successful therein.

On October 15, 1873, he was married to Anna D. Ewing of Pendleton County, Kentucky, and on the 23rd day of December, 1894, his wife died. Surviving were her husband and five children, namely John D. Jr., Hudson V., Bessie M. and Hollis A., all of whom are not living. John D., Hollis and Hudson V. being residents of the county. In 1905 he was married to Lottie G. Pulliam, one child, Harriet E. being born of this marriage, and now residing in Florida.

For more than seventy years there has been a member of this particular family practicing law in Scotland County, John D. Sr., having begun on April 1, 1871; his son, Hudson V. on June 5, 1901, and his grandson, John B., on July 25, 1927, each member thereof have been elected and served the county as Prosecuting Attorney. The latter two, Hudson V. and his son, John B., being now engaged in the practice in Memphis and the county under the firm name of Smoot & Smoot.

#### Leaves From A Country Store Ledger (Memphis Reveille Centennial Issue)

Below are items taken from an old ledger kept by Mr. Kite, a great grandfather of Virgil Phinney who lives north of town. Below are given some of the names of patrons and some of the items purchased. As some contain purchases of whiskey also, these items are omitted.

Just where this store was situated is mostly conjecture, but it was not at Friendship or Unionton. The situation was

somewhere between these two points. The first entry is in 1818. This entry was William Bucklin and he bought: Tea, 20 cents; nails, 8-2; 1 pound of tea, 66 cents; snuff, 66 cents; paper, 20 cents; two large clevises, 50 cents.

In 1822 Peter Radruff's account shows: Making shirt, 30 cents, washing, 30 cents, pair of mittens, 40 cents.

Here's another: Isaac Swaney in 1839 — By one pound tobacco, 18½ cents; 2 pounds coffee, 37½ c; pantaloons, \$3.; axe \$2.

In 1840 — Jones. To building underpinning to the house \$(?); to loading and unloading shingles, 50 cents, to laying brick on chimney and day board myself, \$1.25; to lathing 4½ days, \$4.50.

David Cline — To making fireplace, \$2.50; to use of ox to plow, \$5., to laying brick in chimney, \$7.; blacksmithing chimney, \$1., 1848.

In 1856 to James Rodgers: To one gallon molasses, 75 cents; boxcaps, 5 c; powder, 35 c.

Among the accounts in this ledger are: Mrs. Krimbell, 1850; P. Wayland; Martin Finey, Dr. Huff, Josh Kite; Abe Lone, John Wiley, James Rodgers, George Snodgrass, 1856, Peter Cline, Jim Snow, John Davis and Henry Stevens, John Cronin, Joe Gundy, Sam Lancaster, Arch Kinslow, John G. Hill and many others.

Here is a "record of ages"; Orel Ann Kight was born June 18, 1849; Luvany Dimmer Kite was born December 16, 1852; Melissa Jane Kite, was born November 11, 1855; Flora Ellen Kight was born September 7, 1864, Martin Francis Phinney was born February 1, 1869. Thomas Shelton Kight was born May 5, 1868.

April 12, 1881 — For some of our marriageable young gents exercised about the marriage license law, we will state for their benefit and information that it does not go into effect for 90 days from the 28th of March, the time of adjournment of the legislature, consequently you will not have to fork over your \$1.00 if you make haste and do your duty before 12 o'clock on the 26th of June."

## GEOLOGY OF SCOTLAND COUNTY (See Map on Following Page)

Geological map of Scotland County, including places of interest in the pioneer era. Surveyed by C.C. Swallow, State Geologist and drawn by R. B. Price. No date indicated on the map.

1-North Fork of North Fabius  
2,3,4,7,9,24,25,27,28,29,32,34,37 - Prairie  
5-Little Fox River  
6,10,11,13,15 - Slough  
8-Bloomfield Road  
12-North Wyaconda  
14-South Wyaconda  
16-Lynn Branch  
17-South Fork of North Fabius  
18-Lancaster Road

19-Alexander Road  
20-Salind Branch  
21-Works Branch  
22-Canton Road  
23-Fabius River  
26-Bridges Branch  
30-Indian Creek  
31-South Fork of Middle Fabius  
33-Scattering timber  
35-Bryant's Branch  
36-Bear Creek

Plank's Mill  
Summer's Mill  
Wyaconda P.O.  
Laura P.O.

16a-D  
12-D  
9-Da  
20a-E



EXPLANATION.

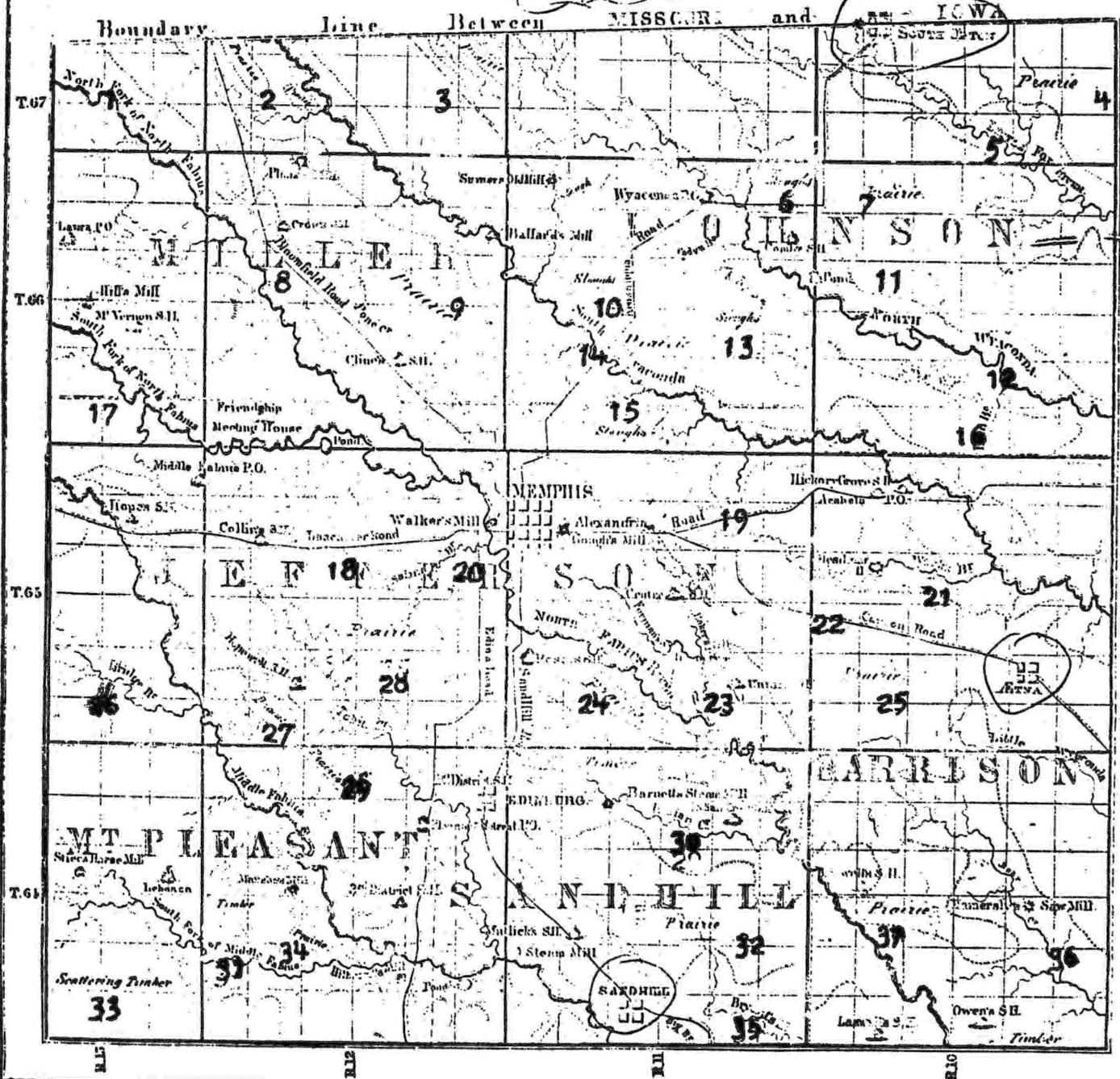
- Prairie
- Railroad
- Church
- School House or P.O.
- Mill
- Road
- Section Township Boundary.

Washburn & Sons



SECTIONS IN A TOWNSHIP.

6	5	4	3	2	1
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Crown School	16a-E
Ballard's Mill	12a-E
Comb's School	7-P
Hill's Mill	20-Fa
Mt. Vernon School	19a-G
Cline's School	14a-Ga
Middle Fabius P.O.	18-J
Walker's Mill	12a-Ja
Hope's School	19a-Ja
Collin's School	16a-K
Gough's Mill	11a-K
Headen's Mill	5a-Ka
Hopewell School	16a-Ma
Resor's School	12-M
Union School	8-Ma
Stice's Horse Mill	20a-R
Lebanon Church	18a-Ra
Marshe's Mill	16-R

1st. District School, Edinburg	12a-Pa
2nd. District School	14a-Ra
Hilbrant's Mill	14a-T
Pleasant Retreat P.O.	14-Q
Matlick's School	11-S
Hickory Grove School	5-J
Barnell's Steam Mill	10a-Pa
Indian Creek School	8-Q
Hamersly's Sawmill	2a-S
Laswell's School	5a-U
Owen's School	3a-U

South Upton	6-A
Sandhill	10-U
Etna	2a-Ma
Arbela	5a-J
Memphis	12-K

## FARMING IN SCOTLAND COUNTY

Farming in Scotland County has been developed in three different stages, not in decisive or abrupt changes, but rather in a gradual merging of one phase into the next.

The first stage in farming was achieved by our pioneer forefathers, who came across the country from the east in lumbering covered wagons drawn by oxen or by horses. An axe, a hammer, a saw, a garden rake, a walking plow, a pitch fork (some with wooden tines), a scythe, fitted with a wooden frame (cradle), a candle mold, a bullet mold, a muzzle loading gun, gun powder, powder horn, a slab of lead, a dismantled loom, a spinning wheel, a tinder box, flint rock and steel, a cow and a few chickens comprised most of the equipment with which the pioneer farmer started a home on the wide open spaces of the sparsely settled and unimproved land.

The pioneer farmer built his unplastered, unscreened log house, heated it with logs in a fireplace, started fires with a tinder box, flint rock and steel and made tallow candles to provide light for his house. He cleared the land with an axe, plowed the ground with a walking plow, planted his corn with a hoe or with a stick. He cut hay with a cradle, made haystacks with a pitchfork, grew a vegetable garden, set out fruit trees, picked wild berries and dried apples, peaches, sweet corn and pumpkin, made kraut, buried apples for winter use, also cabbage and potatoes, took honey from the bee trees, made cider vinegar, grew sugar cane from which he made molasses, took his corn and wheat to grist mills to be ground into flour and corn meal. The pioneer farmer butchered hogs and processed the meat by salting it, smoking it and storing it in barrels in which the packaged meat was packed in dry salt. He rendered his lard in an open kettle over an outdoor fire. The lard was used both in cooking and in making lye soap. The lye was obtained by pouring water on wood ashes in an ashhopper from which the lye dripped out into a trough at the base of the hopper. The soap was soft and

brown and was used in washing clothes. Clothes were washed in a tub by using a washboard. Feathers were saved from the various kinds of fowls and used in making pillows and feather beds. A straw tick (mattress) was used under the feather bed. The mattresses were placed on ropes which were fastened to each side of the bedstead. Bed springs were unknown in that period of pioneer history.

Pioneer women washed and carded wool, wove it into cloth and also wove durable linen cloth from flax. All wearing apparel was made in the home, with emphasis on modesty in the feminine clothes. The loom was used to weave coverlets in contrasting colors and beautiful designs, also warm woolen blankets, rag carpets and rugs. Stockings, socks and mittens were knitted with dyed woolen yarn.

The pioneer farmer depended largely on home remedies in case of sickness and neighbors helped each other. The sick remained in the home. The pioneers were a hardy, self-reliant type, accustomed to deprivation and hardship, seldom asking for help only in case of sickness.

The man was the head of the house, children were generally brought up under strict discipline. They were to "be seen and not heard" before guests and were required to wait until the adults had eaten when company came to dinner.

The pioneer farmer made infrequent trips to town. Social life was restricted to going to church on Sunday, attending camp meetings, school entertainments, husking bees, quilting parties and square dances where a local fiddler furnished the music.

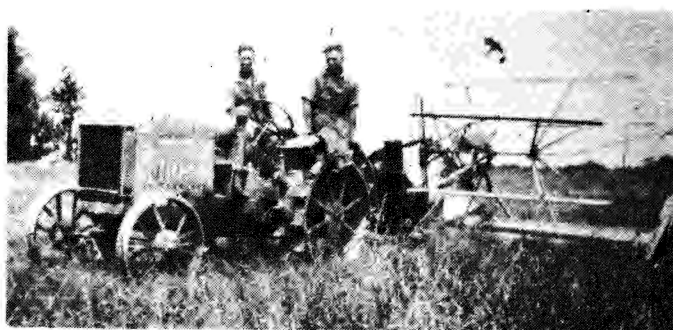
The pioneer farmer enclosed his livestock with a stake and rider railfence. He milked cows, cooling the milk in earthen crocks by placing it in a cave, skimmed the cream, churned the butter, the remaining milk made into cottage cheese when curdled. Livestock was driven to market, sometimes over a long distance on dirt roads.

The second phase of farming in Scotland





Steam engine with threshing crew.



Tractor pulling a binder before the self-propelled combine came into use.



P. C. Honiter with draft team.



Draft team, iron wheel farm wagon and faithful dog.



Aylward Bros. threshing oats on McWainright's farm. Strawstack 160 ft. long.



Mr. and Mrs. Jim Aten's road horses.



Ellen Enness riding a gaited horse.



George Schirch on a saddle horse.



County was largely due to the introduction of horsedrawn machinery and to more modern and convenient living conditions as the population increased.

One story and large two-story houses replaced the log houses. They were plastered, papered, had good floors, windows and doors, also built-in cabinets and closets. Kitchens were made with a pantry in which to store food. Some houses had several flues, which indicated the number of stoves used in the house. Some had cellars under the house, vine covered porches, hallways, bay windows and widow walks on the roof. Some were quite large and ornate with gingerbread work. Many in good condition were yet standing in 1970.

Heating stove and cookstoves replaced the fireplace of the pioneer. Woodsawing was a neighborhood affair as farmers helped each other. Logs were first cut with a crosscut saw, then piled in huge piles. This was then sawed by neighbors getting together and sawing the wood into short lengths, using a gasoline powered motor to run the saw. Later farm tractors furnished the power. Wood had to be prepared in two sizes, large for the heating stoves and small for the cook stove. The Round Oak heating was perhaps the most popular and widely used heating stove. Cook stoves had a flat surface with from four to six lids on which to cook food or the lids could be removed and the cooking vessel set in the opening nearer the fire. Cook stoves or ranges had a reservoir at one side for the purpose of having a constant supply of hot water. Tea kettles were much in use for heating water on top of the stove. There was an oven for baking and the later ranges had a warming closet above the cooking surface for the purpose of keeping food warm until served.

Wood and corncobs were used for fuel in the cookstoves. Coal and wood were used in the heating stoves. Coal burning stoves required a special type grate so the cinders could be removed by shaking it. There were various types of heating stoves, some using only anthracite coal were called base burners. Later coal and wood and wood burning heaters called circulators were used. They were designed to circulate the heat in more than one room. All heating and cooking stoves had a black stove pipe leading to an opening in the wall where the flue was located. The smoke passed through the pipe up into the flue, out into the open air and could be seen belching forth all over the neighborhood on a cold morning.

Basements replaced cellars, coal and wood burning furnaces were installed in them. Some were pipeless with heat radiating from one surface, while others had heat piped to each room. Ashes had to be removed daily from all types of cooking and heating stoves including the furnaces. Coal was the main fuel and when John L. Lewis was in his "hey-day" it kept customers uneasy each year until they got their supply of coal before he called a strike.

Pioneer candles were replaced by kerosene lamps and lanterns and the wood burning cook stove was replaced by kerosene burning cook stove that had round wicks and warming closet above. Portable kerosene heaters were introduced on the market, sometimes proving to be unsafe when in a small enclosed space. Later furnaces burning fuel oil replaced the coal burning furnace and heating stoves.

During this period of Scotland County farm history most of the farms had large fruit orchards and much fruit was canned in glass jars for winter use. Many vegetables and meats were cold packed, also in glass jars all of which was revolutionary when compared with canning fruit in earthen jars and using hot sealing wax on the lid as was the custom previous to the use of the glass fruit jar.

Beef and dairy cows, sheep, hogs, and chickens were to be seen on almost every farm. Much pride was taken in the various breeds of purebred cattle. The white face Hereford seemed to be the most popular in the beef type and the Jersey in the dairy type cattle. Beef type calves were usually raised on the farm and sold in the fall to feeders of fat cattle for the market.

At the turn of the century almost every farmer kept several milk cows. Good dairy cows brought a high price. Milking cows was a morning and evening chore and was done by hand until the milking machine was put on the market and it was used only by those who had large dairy herds. After obtaining the milk by hand, while sitting on a low stool, it was brought to the house, strained and set in a cool place, perhaps a cellar or cave. It was skimmed the next day and the milk given to the hogs. The cream was sold to a produce house then shipped by train to a creamery where it was processed and made into butter. Unlike calves of the beef breed, calves of the dairy breed were sold when quite young for veal and the cows kept to produce milk for human consumption.

Factory made carpets had replaced the rag carpets which, in turn were replaced by Tapestry, Axminster and other types of rugs. Parlor organs, upright pianos, sofas, upholstered with plush, lamps with flowered base and globe, eight day clocks, kitchen cabinets, beds with slats followed with beds with springs, cotton filled mattresses replaced feather beds and there were many other changes as a higher standard of living progressed. Washing machines operated by hand, churns turned with a crank replaced the dash churn in this period. Telephones were installed in the farm homes. Hatching chickens with hens changed by having eggs hatched in a hatchery and finally changed to buying chicks from a hatchery and raising them in a brooder house. Skimming milk by hand was replaced by a cream separator operated by hand. Cream was no longer taken to market but was picked up by a creamery which maintained motorized milk wagons on regular routes branching out from the



creamery. The drivers also delivered butter and cheese to their customers.

Gradually more labor saving devices appeared on the farm. A scythe had been used in cutting grass on the lawn until the reel type hand pushed lawnmower came on the market. It, in turn, was replaced by the reel type mower with the gasoline or with an electric motor. The rotary lawnmower, both riding and walking with gasoline motor later replaced all others.

Outdoor plumbing was the rule. Running water in the house was unknown. Some had a force pump in the kitchen (known as a pitcher pump) making it possible to pump water into the house from a well close to the house. Other methods were used in trying to bring water into the house, all cumbersome and unsatisfactory.

The red Duroc Jersey, the black or black and Spotted Poland China and the Chester White were the most popular breeds of hogs at the turn of the century. Each farmer raised and marketed a moderate number of fat hogs. Fat hogs were in demand both for meat and lard. In the first part of this period in farming history, farmers helped one another in butchering hogs for winter use but in the latter part of this period, they took the hogs to well equipped butchers who prepared the meat for home processing.

Many farmers kept a flock of sheep although the spinning wheel had long since become a collector's item, Shropshire was a favorite breed, although the wrinkled Merino and the large Hampshire were also raised. Wool was first sheared by hand with sheep shears and later by electric powered shears. Raising sheep was profitable because they produced two products for market, namely wool and lambs.

Raising horses and mules on the farm was not only profitable but necessary. Horses and mules provided the power to pull the machinery. Horses were used both for work on the farm and for traveling on the road. It was a common sight to see little colts on the farm in the spring and to see men trying to "break" horses to work in harness.

Each farm had a flock of chickens housed in a poultry house in the winter months without warm water or commercially balanced feed, consequently there were few eggs in the winter months. Although most of the chickens were hatched by mother hens, some were hatched in incubators (heated by kerosene lamp) in the house. There was no refrigeration for fresh eggs but some were cooled in the cellar or cave. Eggs were fertile and soon spoiled on the market. Farmers were much interested in comparing the different breeds of chickens. The most popular breeds were the Rhode Island Reds, the Barred Plymouth Rock and the Orpington in the heavy breeds. The brown Leghorn was the most popular breed in the laying type. Turkeys, geese, ducks and guineas were raised on the farms, but not every farm as were chickens.

At the turn of the century farmers delivered eggs and poultry to the market but that method was replaced by trucks sent out by produce houses to pick up the eggs and poultry.

Timothy and clover hay, oats and corn were the principal crops grown on the farm. Horse drawn riding plows, harrows, corn planters, cultivators, rakes, mowing machines, binders, hay stackers and other machines came into use. Corn was husked with a husking peg or hook fastened on the hand and the corn was thrown into a horse drawn wagon with side boards high on the opposite side of the men husking corn. Some men could husk as much as one hundred bushels per day. Much timothy hay was stored in the barns or made into hay stacks for the horses to eat. Timothy seed was harvested by means of a machine called a "header" which cut off the heads of the timothy. Later timothy hay was cut with a binder as were oats. Timothy seed was much in demand and sold readily when the horse population was large. Timothy hay was their principal feed in the winter along with corn. Oats and timothy seed were harvested by a separator (threshing machine) powered by a steam engine. Threshing was a neighborhood affair. Neighbors brought their teams and wagons, loaded the shocks of oats or timothy on the wagons, took them to the separator where they were fed into it, the grain was elevated into a wagon box and the straw was blown out and stacked by men ready with pitch forks to shape the stack properly, a very dusty task. The part the men enjoyed most was the huge noonday dinner prepared by the housewife with the help of the neighbors when needed.

Some fields were enclosed with Osage hedge which had to be trimmed each year but fields were no longer enclosed with a rail fence. As a rule woven wire on the lower part of the fence and barbed wire at the top stapled to white oak or hedge posts was used in fencing. Later hedge fences were seldom seen, many were cut and made into fence posts.

At the turn of the century housewives (both farm and town) canned large quantities of fruits and vegetables, made jellies, jams and preserves for winter use. Farmers patronized the country stores where a fifty pound sack of flour could be bought for a dollar, calico five cents per yard, and a large sack of candy for five cents. The introduction of the automobile caused the decline of the country store and increased patronage of the stores in towns. Produce was brought from the farm where it was bought and in turn sold to customers. Milk and eggs were purchased at the produce houses and shipped to other places. Pork was processed at home, sugar cured smoked ham was considered choice food.

Ice was stored in sawdust both on the farm and in town for use in summer. Ice was placed in homemade ice-boxes, insulated with sawdust, providing a cool place in which to store dairy products. In later years ice was



delivered to the farm.

At the turn of the century many tasks were accomplished by manual labor. Gardens were hoed with a hand hoe, butter was churned by hand, bread kneaded by hand, and

baked at home, washing was done by hand, lawns were mowed with a reel type mower run by hand and practically all clothes were home made. Children were required to carry in fuel, gather eggs, and do other light tasks.

## Fashions in Scotland County

Sketches by  
Madeline Courtney



1870



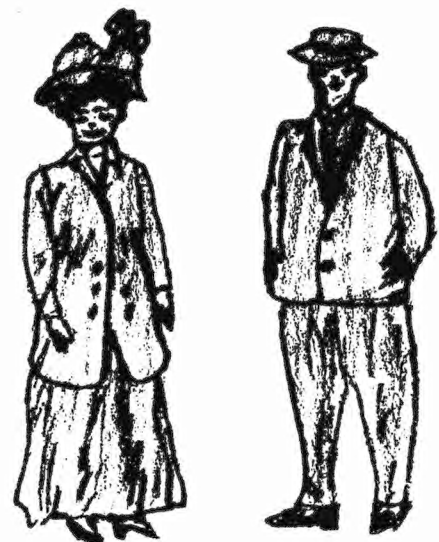
1880



1890

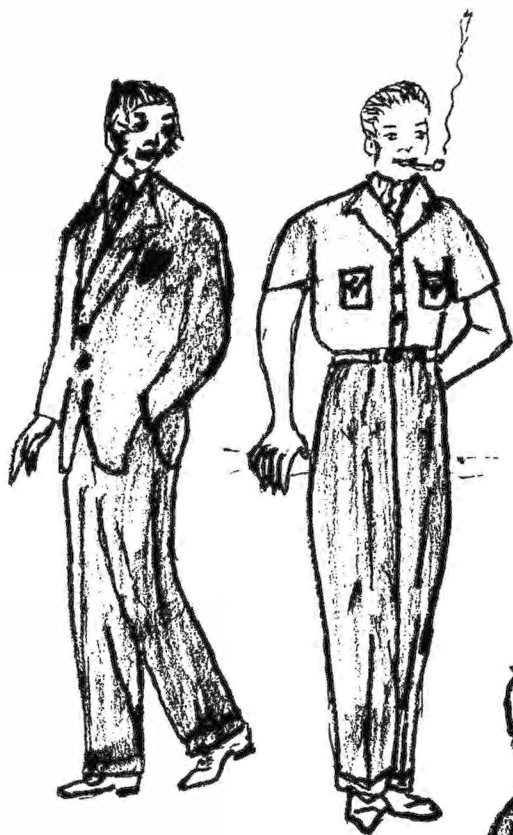


1900



1910

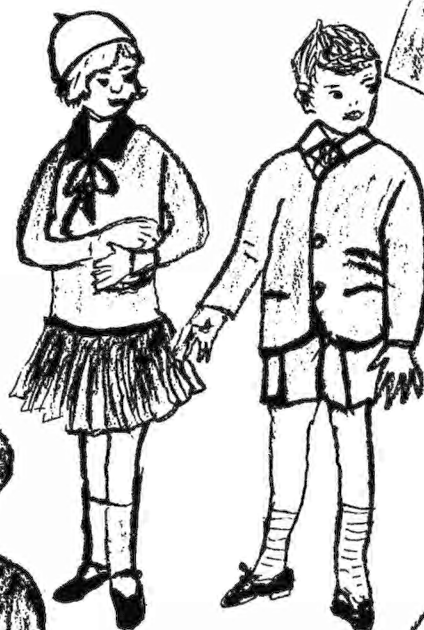




1930



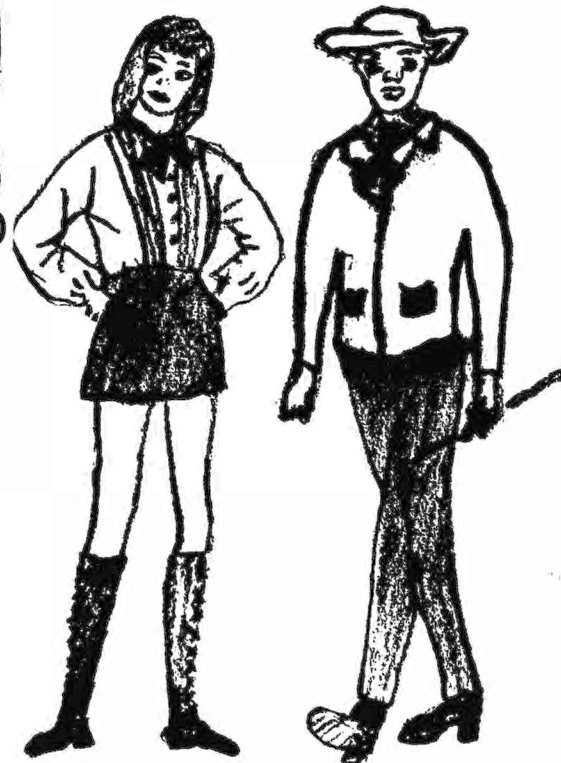
1940



1930 & 1940



1960



1970



At the turn of the century many older men wore a moustache and long beard, young men parted their hair in the middle and sported a moustache, wore long fur coats, caps, suits with vest, pointed shoes, white shirts with stiff detachable collar, long underwear in winter and woolen socks perhaps with felt boots for outdoor work.

Women wore ankle length dresses, many petticoats, hightop button shoes. Cotton stockings for home wear and heavy silk for dress. Hair was worn long in braids around the head or in a coil on top of the head. Young girls wore their hair in braids tied with ribbons. Little was done to alter the natural appearance. Several types of hats were fashionable. As fashion dictated changes from the trim sailor hat to hats with large ostrich plumes, the Merry Widow hat laden with flowers and ribbons to the saucy tam-o-shanter. Dresses were trimmed with lace, embroidery, buttons, braid, ribbons and velvet. A fur neck piece and muff were considered choice possessions. Small feet and a small waist were considered the ultimate in feminine beauty.

Social life in the rural areas centered around the church and school in each district. Church services were well attended, with Sunday School in the morning followed by a sermon, then home to a noon dinner, perhaps with guests. The minister was always an invited guest in the home of a church attendant. A Children's Day program was given in the spring, usually in June, and was used as the day to wear new summer dresses. It was customary to have an outdoor icecream supper at the church and perhaps a Sunday School picnic on a farm or a basket dinner on the church lawn. The Ladies' Aid was active throughout the year supporting church activities in various ways. The final church activity of the year was centered on the Christmas program, complete with Christmas Carols, tree laden with presents, and "treats" for everyone.

Social activities in the school were pie suppers, box suppers, debating societies, literary societies, amateur plays and the last day of school with a program and a basket dinner.

Other than the church and school activities, social life on the farm consisted of parties where games were played, some were masquerade parties, some communities had square dances, in others dancing was frowned upon. Women had quilting parties and the men congregated on winter nights at the country store for a social get-together. Courting was done on Sundays.

At the turn of the century, the family doctor made calls out in the country, either driving or riding a horse. Most children were born in the home. Only in extreme cases were the sick taken to a hospital. With the introduction of the automotive age a slow but gradual reversal in the method of caring for the sick began. The family doctor with the

horse and buggy was no longer seen but was making calls riding in an automobile. It was many years before patients were taken to a hospital for anything other than surgery.

In the third period of farming in Scotland County, the age of mechanized farming had arrived. When Sen. George W. Morris of Nebraska introduced a bill to promote the construction of power lines in rural America, a whole new way of farm living resulted which included many new appliances and machines used on the farm. Electric lights in the house and out buildings, houses heated with electricity, air conditioners, automatic washers and dryers, electric irons, vacuum cleaners, disposals, humidifiers, electric fans, electric razors, electric ranges, built-in ovens, automatic water heaters, deep freezers, refrigerators, automatic dishwashers, television, radios, record players and other electrical appliances became a part of the family living on the farm as a result of the construction of power lines in rural areas making electric power available on the farm.

Many innovations were made in houses. Insulated houses, double windows with air space, storm doors, kitchen sinks, lavatories, bathrooms, running water, built-in kitchen cabinets, clothes closets with sliding or folding doors, plaster board, wood and plastic paneling for walls, different types of plastic used for kitchen cabinet table tops, wall tile and floor covering. Out door carpeting and different types of carpeting for dwelling houses and for places of business were among the many changes both on the farm and in town.

With the introduction of the gasoline motor, horses as a work animal had practically disappeared by 1970. Ground was prepared with tractor drawn machinery, harvested with self propelled combine, grain dried with automatic grain dryer operated by an electric motor with propane gas for heat. Four to six row corn planters and plows turning four to six furrows were in common use. Hay crops were cut with a power mower, raked into windrows and baled with a baler pulled by a tractor. Power was transmitted to the mowing machine and baler from the tractor by the power-take-off and the machines were raised and lowered by the hydraulic lift of the tractor.

Many farms were equipped with shops containing tools and equipment to repair machinery. Electric drills, welders and electric saws replaced the equipment used in repairing harness and horse drawn machinery of the previous period.

The hand hoe was practically replaced in the vegetable garden with a motorized garden tiller. Many fields were no longer enclosed with stationary fences, electric fences were largely used for temporary purposes. Livestock was provided with automatic waterers, with water piped from pond or structure. Hog houses were insulated, heated in winter and cooled with fans in summer.



Poultry and milk cows had practically disappeared on the average farm and farmers bought eggs and milk for home consumption. Farming had become almost wholly devoted to growing grain and hay crops and to raising livestock for the market. In livestock, the White Face Hereford was largely replaced by the Black Angus along with the increasing popularity of the Charolais breed. Some western calves were shipped in to put in the feed lots. Extremely fat cattle were no longer in demand and farmers tried to meet the requirements of the consumers. Jersey Cows had been generally replaced by Holsteins in the dairy breeds but they were few in number as a milk cow for family use was no longer practical. The demand for lard type hogs was definitely nil. Only Hampshire, Tamworth, York and cross breeds of bacon type hogs were in demand on the market. The use of lard had been almost entirely replaced with vegetable oils.

The number of flocks of sheep had been greatly reduced. Horses had become a rare sight on the farm. Timothy hay had been replaced by brome, alfalfa, clover, and other types of grasses and legumes. Corn and soy beans had become the principal cultivated crops. Poultry houses, brooder houses and all equipment used in raising poultry, with a few exceptions, were no longer used for the purpose of raising poultry. A flock of hens was rarely seen on a farm, an industry that had been taken over by large commercial companies and eggs were shipped into the county.

Orchards were rarely seen on the farm. Instead of canning fruit and vegetables, much of it was stored in the deep freezer for winter use. Smoking and curing pork had changed to storing it too in the deep freezer any time of the year. Most meat was processed in a locker.

In case of fire, farmers helped their neighbors but, with the construction of good roads, farmers found it practical to purchase and maintain a fire truck in Memphis manned by the volunteer firemen, in Memphis.

Fashions for both men and women underwent great changes through the second and third stages in farming. Men went from long beards to clean shaven and neat haircuts, derby hats, well cut suits, low shoes, on to no hats, sport clothes, sweat shirts, shorts (in town), light weight insulated clothes for winter wear, coveralls and high top overshoes for work. Brightly colored coats and shirts, pants with pronounced stripes, shirts with soft attached collar unbuttoned at the neck, and the return of beards, sideburns, moustache with the addition of long hair, usually the young. Women's fashions and mode of living changed more drastically than that of the masculine portion of the population.

At the turn of the century women wore a long riding skirt and sat on a side saddle when riding a horse. This was changed to riding astride and to wearing a riding habit which included smooth fitting pants. Skirts ranged from the ankle at the first part of the period to the very abbreviated skirt of 1970 to no skirt to

shorts and pants, bare legs with boots, loose blouse, tight skirt, bathing suits with skirts and short sleeves to the very abbreviated. Although dress goods of all types of sewing material were available both before and after the turn of the century, many dress shops made their appearance in all parts of the country making it possible to purchase all types of ready made clothing but that did not exclude the private dressmaker and demands for her special type service. Hats were seldom seen on anyone. All types of heels, the spike, to the flat low heel were on the market. Large feet and normal waist were no longer frowned upon. The hair was worn long at the turn of the century, perhaps curled with a curling iron heated in the chimney of a kerosene lamp or perhaps curled with kid curlers. Beauty parlors made their appearance in the thirties in Scotland County and the feminine portion of the population went through the various stages of hair styling, bob hair, teased hair and other arrangements back to straight hair forming vertical lines on either side of the face. Many women wore wigs or had their hair dyed. At the turn of the century cosmetics consisted mostly of face powder, and rouge but some years preceding 1970, eye shadow, false eyelashes, lipstick and other preparations designed to enhance feminine beauty had come into use, perhaps influenced by the "make-up" of the movie industry.

From the turn of the century to 1970 many changes in entertainment and social life had taken place. Silent movies followed by sound movies, drive-in movies, radio, television and the automobile carrying pleasure seeking people to distant places, many in motorized campers. With the closing of the rural schools, social life in rural areas had become almost a closed era in rural life. Only a comparatively few rural churches continued to have services and Sunday was no longer the day recognized for courting.

From the economic point of view, it can be noted that many farm housewives no longer devoted all their time to household duties in the home. Many found employment elsewhere and became bank employees, secretaries, nurses, nurses aides, school bus drivers, receptionists, teachers, and other types of employment. Due to changes in farming methods, a farmer of necessity, had become a mechanic, a scientist and bookkeeper in order to meet all that is required of successful farming operations. Motorized machines required the services of a mechanic. Enough scientific knowledge was required concerning herbicides, pesticides, lime, fertilizer and rock phosphate to know the effect on the various types of crops and to know how to apply them. Due to the demands of the government for increasing amounts of money the farmer has found it necessary to keep records of all transactions and expenditures, including records of livestock raised and livestock purchased for purposes of depreciation of capital assets, in order that he might be able to give an accurate income



report, self employment report and Form W-2 report. Farmers had lost the comparatively leisurely independent life in meeting the demands of the modern age. In order to earn a fair return on his investment in high priced machinery, it had become necessary for the individual farmer to farm more land, working many times late at night with the tractor lights on (when horses were used the farm work was done from "sun to sun"). The change from the more leisurely horse and buggy days to the more demanding requirements of the mechanized farming forced many young farm boys to seek other types of employment which did not require the huge capital as does the power machinery, which in addition to the high price of land has been largely responsible for the decrease in the farm population.

### **A Spring Day on the Farm in 1900**

Up at sun-up, milk the cows, feed the horses and hogs, strop straight edge razor, brush lather on face, shave, wash face in wash pan, water dipped from bucket, eat breakfast, curry and harness horses, oil machinery, go to field. Housewife feed chickens, cook breakfast on woodburning stove, calories ignored, strain milk, dry dishes with towel, sweep floor with broom, do housework, carry in water from well, heat in boiler on cookstove, wash clothes with washboard in tub with homemade soap, hang clothes on line, carry wash water outside, churn butter, prepare noon dinner. Men feed and water horses, eat dinner, go back to field. Housewife brings clothes into the house, heats flatirons on cookstove, irons clothes, feed chickens, gather eggs. Farmer water, feed and unharness horses, milk cows, turn horses out to roll. Wood and corncobs brought in for the cookstove, supper eaten, dishes washed, chickens shut in coops, lamps lighted with match, sponge set for bread, night, bathe in washtub, bed.

### **A Day on the Farm in 1970**

Up at sun-up, shave with electric razor, turn faucet to wash in the lavatory. Check hog self feeder, check cooling system in hog houses, check automatic livestock waterers, service the tractor, adjust the umbrella. Breakfast cooked on electric range, calories and balanced meal considered, eat breakfast, place dishes in automatic dishwasher, use electric vacuum cleaner on floors. Tractor doing field work, two-way radio, communicate with wife in the house, running water, hot water tanks, wash clothes in automatic washing machine, dry in electric dryer, water forced out through drain. Prepare dinner with food from refrigerator and deep freezer, garden and the refrigerator, including ice from the icemaker, iron with electric iron. Tractor power shut off in evening, turn on electric lights to do chores, eat supper, listen to radio, record player, television, read

newspaper in air conditioned house. Dishes in dish washer, shower or tub bath, bed.

M.W.R.

Several Federally organized systems relating to the agriculture industry are located in Memphis — the Federal Land Bank, the Production Credit Association, the Farmers Home Administration, the Agricultural Stabilization Conservation and the Soil Conservation Service.

The Federal Farm Loan Act providing for the establishment of Federal Land Bank and national farm association was enacted on July 17, 1916. Initial capital was provided by the Government with a requirement of stock ownership by borrowers and a provision for gradual retirement of Government stock from the proceeds of stock purchased by members. The loans were paid and the Federal Land Bank system is entirely owned by the farmers who do business with it.

The purpose of the Land Bank System is to provide farmers with the kind of credit they need to finance their land, become home owners and pay for it in an orderly way.

The Federal Land Bank Association in Scotland County is located on the northwest corner of the square with Bill L. Beckley serving as manager and Mrs. Lillian Glasgow, assistant manager, in 1970.

By an Act of Congress in 1933 Federal assistance was given to farmers in the form of loan agencies. The Federal Land Bank acted as a lending agency for real estate loans.

Headquarters for the Production Credit Corporation were set up in Hannibal. Scotland County was one of nine nearby counties in the Hannibal Association, with the branch office in Scotland County located in Memphis.

The Production Credit Corporation makes loans for farming operations and on farm investments.

Federal funds were used when the Association was first organized but all nine counties in the Hannibal Association paid off all loans — Scotland County in 1950 and all stock is owned by farmers. The agency is yet subject to Federal inspection.

Office personnel in Memphis:  
Wayne Nichols, Branch Manager  
Floie Chappell, Branch Secretary

The Farmers Home Administration was organized in 1933. It arranges operating loans for people who cannot get credit from other sources. Loans are made for housing, senior citizens, water districts and sewers in towns with less than 5500 population. Loans are not entirely confined to rural areas.

Office personnel in Memphis in 1970:  
Donald R. Whitney, County Supervisor  
Mrs. Harriet Wood, County Office Clerk

Another Federal Agency organized by the government in 1935 for the benefit of the farmers is the Soil Conservation Service, the title indicating its purpose.

Ponds, terraces, structures, waterways and other soil conserving practices are planned and constructed under the super-



vision of the Soil Conservation Service.  
In 1970 John R. Conner served as District Conservationist, Wayne Glasgow, Soil Technician and Mrs. Don Baker, Clerk.  
M.W.R.

ASCS, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, administers production adjustment programs for designated commodities to keep supplies in line with needs. Price support loans and purchases, available through ASCS, also help to stabilize the nation's agricultural economy. Rural Environmental Assistance programs and land retirement programs are an aid to farmers in safeguarding their soil and water resources. Other programs such as facility loans, wool incentives, and certain defense activities are

carried out through the ASCS office. ASCS programs, as the name implies, are designed for Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation.

Scotland County ASCS office personnel in 1970:

Floyd Dunn, Co. Committee Chairman  
Harold Bertram, Co. Comm. Vice-Chairman  
Richard Burrus, Co. Comm. Member  
J. P. Childers, Co. Executive Director  
Eileen Powell, Adm. and Price Support Program Asst.  
Amelia Boyer, Rural Env. Assistance Program Asst.  
Helen Marsden, Production Adj. Program Asst.  
Doris Tague, Production Adj. and Comp. Program Asst.

## TRANSPORTATION

At the turn of the century the public traveled on foot, horseback or by means of a horse drawn vehicle. Walking was a much more popular method of getting from one place to another than it was by 1970. In rural areas, it was not uncommon for women to walk two or three miles to visit with friends. Horseback riding was quite common but, by 1970, a horseback rider was seldom seen since the riding clubs of the 1940's had apparently lost their popularity.

The principal means of transportation for the public was the horse-drawn vehicle. In the summer, light road horses, often caparisoned with multicolored celluloid rings on the harness and fringed flynets with tassels hanging from the tips of the ears, presented the consummation of the owner's desire to display an appearance of both luxury and beauty. The light road horses were used to pull the light road vehicles. The heavy draft horses were used to pull the farm wagons and farm machinery.

Unlike driving an automobile, the driver of the light horsedrawn vehicle, sat on the right hand side within reach of a long buggy whip kept in a socket on the right hand side of the dashboard (the dashboard was the front end of the vehicle at the rear of the horses) placed there for the purpose of keeping mud off the occupants and a feeling of security from the heels of the horses. In the summertime, a light laprobe was used to keep mud or dust off the clothes. In the wintertime, a fur laprobe was used and, for added warmth, heated bricks or a lighted kerosene lantern was used. If it rained, rubberized curtains were snapped on the sides of the buggy or carriage and a rubberized laprobe, fastened over the dashboard, was used as a protection against the rain.

The different types of horsedrawn vehicles were: buggies, carriages, surreys with the fringe on top, road wagons, spring wagons, two-wheel carts, sleighs, pin sleds,

bob sleds, high wheel wagons and low wheel wagons.

Buggies were one seated with a top that could be folded on the back of the seat. They were equipped with a light weight tongue to be pulled by two horses or equipped with shafts (a round slender tapering wooden pole on each side of the horse) which was fastened to the harness and pulled by one horse. The horse wore either a collar or a breast band when driven in single harness.

Carriages were two-seated with snap on side curtains (standard equipment of buggies and carriages) a light weight tongue and was pulled by two horses.

The fringed surrey was usually pulled by two horses and suitable for summertime pleasure riding. All light road vehicles were equipped with an iron step on the side of the bed for the convenience of the passengers.

Road wagons were one seated, no top and pulled by one horse.

Spring wagons were two seated with a foot brake, no top and pulled by two horses.

The two-wheel cart had no top, pulled by one horse, convenient to use on mud roads.

There were two types of heavy farm wagons, the high wheel and the low wheel. The high wheel had wooden wheels with steel rims, wooden spokes and wooden hubs with iron bands on each end. Two large wooden wheels were in the rear of the wagon and two smaller ones in front.

The hubs were fitted over the iron axles of the running gear of the wagon and the black axle grease exuded as the wheels turned. A wooden wagon box was a part of the equipment. Side boards could be added to the wagon box, making it possible to haul large quantities of grain. The box was held firmly on the running gears of the wagon by means of standards (wooden up-right pieces reinforced by iron) on the outside end of the bolsters. The wagon bed was equipped with a spring seat that hooked on each side of the wagon bed. A



foot rest was on the front end. The wagon was also equipped with a hand brake. Hay racks were also made to fit on the running gears of the wagon and were much in demand when groups of young people wanted to go on a picnic. It was not uncommon to see pleasure seeking groups riding on a hayrack pulled by a team of draft horses.

The low wheel wagon had much smaller wheels made of iron with the rear wheels larger than the front wheels, no brakes and with a hollow iron tongue. In later years, wheels with rubber tires were largely used.

Before the automotive age arrived, a horse drawn hearse was used at funerals. It was pulled by two (four if the roads were almost impassable) matching draft horses. The hearse was enclosed with glass sides through which ornamental fringe and tassels could be seen. The driver, accompanied by an assistant, sat outside the front on a high seat and drove the horses.

Sleighs were one seated with iron runners and open to the elements but quite comfortable when sliding over the snow. Riding in a sleigh or sled, accompanied by the musical sound of sleigh bells fastened on the bellyband of the horses, was a very popular form of recreation.

There were two types of sleds — pin and bob. The pin sled was homemade. It was made with two parallel hickory pieces of wood, the length of the sled, pinned together with short wooden pins similar to that of a ladder, but with one curved up to form the sole or runner. Two pinned runners formed the sides of the sled with cross pieces holding it firmly together. A wagon box was placed upon it for the convenience of those who wished to ride. Both types of sleds were used both for pleasure or for work on the farm.

The bob sled was a manufactured product. It was made in two parts, coupled together in the center with a large iron pin. The runners were made of iron. This type of sled had much greater maneuver ability than the pin sled due to its being made in two parts.

Before the automotive age, many horses and mules could be seen on the farm. Little colts were a prized possession. Matched teams of roans, sorrels, bays, blacks, dapple grays and blazed face draft horses brought a good price and a good team of mules was highly prized. A beautiful well matched team of road horses was as much desired, especially by young men, as that of a high priced automobile in 1970 and the speed of the team was also a factor in choosing it.

One activity that is no longer seen on the farm is that of "breaking" horses to work in harness and pull vehicles with wheels. It created much excitement and some danger. A horse was usually trained by hitching him to a farm wagon with another well trained horse. In the horse and buggy days it was not uncommon for a team to "run away" when hitched to a buggy or carriage, causing the driver to be killed or injured. By 1970, the automobile had become the chief offender in

killing and maiming.

Horse sales were an important event. W. P. (Bill) Hall from Lancaster, Missouri was a noted horse buyer who was famous for his ability to appraise the value of a horse within minutes. "While in Memphis in 1920, he set a horse buying record. In three hours he bought and loaded for shipment 102 horses, five car loads." (Bloomfield Democrat March 5, 1970)

Farmers did not ship horses by train. They were sold to horse buyers who in turn shipped them by train to places where horses were in demand but not for food until years later.

At the turn of the century livery barns were quite common. They were for the purpose of feeding and caring for horses that had been driven to town. They also rented horses and buggies to those needing transportation other than by train.

Farm products, cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, eggs and milk were shipped by train.

Two railway lines, the C.B. & Q. and the Santa Fe were laid through Scotland County, the C.B. & Q. in 1871 and the Santa Fe in 1887.

Arrangement with the local stock buyers was made to bring the animals to town on days when livestock was to be shipped.

Hogs were hauled to the railway station in wagons with high side boards, high enough to prevent the hogs from jumping out.

It was customary for farmers to help their neighbors haul hogs without pay. If the weather was hot, they hauled the hogs to market in the jolting wagons in the early morning hours. A bucket was carried on the side of the wagon to be used in pouring water on the animals to cool them as they traveled toward the shipping point. Some farmers who lived near the shipping point drove them to town.

Sheep and wool were hauled to the shipping point but cattle were driven to market usually after dark with several men helping, some walking and some riding horseback. Upon arriving at the railway depot, the animals were turned loose in the stock yard, fed and watered. Sometimes an obstreperous bull or cow would charge the handlers causing them to hurriedly climb the fence. The local stock buyer weighed the animals and paid for them, later loading them in the waiting stock cars after which they began their long tiresome journey, usually to the stockyards in Chicago. Instead of selling at the local market, many farmers shipped their livestock to Chicago, accompanying them and riding in the caboose to the stockyards where the sale was made through commission men.

Other than being a means for the transportation of livestock and the regular runs for the traveling public, the railroad company sometimes advertised "excursions" for the pleasure of the public. These "excursions" were a round trip to the Mississippi River and afforded many people their first opportunity to ride a train. The events which took place on one such "excursion" was related by W. G. Grinstead. The trip was promoted by the C.B.



& Q. Railroad Company around the turn of the century.

"The excursion was planned to go on a Sunday to Nauvoo, Illinois with the intention of seeing the Mormon Temple. When the train came through there were three passenger coaches and the remainder were cattle cars, about fifteen of them with two engines to pull the train carrying about fifteen hundred people. To accommodate the people, the cattle cars were brought into use and most of the people had to stand up. Everything went along well until they arrived on the bottom ground west of Alexandria. There they stopped the train, it was said to collect the fares. The only way they could collect the fare in the cattle car was through the little window that served to ventilate the cars. It so happened that the train stopped near a watermelon patch of perhaps five or six acres. About four or five hundred passengers hastily got off the train and descended upon the watermelons where considerable horseplay ensued, possibly generated by the liquid refreshments some had brought with them. When anyone bent over to pick up a melon, he received the full force of a watermelon. In the meanwhile, the train pulled on down the track and waited for the passengers at a place where the ditches were filled with water. Each passenger who had invaded the watermelon patch had a melon when he came back across the water to the train. The question was how to get on with a watermelon. Some passed their melon to people and never saw them again. I handed mine to some friends and they helped me up.

The train got as far as Alexandria where the road ended. A boat named "Plowboy" was tied up at the wharf with a barge tied on each side. It took sometime for the people to get on board. They finally pulled out from the wharf and got just far enough out that one man decided the boat was going to sink and jumped, meaning to jump on the wharf, but landed in the water and was completely submerged. Some river rats, who were enjoying the whole spectacle, threw him a rope and pulled him to the shore. For some reason the boat went a short distance from the shore and then returned. It was reported that they did not have enough steam to control the boat with 1500 people on it. Too many people got on the front end of the boat and the back part would tip up getting the wheel out of the water and, as a result, the boat was turned toward the shore several times for safety. Along in the afternoon, we got as far as Keokuk where we were expected, 1500 people were turned loose hunting something to eat. That is as far as we got. We were supposed to go through the lock as that was before the dam was built but we started on the return trip. A shower came up and everybody left the barges and got on the boat which turned toward the shore several times for fear the boat would sink. It was a dangerous trip. We got back to Alexandria. None of us were familiar with river traffic. We didn't land at the wharf but we did land at the ferry. We thought the boat was going straight

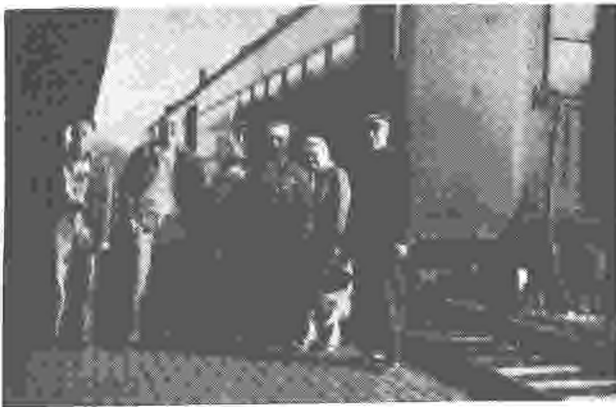
to the ferry and unload, everybody got on that side but the boat turned and landed on the other side. So many got on that side that it was grounded and we had to wade out through the water. I helped a number of women and children out of the water that had been crowded off the boat. All got on board the train which broke into where the stock cars were and we remained there for two hours until they came back after us. When I got off at Granger, and the train pulled out and the last coach went by, some galoot reached out and took my hat."

The first trains that came through Scotland County were powered by steam. Coal and wood were used as fuel. Water for the boiler was obtained from tanks stationed along the railroad or from ponds. The locomotives were huge and powerful with black smoke belching from the smokestack, the interior of the firebox filled with red hot coals as the fireman replenished the fuel. The luring steam whistle could be heard for many miles. The trains were brought to a standstill with the use of hand brakes. The crew on the passenger trains consisted of two brakemen, one engineer, a fireman and a conductor who had authority over the other members of the crew. The first railway line passing through Memphis, Granger, Arbela and Crawford Stations was the Keokuk and Western, known as the K. & W. Later it was changed to Chicago, Burlington and Quincy or the C.B. & Q. On March 3, 1970, it was changed to Burlington Northern.

At the turn of the century there were four passenger trains east bound and four passengers west bound, two freight trains east and two freight trains west bound daily. Many people patronized the passenger service. If they lived in one of the towns and were some distance from the depot, they could ride to the depot in a horse drawn vehicle known as a "hack". During the week of the County Fair, the hack was used to haul passengers from Memphis to the Fair Grounds south of town. At other times it was largely used by traveling salesmen to ride from the depot to a hotel. The driver attracted his fare by calling, "Hack for downtown!" Passengers were seated facing each other on long seats inside the enclosed vehicle. The two hotels competed with each other by sending horse drawn busses to meet the incoming trains and drum up business.

At that period of the railway history, the depot was an interesting and exciting attraction. Prospective passengers came into the waiting room and proceeded to purchase tickets at a little window between the waiting room and the depot agent's office. Luggage was checked and placed upon an iron wheeled hand truck to be loaded into the baggage car. When the whistle of the incoming train was heard, the prospective passengers rushed out to be ready to board the train and to watch the incoming passengers get off the train. The brakeman placed a step on the platform at the foot of the car steps and assisted the





The last passenger coach to pass through Memphis.

passengers off the train. The out going passengers were then assisted up the step into the coach, the luggage was placed in the baggage car. When all were ready the "All Aboard" was sounded and the train pulled out.

The railroads have always been cared for by employees known as "section hands." In the early days of the railroad history the section hands, looking for broken rails or obstructions on the road, rode on hand cars propelled by two men. Later the hand cars were propelled by gasoline motors.

With the introduction of gasoline powered trucks and automobiles, both passengers and freight patronage was gradually and drastically curtailed. On Saturday night, March 20, 1954, the last passenger coach on the C.B. & Q. passed through Scotland County with Jack Simmons as the last conductor. Only freight was carried over the railway. By 1970 a freight train traveled from Centerville to Keokuk on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week and returned on Friday, Thursday, and Saturday of each week. Grain, lumber and other farm products were transported, amounting to from twenty to twenty five thousand dollars per month.

The coal and wood burning locomotives were replaced by Diesel locomotives burning fuel oil.

Trains no longer carried the mail and the huge mail bags were no longer thrown from the train. Transporting mail was taken over by United States motorized mail trucks making regular runs.

Station agents who served in Memphis were:

C. A. Dewey, George Hale  
Harvey Taylor, Chauncey Trask,  
J. B. Tuttle, Craig Roberts,  
Gerald Smith, Richard Hopkins,  
serving in 1970.

Station Agents who served in Arbela were:  
Newton Smith who was accidentally killed when he slipped under a train, his brother, Austin, then became the agent.  
Austin Smith, Clyde Davis,  
Craig Roberts, Ray Farris (the last).

Station agents who served in Granger were:  
Ora Parrish, Millard Seabert,

Ollie Colstadt on section,  
J. M. Davidson, Charles Rhinaberger.

Station agents who served in Crawford were:

George Cathell, Walter O'Dell,  
Lee Crawford, Ed Manske,  
Lee Crawford, second time and the last one.

The Santa Fe Railway was built through Gorin and Rutledge in Scotland County with a depot and station agent at each place. It served many people with its double track and all the accommodations of a modern train at the time when passenger trains were heavily patronized. Unfortunately by 1970 the number of passengers had been greatly reduced and, as a consequence, fewer passenger trains were made available for the public.

April 1, 1970

File: 251

Miss Mabel W. Rice  
619 West Mety Ave.  
Memphis, Missouri 63555

Dear Miss Rice:

Your letter dated March 14, and addressed to the Santa Fe Public Relations Department in Chicago, has been passed to me for handling.

From our files we have found the attached newspaper article taken from the Gorin Argus dated December 26, 1968. It gives some of the history of the town of Gorin located on the mainline of the Santa Fe through Scotland County. The article also furnishes some of the names of the station agents who served there.

Rutledge, the only other town Santa Fe serves in Scotland County, is very small, and we have nothing to give us any history on it. The following is a list of station agents who served at Rutledge, however, this may not be a complete list on account of the names were taken from our official list and there possibly were others who were agents for brief periods, but because they were not agents at the time of printing they did not get listed.

1896 - 1901	J. W. Wright
1905 - 1933	G. W. Carter
1933 - 1939	A. E. Buckingham
1939 - 1947	W. H. Riley
1947 - 1952	C. E. Smith
1952 - 1954	H. N. VanDer Aa.
1955 - 1956	R. F. Niemeyer
- 1956	T. E. Green

The tracks reached Rutledge December 9, 1887. Gorin was reached December 16, 1887. It might be interesting to note that the line to connect the Santa Fe with Kansas City and Chicago was constructed under the charter of the Chicago, Santa Fe and California Railway Company. The whole course of construction of this line was divided into numerous construction divisions all along the way, each one working towards the other to close the intervening spaces. At a point not far from



Medill, Missouri on December 31, 1887, at 6:00 p.m., the last gap was closed.

I am also enclosing a reproduction of a page from an early timetable which shows passenger schedules through the area in the early 1900's. I am sorry but we have no way of determining the amount of freight traffic

through the area then. As information, I am enclosing our current timetable which will give you the schedules and trains now serving the Scotland County area.

We appreciate your interest and hope this will be of help.

Sincerely,  
William B. Cox

Visit the Grand Canyon of Arizona. Most Sublime Scenic Panorama in the World.

Santa Fe

Santa Fe

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway—Continued.

	19	5	9	7	3	1	Mts.	Table 1b	2	4	8	10	6	20						
	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily			Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily						
3:03	5:24 AM						378.8	Lv. Bosworth	7:49 PM					9:35 AM						
3:20	5:41 AM						386.6	Standish	7:36 PM					9:18 AM						
3:30	5:47 AM			12:15 PM	6:23 AM		3:13 AM	Carrollton	7:29 PM	4:23 AM	9:31 AM	8:22		9:09 AM						
3:44	5:55 AM			12:29 PM			397.1	Palenon						8:55 AM						
3:53	6:04 AM						400.9	Norborne	7:11 PM					8:45 AM						
4:05	6:15 AM						405.3	Hardin	6:55 PM					8:35 AM						
4:28	6:40 AM		7:05 PM	12:52 PM	7:10 AM	8:52 AM	415.7	Lexington June 38	6:40 PM	3:46 AM	8:52 AM	7:39	9:07 PM	8:02 AM						
4:38	6:51 AM						421.2	Camden	6:29 PM					7:41 AM						
4:49	7:01 AM						426.1	Floyd	6:19 PM					7:29 AM						
5:01	7:11 AM						431.1	Sibley	6:10 PM					7:11 AM						
5:16	7:25 AM						438.5	Atherton	5:55 PM					6:50 AM						
5:29	7:37 AM						443.9	Courtney	5:45 PM					6:40 AM						
5:37	7:45 AM						448.3	Sugar Creek						6:33 AM						
							450.3	Big Blue Junction												
	7:55 AM						450.9	Sheffield	5:29 PM				7:59 PM	6:24 AM						
							453.0	Fifteenth Street												
6:00	8:10 AM		8:10 PM			10:10 AM	453.5	Grand Avenue	5:13 PM			6:13	7:43 PM	6:10 AM						
6:16	8:30 AM		8:30 PM	2:15 PM	6:30 AM	10:30 AM	458.4	Ar Kansas City (U.D.) Lv	5:00 PM	2:40 AM	7:30 AM	6:00	7:30 PM	6:00 AM						
113	Daily	115	17	109	5	9	7	3	1	Mts.	Table 2a	2	4	8	10	6	110	18	116	114
Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily
8:10	2:20 AM	9:50	4:30	9:45 AM	8:40 PM	2:35 PM	8:45 AM	11:00 AM	438.4	Lv Kansas City 1b, 63a	Ar Topeka 45, 44	2:15 PM	12:55 AM	4:50 AM	5:05 PM	6:55 PM	9:40	6:45 AM	10:15	4:00
8:22		10:02							443.0	Argentine	Ar Topeka 45, 44	2:15 PM	12:55 AM	4:50 AM	5:05 PM	6:55 PM	9:40	6:45 AM	10:15	4:00
8:37									448.3	Morris	Ar Topeka 45, 44	2:15 PM	12:55 AM	4:50 AM	5:05 PM	6:55 PM	9:40	6:45 AM	10:15	4:00
8:40			10:20	4:55	10:10 AM			11:30 AM	471.7	Holiday 39, 40, 63a	Ar Topeka 45, 44	2:15 PM	12:55 AM	4:50 AM	5:05 PM	6:55 PM	9:40	6:45 AM	10:15	4:00
8:48									473.4	Choteau	Ar Topeka 45, 44	2:15 PM	12:55 AM	4:50 AM	5:05 PM	6:55 PM	9:40	6:45 AM	10:15	4:00
8:55									475.6	Wildor	Ar Topeka 45, 44	2:15 PM	12:55 AM	4:50 AM	5:05 PM	6:55 PM	9:40	6:45 AM	10:15	4:00
9:06		10:42							477.9	Frishie	Ar Topeka 45, 44	2:15 PM	12:55 AM	4:50 AM	5:05 PM	6:55 PM	9:40	6:45 AM	10:15	4:00
9:20									481.9	Corliss	Ar Topeka 45, 44	2:15 PM	12:55 AM	4:50 AM	5:05 PM	6:55 PM	9:40	6:45 AM	10:15	4:00
9:35									483.9	De Soto	Ar Topeka 45, 44	2:15 PM	12:55 AM	4:50 AM	5:05 PM	6:55 PM	9:40	6:45 AM	10:15	4:00
9:50		10:57							488.8	Weaver	Ar Topeka 45, 44	2:15 PM	12:55 AM	4:50 AM	5:05 PM	6:55 PM	9:40	6:45 AM	10:15	4:00
10:06	3:15 AM	11:21							491.1	Eudora	Ar Topeka 45, 44	2:15 PM	12:55 AM	4:50 AM	5:05 PM	6:55 PM	9:40	6:45 AM	10:15	4:00
10:13		11:32							495.6	Lawrence 65	Ar Topeka 45, 44	2:15 PM	12:55 AM	4:50 AM	5:05 PM	6:55 PM	9:40	6:45 AM	10:15	4:00
10:35									504.8	Lake View	Ar Topeka 45, 44	2:15 PM	12:55 AM	4:50 AM	5:05 PM	6:55 PM	9:40	6:45 AM	10:15	4:00
10:50									509.5	Lecompton	Ar Topeka 45, 44	2:15 PM	12:55 AM	4:50 AM	5:05 PM	6:55 PM	9:40	6:45 AM	10:15	4:00
11:00									512.9	Glendale	Ar Topeka 45, 44	2:15 PM	12:55 AM	4:50 AM	5:05 PM	6:55 PM	9:40	6:45 AM	10:15	4:00
11:10									517.9	Spencer	Ar Topeka 45, 44	2:15 PM	12:55 AM	4:50 AM	5:05 PM	6:55 PM	9:40	6:45 AM	10:15	4:00
11:20									520.9	Peunee	Ar Topeka 45, 44	2:15 PM	12:55 AM	4:50 AM	5:05 PM	6:55 PM	9:40	6:45 AM	10:15	4:00
11:30									524.9	Ar Topeka 45, 44	Lv Topeka 45, 44	2:15 PM	12:55 AM	4:50 AM	5:05 PM	6:55 PM	9:40	6:45 AM	10:15	4:00
11:40									531.1	Lv Topeka 45, 44	Ar Topeka 45, 44	2:15 PM	12:55 AM	4:50 AM	5:05 PM	6:55 PM	9:40	6:45 AM	10:15	4:00
11:50									531.1	Pauline	Ar Topeka 45, 44	2:15 PM	12:55 AM	4:50 AM	5:05 PM	6:55 PM	9:40	6:45 AM	10:15	4:00
12:00									537.1	Wakarusa	Ar Topeka 45, 44	2:15 PM	12:55 AM	4:50 AM	5:05 PM	6:55 PM	9:40	6:45 AM	10:15	4:00
12:10									542.0	Carbondale	Ar Topeka 45, 44	2:15 PM	12:55 AM	4:50 AM	5:05 PM	6:55 PM	9:40	6:45 AM	10:15	4:00
12:20									545.0	Seranton	Ar Topeka 45, 44	2:15 PM	12:55 AM	4:50 AM	5:05 PM	6:55 PM	9:40	6:45 AM	10:15	4:00
12:30									551.1	Burlingame 45	Ar Topeka 45, 44	2:15 PM	12:55 AM	4:50 AM	5:05 PM	6:55 PM	9:40	6:45 AM	10:15	4:00
12:40									556.6	Peterson	Ar Topeka 45, 44	2:15 PM	12:55 AM	4:50 AM	5:05 PM	6:55 PM	9:40	6:45 AM	10:15	4:00
12:50									559.3	Osage City 41	Ar Topeka 45, 44	2:15 PM	12:55 AM	4:50 AM	5:05 PM	6:55 PM	9:40	6:45 AM	10:15	4:00
12:55									564.1	Barclay	Ar Topeka 45, 44	2:15 PM	12:55 AM	4:50 AM	5:05 PM	6:55 PM	9:40	6:45 AM	10:15	4:00
									570.9	Reading	Ar Topeka 45, 44	2:15 PM	12:55 AM	4:50 AM	5:05 PM	6:55 PM	9:40	6:45 AM	10:15	4:00
									573.9	Lang	Ar Topeka 45, 44	2:15 PM	12:55 AM	4:50 AM	5:05 PM	6:55 PM	9:40	6:45 AM	10:15	4:00
									583.3	Emporia June 40	Ar Topeka 45, 44	2:15 PM	12:55 AM	4:50 AM	5:05 PM	6:55 PM	9:40	6:45 AM	10:15	4:00
									586.3	Ar Emporia 40	Lv Emporia 40	2:15 PM	12:55 AM	4:50 AM	5:05 PM	6:55 PM	9:40	6:45 AM	10:15	4:00
									591.2	Lv Emporia 77	Ar Emporia 77	2:15 PM	12:55 AM	4:50 AM	5:05 PM	6:55 PM	9:40	6:45 AM	10:15	4:00
									597.8	Plymouth	Ar Topeka 45, 44	2:15 PM	12:55 AM	4:50 AM	5:05 PM	6:55 PM	9:40	6:45 AM	10:15	4:00
									601.2	Saffordville	Ar Topeka 45, 44	2:15 PM	12:55 AM	4:50 AM	5:05 PM	6:55 PM	9:40	6:45 AM	10:15	4:00
									606.0	Ellinor	Ar Topeka 45, 44	2:15 PM	12:55 AM	4:50 AM	5:05 PM	6:55 PM	9:40	6:45 AM	10:15	4:00
									610.12	Strong City 3, 47	Ar Topeka 45, 44	2:15 PM	12:55 AM	4:50 AM	5:05 PM	6:55 PM	9:40	6:45 AM	10:15	4:00
									612.7	Neva	Ar Topeka 45, 44	2:15 PM	12:55 AM	4:50 AM	5:05 PM	6:55 PM	9:40	6:45 AM	10:15	4:00
									617.2	Elmhale	Ar Topeka 45, 44	2:15 PM	12:55 AM	4:50 AM	5:05 PM	6:55 PM	9:40	6:45 AM	10:15	4:00
									620.0	Clements	Ar Topeka 45, 44	2:15 PM	12:55 AM	4:50 AM	5:05 PM	6:55 PM	9:40	6:45 AM	10:15	4:00
									624.9	Cedar Point	Ar Topeka 45, 44	2:15 PM	12:55 AM	4:50 AM	5:05 PM	6:55 PM	9:40	6:45 AM	10:15	4:00
									631.1	Ar Florence 49, 51	Lv Florence 49, 51	2:15 PM	12:55 AM	4:50 AM	5:05 PM	6:55 PM	9:40	6:45 AM	10:15	4:00
									638.1	Lv Florence	Ar Florence	2:15 PM	12:55 AM	4:50 AM	5:05 PM	6:55 PM	9:40	6:45 AM	10:15	4:00
									642.7	Horners	Ar Topeka 45, 44	2:15 PM	12:55 AM	4:50 AM	5:05 PM	6:55 PM	9:40	6:45 AM	10:15	4:00
									646.9	Peabody	Ar Topeka 45, 44	2:15 PM	12:55 AM	4:50 AM	5:05 PM	6:55 PM	9:40	6:45 AM	10:15	4:00
									652.7	Bradock	Ar Topeka 45, 44	2:15 PM	12:55 AM	4:50 AM	5:05 PM	6:55 PM	9:40	6:45 AM	10:15	4:00
									657.9	Walton	Ar Topeka 45, 44	2:15 PM	12:55 AM	4:50 AM	5:05 PM	6:55 PM	9:40	6:45 AM	10:15	4:00
									659.3	Ar Newton 30, 31	Lv Newton 30, 31	2:15 PM	12:55 AM	4:50 AM	5:05 PM	6:55 PM	9:40	6:45 AM	10:15	4:00
									663.0	Lv Newton	Ar Newton	2:15 PM	12:55 AM	4:50 AM	5:05 PM	6:55 PM	9:40	6:45 AM	10:15	4:00
									669.0	Mission	Ar Topeka 45, 44	2:15 PM	12:55 AM	4:50 AM	5:05 PM	6:55 PM	9:40	6:45 AM	10:15	4:



## Santa Fe Gives Life to a Town

It was back in December of 1887 that the Santa Fe track, under the corporate name of the Chicago, Santa Fe and California Railway Company incorporated in Illinois, December 4, 1886, reached a little town in Northeast Missouri by the name of Gorin. To be more specific that great day was December 16, 1887.

Construction was being made from the West. It had come a long way — and there was a long way yet to go. The cold steel of the single track surely felt like huge icicles to the workmen who worked rapidly to keep away winter's cold.

But the crews worked hard and steady and in 1888 the line was completed to Kansas City. It was in 1888 the Santa Fe depot was built in

**Visit the Grand Canyon of Arizona. Easily Accessible Every Day in the Year.**

# Santa Fe

# Santa Fe

## The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway

(Subject to change without notice.)

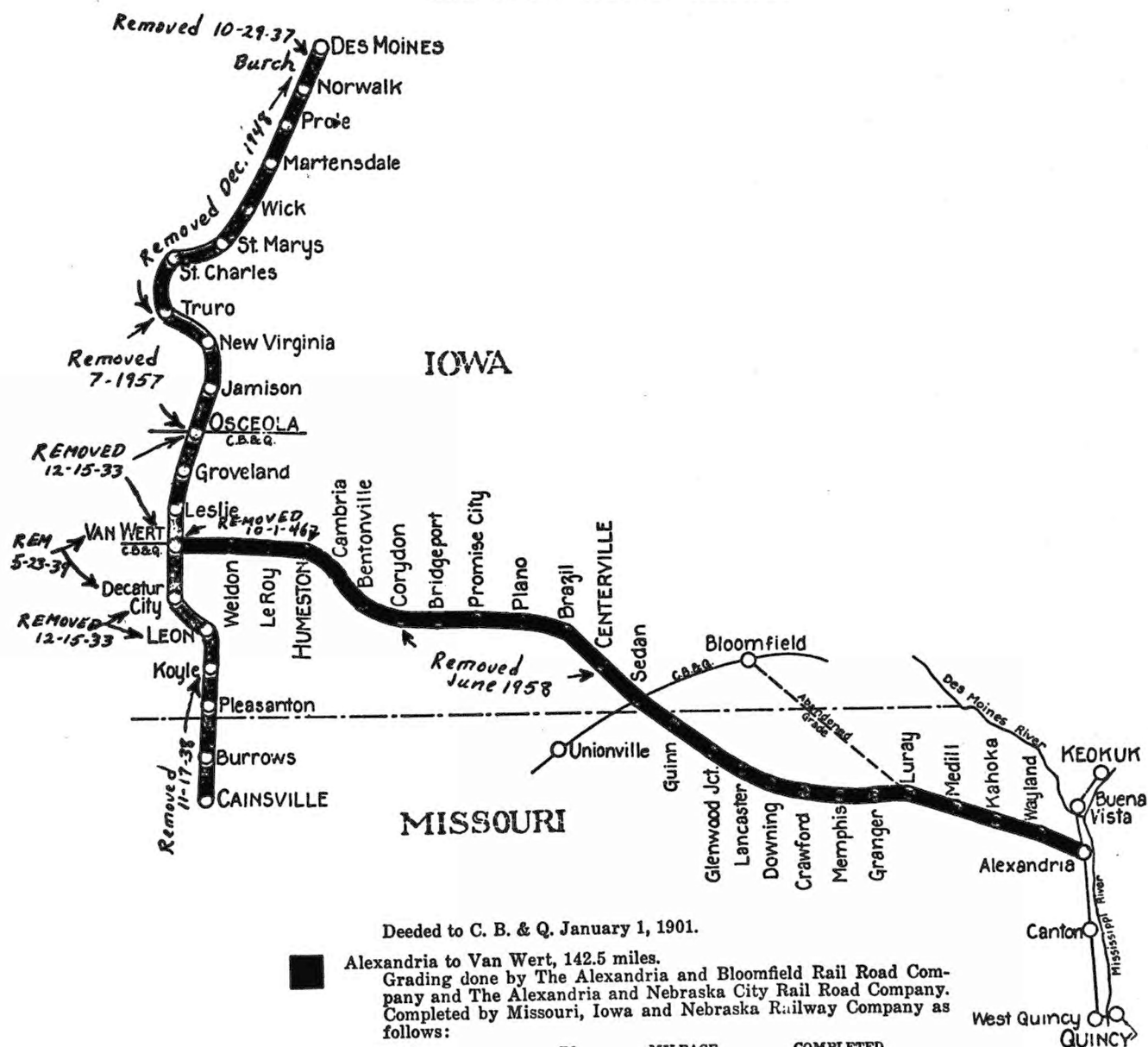
Local Time Table in Effect December 25, 1904

Subject to change without notice.																			
13	23	5	9	7	3	1	Mis.	Table 1a			2	4	8	10	6	24	20	14	
Except Sunday	Except Sunday	Daily	Daily	Daily See Note	Daily	Daily		Lv	Ar	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Except Sunday	Daily	Except Sunday	
1:00 PM	7:58 AM	6:00 PM	8:40 AM	2:43 AM	7:30 PM	10:00 PM	2.0	Chicago (Dearborn Sta.)		7:35 AM	2:15 PM	8:47 PM	7:50 AM	9:40 AM	5:02 PM	9:25 AM	1:00 PM		
1:20 PM	8:18 AM						aa	Halsted St.				w		k					
1:28 PM	8:30 AM						aa	Corwith				w		k					
1:32 PM	8:35 AM						aa	Le Moyne				w		k					
1:38 PM	8:39 AM						aa	McCook				w		k					
1:45 PM	8:44 AM						aa	Gary				w		k	4:30 PM	8:30 AM	12:29 PM		
	8:44 AM						aa	Whitson Springs				w		k	4:25 PM	8:25 AM	12:25 PM		
	8:44 AM						aa	Byrnesville				w		k	4:19 PM	8:19 AM	12:21 PM		
	8:44 AM						aa	Tedens				w		k	4:14 PM	8:12 AM	12:15 PM		
	8:44 AM						aa	Lemont				w		k	4:07 PM				
	8:44 AM						aa	Remco				w		k	4:05 PM	8:00 AM	12:06 PM		
	8:44 AM						aa	Lockport				w		k	4:03 PM	7:50 AM	11:59 AM		
	8:44 AM						aa	Ar. Joliet	Lv	6:25 AM	1:00 PM	7:31 PM	6:46 AM	8:35 AM	3:40 PM	7:15 AM	11:45 AM		
	8:44 AM						aa	Ar. Joliet	Lv	6:25 AM	1:00 PM	7:31 PM	6:46 AM	8:35 AM	3:40 PM	7:15 AM	11:45 AM		
	8:44 AM						aa	Ar. Joliet	Lv	6:25 AM	1:00 PM	7:31 PM	6:46 AM	8:35 AM	3:40 PM	7:15 AM	11:45 AM		
	8:44 AM						aa	Ar. Joliet	Lv	6:25 AM	1:00 PM	7:31 PM	6:46 AM	8:35 AM	3:40 PM	7:15 AM	11:45 AM		
	8:44 AM						aa	Ar. Joliet	Lv	6:25 AM	1:00 PM	7:31 PM	6:46 AM	8:35 AM	3:40 PM	7:15 AM	11:45 AM		
	8:44 AM						aa	Ar. Joliet	Lv	6:25 AM	1:00 PM	7:31 PM	6:46 AM	8:35 AM	3:40 PM	7:15 AM	11:45 AM		
	8:44 AM						aa	Ar. Joliet	Lv	6:25 AM	1:00 PM	7:31 PM	6:46 AM	8:35 AM	3:40 PM	7:15 AM	11:45 AM		
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	8:44 AM						aa	Ar. Joliet	Lv	6:25 AM	1:00 PM	7:31 PM	6:46 AM	8:35 AM	3:40 PM	7:15 AM	11:45 AM		
	8:44 AM						aa	Ar. Joliet	Lv	6:25 AM	1:00 PM	7:31 PM	6:46 AM	8:35 AM	3:40 PM	7:15 AM	11:45 AM		
	8:44 AM						aa	Ar. Joliet	Lv	6:25 AM	1:00 PM	7:31 PM	6:46 AM	8:35 AM	3:40 PM	7:15 AM	11:45 AM		
	8:44 AM						aa	Ar. Joliet	Lv	6:25 AM	1:00 PM	7:31 PM	6:46 AM	8:35 AM	3:40 PM	7:15 AM	11:45 AM		
	8:44 AM						aa	Ar. Joliet	Lv	6:25 AM	1:00 PM	7:31 PM	6:46 AM	8:35 AM	3:40 PM	7:15 AM	11:45 AM		
	8:44 AM						aa	Ar. Joliet	Lv	6:25 AM	1:00 PM	7:31 PM	6:46 AM	8:35 AM	3:40 PM	7:15 AM	11:45 AM		
	8:44 AM						aa	Ar. Joliet	Lv	6:25 AM	1:00 PM	7:31 PM	6:46 AM	8:35 AM	3:40 PM	7:15 AM	11:45 AM		
	8:44 AM						aa	Ar. Joliet	Lv	6:25 AM	1:00 PM	7:31 PM	6:46 AM	8:35 AM	3:40 PM	7:15 AM	11:45 AM		
	8:44 AM						aa	Ar. Joliet	Lv	6:25 AM	1:00 PM	7:31 PM	6:46 AM	8:35 AM					

Numbers against stations refer to tables in which will be found time of connecting trains.



# Keokuk and Western Railroad



Deeded to C. B. & Q. January 1, 1901.

Alexandria to Van Wert, 142.5 miles.  
Grading done by The Alexandria and Bloomfield Rail Road Company and The Alexandria and Nebraska City Rail Road Company.  
Completed by Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railway Company as follows:

FROM	TO	MILEAGE	COMPLETED
Alexandria	Memphis	39.8	September 11, 1871.
	Lancaster	20.6	May 17, 1872.
	Centerville	23.9	December 3, 1872.
	Corydon	28.1	August, 1876.
	Humeston	13.1	Summer, 1880.
	Van Wert	17	Fall, 1880.

Des Moines to Cainsville, 110.5 miles.  
Completed by Des Moines, Osceola and Southern Rail Road Company as follows:

FROM	TO	MILEAGE	COMPLETED
Osceola	New Virginia	11.18	October 3, 1881.
	Truro	10.62	December, 1881.
	St. Charles	6.88	February, 1882.
	St. Mary's	4.06	April, 1882.
	Prole	7.57	August, 1882.
	Norwalk	6.42	1882.
	Des Moines	10.71	Late fall, 1882.
	Groveland	4.31	September, 1881.
Osceola	Leslie	2.56	October 20, 1882.
	Decatur City	15.37	January, 1883.
	Leon	6.12	October, 1883.
	Cainsville	24.70	December 4, 1884.

This line widened to standard gauge October 24, 1897.

Gorin. What a glorious year! This was surely the beginning of a booming town here in rich fertile Missouri. New families moved in, new businesses moved in, new buildings erected. And Gorin did grow and prosper.

Then in 1911, a second track was constructed. Nothing could stop progress now. Here we could receive and ship freight and from almost any section of the East or West, North or South; we had passenger accommodations, telegraph service, and express service, right at our back door step. A beautiful high school was built, we had city water, theaters, canning factory, mills, livery barns, garages, dry goods and drug stores, electricity; at one time, even three newspapers!

But something happened in this prosperous, growing little community. Was it the good road that connected us with even bigger and better towns? Was it with the coming of the automobile? Or was it just with the coming of time?

Slowly, at first, families began searching for other locations, businesses began changing ownership a little too rapidly, and eventually closing their doors for good. The young folk moved on immediately following high school graduation, few of them ever returning to live.

The pickle sheds, once a major source of seasonal income closed; stock yards were abandoned, then torn down. The noise and clatter of the mill machinery died down and was heard no more. The pumping station's closing was a terrible blow.

And one day, we needed to send a telegram, to find that this, too, could no longer be done in Gorin. Our hearts are heavy as we ponder the realization that Gorin is not the growing town she should have been.

That first agent at the brand new depot in Gorin back in 1888 must have been terribly proud to be a part of this. And those who followed: T. J. Givens in 1890; G. R. Boyd, 1893; M. V. Geary, 1895; D. Brough, 1901; H. D. Wilkinson, 1913; O. B. Reed, 1915; Fred G. Pitman, 1939; James E. Reynolds, 1958; R. C. Moore, 1962; and J. C. Frizzell, 1963. Surely, each agent could have written a book about his life and experiences as Santa Fe depot agent at Gorin.

(Courtesy of the Santa Fe Railroad Company)

Ever since the bicycle was invented in Scotland in 1839, it has been a popular means of locomotion. The cycling fad in the 1880's and 1890's stimulated road construction. The bicycle has never been in general use in long distance traveling although some have ridden them several miles locally, yet the bicycle remains in great numbers as the most popular man-propelled means of transportation as evidenced by the number seen in Scotland County.

Great changes in transportation were

made in Scotland County with the introduction of the automotive age. Farmers no longer hauled their livestock to market in farm wagons but called for the services of trucks and drivers. Later many farmers purchased pickup trucks and medium size stock trucks but the use of large trailer trucks was yet necessary for hauling all but a small number of animals to market. By 1970 different types of transport trucks were quite numerous for cross country hauling of livestock, moving household goods, automobiles and other types of freight.

Luther Jackson of Rutledge is credited with owning the first automobile in Scotland County.

T. H. Weigner owned the first automobile in Memphis, a red Rambler.

George Sayers owned the first one in the Brock community, a one seated roadster.

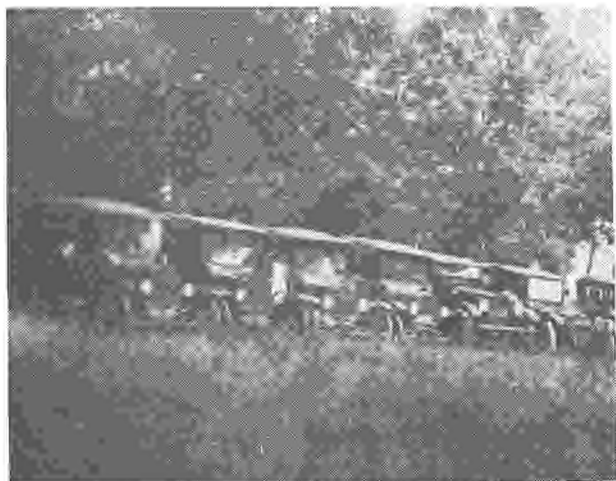
At the turn of the century there were few automobiles in Scotland County but by 1912 the number began to increase rapidly. The first automobiles were open and, to be able to go fifty miles per hour, seemed incredible.

The Model T Ford was one of the most widely used automobiles in the county. The two-seated touring and the one-seated roadster were available on the market. The Model T had a four cylinder, twenty-two and one-half horsepower motor. Its wheels were larger, more narrow, than those of the modern automobile and with much smaller tires. The small tires contributed to greater ease in driving on mud roads. The spokes in the wheels were wooden and the hubcaps small. The automobile was equipped with Presto lights, a top made of waterproof material, snap on side curtains and an isinglass window. The windshield was in two parts and could be folded in half. The added equipment consisted of a tire pump, a jack, a tire tool, a crank and tire patching. The combustion motor was started by inserting the crank into the crankshaft and giving it a vigorous turn which turned the fly wheel on which were a series of magnetos from which a current was directed to the coil box below the windshield. There was a coil for each cylinder and, when they were activated, the pistons were forced into action by exploding gasoline. The car was put into low speed, the throttle on the steering wheel adjusted to start the motor. There was a hand brake and three foot pedals on the left side in the car. The left pedal was for low speed, the center reverse and the third a brake. In changing speed from low to high, the foot brake was depressed, the throttle retarded, and opened again as the brake was released, the speed then changed to high. About twenty-five miles was the average speed but they could attain a speed of forty or fifty miles per hour. The motor of the Model T Ford was not a complicated one and it was easily cared for if its performance was not good. This was usually due to a full sediment bulb or points on the coils too far apart. With the sediment out of the bulb and the points the distance of the thickness of a dime between



them, the car was ready to go again. Many jokes have been told about the Model T Ford but most will concede that it was a most useful car to have on dirt roads and that it had a remarkable motor. The average price of a Model T Ford was about \$400.00. By 1970 they were in demand as an antique.

After the turn of the century many different makes of automobiles began to make their appearance in Scotland County. Among them were the Oakland, Maxwell, Reo, Essex, Nash, Rambler, Oldsmobile, Willys Knight, Overland, Krit, Jeffries, Elgin, Moon, Briscoe, Hudson, Tareplane, Star, Stutz, Oldsmobile E Mand T., Studebaker, Chalmers, Chevrolet and Franklin.



Automobiles with fabric tops.

Anti-freeze was not available when the automobile was first introduced in Scotland County and, as a result, there were sometimes frozen radiators. The automobile was continually undergoing improvements, the crank was discarded, the storage batteries furnishing the power to start the motor. The battery was renewed by a generator when the motor was running. Electric headlights with a brilliant beam became part of the equipment. By 1970 automobiles were heavier, speedier, and more comfortable with hard tops, completely enclosed, with heaters, air conditioner, automatic windows, shatter proof windshield and many other improvements. A wide variety of automotive vehicles became more numerous as improvements developed, among them the motorcycle (the first one, made a hundred years ago, was powered by a steam engine), motor bikes, the modern automobile, the convertible automobile, the station wagon, the bus, the vans, panel trucks, pickup trucks, stock trucks, trailer trucks, taxicabs, hearse, ambulance, camper, gas wagon, snowmobiles, motor boats, farm tractors, combines, elevators and road equipment, also various types of electrically powered vehicles have come into use, all of which relates to the standard of living in Scotland County.

The latest available report gives the following statistics that licenses were issued to 2,223 automobile owners, 1,340 commercial trucks, 88 motorcycles and 37 motor boats, all in Scotland County with a population of 5,455.

The automotive age brought with it the imperative demand for better roads. At the turn of the century farmers paid their poll tax by using their horses to pull the roadgrader under the supervision of an appointed road overseer (one was appointed in each school district). Later the practice was discontinued and the road overseer worked all the roads in his district with his crew and his own horses. It was the duty of the overseer to control the movement of the grader blade in order to shape the road properly.

The first hard surfaced road in Scotland County was from Memphis to the Miller Schoolhouse south of Memphis in the year of 1923. By 1970 there were 194.8 miles of hard surfaced roads constructed by the State Highway Department, and 25 bridges also maintained by the State. Number 136 is a Federally maintained road of 22.6 miles in Scotland County passing through the county east and west at the south part of Memphis. The County Highway Department maintained 530 miles of surfaced and dirt roads. The Scotland County Highway Department was composed of the following men in 1970:

Elmer Barrickman, Foreman; Grant Overfield, Delbert Dalton, John Shepard, George Walkers, Ronnie Coburn, Bridge men; Dorsey Swearingen, Paul Franklin, Robert Mendenhall, Lee Watson, Henry Gray, Blade men; Warren Arnold, Brush cutter; Tommy Barrickman, Bulldozer; Ronnie Coburn, Front end blade and back hoe; Clinton Regnold, Mechanic.

The State Highway in Scotland County was composed of the following in 1970:

Bob Morrow, Area supervisor; Clarence Ellicott, Highway maintenance foreman; Raymond Campbell, Robert Ralph, Paul Brown, Crew leaders; Floyd Simerl, Wallace Overfield, Keith Jones, Noel Beckert, and Don Duley, Maintenance men; Myron Shepard, Field mechanic.

When the roads were first surfaced by the County, farmers who lived on the improved road, paid for half the cost of the rock, a condition that continues in 1970 or until the State assumes the maintenance of the road. Horse drawn road graders were no longer used but huge self propelled road equipment was brought in to do the work in much less time. Good roads had become a necessity for many reasons namely: hauling livestock and grain to market in trucks, greater safety and convenience in driving an automobile, the convenience for the rural mail carriers and of utmost importance the school children being able to board the bus at a reasonable distance from home.

Scotland County has an interesting airplane history. It began in the early teens when

Lee Briggs, son of Portor and Molly Bourn Briggs, began to manufacture the Pheasant airplane. He was an airplane enthusiast and promoted airplane shows near Memphis where spectators were thrilled with the daring feat of some girls walking on the wings of the moving airplane. Mr. Briggs not only manufactured the Pheasant airplane but he also trained others to fly. Unfortunately, while in a plane with a student pilot December 5, 1928, his plane overturned and, as neither were strapped in, both fell to their death.

The first airstrip in Scotland County was made by Glen Wiley in 1961 in Gorin. In the years preceding and including the year of 1970, Mr. Wiley trained pilots. Rex Ewing, seventeen years of age, was the youngest licensed pilot in Scotland County in the first month of 1970. Paul Schenk, living northwest of Memphis, made an airstrip also.

Memphis made an airport in 1966 southwest of Memphis. It was dedicated in August 1967 and named the Smith-Briggs airport in honor of Leslie Smith and Lee Briggs, both of whom lost their life in an airplane accident.

Wilbert W. Woodsmall was the first licensed pilot in Scotland County. In 1970 there were more than fifty licensed pilots in the County. Two were women pilots. There were five licensed commercial pilots in the county.

### Memphis-Canton Stage Coach of Early Days

The following article is taken from a scrap book, the original apparently in the Kahoka Courier, date unknown and was written by Dora Suter.

The stage coach from Memphis to Canton was operated by a man named Tom Furlong, an Easterner. There were stations at Bunker

Hill and Fairmont. My father, George Goulty was blacksmith and he had a contract for taking care of horses and coaches. I played days and days in the coaches that were left for repairs.

Our station was at Fairmont. I remember several of the drivers: Will Suter, Frank Herrick and Dave Congdon.

In good weather they drove only two horses to the coach, but in bad weather four to six horses were required. The state coach was quite an enterprise those days because it was the only means of transportation. Many times it was almost impossible to get from Canton to Fairmont. There were two good hotels at Fairmont. One was run by James Starr. A few years ago Sid Roy, an influential politician, returned to Fairmont and in one of his campaign speeches said that when he was a boy he thought that nowhere else was there such a large building as the Starr Hotel. The main stores were A. C. Walsworth general store and Marvin Mills factory and blacksmith shop.

One horse, Old Boston, was so wild my step-father always dreaded to have him come in for he usually tore up everything and it was such a task to shoe him.

Eight or ten people could sit in a coach. There was a place behind for trunks, and the outside up in front was the driver's seat. The seats of the coach were cushioned nicely with flowered Brussels carpet. A coach was a lovely place to take care of babies.

I was about nine or ten years old at the time and played with Belle Henry, Dr. Henry's daughter. The stage began in 1868 and Tom Furlong was sent by the government. The first railroad was in 1872 and the stage coaches were discontinued when the railroad began to carry the mail.

(Centennial Issue of the Reveille)

## COMMUNICATION

Before the modern means of communication were in use, this service was performed by word of mouth, letters, newspapers and by telegraph to distant places.

Benjamin Franklin was the head of the postal system under British rule. After Independence, he was the first Postmaster General and established the Postal system.

The first Post Offices in the United States were established in 1794. Rural Free Delivery began in 1897, the Postal Savings Bank in 1910, later discontinued, Parcel Post delivery began in 1913 and air mail in 1918.

The first Post Office in Scotland County was established at Sand Hill in 1834. Robert T. Smith was the first Postmaster, also the first Treasurer in Scotland County. The second Post Office was one and one-half miles north of Memphis in the Foreman dwelling house.

In 1898, Post Offices were in many places throughout Scotland County. They were located at Hitt, Kilwinning, Energy, Bible

Grove, Unity, Pleasant Retreat, Brock, Lawn Ridge, Azen, Prospect Grove, Rainbow, Granger, Arbela, Etna, Gorin, Rutledge, Sand Hill and Memphis.

Mail was brought by train in large bags to the towns through which the trains passed. The mail bags were thrown from the baggage car of the CB & Q trains onto the depot platform. It was then taken to the Post Office by a horse drawn hack that always met the incoming trains. In later years, the mail was taken to the Post Office by a motorized mail wagon.

The Santa Fe railway was equipped with a stationary mail crane at the side of the track which deposited the incoming mail and received the outgoing mail as the train sped by the depot.

The mail was taken by horse and buggy to the outlying post offices from which the patrons were required to pick it up. The mail was delivered to the outlying Post Offices three times each week over roads that, many



times, were almost impassable. One-cent postal cards were available and a two-cent postage stamp was required on letters.

Rural Free Delivery was first introduced in Scotland County in the year of 1901. All outlying Post Offices were closed, only the towns of Memphis, Gorin, Granger, Arbela and Rutledge continued to have a Post Office in 1970.

Mail was delivered by horseback or by a horse drawn vehicle over routes planned to reach all patrons within a reasonable distance from each house. Each patron placed a mailbox, usually on a post, in front of his house for the convenience of the mail carrier. If he wished to send mail, he raised a flag that was attached to the mailbox. This method of delivering mail in the rural areas is yet in force in 1970, never changing only with one exception when a heavy snow had fallen, and the roads were impassable, Wayne Wagner, rural carrier on route number 2, and other carriers on other routes dropped the mail in the farmyards from a plane owned and operated by Lee Briggs, perhaps the only time mail was ever delivered by plane to individual homes in Scotland County.

The Parcel Post system, instituted in the United States January 1, 1913, made mail delivery much more difficult and emphasized the need for better roads in the rural areas. The construction of hard surfaced roads made it possible for the rural mail carriers to deliver the mail by automobile and added to the convenience in delivering Parcel Post packages.

When trains no longer carried mail to Scotland County, United States mail trucks delivered and picked up the mail at the remaining Post Offices in the County making two trips each week day. In 1970 Memphis, Arbela, Gorin and Rutledge were the only towns with a Post Office from which mail was received and delivered. The Granger Post Office had been closed and a Highway Post Office maintained for one year. At the end of the year Granger mail was delivered to Arbela and was taken from there by a rural mail carrier and deposited in the receiving office in Granger.

### Granger Post Office

Established March 22, 1875

Postmasters	Date of Appt.
Robert Russell	March 22, 1875
Levi C. Clapper	April 9, 1877
John L. Ramey	August 10, 1877
Robert Russell	February 11, 1878
W. D. Collins	December 31, 1878
F. J. Miller	April 7, 1879
Haman C. Boyer	August 22, 1893
Henry H. Jones	September 18, 1897
William Dowell	January 24, 1901

Abbie Fairbrother	August 5, 1904
William B. Evans	June 2, 1914
Mrs. Laura M. Kennedy	September 8, 1919
Mrs. Hazel A. Johnson	April 5, 1946
(Continuing in 1970)	

Rural Free Delivery Service at Granger began with the establishment of Rural Route No. 1. on February 2, 1903. Nicholas Sibley, who was assigned to Route No. 1 of the Arbela Post Office, also delivered rural mail on that route from February 2, 1903 to December 14, 1904. During this period he also delivered rural mail for Route 1 of the Granger, Missouri Post Office. George T. Power was the carrier from August 1, 1905 to May 31, 1935 and Charles C. Kennett from June 1, 1935 to March 31, 1965. This entire route was transferred to the Arbela, Missouri Post Office on April 1, 1965.

Rural Free Delivery Route No. 2 was established May 16, 1907. Nicholas Sibley was the carrier from May 16, 1907 to April 30, 1910, August 1, 1910 to August 8, 1919. Charles M. Johnson then became the carrier from August 9, 1929 to August 2, 1930 and Charles C. Kennett from August 3, 1930 to May 31, 1915, the date this route was discontinued.

### Arbela Post Office

Established May 11, 1852

Postmasters	Date of Appt.
William Tucker	May 11, 1852
Morgan Tucker	May 19, 1853
David Niday	June 8, 1861
Cornelius C. Niday	September 23, 1865
John D. Simpson	October 17, 1866
Solomon Wheatly	March 22, 1869
James W. Sickles	December 2, 1872
Thomas J. Givenes	February 25, 1873
John Houtz	July 14, 1873
Cortland Van Dyke	December 9, 1885
Joseph C. Moore	May 13, 1889
Alexander Barrickman	December 20, 1893
Joseph C. Moore	November 19, 1897
George M. Hamilton	April 6, 1909
William Tucker	May 26, 1914
Floyd O. Gutting	June 3, 1937
Jean Davis	December 17, 1937
(Continuing in 1970)	

## Arbela Rural Mail Carriers

R.F.D. Routes Nos. 1, 2, and 3 were  
Established February 2, 1903

### Rural Route No. 1

Amos F. Pryor Feb. 2, 1903 to March 31, 1917  
Carl E. Pryor April 1, 1917  
John B. Scott Jr. Appt. May 1, 1918  
John W. Eckel Appt. July 16, 1924  
Otto Day Appt. June 28, 1933  
Wm. L. McMichael Appt. September 16, 1940  
Frank Shinberger (temporary) Appt. March  
Appt. March 21, 1955  
Dee Vern Kapfer Appt. May 2, 1955  
Quentin M. Jones Appt. March 28, 1959  
(Continuing in 1970)  
A distance of 67 miles

### R.F.D. Route No. 2

Dow Cravens February 2, 1905 to April 30, 1934  
Frank Cravens May 1, 1934 to July 31, 1936  
John W. Eckel August 1, 1936 to October 31,  
1939  
Frank Shinberger Nov. 1, 1939 to Sept. 14, 1940  
Wm. L. McMichael Sept. 15, 1940 to March 31,  
1946  
Otto Day April 1, 1946 to March 26, 1949  
Quentin M. Jones March 27, 1949 to April 18,  
1958

In one report it states Route No. 2 was discontinued on April 18, 1958 and rural services were consolidated with Route No. 1 of the Memphis Post Office.

Another report indicated that William H. Smith was the carrier from April 1, 1965 (substitute) and Charles C. Kennett from August 4, 1930 Date ? to — Regardless of errors in the reports, Charles C. Kennett proved to be the carrier on Route No. 2 in 1970, traveling a distance of 64 miles including mileage to Granger.

### R.F.D. Route No. 3

John N. Close Feb. 2, 1903 to Feb. 14, 1908  
Charles G. Russell Feb. 15, 1908 to  
December 31, 1918  
Frank Cravens Jan. 1, 1919 to Jan. 7, 1919  
Eugene Powers Jan. 8, 1919 to July 31, 1919  
Frank Cravens August 1, 1919 to April 30, 1934  
(This route was discontinued April 30, 1934.)

### R.F.D. Route No. 4

Nicholas Sibley was the carrier from February 2, 1903 to December 14, 1904 at which time it was discontinued.

24 - Number of rented boxes in the Arbela Post Office in 1970.

The United States Post Office in Rutledge was established on June 14, 1888.

The 1970 Post Office is located on Main Street in a new building built by Mr. Jewell E. Mason and dedicated to Public service on August 21, 1967.

### Postmasters

### Date of Appt.

Joseph W. Petty	June 14, 1888
Wm. Lingenfelter	May 23, 1889
Creed W. Coffman	Sept. 1, 1890
Thomas P. Eden	September 9, 1894
Lyman Wascott	November 16, 1901
Delaus J. Buford	June 19, 1914
George R. Hendricks	July 21, 1924
Mrs. Eva G. Allen	August 1, 1933
Miss Sylvia D. Bergthold	March 5, 1962
Delbert S. Golden	October 2, 1964

(Continuing in 1970)  
Number of rented boxes - 70.

## Rutledge Rural Mail Carriers

### Route No. 1

Established July 1, 1901

General W. Bailey July 1, 1901 to July 8, 1906  
James N. Harr July 9, 1906 to Oct. 15, 1906  
Thos. J. Burkhart Oct. 16, 1906 to June 27, 1930  
Rufus H. Burkhart June 28, 1930 to April 30,  
1931  
Route discontinued April 30, 1931

### Route No. 2

Established July 1, 1901

Presly F. Hendricks July 1, 1901 to Aug. 15,  
1907  
Geo. C. McDonald Aug. 16, 1907 Trans. to R. 1  
April 1, 1934  
James A. Bailey April 1, 1934 to July 31, 1955  
Jos. S. Cunningham (Temp.) Aug. 8, 1955  
Trans. R. 1 Aug. 7, 1955  
Hillis L. McCabe August 8, 1955 to —

### Route No. 3

Established October 1, 1903

Thomas J. Sallee Oct. 1, 1903 to Dec. 31, 1903  
James J. Dunn Jan. 1, 1904 to July 31, 1919  
James A. Bailey Aug. 1, 1919 Trans. R. 2 April  
1, 1934  
Route discontinued March 31, 1934



**Route No. 4**  
**Established July 1, 1904**

Jos. A. Hughes July 1, 1904 to Jan. 31, 1907  
 Rupert D. Wescott Feb. 1, 1907 to March 31, 1934  
 Route 4 changed to Route 1 April 1, 1934  
 George C. McDonald April 1, 1934 to Oct. 31, 1948  
 Alva R. Conyers (Subs.) Nov. 1, 1948 to Dec. 31, 1949  
 Hillis L. McCabe Jan. 1, 1950 Trans. R. 2 Aug. 7, 1955  
 Jos. S. Cunningham (Temp.) Aug. 8, 1955 to Dec. 14, 1956  
 Gilvie R. Oliver December 15, 1956 to ———

**Gorin Post Office**

**Established May 11, 1887**

<b>Postmasters</b>	<b>Date of Appt.</b>
Wm. G. Miller	May 11, 1887
Francis M. Piles	May 21, 1889
Wm. P. Rule	December 20, 1893
Felix A. Chambers	November 19, 1897
Phillip Miller	December 6, 1904
Wm. N. Piles	August 11, 1906
Amelia C. Walters	June 9, 1914
Irene Shibley	May 16, 1924
(Name changed by marriage to Mrs. Irene Parrish on July 28, 1929)	
Albert J. Robinson	August 8, 1933
Amelia C. Walters	July 26, 1940
Dorsey Guy (acting)	
Harold G. McLeland comm.	Sept. 6, 1957
Assumed charge	October 14, 1957
(Continuing in 1970)	

The present Post Office is located at the corner of Broadway and Jackson Streets, with 100 rented boxes in the office.

**Gorin Mail Carriers**

**R.F.D. Route No. 1**  
**Established February 2, 1903**

<b>Carriers</b>	<b>Date of Appt.</b>
Wm. N. Piles	Feb. 2, 1903 to October 12, 1906
Loyal F. Justice	Oct. 16, 1906 to Feb. 28, 1915
Albert C. Justice	March 1, 1915 to April 30, 1915
Ed. F. Conyers	May 1, 1915 to Oct. 10, 1916
Francis E. Piles	Nov. 11, 1916 to March 5, 1917
Joseph C. Little	March 6, 1917 to May 20, 1917
Forrest M. Shorts	May 21, 1917 to 1920

Carl E. Pryor June 1, 1920 to 1963  
 Weldon L. Tague May 11, 1963 to ———  
 (Continuing in 1970, a distance of 59 miles.)  
 Serving about 100 Patrons.

**R.F.D. Route No. 2**  
**Established on May 16, 1906**

<b>Carriers</b>	<b>Date of Appt.</b>
Ray Sharts	May 16, 1907 to Dec. 10, 1910
Francis N. Piles	Dec. 11, 1910 to Feb. 15, 1911
Forrest M. Shorts	Feb. 16, 1911 to May 21, 1916
Joseph C. Little	May 22, 1916 to July 31, 1916
Fred D. Monroe	Aug. 1, 1916 to Oct. 20, 1918
Ed. F. Conyers	Oct. 21, 1918 to Oct. 31, 1918
Robert L. Ethridge	Nov. 1, 1918 to March 9, 1919
Fred D. Monroe	March 10, 1919 to Sept. 30, 1921
John Corbin	Oct. 1, 1921 to Dec. 31, 1945
Fred D. Monroe	Jan. 1, 1946 to May 31, 1961
Glynn B. Thomas	June 1, 1961 to July 21, 1961
Carl E. Pryor	July 22, 1961 to Dec. 31, 1961
Glynn B. Thomas	Jan. 1, 1962 to May 11, 1962
Discontinued May 11, 1962. Service is performed by Route No. 1 of the same office, beginning May 12, 1962.	

**Memphis Post Office**  
**Scotland County, Missouri**  
**Established October 19, 1818**

<b>Postmasters</b>	<b>Date of Appt.</b>
William Forman	October 19, 1838
Charles Mety	September 23, 1845
John Pearson	May 9, 1848
Charles Storer	July 20, 1849
Wm. E. Storer	June 20, 1850
John B. Sanders	March 1, 1854
Wm. S. Duckworth	June 7, 1855
John A. Childers	April 22, 1856
John M. McQuie	October 9, 1856
George L. Evans	December 30, 1856
James McJones	September 24, 1858
Wm. S. Duckworth	June 29, 1860
George S. Boyd	December 2, 1861
Alden Carter	March 28, 1862
Wm. D. Sigler	October 18, 1864
George W. Stine	October 25, 1865
John G. Hill	May 3, 1866
George Pickard	August 28, 1866
Lemuel Shields	December 11, 1868
Alden Carter	February 28, 1871
Cyrus W. Jamison	October 31, 1881
John P. Craig	March 24, 1884
Harry H. Salig	March 24, 1887
Francis M. Cowell	November 17, 1889
DeWitt Wagner	March 19, 1894

Harry Butler	March 9, 1898
Robert D. Cramer	April 10, 1902
DeWitt Wagner	May 6, 1913
John V. Bumbarger	October 1, 1914
Henry H. Jones	August 10, 1923
Hilles Leslie	June 10, 1932
Charles Prather (acting)	June 10, 1930 to Feb. 23, 1937
Isaac M. Horn	February 24, 1937
Alvin O. Hendrickson	July 31, 1950
Henry Adams (acting)	December 1, 1953
Henry Adams (comm.)	April 20, 1955

### Memphis City Mail Carriers

Peter R. Allen	Sept. 1, 1918 to Sept. 7, 1918
H. Craig Barnett	Oct. 10, 1929 to March 15, 1931
Ernest R. Bervin	Jan. 10, 1941 to Dec. 31, 1944
Jesse E. Griffith	May 1, 1925 to Dec. 31, 1940
Wayne W. Jones	March 16, 1949 to Aug. 15, 1950
George Mac. Kutzner	March 15, 1931 cont. in 1970
Ernest E. Leeper	May 15, 1924 to Oct. 15, 1926
Glen McIntyre	March 20, 1926 to Jan. 16, 1934
D. Henry Matlock	July 1, 1945 to March 15, 1949
C. Herbert Prather	Nov. 1, 1936 cont. in 1970
Wallace H. Roberts	March 25, 1918 to Oct. 1, 1918
Jess L. Rockhold	Aug. 16, 1950 to Nov. 15, 1956
Charles G. Simon	Sept. 9, 1918 to Oct. 15, 1918
Arthur T. Tippet	Aug. 7, 1918 to Aug. 15, 1918 and Oct. 16, 1918 to Feb. 15, 1919
Ross Watson	Feb. 17, 1919 to June 30, 1926
Charles D. Bibb	Oct. 16, 1918 to July 25, 1925

### Rural Mail Carriers

#### R.F.D. Route No. 1 Established June 1, 1901

Francis A. Hendricks	June 1, 1901 to Dec. 15, 1901
C. E. Dougherty	Dec. 16, 1901 to July 24, 1902
Theoplis Goldsberry	July 25, 1901 to March 4, 1931
Luther N. Allen	April 4, 1931 to July 10, 1932
Mason Morgan	July 11, 1932 to July 20, 1932
Hubert A. Stine	July 21, 1932 to Aug. 31, 1932

This route was discontinued on August 31, 1932.

#### R.F.D. Route No. 2 Established February 2, 1903

Pearl M. McConnell	Feb. 2, 1903 to April 30, 1903
Harry J. Collins	Feb. 1, 1903 to March 15, 1911
Claude F. Jenkins	March 16, 1911 to 1917
Wm. W. Wagner	Nov. 12, 1917 to 1945
John Feters	June 19, 1945 to 1962
Harvey E. Gundy	July 20, 1963 cont. in 1970

Distance of 51.85 miles

#### R.F.D. Route No. 3 Established February 2, 1903

Arthur E. Clark	Feb. 2, 1903 to Jan. 31, 1910
Glenn W. Simington	Feb. 1, 1910 to Feb. 28, 1917
Wm. W. Wagner	March 1, 1917
Leland Faucett	June 12, 1942
Ora Armstrong	Nov. 1, 1949 cont. in 1970

Distance of 57.45 miles

#### R.F.D. Route No. 4 Established April 1, 1904

Joseph Drew	April 1, 1904 to 1918
Foster Board	June 10, 1918 to 1920
Charles Long	July 1, 1920 to 1945
Ernest Leeper	Feb. 12, 1945 cont. in 1970

Distance of 45.80 miles

#### R.F.D. Route No. 5 Established November 1, 1905

Luther M. Allen	Nov. 1, 1905 to 1919
Laurence Courtney	Dec. 8, 1919 to 1941
Jesse Griffith	Jan. 2, 1941 to 1948
Leland Faucett	Nov. 1, 1948 cont. in 1970

Distance of 56.20 miles

#### R.F.D. Route No. 6 Established December 15, 1905

John A. Forrester	Dec. 15, 1905 to Oct. 15, 1910
Clarence Ladd	Oct. 16, 1905 to June 10, 1918
Foster S. Board	June 11, 1918 to Dec. 6, 1919
Laurence F. Courtney	Dec. 7, 1918 to Aug. 31, 1920
Roscoe C. Baker	Aug. 22, 1920 to Dec. 31, 1920
Olney W. Tennant	Jan. 1, 1921 to Feb. 15, 1924
Joe A. Knight	Feb. 16, 1924 to July 15, 1924
John W. Eckel	July 16, 1924 to July 31, 1936

Route discontinued July 31, 1936



**R.F.D. Route No. 7  
Established May 16, 1907**

B. Erwin Boise May 16, 1907 to March 15, 1911  
 Arthur L. Foley March 16, 1911 to Aug. 23, 1923  
 Joe A. Knight Aug. 24, 1923 to Feb. 15, 1924  
 Olney W. Tennant Feb. 16, 1924 to April 6, 1924  
 Wayne Oliver April 7, 1924 to July 15, 1924  
 Joe A. Knight July 16, 1924 to April 2, 1939  
 Route re-numbered Route No. 6 August 1, 1936.  
 John T. Morrison April 24, 1939 to June 17, 1939  
 John H. Fetters June 18, 1939 to Feb. 12, 1945  
 Ernest E. Leeper Feb. 13, 1945 to May 31, 1962  
 Route discontinued May 31, 1962

**R.F.D. Route No. 8  
Established May 16, 1907**

Wm. A. Butler May 16, 1907 to April 30, 1909  
 Fie Oliver May 1, 1909 to 1919  
 Frank Board August 1, 1919 to 1920  
 John McKee Nov. 15, 1920 to 1948  
 Route No. 8 discontinued August 31, 1932  
 Became Route No. 1  
 Leland W. Howard Aug. 16, 1948 to 1964  
 Lester Van Gorkom Sept. 26, 1964 cont. in 1970  
 Distance of 54.75 miles.

The first Post Office in Memphis was located above the 1970 Gerth's furniture store. The second Post Office was in the Kinney block on the northwest corner of the square, the third was on the west side of S. Market St., south of the 1971 Bradley Shoe Store. All buildings used as a Post Office in Scotland County were leased by the Federal Government.

On November 11, 1961, a new and modern Post Office, built with Federal funds, was opened to the public. The location is one block north of the northeast corner of the square on the east side of the street (128 N. Market).

**Memphis Post Office Personnel  
In 1970**

Henry Adams	Postmaster
Jess Rockhold	Asst. Postmaster
Dwight DeRosear	Clerk
Victor Orf, Ollie Alexander	Sub-Clerks
Herbert Prather, Mac Kutzner	City Carriers

In 1970 there were 524 rented boxes in the Post Office.

Alexander Graham Bell's invention of the telephone produced a revolution in the communication system in the United States, making it possible for people to communicate vocally with the speed of sound over a long distance, directly affecting both the business and social life in Scotland County as well as that of the United States as a whole.

The first telephone office in Memphis was installed in 1898 in the second floor of the building where the Myers produce house was located in 1970 on the east side of the square. The operators were Mrs. Fannie Doyle and her daughter. They operated it for about one year.

Mayor Sanders supervised the construction of the first telephone line placed on the streets and in the alleys of Memphis. Men received one dollar per day in wages. P. M. Sheets was the manager assisted by his daughter.

Business men organized a new telephone company in 1900 with John M. Jayne, President, J. T. Spillman, Vice-President, W. W. Eckman, Secretary and G. E. Leslie, Treasurer. Their office was located in a residence on the corner of East Monroe and Knott Sts.

Rigid rules laid down were as follows:

1. Call number only
2. Charge twenty-five cents if a neighbor uses the telephone
3. Collect when others use the telephone as you will be charged with every out of town call
4. If you refuse to collect out of town calls you will have to come to central to use the telephone
5. No new telephones will be installed unless six months rent is paid at the time the order is made
6. Always ring off when through talking
7. Do not attempt to carry on a conversation with the operator.

County lines having switching exchange with Memphis were: Ewing or Rangeline, Union, Memphis and Arbela, Prairie Gem, Holley and Picking, Brock, West Union, Hitt, Cone, Leeper, Schenk, Memphis and Downing, Barker and Morris, Pile and Sandoz, and Myers and Montgomery. The switchboard was above the J. B. Smoot office of 1970 located on W. Monroe Street.

Magneto, both wall and desk, telephones with dry cell batteries were used. The Armstrong wall telephone was the first one used in Scotland County. They were made of walnut wood, the upper part housing the magnetos, the lower part housing two dry cell batteries and so constructed that it could hold a pencil

and note pad on top. A little crank was on the right side of the upper part. In front were two small bells with the clapper between them. Below them was the transmitter extending out several inches. It could be raised or lowered to accommodate to the height of the caller. On the left side of the upper part was a hook which held the bell shaped receiver. If the receiver were placed over the transmitter, the result was a loud noise causing any conversation to cease, when telephoning, the little crank was turned vigorously, sending the current over the line causing all telephones on the line to ring, alerting all patrons that someone was going to talk. Much eavesdropping resulted. Two young ladies who lived within "hollering" distance from each other circumvented the eavesdropping by trilling cross the intervening distance, indicating they should go to the telephone. In this way they were able to talk without ringing the telephone and alerting the eavesdroppers.

Each family had a different ring, such as one short ring and one long, perhaps three shorts or one short and two longs.

The next wall telephone was the Kellog. It was made of oak with no division but with a door that opened up the entire front of the telephone, otherwise it was similar to the Armstrong telephone.

The many switchboards over the county were used to connect lines through the Memphis switchboard. Calls had no time limit and as a result, a patron sometimes, rather than wait for a conversation to end, went to the home or place of business of the individual with whom he wished to talk.

The Memphis Telephone Company was purchased by Dr. Risk and was located on the west side of the square where the Firestone store was located in 1970.

The next purchaser was Kent and Roberts in 1925. They were located on the south side of the square above the Flower shop location in 1970. About 1926 the Middle States Utility Company purchased the telephone company, operating in the same location until it moved to the rear of the Bank of Memphis building on the southeast corner of the square. Later it merged with the Theodore Gary Company with headquarters in Ft. Wayne, Indiana. In August 1949, it converted to the common battery service with batteries in the central office equipment. In 1953 the Gary Company merged with the General system. The Memphis Telephone Company was operated by the General Telephone Company of the Midwest.

On May of 1950, the office was moved into

a new building erected, owned and operated by the General Telephone Company of the Midwest.

The office personnel and maintenance crew in 1970 were:

Mrs. Faye Black	Cashier
D. H. Atterberry	Supervisor
John Grogan	Switchman
John T. Lutzer, Richard Morris	Maintenance

180 names were in the first telephone directory. Twenty-one numbers in the first directory remained the same until the common battery came into use forty-eight years later.

(Information courtesy of Mrs. Faye Black)

In 1970 approximately 1,007 homes and business houses were listed in the directory.

Rural switchboards had served eighteen lines. When they were no longer used, rural calls were placed through the Memphis exchange until May 20, 1957 when the Northeast Missouri Rural Telephone Company of Queen City cut over their first exchange to dial in Arbela and Granger areas, also to the surrounding rural areas. In 1970 the Company served a total of 924 patrons on the Arbela, Brock and Tobin Creek-Rutledge exchanges although all were not located in Scotland County.

In 1970 the Missouri State Telephone Company of LaPlata, Missouri served from the Gorin, Missouri Exchange fifteen business houses and one hundred seventy residences.

The original magneto telephone service at Gorin, Missouri was owned and operated by a mutual share holder organization. In the year of 1944, P. C. Robinson purchased all the shares and changed into an independent telephone company known as the P. C. Robinson Telephone Company. Mr. W. M. Tillatson purchased the P. C. Robinson Company in 1947 and operated as the Gorin Telephone Exchange until 1964 when he sold the company to the D & M Telephone Company of St. James, Missouri who rebuilt the system and converted it to automatic dial service. The company was again sold in 1969 to the Missouri Central Telephone Company with headquarters in LaPlata, Missouri who were the owners and operators in 1970.

The first telephone wires were strung over many miles in both the rural and urban areas on poles with glass insulators to which the telephone wires were attached. Later the wire was strung on the electric highline poles. Some rural residents in Scotland County signed the right of way in 1970 permitting the rural telephone wires to be placed underground at a later date.

M.W.R.



When Guglielmo Marconi developed the wireless telegraphy he was instrumental in opening a whole Pandora box (the later version with good contents) of new methods of communication. As a result of his deductions from his study of physics, the radio, the two-way radio, the transistor radio, the inter-com, the tape recorder, the F.M. radio, the computer, the television, and the satellite were developed, making it possible to communicate to both near and far places by converting sounds or signals into electromagnetic waves and transmitting them directly through space, without connecting wires, to receiving sets which change them into sound. All of these inventions have had a marked effect on living conditions in Scotland County.

The crystal radio was among the first on the market. It reproduced sounds by a combination of certain lengths of copper wire wound around a form. It was necessary to use a crystal and head phone to receive the sound and it was possible to produce sound only when near a radio station. The transistor radio developed later is an improved type of the first crystal radio.

Radios began to appear on the market in Memphis about 1920. Along with the crystal sets were large cabinet sets with electron tubes and dry cell batteries. Before electricity was made available in the rural areas, a large storage battery, charged by a wind charger, was used to provide the electric current in place of dry cell batteries. After 1940 electric highlines were erected in the rural areas and electricity was made available in both rural and urban areas in Scotland County.

The utilization of the air waves as a medium of communication produced a much greater change in the business and social life in Scotland County than that produced by the use of the telephone.

Citizens in Scotland County can receive communications instantly from all over the world, even from the Moon via the satellite, the television and the radio.

No one need be uninformed concerning the national proceedings as related to the economy, the political course of action, the activities of the various government agencies and the social conditions or of natural disasters, if he listens to the information as presented by the remarkable means of communication available in this period of history.

Although Scotland County has no building or place of historical interest requiring a personally conducted tour, the most modern



President and Mrs. Eisenhower listening to slide projector with keyed audio, designed and built in Memphis.

and the most sophisticated means of directing tours in famous places of historical interest are designed and made in Memphis, Missouri.

Basil E. Templeman designs and his associates build automated equipment for museums and many other places of interest. Mr. Templeman has received several patents since receiving the first on May 6, 1956.

The automated equipment replaces the services of a personally conducted tour by electronically produced descriptions of the places of interest. This equipment is produced under the company name of Armstrong, Templeman Corporation, Business and Sales Office at Abilene, Kansas.

Among the customers are: The National Geographic Explorer's Hall, Washington, D.C.; University of Nebraska Museum; Illinois State Museum; University of Utah Museum; Cowboy Hall of Fame, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Will Rogers Memorial, Claremore, Oklahoma; Truman Library, Independence, Missouri; Eisenhower Museum, Abilene, Kansas; Mark Twain Museum, Hannibal, Missouri; Brooklyn Museum, New York City, New York; Denver Museum of Natural History, Colorado.

The automated part of the State of Montana's exhibit at the New York World's Fair was built in Memphis.

M.W.R.

## EDUCATION

The pioneer forefathers who settled in Scotland County seemed to have an innate desire to work for the improvement of educational and social conditions. This was expressed in the building of churches and schoolhouses. The church was the most important since most of them came from a deeply religious background. Schools were next in importance and illiteracy was practically unknown. Eventually rural schoolhouses were built within walking distance of all the rural homes. Ft. Donaldson school district in Mt. Pleasant township was the first rural school in the county. Jim Collins was the first to teach in the rural school.

The rural schoolhouse was, of necessity large, a one room building with a row of windows on opposite sides lengthwise of the building. (Cross lights were later frowned upon). A large heating stove occupied the center of the room. A blackboard extended across the front wall with a place at the bottom in the form of a trough to hold crayon and erasers. A teacher's desk and chair set in front of the blackboard. The desk drawers contained boxes of crayons and other school supplies, also, the daily record book.

The school bell was kept on the desk. The desks and seats for the pupils had cast iron legs and were screwed to the floor. (In later years individual desks were provided). Two could sit in each seat. The desk top could be folded down over an enclosed place which held the text books. At the top of the desk and attached to the back of the next seat in front was a groove designed to hold pen holders, lead and slate pencils. (Pen holders with removable pen points were used). A hole was in the center of the pen and pencil groove, intended to hold a bottle of ink. Slates with wooden frames, instead of paper and pencil, were used in preparing lessons. A slate pencil used on a slate often squeaked and made an irritating sound but they lasted much longer than a lead pencil. The unsanitary method of cleaning the slate would be looked upon with horror in the later and more sanitary conscious days.

Hooks for wraps were placed on either side of the rear wall of the room with a shelf above for dinner pails and wraps. Overshoes were placed underneath on the floor. A living well was near the schoolhouse. Pupils used a common drinking cup or brought a folding cup for individual use. Two outdoor toilets were provided, cleaned once each year before the fall term began. In the schoolhouse the

boys sat on one side of the room and the girls on the other side.

"School days! School days!  
Dear old golden rule days!  
Readin', writin', and 'rithmetic  
Taught to the tune of the hickory  
stick!"

The words "hickory stick" were not used in poetic license. The hickory stick was part of the standard equipment in schools when the attendance was large and many of the pupils were practically adults. Other and better methods of enforcing discipline have since become the practice and the use of the hickory stick has been somewhat restricted.

The school year was divided into two terms. The fall and winter term usually began in September and was in session for a period of six months followed by a vacation of a few weeks after which a two or three months spring term began.

Three directors and a clerk were elected to serve on the school board. It was the duty of the directors to select a teacher and to set the salary they thought should be paid. It was also their duty to direct the upkeep of the buildings and the grounds; direct the cleaning of the well and outbuildings, order the fuel, the school supplies and to settle any dispute that might arise.

It was the duty of the clerk to record the minutes of the Board meetings and to issue the warrants for the teacher's salary or any other expense relating to the school including any improvement of the property.

At least one school, Hoop Pole, in the Mt. Pleasant township paid the teacher in the spring term with contributions from the parents but teachers and other expenses relating to the school were usually paid by taxes levied upon the property of the farmers living within the school district. The rate of taxation was determined by the eligible voters at the annual school election at which time one director was chosen. Each director served three years. Notice of the election was required to be posted in various places in the district, many times on tree trunks along the public road.

Before the turn of the century and a few years after, rural schools had a large attendance, always with only one teacher and in a one room schoolhouse. Sometimes the number of pupils ran as high as seventy-five. The teacher usually boarded in a home in the community where he was teaching.





A "last day of school" at the Poe rural school.

The school day began at 9 a.m. with the teacher summoning the pupils to the schoolhouse by ringing a small schoolbell. Before the pupils began to study, there was usually prayer, perhaps, singing or the reading of a story. All grades were taught, with special emphasis on the three R's. Class periods were short. There was a fifteen minute recess in the morning and again in the afternoon with an hour off at noon for lunch and play. At noon and recess the pupils played games such as Blackman, Hide and Seek, Drop the Handkerchief, Dare Base, and on rainy days they played Blindfold, Button, Button, Who's Got the Button and other indoor games. It was considered both a privilege and fun to be permitted to take the erasers out and dust them, as another form of recreation. Pupils brought their lunch from home. It was not unknown for a teacher to cook one hot dish on the heating stove in the winter for the pupils, the ingredients contributed by both the teacher and the pupils.

Before the turn of the century it was difficult for rural pupils to attend High School unless it was within a reasonable distance from their home. This contributed to the fact that many rural pupils attended the rural schools far beyond high school age. Some pupils studied algebra and other subjects usually taught in high school. It was not uncommon before the turn of the century for adult rural pupils to secure text books in advanced subjects which they studied, acquiring enough knowledge to pass a teacher's examination and become teachers themselves.

Friday afternoon in the rural school was the favorite time of the week. Regular lessons were laid aside with spelling and ciphering contests providing a welcome change in the daily routine.

One of the social and moneymaking events of the winter was the pie supper which took place in the rural schoolhouse. The pies were sold by an auctioneer, the proceeds going to the school for the purchase of some special need of the school. Sometimes the pies sold quite high as some young men made high bid against a young man, who wished to buy the pie of a certain girl, forcing him to pay a high price for the privilege of eating with her.

It was the custom for the teacher to "treat" the pupils at Christmastime. The "treat" usually consisted of a bag of candy, an orange, perhaps, a popcorn ball and was always received with delight.

The high point of the school year was the last day of school when well filled baskets were brought by the parents and a sumptuous dinner was enjoyed. The dinner was followed by a program given by the pupils. Sometimes special honors earned by individual pupils were announced.

Many farm boys were able to attend only the fall and winter term because their help was needed in planting the spring crops.

Teachers contracts, signed in the latter half of the 1800's, are recorded in the clerk's record books of Pleasant Hill school, District No. 3, at that period of Scotland County history. It discloses the average amount paid for the services of the teachers all over the county at that time.

Mary E. Howard received \$25.50 per month for a three month spring term.

W. G. Rice received \$33.75 per month for a four month term beginning November 14.

Mrs. Hilinda (Linda) Dean (said to have been a teacher of exceptional ability) \$30.00 per month for a spring term of school.

A few years later L. C. Moore agreed to teach for the sum of \$50.00 per month beginning November 10, 1884.

Incidental expenses for one term were:

Coal and wood	\$17.00
Repairing door and fence	.25
1 drinking cup	.05
5 boxes crayons	1.00
5 window panes	.50
Putting in glass	.20
Repairing pump	.25
Repairing gate and fence	2.50
Coal box	.25
Broom	.20
Repairing floor, door and seat	.50
1 box matches	.10
1 box crayons	.25

Pupils attending Pleasant Hill School in March 1877 were:

John W. Collins, Mary MiCan, Kate Clapper, Ella MiCan, Boon Rightmere, Anna MiCan, Sally Rightmere, Kate MiCan, Lewis Pearce, James MiCan, John Darling, Albert Grasley, Bell Milburn, George Grasley, Samantha Milburn, Charles Grasley, Frank Richmond, Fred Grasley, Carrie Richmond, Etta Grasley, Wm. Richmond, Della Grasley, Emmett Richmond, Carl Holley, Della Richmond, Josie Manchester, Wm. G. Rice, Alfred Kirkpatrick, Alice Rice, Olive Kirkpatrick, Minnie Rice, Gerta Kutzner, Emma Rice, Nancy Mathias, Charles Rice, Sarah Mathias, John Rice, Henry Mathias, Augustus Rice, Lincoln Mathias, William Rice, Grant Mathias, Grant Rice, Mary Mathias, Henry Sharpe, Emma Mustoe, George Sharpe, Milly Mustoe, Ella Sharpe, David Sellick, Stanton Warren, Charles Stritz, Edward Warren, Ann VanDyke, Reuben Warren, Ida Webb, Ida Warren, Edda Webb, Emma Wishart, John Webb, Ida Wishart, Charles Webb, Bell Sprague, Frank Warren, and William Warren. Total - 66.

Sixty six pupils in a one room rural school was a normal number when families were large and pupils attended until they were young men and women. That great pride was taken in penmanship in the pioneer schools is evidenced by the beautiful penmanship found in the old school records.

In the school years of 1914 and 1915 Wilson School in Union Township changed the divided term into a continuous term of eight and one half months and other districts followed suit with eight month terms.

The rural school districts in Scotland County in 1900 were:

No. 1	Jordan
No. 2	South Upton
No. 3	Elm Grove
No. 4	Wilson
No. 5	Cone
No. 6	Bourn
No. 7	North Barker
No. 8	Spees
No. 9	Crow
No. 10	Poe
No. 11	Brock
No. 12	Clay Point
No. 13	Azen
No. 14	Prospect Grove
No. 15	Fairview
No. 16	Union Grove
No. 17	Garden Prairie
No. 18	Center Point
No. 19	Pleasant Hill
No. 20	North Liberty
No. 21	Leeper
No. 22	Friendship
No. 23	Robinson
No. 24	Hall
No. 25	Cox
No. 26	Downing Independent
No. 27	Prairie View
No. 28	Dover
No. 29	Hazel Hill
No. 30	Conyers
No. 31	Morning View
No. 32	Plum College
No. 33	Black Oak
No. 34	Granger
No. 35	Arbela
No. 36	N. Mt. Pleasant
No. 37	Salem
No. 38	White
No. 39	South Barber
No. 40	Middle Fabius
No. 41	Walnut Grove
No. 42	Loe
No. 43	East Lynn Grove (In Schuyler County)
No. 44	Miller
No. 45	Oak Forest
No. 46	Oak Ridge
No. 47	Union
No. 48	Hazel Hill
No. 49	Etna
No. 50	Hicks
No. 51	Round Grove



No. 52	Cedar Grove
No. 53	South Liberty
No. 54	Hendricks
No. 55	Edinburg
No. 56	Jayne
No. 57	Purvis
No. 58	Huston (Downing)
No. 59	Blue Grass
No. 60	Hoop Pole
No. 61	Fort Donaldson
No. 62	Chaney
No. 63	S. Mt. Pleasant
No. 64	Knox County
No. 65	Price
No. 66	Morrow Grove
No. 67	Knox County
No. 68	Myers
No. 69	Frogge
No. 70	Knob View

Rural schools began to be consolidated in 1918 and consolidation continued until by the end of the school year in 1970 there were no one room rural schools in Scotland County. Bible Grove had the first consolidated school in the county with pupils attending from the districts of Blue Grass, Hoop Pole, Purvis, Huston, McClure also known as Liberty, and Enterprise also known as Croley.

James T. Salesbury drew the blueprints for the building and also served as the first treasurer of the consolidated district. R. A. Norton served as clerk and secretary until 1930 when he moved from the district. Much of the labor for the new building was donated with little expense except for the labor of the tile and brick layers.

In 1952 Knob View was voted into the Bible Grove System.

Bible Grove maintained both grade and high school until 1956, at which time the high school was closed.

Granger Consolidated school maintained both grade and high schools until 1958 at which time the high school was closed.

Rutledge high school was closed in 1959 with the elementary school remaining.

In the school year of 1944-45 Bible Grove Consolidated had a valuation of \$400,000 and a levy of \$1.00. The high school enrollment was 20 and the elementary school enrollment was 50. Gorin had an enrollment in high school of 45 and an elementary enrollment of 63. Granger Consolidated had a high school enrollment of 56 and an elementary enrollment of 21. Rutledge had an enrollment in the high school of 40 with 44 in the elementary enrollment. High School enrollment in Memphis was 220 and the elementary enrollment was 190.



Mabel Wildman and Abbie Bull, rural school teachers ready to start to their respective schools, Wilson and Cone.

The average annual salary for rural teachers was \$817.00.

The average annual salary for elementary teachers was \$1,078.00.

The average annual salary for high school teachers was \$1,425.00.

The average annual salary for all teachers of the county was \$1,106.00.

In 1970 there were six elementary schools in Scotland County, two in Memphis, one each in Bible Grove, Rutledge, Gorin and Granger. Rural students were transported to school in large buses. Hot lunches were made available to the students at nominal cost. Schools became the social and recreational center for the youth in the rural communities thus closing the era of the "Little Red Schoolhouse".

At the turn of the century there were many men teaching in the rural schools but by 1945 very few men were teaching in rural schools. Almost all the teachers were unmarried women, but by 1970 many married women were teaching, a condition not always regarded with ready acceptance in earlier years.

Teachers in Scotland County in 1900 were:

1 - L. A. Reckard, 2 - Alma Busey, 3 - James C. Purmort, 4 - C. E. Smith, 5 - Fannie McMunn, 6 - W. G. Wieland, 7 - Mary Purmort, 8 - Mrs. J. B. Donnell, 9 - Ella McVey, 10 - Ella Shaw, 11 - Gertrude Callison, 12 - Edith Stone, 13 - Lutitia Forman, 14 - Lula Miller, 15 - Ethel Pile, 16 - Claudia Rodecape, 17 - Amanda Ebeling, 18 - Clara Picking, 19 - Jessie Monticue, 20 - Cora Byrne, 21 - Maud Stephenson, 22 - W. A. Butler, 23 - Anna Cone, 24 - Leroy Walker, 25 - Alta Miller, 26 - Pearl Hayden, 27 - Maud Noble, 28 - Artie Briggs, 29 - W. S. Walker, 30 - Anna May Briggs, 31 - Ethel Hough, 32 - Ina Doran, 33 - G. O. Boyd, 34 - J. S. Hixon, 35 - Ruth Hitch, 36 - Cora Ladd, 37 - Sophronia Johnson, 38 - Ella Gristy, 39 - Edna Ewing, 40 - Della Stevens, 41 - Mary Davis, 42 -

## 1894 Memphis High School Graduates



TOP ROW: Grace Dewey, Cora Ladd, John Smoot, Leo Pitkin, Fannie McMunn.  
SECOND ROW: Amy Danford, James Hixon, Ida Smith, Effie Wildman.

## 1906, First Memphis High School Football Team



TOP ROW: Bert Lawrence, Hilbert, Willie Richard, Roberts, Frank Reese, assn't. coach, Glover, John Wiegner, Lynn Busey. SECOND ROW: Stewart Thompson, Paul Love, Hugh Tinney, John Blanchard, Phil Struble. THIRD ROW: King, George Moore.

### SCORES FOR THE YEAR

Hurdland, 6  
Gorin, 0  
Kahoka, 0  
Milton, 0  
Kahoka, 0  
Keokuk, 0

Memphis, 0  
Memphis, 48  
Memphis, 20  
Memphis, 49  
Memphis, 20  
Memphis, 21



Callie Busey, 43 - Rosa Ruby (colored), 44 - J. D. Fordney, 45 - Anna Ewing, 46 - T. W. Fowler, 47 - R. D. Witt, 48 - Grace McDonald, 49 - Bessie McQuoid, 50 - Essie McQuoid, 51 - George Carter, 52 - Maud Smith, 53 - Lillie Hayden, 54 - Lizzie Wells, 55 - Ray Shorts, 56 - Callie Trotter, 57 - Arda Buford, 58 - Virgie Whitlock, 59 - Perth Brook, 60 - James F. Krewson, 61 - C. M. Snedeker, 62 - J. M. Krewson, 63 - I. Z. Faucett, 64 - B. V. Muir, 65 - A. L. Martin, 66 - Price Bondurant, 67 - Allie Rhodes, 68 - Mattie Smoot, 69 - H. F. Brightman, 70 - W. L. Campbell, 71 - Mabel Hess, 72 - Arthur Steeples, 73 - G. E. Tuttle, 74 - J. S. Shanes, 75 - Stephen Adams, 76 - Nina Hohstadt, 77 - H. A. Husted, 78 - Nellie McIntyre, 79 - Claude Curry, 80 - James Bear, 81 - C. L. Hall, 82 - C. H. Stark, 83 - G. T. Salebury, 84 - Anne Smoot, 85 - Zora Frogge, 86 - Ethel Grinstead, 87 - Lula McLaughlin, 88 - Fannie Feters, 89 - Ida Nutter, 90 - Mae Jones, 91 - Pearl Jones, 92 - T. W. Frazey, 100 - Archie Miller, 101 - Effie Moore, 102 - C. T. Gundy, 103 - Mrs. Lula Childress, 104 - I. A. Gunnel, 105 - Mary Gunnel, 106 - Mary Rugh, 107 - Minnie Kapfer, 108 - Fannie McIntosh.

The number of graduates in the Memphis high school class of 1894 was nine. They were Grace Dewey, Cora Ladd, John Smoot, Leo Pitkin, Fannie McMunn, Amy Danford, Jim Hixon, Cora Saling, and Effie Wildman.

There were 82 graduates in the Memphis high school graduating class of 1970. They were:

1 - Michael Barnes, 2 - Kenneth Perry, 3 - Dennis Smith, 4 - Vicky Patton, 5 - Steve Shelly, 6 - Brenda Troutman, 7 - Robert Holton, 8 - Stephen Kapfer, 9 - Cheryl Ann Comstock, 10 - Alan Rush, 11 - Alan Van Gorkam, 12 - Ronald Kirkpatrick, 13 - Rand Woods, 14 - Mark Schaefer, 15 - Glenn Davis, 16 - Scott Robertson, 17 - William Wood, 18 - Danny Meinhardt, 19 - Raymond Ward, 20 - Larry Wayne Miller, 21 - Robert Neece, 22 - Gregory Seppelt, 23 - Richard Baker, 24 - Beverly Harris, 25 - James Curry, 26 - Mikel Becraft, 27 - Larry Dean Lancaster, 28 - Kathy Bullock, 29 - Gregory Davis, 30 - Karen Kerby, 31 - Jackie Liles, 32 - Rhonda Jane Martin, 33 - Philip Alan Armstrong, 34 - Brenda Myers, 35 - John Walter Marlowe, 36 - Diane Schlotter, 37 - Darrell Max Harvey, 38 - Carol McCabe, 39 - Charles Rice, 40 - Renee Ross, 41 - Steve Kirkpatrick, 42 - Terry Malone, 43 - Harry Graham, 44 - Ernestine Forquer, 45 - Earl Edward Kapfer, 46 - Cathy Stott, 47 - Steven Robinson, 48 - Melinda Myers, 49 - Terry Miller, 50 - Cheryl McCabe, 51 - Wayne Durham, 52 - Ann Davis, 53 - Sherry Rodgers, 54 - Steve Alan Bradley, 55 - Charlotte Brown,

56 - Harold Snyder, 57 - Linda Roush, 58 - Dallas Winn, 59 - Linda Morton Green, 60 - Everett Keith, Jr., 61 - Cindy Pender, 62 - Terry Rex Coffrin, 63 - Jo Beth Gardine, 64 - Gary Dean Garrett, 65 - Beverly Brumback, 66 - Donald Rex Norton, 67 - Donita Robbins, 68 - Richard Lee Howell, 69 - Sally Yoder, 70 - John Kapfer, 71 - Sharon Marie Childress, 72 - Herman Holton, 73 - Sherry Garrett, 74 - Rhonda Kice, 75 - Connie Dodge, 76 - Peggy Dochterman, 77 - Ronald Gene Gardner, 78 - Ross Seals, 79 - Glen Cowell, 80 - Dale Brown, 81 - James Orton.

The declining population was reflected in the number of pupils attending the rural schools in the 1954-55 school year. Each year more pupils were being transported to consolidated schools. Teachers' salaries had increased to the point where it was not possible for a rural school district to pay a large salary to teach a few pupils. The pupils were also deprived of participating in the school activities and team work afforded by that of large groups of pupils in schools.

The teachers in the rural schools for 1954-55 were:

School	Teacher	No. of Pupils
Jordan	Leona Talbott	11
South Upton	Gordon Matlock	18
Elm Grove	Mrs. Opal Shelly	10
Wilson	Mrs. Anna Mathes	16
Cone	Mrs. Olive Bull	16
Bourn	Mrs. Ruth Barker	16
North Barker	Verlee Clark	18
Spees	Mrs. Daisy Mae Simmons	11
Crow	Mrs. Josephine Hunter	11
Poe	Mrs. Bertha Porter	11
Brock	Fred Morris	31
Clay Point	Mrs. Philena Calvert	12
Prospect Grove	Mina See	19
Fairview	Mrs. Carmen Barber	30
Union Grove	Mrs. Juanita Nicoli	8
Center Point	Elsie Hayes	5
Pleasant Hill	Edna Jean Snyder	24
North Liberty	Mrs. Helen Billups	11
Leeper		21
	Mrs. Frances Tippet, Mrs. Dorothy Dierks	
Friendship	Robinson - Mrs. Ethel Gardine	11
Hall	Mrs. Bernice Billups	3
Cox	Mrs. Grace McVey	15
Prairie View		19
	Mrs. Ruth Nighswonger, Mary Jane Snyder Watson	
Dover	Mrs. Wayfel Stone	28
Hazel Dell	Transported	8
Conyers	Transported	10

Morning View - Transported	9
Plum College - Mrs. Maye Morris	24
Black Oak - Mrs. Maye Smith	18
Arbela - Mrs. Marjorie Evans	25
N. Mt. Pleasant - Transported	10
Salem - Transported	5
White - Mrs. Irma McRobert	15
South Barker - Ila Fern McRobert	19
Middle Fabius - Irene Baker	25
Walnut Grove - Transported	7
Loe - Mrs. Leana Neese	15
Miller, Edinburg and Jayne united	35
Mrs. Maude Kears, Mrs. Lenore Creek	
Oak Forest - Mrs. Mary H. Johnson	45
Oak Ridge - Mrs. Clarice Burns	46
Hazel Hill - Anna May Baker	48
Fort Donaldson - Transported	9
Myers - Mrs. Lena Thompson	19
R-IV Rutledge	130
Lewis Forsythe, Mrs. Leota Yates, Mrs. Ida Myers, Virginia Keathler	
Granger High School	60
Mrs. Reta Smith, Mrs. Annabel Orcutt, Mr. Wm. Edwards, Mrs. Lillian Craig, Mrs. Mary Waggoner, Esta Carter, MR. Frank Ward, Mr. C. C. Erwin, Mr. Quentin Jones	
R-V of Scotland Co. - Bible Grove	68
Lois Ely, Mary Lawrence, A. N. Wilkinson, Supt., Mrs. June Varner, Mrs. Arleta Sunderland	
R-III of Scotland Co., - Gorin	165
Ivan Davis, Joseph Buford, Mrs. Nelda Jones, Faith Saunders, Frank Ward, Mrs. Nola Ware, Ruby Jones, Jessie Bell Allen, Mrs. Daisy Hyde	
Memphis Public Schools	400
Lynn Terry, Supt.	
Chelsea Brown, David Waggoner, Faye Christ, Raymond Goeke, Max Powell, Evelyn Winkler, William Frazee, Donna Doty, Norris Grover, C. E. Alliston, Lavain Current, Virginia McCully, Velma Ellicott, Gladys Bradley, Hazel Smith, Pat Grover, Ruby Reed, Mildred Cunningham, Lucile Jennings, Ida Leeper, Madeline Boucher, Vernon Winkler, Turner Haden	

Scotland County once had a college located in Memphis.

The following account copied from the Centennial issue of the Memphis Reveille - the name of the author was not given:

**"The Northeast Missouri Normal College"**

In 1899 Harry E. Reister and F. Ray Cook of Iowa came to Missouri and began an investigation as to the advisability of starting a college at Memphis. After due consideration and receiving the support of some of the public spirited citizens of the county, they established the Northeast Missouri Normal

College. A tract of land was purchased August 8, 1891, from Edward E. Nuckols and wife for \$1,000.00. This tract was located on the south line of the late western extension of Monroe Street - 372 by 360 feet - and efforts were made to finance the building. During this time the college classes were held in the second story of the Leach building on the west side of the square. "Up the winding stair" was the best and nearly always direction given anyone asking where the college was located. Teachers in the beginning were Harry E. Riester, F. Ray Cook, Miss Jennie Platz of Belle Plaine, Iowa, who taught the short hand course, Miss Mamie Icy Dor Knott of Farmington, Iowa, elocution, and Miss Lou E. Knott of Farmington, Iowa, the business course. There were other teachers, but I fail to recall their names. A few of their students remain. Namely, John Schuler, George Simon, P. I. Ludwick, Alex Riebel, Mrs. Effie Connelly Beckerdite and we hope there are others. The building at the new location was begun in 1891 and was completed in 1892. It was an imposing structure, two stories and one overlooked western view, an ideal place with ideal surroundings. Prof. Reister had in mind great things for the college, but because of financial difficulties, he sold his interest to F. Ray Cook, who in turn sold to Alexander Cook and in 1892 the building was sold to Lee F. Witty, who owned it at the time the building was destroyed by fire.

Prof. A. T. Downey of Bloomfield, Iowa, had this college for a time and afterward, for a number of years, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bence. Mrs. Bence built up a wonderful musical conservatoire and it was with extreme regret that people looked upon the burning structure which might have and once did mean so much to the youth of Scotland County".

The College was completely destroyed by fire January 1, 1902, following a masquerade party.

The following program was given at the College July 27, 1899.

**Thursday, July 27, 1899, at 8 p.m.**

You are invited to be present  
**Baccalaureate address**

By Dr. N. M. Sydenstricker  
At Presbyterian Church  
Sunday, July 23, at 8 p.m.

**Roll of Classes**



Frank L. Grinstead  
Edgar P. Grinstead

## Teachers

Lee R. Briggs, E. Blanche Boyd,  
N. Gaywood Rice, Estella Zimmerman

## Music

Nellie Bartlett, Beulah Blanchard

## Program

Invocation  
"Unter den Linden"

Rev. R. F. Campbell  
Misses Blanchard &  
Bartlett

Oration:  
"Intelligent Citizenship"

Oration:  
 "Lessons of History" E. Blanche Boyd  
 "Rhapsodie Hongroise No. 2" Nellie Bartlett

Oration:  
"Progress in Education" N. Gaywood Rice

Oration:  
"Credulity" Estella Zimmerman

"Poka de la Reine" (Raff) Beulah Blanchard  
Oration:

"The Future American" Edgar P. Grinstead  
 "Il Trovatore", (Verdi) Misses Blanchard &  
 Bartlett

(two pianos)

Oration:  
"The Modern Social Problem" Frank L.  
Grinstead

(1) "Sigh No More" (Lynn)  
(2) "Good Bye Sweet Day" (Vannah) Lizzie E.

Beatty  
A. T. Downey  
Rev. W. M. Sapp

The first high school built in Memphis was completed in 1872 on the same location as the present high school of 1970. There were four rooms in the building, four more were added later.

Rev. Lutz was the first teacher. Cull Sanders, a lawyer, was among the first teachers. Only the lower grades were taught until 1885 when a three year high school course was added. The high school course of studies was introduced by Mr. Moore and Mr. Lyle (son-in-law of A. P. Patterson). Mr. Lyle was superintendent. Early classes were small.

Some of the graduates of the old high school were:

Charles L. Moore, who served as Assistant Attorney General of Oklahoma; Frank Miller, a well-known attorney in St. Louis; George Jenkins who was a missionary in China; Louise Monroe who wrote the book "Eugene

Norton" and contributed to the Chicago Times and Century Magazine.

At the turn of the century, a three member commission appointed by the governor, was given power to appoint the school superintendent. The members of one such commission were Al Martin, Lee Briggs and Nora Pettingill. When politics entered in the selection of the county superintendent, the names of the candidates were placed on the ballot and they were elected at the general election.

At the turn of the century, instead of holding teacher's meetings in some distant city, a teacher's institute was held in Memphis. Teachers examinations were first held in the old south school building and in later years in the courthouse. Examinations were held under the supervision of the County Superintendent, who, issued the teacher's certificates to those who successfully passed the examinations.

Former County Schools Superintendents  
were:

Fannie McNunn, Della Stevens, Wilma Wilder, I. M. Horn, Arla Belle Williams, Effie Moore, Josee Powell, Lucile Walker (acting), Ida Leeper (acting), Callie Smith.

Mrs. Callie Smith was the last to serve as County Superintendent. The office was closed in 1968. Spees, the last rural school district in Scotland County, was closed and the children transported to a consolidated school.

When the 1970-71 school year began all pupils in Scotland County were enrolled in seven public schools in various parts of the county with teachers salaries averaging approximately \$6,000.00.

### Granger School - 1970

Mrs. Olive Bull, teacher of 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th grades. No. of pupils 11.

Mrs. Cecil Snodgrass, teacher of 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th grades. No. of pupils 22.

Two rooms are used as classrooms.

Mrs. Olive Bull, Sec.

Mrs. Norene Montgomery cook and serves food in the school cafeteria.

Mr. Jack Montgomery, Clerk.

Audrey Steeples, custodian and bus driver.

Members of the School Board: Lawrence Smith, President, Albert Jones, member, Wm. Smith, member, Joe Jones, member, Audrey Steeples, member, Wm. Burgess, member.

**Rutledge School - 1970**  
**Built in 1912**

Mrs. Corene McMurry, Principal,  
Teacher 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th grades. No. of pupils  
14.

Mrs. Delia Priebe, Teacher, 1st, 2nd, 3rd,  
4th grades. No. of pupils 16.

School uses four class rooms and  
cafeteria.

Mrs. Elizabeth McClamrock, Secretary.

Mrs. Vivian Tull and Mrs. Laura Reeves,  
custodians and cooks.

Clarence Bertram, elementary bus  
driver.

Ray McClamrock, high school bus driver.

D. C. Triplett, P.T.A. President.

Members of School Board: Hillis Mc-  
Clamrock, President, Vernon Ewing, mem-  
ber, Roy Adams, Jr., member, George Mc-  
Pherson, member, D. C. Triplett, member,  
Roscoe Blaine, member.

**Bible Grove School**

Nita Cragg, teacher, first four grades, 10  
pupils.

Comfort Corderman, teacher, 5th, 6th,  
7th, 8th grades, 12 pupils.

Two class rooms used. Pupils are served  
lunch, served and cooked by Mrs. Joan  
Frederick.

Leslie Bradley is bus driver elementary  
school, Vancil Bradley, bus driver to high  
school at Memphis.

Mrs. Hazel Bradley, Custodian and Clerk.

Members of School Board: John  
Frederick, President, Harry Shultz, Floyd  
Thrasher, Keith Dunn, Vice-President,  
Richard Kigar, Richard Burrus, Clerk.

**Gorin School - 1970**

Mrs. Veronica Starritt, teacher, 1st and  
2nd grades, 1st grade 7, second, 12 pupils.

Miss Anna May Baker, teacher, 3rd and  
4th grades, third grade 5, fourth grade, 15  
pupils.

Mrs. Juanita Nicoli, teacher, 5th and 6th  
grades, 5th grade 6, 6th grade, 14 pupils.

Miss Irene Baker, teacher, 7th and 8th  
grades, 7th grade 5, 8th grade 9 pupils.

Mr. Leach, superintendent, teacher of  
World History.

Mrs. Nelda Jones, Principal, teacher of  
Commerce.

Mr. Larry Zoeman, teacher of P.E. and  
Health.

Mrs. Larry Zoeman, teacher of Music.

Mrs. Mary Lou Blaine, teacher of Home  
Economics and Citizenship.

Mr. Robert Fulton, teacher of  
Mathematics and Science.

Mr. Waldo West, teacher of Drivers  
Education and Industrial Arts.

Mrs. Geraldine Davis, Secretary.

Don Garmon, Custodian.

Mrs. Don Garman and Mrs. Leta Kraus,  
cooks.

Maxine Garmon, bus driver.

Number of pupils in high school:

Freshman - 10; Sophomore - 11; Junior -  
15; Senior - 14.

Fourteen class rooms, a gymnasium, a  
kitchen, a lunch room and a full basement  
used for Industrial Arts.

Members of the School Board: Virgil  
Rockhold, President, Nelson Golbricht,  
member, Harley Erickson, member, Dee  
Clatt, member, Elbert Herring, member,  
Billy Austin, member.

**Memphis School System - 1970**

Norman Knight, Superintendent.

Connie Swearingen, Secretary.

Kindergarten in north Memphis:

Linda Lambert, teacher, number in  
morning class, 30; number in afternoon class,  
25.

**East Elementary School - 1970**

Nine classrooms, 1st, 2nd and 3rd grades  
taught.

Mrs. Enola Nicholas, Mrs. Deanna Dunn,  
Mrs. Carol Aylward, 1st grade.

Mrs. Francis Craig, Mrs. Dixie Shally,  
Mrs. Mary Anna Vizzy, 2nd grade.

Mrs. Jean Miller, Mrs. Claudine Mohr,  
Miss Arleta Dye, 3rd grade.

Mrs. Joan Robertson, Music.

Mr. David Stauffer, Speech Therapy.

Mrs. Gene Hilpert, Secretary.

Rufus Barb, Custodian.

Number of pupils, 1st grade, 76; second  
grade, 64; 3rd grade, 85

**North Grade School - 1970**

4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th grades taught  
here.

Number of pupils in 4th grade, 82; 5th  
grade, 80; 6th grade, 78; 7th grade, 71; 8th  
grade, 74.

Mrs. Maxine Lancaster, Mrs. Anna  
Mathes, Mrs. Jewell Stice, 4th grade.

Linda Lauer, Erma McRoberts, 5th  
grade.



Hazel Barker, Clarice Burns, Helen Humphrey, 6th grade.

Karen Biggs, Mrs. Steve Polham, 7th grade.

Mr. Sam Berkowitz, Mrs. Shelia Berkowitz, Dolores Hannan, 8th grade.

Mrs. Arleta Sunderland, Elementary Principal.

Connie Courtney, Special Education.

Agnes Robinson, Remedial Reading.

Janie Fulk, Secretary.

Lee Walker, Custodian.

Hazel Crawford, Marie McDowell, Cooks.

Ida Robinson, Maxine Walker, Icle Westoff, cooks.

Fourteen classrooms.

### Memphis High School

Max Powell, Principal.

Jeanette Adams, Physical Education.

Jim Orico, Citizenship.

Elmer Boeckman, Vocational Agriculture.

Evelyn Boeckman, Spanish.

Joseph Buford, English Literature, Speech and Drama.

Sam Cragg, Typing, General Business.

Boyd Croley, Building Trades.

Bert Davis, Chemistry and General Mathematics.

Velma Ellicott, Citizenship and American History.

Bonnie Hart, Trigonometry, Algebra, 1st and 2nd year Geometry.

Leroy Huff, World History, Socialological Economics.

Nelda Kirkpatrick, Bookkeeping, Clerical Practice and Shorthand.

Donna Lewis, Art.

Glen Lister, Driver's Training and Guidance Counseling.

Duane McDonald, Driver's Training, Drafting, Shop Work and Metals.

Shirley Riley, 1st and 2nd English.

Tom Shalley, Boys P.E., Girls Sports, Bus Transportation Supervisor.

Clela Stark, Librarian.

Michael Wagner, General Science, Health and Biology.

Rosemary Wellman, 1st and 2nd Home Ec, Family Relations, Child Development, Personal Culture.

Mr. James Kirchner, Allied Arts, Mixed Chorus, Fundamentals of Music and Band.

Betty Moore, Secretary.

Harry Kirchner, Custodian.

Velma Patton, Kitchen Supervisor.

Mrs. Estalene Hays, Cook.

Mrs. Ardell Arnold, Mrs. Doris Miller, Mrs. Iva Lee Crawford, cooks.

Bus drivers: Ben Baker, Helen Beacraft, Junior Childress, Norma Cotton, Donald Dochterman, Paul Drummond, Nettie Duke, Harry Grabowski, Calvin Kraus, Wallace Matlick, Hazel Orf, Harry Poole, Willa Prather, Ed Struble, Ivan Woods, Jeanette Woods.

Twenty-three classrooms, gymnasium, home economics room and kitchen.

Enrollment: Freshmen - 77; Sophomores - 72; Juniors - 89; Seniors - 74. Total - 312.

M.W.R.

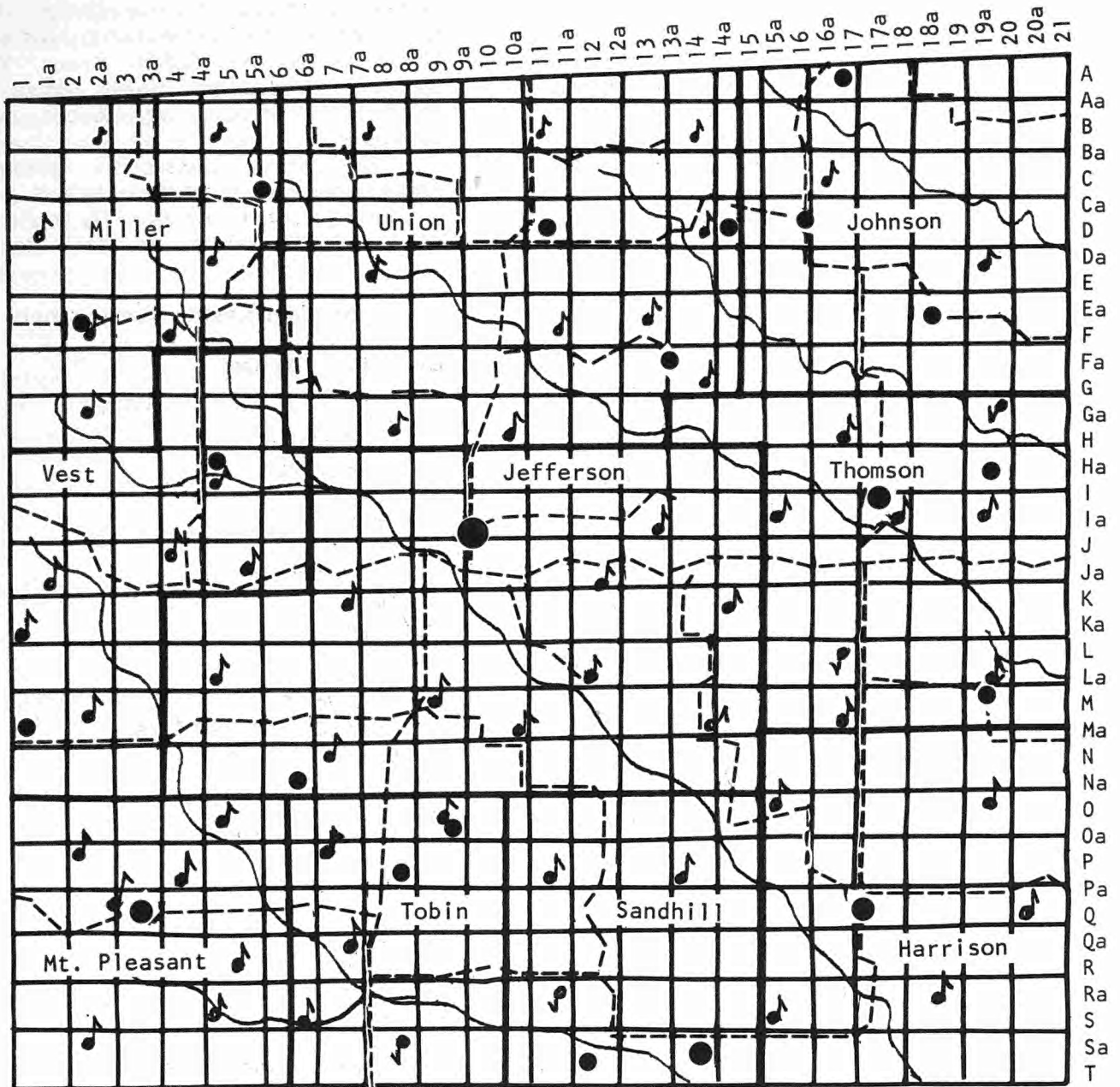
### Scotland County Rural Schools

#### Dist. No. School

1	Jordan	19a-Aa
2	South Upton	16a-A
3	Elm Grove	14-Ba
4	Wilson	11-B
5	Cone	7a-Ba
6	Bourn	5-Ba
7	North Barker	2a-Ba
8	Spees	1a-D
9	Crow	5-E
10	Poe	8-E
11	Brock	11-D
12	Clay Point	14-D
13	Azen (Devil's Half Acre)	16a-C
14	Prospect Grove	19a-E
15	Fairview	16a-Da
16	Union Grove	14-G
17	Garden Prairie	15-F
18	Center Point	11a-F
19	Pleasant Hill	10a-H
20	North Liberty	8-H
21	Leeper	6a-G
22	Friendship	5-I
23	Robinson	4-F
24	Hall	2a-F
25	Cox	2-Ga
26	Downing Independent	
27	Prairie View	4-J
28	Dover	5a-Ja
29	Hazel Hill	7-K
30	Conyers	13-Ia
31	Morning View	15-Ia
32	Plum College	16a-H
33	Black Oak	19a-Ga
34	Granger	21-K
35	Arbela	17a-Ia
36	North Mt. Pleasant	14a-K
37	Salem (Neal)	12-K
38	White	7-N
39	South Barker	4a-La
40	Middle Fabius (Pulltight)	1a-Ja
41	Walnut Grove	1-Ka
42	Loe	2-M

# Scotland County, Missouri

## Location of Rural Schools



♫ Rural Schools

● Towns and villages

--- Main Highways

43 Enterprise (Croley)  
44 Miller  
45 Oak Forest  
46 Oak Ridge (Rabbit Harbor)  
47 Union  
48 Hazel Hill  
49 Etna  
50 Hicks  
51 Round Grove  
52 Cedar Grove  
53 South Liberty

5-O  
9-M  
10a-M  
12-La  
14-M  
16-La  
19a-La  
19a-O  
16a-M  
15a-O  
13a-Pa

54 Hendricks  
55 Edinburg  
56 Jayne  
57 Purvis  
58 Huston (Possum Holler)  
59 Bluegrass  
60 Hooppole  
61 Ft. Donaldson  
62 Chaney  
63 South Mt. Pleasant  
64 Knox County

11-Pa  
9a-O  
7-P  
4-P  
2-P  
2a-Q  
5-R  
7-Qa  
11-Ra  
15a-S



65	Price	18a-S
66	Narrow Grove	20a-Q
67	Knox County	
68	Myers	8-Sa
69	Frogge (Rabbit Roost)	6-S
70	Knob View	5-S
71	Liberty (McClure)	2a-Sa
	Sandhill	12-Sa

Information contributed by Mr. and Mrs.  
J. R. Enness.

### Towns and Villages

Granger	19a-1a
Arbela	17-1a
Etna	19a-M
Rutledge	14-Sa
Sandhill	12-Sa
Bible Grove	3-Q
Crawford	5-I
Hitt	5a-C
Brock	11-D
Azen	16a-D
Gorin	17-Q
Prospect Grove	18a-F
Memphis (County Seat)	9a-J

### Program of Memphis High School's First Commencement, 1885

May 28, 1885 Issue

The public school of this city, under the superintendency, of Professor E. G. Lyle and his able and skilled corps assistant teachers have surely merited the commendation and good will of every patron. . . Time and space will not permit us to notice all who participated in the exercises.

The Mu Sigma Society entertainment of the 15th deserves more than passing notice. The Song of Seven by Misses Snowdie Monroe, Madge Myers, Clara Pitkins, Louise Monroe, Maude Horn, Demmie Best and Ada Cramer was a real treat.

The primary entertainment on Wednesday evening in the auditorium of the high school was entertaining throughout. . . The pupils participating were from the rooms of Mrs. Hicks and Misses Bartlett, Green and Conrad. . . Among so many little children such exactness is rarely seen. The salutatory was delivered with manliness and good effect by Master Jonnie Broadwater. The May Festival was one of the pleasing features. This was under control of Mrs. Hicks and Miss Bartlett. After dedicating in sweet refrains everything that beautiful, in the botanical world to the Queen of May, the May-pole was skipped in

perfect time by the 24 participants. . . Myra Guinn, Katie Gill and Hallie McCandless representing mushrooms created great merriment. "Peck's Bad Boy" sung by Nellie Pitkin and "Writing to Papa" by Flora Kays, were amusing. . . "Little Red Riding Hood" greeted the audience in a cantata. The actors were mostly from Miss Conard's room. The leading characters were Clarence Kutzner as wolf, Bertha Heinzerling as Red Riding Hood, Nellie Sigler as Fairy Queen, with a number of attendants. Beulah Hudson and Katie McArthur presented the closing scene in a tableaux recognized as the "good night prayer."

The Grammar school exercises the 21st and was equalling entertaining and instructive. . . under the skilled leadership of Misses Johnston and Greffeth. . . The recitation by Miss Anna Sevier called down the house. Rob Combs as a character delineator is a success. "The Face Against the Pane" by Viola Richard was rendered in the very best style. Miss Nina Sevier rendered "Hezekiah Bedott" to a perfection. . . The oration by J. H. Watkins and the valedictory by Miss Belle Smith were cheered to the echo.

Last but not least, were the graduating exercises of the class of five in the high school of this city. The salutatory essay, "The Marble Waiteth", by Miss Lulu Patterson, "Pyramids, No Tall Egyptians" by Miss Jessie Pitkin, "Life's Battles" by Miss Maggie Smith, oration by Wm. Foreman and his valedictory essay "Tapestry Weavers" by Miss Lucy Baker, were of the highest type.

### May 5, 1898 Issue

At their meeting Monday the school board elected A. P. Settle superintendent of school, and T. O. Boyd principal of High School. Prof. Settle's salary was raised to \$100. per month.  
(Centennial Edition)

### Memphis High School

Memphis High School building was erected in 1910, the corner stone being laid June 24, 1910 by the Masonic Fraternity. Wm. A. Hall, grandmaster. Architect was O. A. Hoagland and John Scotland Sons, Contractors. The board of education at that time: G. E. Leslie, President; Dr. O. T. Pile, vice-president; R. M. Barnes, treasurer; J. L. Hammond, J. C. Kenny, directors. W. T. Reddish was secretary, and Professor A. O. Moore, superintendent of the schools.

(Memphis Reveille Centennial Issue)

## SCOTLAND COUNTY CHURCHES

Middle Fabius being one of the oldest churches in Scotland County is located in township 65, range 13 west and is about nine miles west of Memphis. It derives its name from the stream, Middle Fabius, which is very near.

Even before its organization it was noted as a site for camp meetings. It was also noted as having one of the most beautiful locations for a church in the county, it having a large natural park in front of the church with a drive from either side back of the church.

In the year of 1838, Rev. S. G. Briggs came to Scotland County and found the following members living near: George D. Slaven, Ann Slaven, J. W. Barnett, Margaret Barnett, Catherine Givens, Elizabeth Isaacs and Martha North. After meeting and worshipping at each other's houses, they built a small cabin house in which to worship and proceeded to organize a church with Rev. S. G. Briggs as pastor.

In the early fall of 1840 the members built a number of neat little cabins in which to lodge during the camp meetings and the writer has been told that they brought their cows along in order to have milk during their stay which was for a week or two at a time.

The writer was told by F. M. Hope, now deceased, how the present cemetery was started. He said that a peddler traveling through the country stopped at a home west of the church (now owned by M. L. Bondurant) where he spent the night and he took ill suddenly and died and being a complete stranger, the party living there sent his slaves to the present cemetery to dig the grave and they dug the grave north and south, instead of east and west, as is the custom.

During the fall of 1841 members and neighbors built a hewn log church in the square of cabins which was used for 15 or 16 years when it was sold and the cabins abandoned and in 1857, a new church was built.

The present building was erected in 1877, the lumber being hauled from the river near Alexandria.

The first Sunday School was organized February 15, 1847 with Rev. S. G. Briggs as Superintendent.

In the early days the old Pulltight store and Post Office (which was located 1½ miles east where the present road intersects the state highway No. 4) served the community.

Dr. J. D. Skidmore was the physician for the community and was known to be a friend

to the poor. His home and office were located ¼ mile west of Pulltight.

Middle Fabius school (commonly called Pulltight) is located ½ mile west of what was known as Pulltight.

Adron T. Moore  
(Memphis Reveille Centennial Edition)

### Sand Hill Church

"Lot No. 10 in Block No. 9 in Sand Hill which belonged to Daniel Chaney and Mary E. Chaney, Jess W. Chaney and Eliza Chaney, Nancy G. Chaney, Mellissa A. Chaney, Asbury B. Chaney and Isaac B. Forquer was sold for \$1.00 to Wm. Beal, Josiah Matlick and James Downell, who were trustees of the M.E. Church in Scotland County. The deed for this lot was made August 27, 1871 and was filed December 27, 1875 at 1 p.m. - Charles S. Martin, Recorder."

(In 1970 only the concrete walk remained.)

### McAdow Church of 75 Years Ago

In 1866 this church was organized with 14 members, namely, David Allen, Eliza Allen, Jacob Maggard, Elizabeth Maggard, John Bannister, Francis Bannister, James Newman, Voleny Allen, Finectious Morris, Sarah Hewitt, Margaret Myers, Mary Hanston and Ivan Maggard. It was organized in a log school house with slab seats. This was on the Jacob Maggard farm known as the Homer Shell farm now.

In 1871 they built a church on the same spot where the present church stands. In 1910 it was decided to build a new church and on July 30, 1911 it was dedicated.

In seventy-five years there have been a number of ministers who have held services and helped to spread the Gospel of Jesus Christ. I will name some of them:

Rev. Jesse Wilson, John Neff, G. W. Burns, Redmon Whitehead, J. B. Lourance, R. A. Williams, J. K. Cravens, C. H. Whitehead, T. C. Johnson, J. J. Bostic, W. D. Canaday, W. P. Reed, Rev. Stanton, R. W. Stanfield, H. S. Schag, D. C. Jones and Harlan Naylor.

O, McAdow, dear McAdow  
Thy members are not all here now,  
But by and by we shall meet  
Our lost in Christ and be complete.  
(Memphis Reveille Centennial Edition)



## History of Granger Presbyterian Church

A Presbyterian Church was organized at Etna, Scotland County, in January, 1856 by the Rev. H. P. S. Willes, and among the first members were Dr. S. Linn and R. P. Orr and their wives.

A church edifice was then built and it was dedicated in 1858 by the said Rev. Willes, who continued to be its pastor until sometime during the Civil War. He was followed by the Rev. William H. Hicks, who served until sometime after the war closed.

In 1889 the membership of the church, with some exceptions, was moved to Granger, where a union church was erected, and dedicated to serve on the part of the Presbyterian denomination.

Names of the members: Alexander McClintock and wife, Dr. S. Lynn and family, Perry Orr and family, Tom Busey and family and Jim Busey and family.

This was a Southern Presbyterian, then changed to Cumberland, when union was affected by U.S.A. The change to Granger was made by Mr. Overholt and Henry Helmstafer. They rebuilt the Presbyterian Church which was moved from Etna. The ground was given by John Johnson.

In a box placed in the church, Frank Smith put a five dollar gold piece, also F. J. Miller, an old Bible, and who it was given by.

Under Rev. Gorin's preaching, Mr. Fairchild, and Birdetta and Minnie Fairchild, also Lena McElroy and Jessie McElroy and Martha Colstadt were converted. Remodeling the church was begun in May, 1911. W. K. A. Smith did some work on the church. Mr. Drummond of Memphis did the remodeling with others assisting. Guy McIntyre helped for W. K. A. Smith.

The church when first built in Granger was plastered by Perry Orr Jr. and Sam Clark. The present Bible was given by Mrs. Mame Duncan, a relative of Mrs. Clapper, through the influence of Mrs. Jessie Johnson and Mrs. McClintock. The purchasing committee of the pulpit chairs was Jessie Johnson and Birdetta Foster.

Outstanding of those who have encouraged and aided this church was Mary M. Thompson (1872-1927) who not only gave of her substance during her lifetime, but who also made partial provisions for the future of the church by a legacy in her will.

A new roof was put on the building during the summer of 1940, and the building was repainted in August of this year.

Rev. Harlan H. Naylor has been the minister for the past two years.

(Centennial Issue)

## History of the Prairie View Methodist Church

First services were held in a double log house, the residence of Barton P. Hackley, 1/4 mile west of the present church building. The class was organized in 1853 by John Horton, an ordained Methodist minister, who preached 12 to 14 years for the congregation and was instrumental in building the first church in this section of the country.

The charter members were Barton P. Hackley and wife, Jesse Hatch and wife, Allan Dolson and wife and two daughters, Mary (afterwards Mrs. Henry Blanchard) and Teena, Isaac Miller and wife, Nicholas Bryan and wife, Aaron Bennett and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel McLane, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Kisling, Mr. and Mrs. John Luther, Mr. and Mrs. Combs and Mr. and Mrs. William Bean.

January 1, 1868, Allan Dolson and wife deeded the present tract of land, four acres, for church and cemetery purposes to the following trustees and their successors of the Methodist Church: Barton P. Hackley, Allan Dolson, Isaac Miller, James Hatch, Nicholas P. Bryan, William Bean and John Luther. This committee made plans and preparation to build as soon as possible and cut their logs and hauled them to the mill during the winter. The sills, sleepers, joists and rafters were hewn, shingles rived and shaved, the siding of walnut was sawed at the mill.

By next winter the church was ready for holding services.

This church was used by three denominations, Methodist, Baptist and Christian until the church became in such a dilapidated condition in the early eighties and the Baptist denomination built Providence Church a few hundred yards northeast of the old church in 1881. All denominations used this church until 1893 when the present Methodist church was built on the site of the old Methodist Church.

## Pleasant Hill Presbyterian Church History

"Whereas the plain requirements of Scripture as well as the usages of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church demand a social union among the followers of Jesus Christ, and whereas there are in this vicinity a number of brothers and sisters who desire to associate themselves as a church and by the presence of Brother Wilson, an ordained minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, an opportunity, is now offered us thereby, Resolved: that we organize on the 23rd day of

March, 1866, and the organization, Pleasant Hill Congregation of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, do now voluntarily associate ourselves together as a congregation, and that we will look to Kirksville Presbytery of the said church for our supplies of means of grace, and we do further covenant that we will support the gospel as God may prosper us. Pleasant Hill Cumberland Presbyterian Church, was organized the year 1866, by Rev. Jesse Wilson, with James Foster Sr. and Mary Foster, his wife; Green McClure and wife; James C. Drake and wife; James W. Morris and his wife, Martha Morris, as original members.

The first church building (frame) was erected about the year of 1868, at the cost of \$1,200.

In 1907 it was decided to build a new church building. The following were on the committee for soliciting funds and for building the church: Rev. Bostick, Thomas McWilliams, David Mustoe, Ross Leach, John Crawford, John Morris, John McWilliam, and Hamilton Moore. The new church was finished and the date of the dedication was Sunday, October 18, 1908.

"The day was favorable and a large congregation was present and Rev. W. H. Johnston and Rev. M. P. Elder were present and conducted the dedicatory service, Rev. W. H. Johnston preached the sermon from Matthew 5:14 "A city that is set on a hill cannot be hid", after which he announced that \$300 was the amount needed to pay off the unpaid bills. In 35 minutes \$375.75 was raised. The congregation was dismissed till 2:00 p.m. Dinner on the grounds. At 2:00 p.m. the congregation reassembled and the church house was solemnly set apart and dedicated to the service of the Almighty God. The dedicatory prayer being offered by Rev. M. P. Elder of Memphis, Missouri. The congregation was then dismissed by prayer and the Apostolic benediction."

Pleasant Hill participated in the merger of many Cumberland Presbyterian Churches with the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America in 1906, and the present church is a member of the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A. denomination.

The present elders are R. A. Leach, S. N. Fogle, Earl Slaven, W. A. McWilliam and William Swartz. The clerk of the session is O. S. Mustoe and the deacons are Roscoe Riney and Crawford McWilliam.

Rev. Harlan H. Naylor has been the minister of the church for the past two years.

## Scotland County Churches

From the time the first settlers arrived in Scotland County up to 1970, at least seventy churches have been erected in the county.

In 1900 the following statistics of religious bodies were given including the membership:

All denominations	4,810
Protestant	4,782
Baptists	887
Disciples	1,365
Church of Christ	50
Methodist Episcopal	908
Methodist Protestants	139
Southern Methodists	445
African Methodists	10
Cumberland	509
Southern Presbyterian	230
United Brethren	176
Other Protestants	63
Catholics	28

By 1970 there were about twenty or twenty-five churches that held regular services.

In 1970 active denominations in the county were:

St. Paul Lutheran, St. John's Catholic, Pentecostal, Baptist, Presbyterian, Christian, McAdow Community, Methodist, Church of Christ.

Very few of the rural churches are yet standing, have been moved or torn down.

Price Chapel, Methodist Church was located about six miles west of Memphis. It was organized after the Civil War by Mr. and Mrs. John Price, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Israel, Mr. and Mrs. John Israel, Mrs. James Smith, Mrs. Robert Smith and Mrs. David Baker as the original members. They worshipped in a schoolhouse until 1882 when Mrs. Elizabeth Price, widow of John Price, bequeathed her entire estate to the organization and in 1882 a building was erected at the cost of \$1,300. It was named in honor of Mrs. Price as her donations covered all the expenses.

The Little Zion Church was organized in 1860 by Rev. Berry. Charter members were: Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Vought and Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Lancaster. It was located one mile north of Crawford.

As early as 1852 the congregation of the Mudd settlement erected a Catholic church in the northwest part of the county which flourished for a number of years.

The Richland Baptist Church near Hitt was organized in 1849 by Rev. and Mrs. Lillard Robert Billups, and Mr. and Mrs. John Bourn. It was erected in 1878 at a cost of \$1,200.

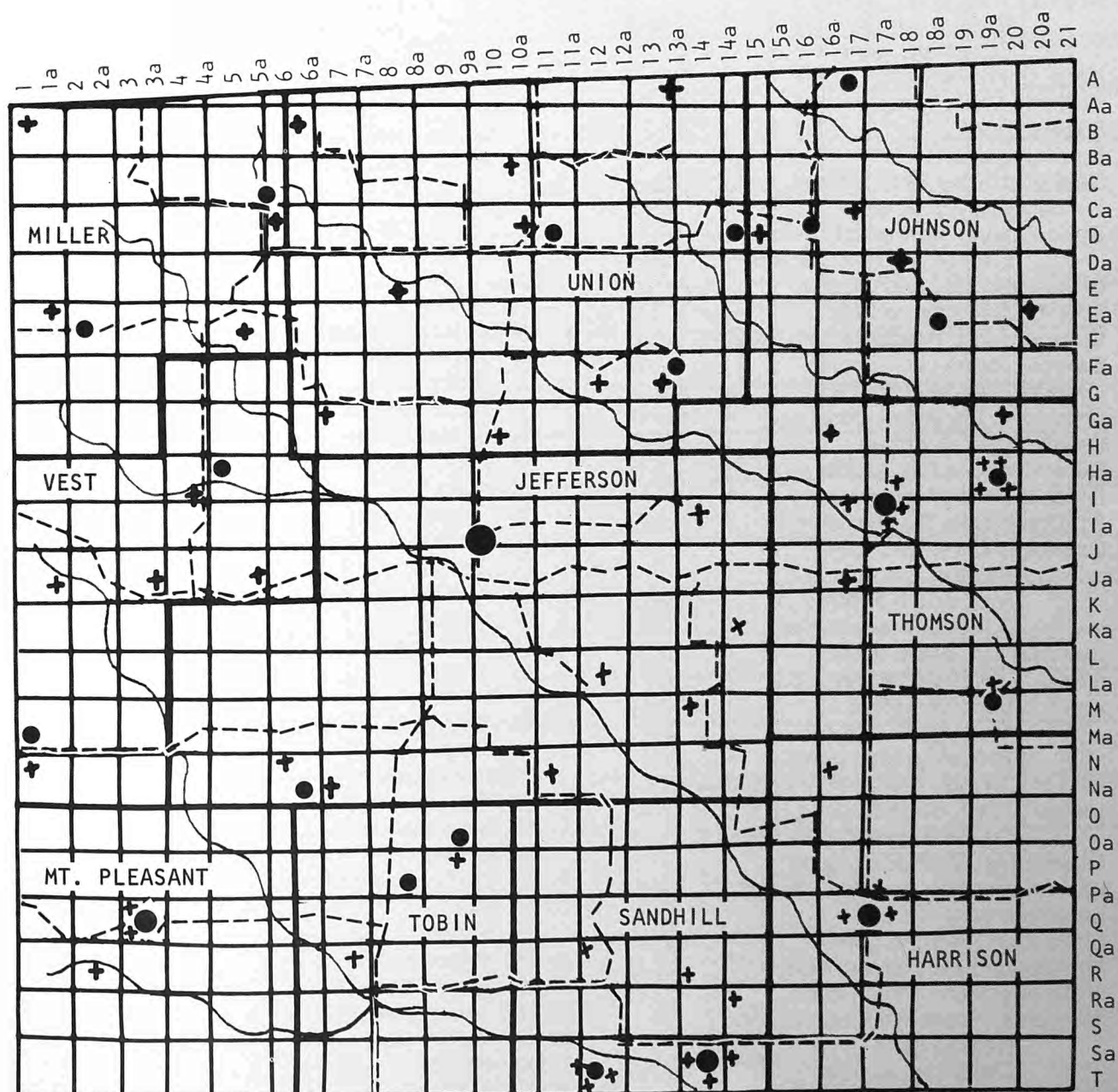


# Scotland County, Missouri Churches

+ Location of rural churches

.... Main roads

● Towns and villages



Evidently the first structure was destroyed in some way since the present church is known to have been built about 1894. The charter members enrollment contains the names of one or more slaves.

(Memphis Reveille July 26, 1893)

Trinity Church which has been taken down, remodeled and newly built, situated two miles northeast of Hitt will be dedicated by Rev. Danford the first Sunday in February.

### Name and Location of Rural Churches in Scotland County

1	Arbela, Methodist, active	
	Baptist, active	18-J
	Christian, gone	
2	Azen, Christian, gone	16a-D
3	Antioch, Christian, active	7-N
4	Baptist, gone	3a-Ja
5	Baptist, gone	14-R
6	Barker, United Bre., active	2a-A
7	Bethel, Methodist, gone	12-G
8	Bible Grove, Methodist, active	
	Church of Christ, active	3a-Q
9	Black Oak, Baptist, vacant	20-Ga
10	Brock, Methodist, active	11-Da
11	Campground, Presbyterian, vacant	2-Ja
12	Catholic, gone	1a-B
13	Concord, Union, gone	11a-E
14	Crawford, Christian, gone	4a-Ha
15	Dover, Baptist, active	4-K
16	Edinburg, Baptist, active	9-P
17	Etna, German ME, closed	20-M
18	Ft. Donaldson, Methodist, gone	7a-Q
19	Granger, Christian, gone	
	Baptist, gone	
	Methodist, active	20-Ia
	Presbyterian, active	
20	German Lutheran, gone	17-N
21	Gorin, Christian, active	
	Baptist, active	17a-Pa
	Methodist, active	
	Presbyterian, gone	
22	Hickory Grove, Methodist, vacant	16-Ia
23	Indian Creek, Baptist, gone	15-S
	On location of old Holiness Church	
24	Kilwinning, Methodist, gone	1a-Fa
25	Lawnridge, Non-demon., vacant	13a-G
26	Lebanon, gone	2a-R
27	Little Zion, Baptist, gone	5a-Ja
28	McAdow, Presbyterian, active	6a-E
29	McGrady, Cum. Pres., gone	1a-N
30	Memphis, South Methodist, gone	
	Negro, gone	
	Christian, active	10a-Ia
	Catholic, active	
	Lutheran, active	
	Baptist, active	
	Episcopalian, active	

31	Mt. Herman, Methodist, gone	17-Ga
32	Mt. Moriah, Methodist, active	18-E
33	Mt. Olive, Methodist, gone	13a-A
34	New Salem, Methodist, gone	7-Ga
35	North Bethel, Cum. Pres., gone	10a-C
36	Oaklawn, United Bre., gone	8a-E
37	Oak Ridge, Baptist, active	12a-L
38	Pleasant Hill, Presbyterian, active	5a-F
39	Pleasant Hill, Methodist, gone	10a-H
40	Prairie Gem, Methodist, gone	13a-Ia
41	Prairie View, Methodist, active	15a-Da
42	Price Chapel Methodist gone	4a-I
45	Providence, Baptist, active	15-D
46	Richmond, Baptist, active	6-D
47	Rutledge, Baptist, active	
	Christian, active	14a-T
	Methodist, closed	
48	Salem, Christian, gone	15-Ka
49	South Bethel, Methodist, gone	12-Qa
50	Trinity, Methodist, gone	6a-B
51	Union, Non. Demon., gone	14-M
52	White Chapel, United Bre., gone	17-Ja

### Scotland County Rural Cemeteries

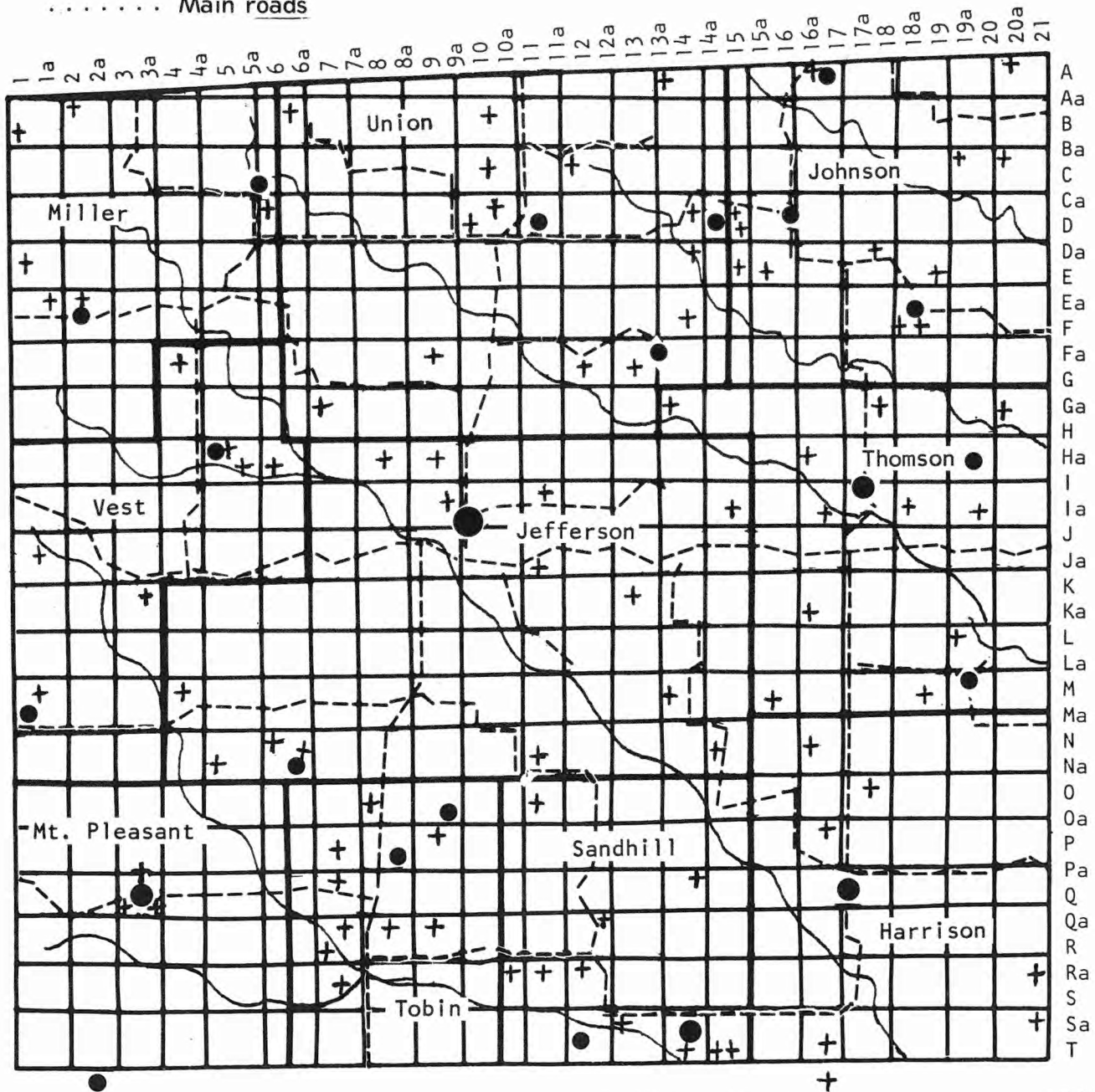
1	Barker	2-Aa
2	Trinity Chapel	6-B
3	Richland	5a-D
4	Billups	10-B
5	North Bethel	10-D
6	Mount Olive	13-Aa
7	North Upton	16a-A
8	Heald	20a-A
9	Davis	19a-C
10	Smith	20-C
11	Mt. Moriah	17a-E
12	Prospect Grove	19-E
13	Gorgas	19-F
14	Brookhart	18a-Fa
15	Rathbun	17a-H
16	Powers	16a-Ha
17	Daggs (H. Nelson farm)	15a-E
18	Penn	15-E
19	Needham	14-E
20	Prairie View	15-D
21	Providence	15-D
22	Billups	14-D
23	On Smith farm	12-C
24	Curtis	10-C
25	Brock	10-D
26	Pleasant Hill	4a-Ea
27	Hall	2-F
28	Uniontown	1a-F
29	Cone	1-E
30	Knight	4-G
31	Little Zion	4a-Ha
32	Lancaster	5a-I
33	Cathall	6-Ha
34	Clark	8-Ha



# Scotland County, Missouri Cemeteries

+ Location of Cemeteries

..... Main roads



35 New Salem	7-B	47 Hickory Grove	15-la
36 Morrison-Dawson	9-I	48 Smith	18a-la
37 Foreman	11-la	49 Granger	19a-la
38 Cover	3a-K	50 Etna	19a-la
39 Campground	1a-Ja	51 Shacklett	19-Ma
40 Memphis	11-Ja	52 Toombs	16a-Ka
41 Conyers	13-la	53 Buskirk	13-K
42 Bethel	12-G	54 Union	14-H
43 Lawnridge	13-G	55 Claybank	15a-Ma
44 McHenry	14a-G	56 Concord	11-Na
45 Fowler	14-H	57 Rowe	11-O
46 Kapfer farm	15-la	58 Crandall	15-E

59 Stull	16a-N	79 Forrester	7-Q
60 Gorin	17-F	80 George Rice farm	7-P
61 Hicks-Shacklett	17-0	81 Edinburg	9-P
62 Suter	21-Ra	82 Antioch	6-Na
63 Hicks	21-T	83 McAdow	6-N
64 Tull	15-T	84 Barker	4-N
65 Fugate	14a-T	85 McGrady	1a-N
66 Ewing	17-T	86 On Schell farm	5-Na
67 Pauline (Rutledge)	14-T	87 Bible Grove (old)	3-Q
68 Harmony Grove (Knox Co.)	17-Ta	88 Bible Grove (new)	3-Q
69 Sand Hill	13-T	89 Stice	3-Q
70 Spillman	11-Ra	90 Myers	8-O
71 Forquer	10-Ra	91 Davis	9-G
72 Cope	9a-R	92 Darby	11-G
73 Matlock	12-Ra	93 Catholic	1-Ba
74 Ft. Donaldson	7-R	94 Cecil (Memphis)	10a-Ja
75 Donaldson	8-R	95 Black Oak	20-H
76 McBride	6a-R	96 Indian Creek	14-Q
77 Lore and Frogge	7-S	97 South Bethel	12-R
78 McRoberts farm	8a-R	Contributed by Eugene Dodge	

## The Introduction of Electric Power Plants In Scotland County

The first light plant in Memphis was located one block east of the northeast corner of the square where the County garage was located in 1970. The plan to have a power plant was suggested by J. W. Bence who was Mayor of Memphis previous to 1919. The electrical power was generated by a steam engine, also furnishing power for the Craig flour mill. The plant produced electricity for lights from 6:00 p.m. to 12:00 p.m. When they were turned off, stores used kerosene lamps.

The power plant in use in Memphis in 1970 was installed in 1919 by the city and located south and west of Memphis furnishing electricity for 1,135 or 1,140 homes and business houses and water for 800 homes and business houses.

About the year of 1918, William Overholt operated an electric generating plant in Granger, later selling it to B. T. Valentine. In 1924, the Missouri Power and Light Company of Kirksville purchased the electric generating and distribution plant from Mr. Valentine. The North Missouri Power Company purchased the Gorin, South Gorin and Rutledge distribution systems in 1923 and began serving Arbela in 1924. During the latter part of 1924, all properties and assets of the North Missouri Power Company were purchased by the Missouri Power and Light Company of Kirksville, Missouri. By 1970 the Missouri Power and Light Company was serving the communities of Arbela, Gorin,

Granger, Rutledge and some rural customers within their respective areas, totaling approximately 315 residential and 55 business customers.

The Lewis County Electric Cooperative first built lines in Scotland County in 1940. By 1970 they had built more than 2250 miles of line serving 4800 members. Of this number 350 members lived in Scotland County, 340 farm homes and ten business houses.

The Tri-County Electric Cooperative System located in Lancaster, Missouri constructed 250 miles of line in 1940-41 which served 725 customers. By 1970, 502 miles had been constructed serving 1406 customers.

Before electric power was made available in rural areas, some farm homes installed Delco plants to furnish electric lights in the home. Electricity was generated by a gasoline powered motor. Other homes were illuminated with carbide lights. The carbide powder came in large drums and was poured into an underground tank, mixed with water. This solution was piped into the house. A friction switch was used to turn on the light. Gasoline lamps with mantles giving a brilliant light were used also but, until electricity was introduced in the rural areas, kerosene lights remained the most popular and widely used method of lighting the home in both the rural and urban areas.

The construction of highlines in rural areas was due to the efforts of General George



Norris of Nebraska.

Information courtesy of: Northeast Missouri Power and Light Company, Kirksville, Missouri; Tri-County Electric

Cooperative Association, Lancaster, Missouri; Lewis County Rural Electric Cooperative, Lewistown, Missouri; Memphis residents.

M.W.R.

## SCOTLAND COUNTY WELFARE SERVICE

Missouri as a territory and later as a state has expressed concern for the poor and for the helpless.

The motto on the Great Seal of the State of Missouri is: "The Welfare of the People Shall be the Supreme Law". In the territorial period, a law was passed in 1807 providing care for dependent children by apprenticeship. Provision for the adult poor was enacted in 1815. The law was retained in the "Bill of Rights" of the State Constitution adopted in 1945.

The Scotland County Welfare office was established about 1937. Many new provisions were added in the ensuing years as the need for assistance continued to increase. By 1970 the Welfare Service was set up to handle food stamps, process applications for Old Age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, aid to permanent and total disability, pensions for the blind and general relief in emergencies. The Family Service Staff administers the programs.

Office personnel:

Mary Rockhold, Company Director  
Mary Marquette, Assistant Payment Worker

Luella Eager, Family Service Worker  
Mary Mills, Family Service Worker  
Thelma Strong, Clerk-Stenographer I  
Helen Beckert, Clerk-Stenographer II

Disbursements for one month in Scotland County.

182 persons received Old Age Assistance	\$14,065.00
17 families received Aid to Dependent Children	\$1,501.00
11 persons received General Relief	652.00
16 persons received Permanent and Total Disability \$1,326.00	No aid to Blind or Blind Pensions recipients
278 persons received Food Stamps	\$7,166.00
Medical Assistance Payments:	
158 Cases received total of	\$4470.00
94 Physician services	\$2,218.00
111 Drugs	991.00
4 dental	83.00
8 Inpatient Hospital	\$1,134.00
6 Outpatient Hospital	44.00
Total money received for the month	\$22,014.00
Food Coupons	\$7,166.00

## SCOTLAND COUNTY CENTENNIAL, 1841-1941

**Gorgeous Centennial Pageant  
Presented in Memphis Last Night**

(Memphis Democrat, Sept. 18, 1941)

**Elaborate Production Depicts History  
Of Scotland County the Past Hundred Years**

Beautiful, gorgeous, colossal, magnificent only partially describes the Centennial pageant which was put on last night and will be presented again tonight at the exposition grounds under the direction of Mrs. Arla B. Williams who was assisted by Mrs. Ernest E. Leeper.

The pageant, which was written by Joseph L. Buford of near Gorin, Scotland County, was in ten episodes, depicting the history of Scotland County and northeast Missouri.

H. M. Jayne and Miss Francisle Bailey of Rutledge were the readers, Miss Betty Ann West was piano accompanist, La Verne Cable, orchestra director, and Mrs. Bence, director of the chorus.

To say which episode was the best would be an impossibility and an injustice to all others. There wasn't a hitch or a delay from the time the Indians came in to settle in the county in 1820 until the final 1941 singing of "America".

To put on such a gigantic enterprise with "green hands" would seem an impossibility, but the enterprise was written, practiced and rehearsed with great care and painstaking and nothing, not even the smallest detail, was overlooked apparently in the production.

## **All Communities Represented**

Every community in the county and the towns, Memphis, Gorin, Rutledge, Granger and Arbela were represented. It was strictly a Scotland County production — written, planned and produced by our own people. The only outside assistance was the ox team from Stockport, Iowa, which did fine service in two appearances in depicting the early history.

Mrs. Arla B. Williams became ill a few weeks ago and had to give up the direction after having it well started, was ably assisted by Mrs. Ernest E. Leeper, who carried on from then until the opening night. Mrs. Williams was able, however, to attend last night's production by remaining in her car which was parked in a convenient place.

The pageant was opened by the Spirit of the Past, represented by Miss Carol Reeves and the Spirit of the Present, represented by Miss Mary Louise Hertenstein, with Betty Jean Rudy, Jane Adams, Mary Twaddle and Sandra Ellicott, attendants.

The followed Episode No. 1, 1820, Indians coming into Scotland County. This episode was put on by people from Gorin and Harrison township and under the direction of Jos. L. Buford, who wrote the pageant, and who had a leading part in the episode.

Episode No. 2 was the coming of the pioneers to make their homes in Scotland County.

## **First Settlement**

Episode No. 3, the first settlement, Sand Hill was named. This production was put on by people from Rutledge and Sand Hill township and ended with a square dance on the platform.

Episode No. 4, 1837, the first marriage in the county was portrayed by people from Granger and community when Fannie March became the bride of Charles Carter. The ox team was waiting and took them on their honeymoon trip.

Episode No. 5, 1838, was the first school conducted by John C. Collins at Ft. Donaldson with an enrollment of sixteen.

This was put on by young high school students of the Memphis high school.

## **One Hundred Years Ago**

Episode No. 6 was the organization of the county in 1841 — one hundred years ago — which is being celebrated by this centennial. The towns appeared in the order of their founding, Sand Hill, 1835; Bible Grove, 1835; Edinburg, 1836; Memphis, 1843; and Pleasant

Retreat, Etna, South Upton, Uniontown, "Killwinning", Arbela, Hitt, Granger, Middle Fabius, Crawford, Rainbow, Lawn Ridge, Azen, Gorin, Brock, and Rutledge the last in 1893.

Episode No. 7, the county seat is chosen. The religious faith of the early settlers is depicted by devout leaders.

Episode No. 8 showed the selling of slaves at public auction in 1856, the Episode No. 9 showing Scotland County's part in the Civil War, from which men of both sides fought, and a description of the two main battles was read by the reader. This episode depicted scenes in 1862.

## **The Gay Nineties**

This gay nineties was episode No. 10 and the story of years of prosperity and happiness is told in the dance of the gay nineties.

The World War, 1914-1918, was portrayed by a drill of soldiers, members of the American Legion, and Red Cross.

And the final scene, 1941, Scotland County today. "Prosperous in material things, rich in the character of her citizens, is a product of the ideals and labors of its people through the century just closing. Its Who's Who names many who have gained fame and fortune far beyond the county's boundary."

As each episode was presented, the year was shown on the large electrically lighted clock just back of the stage. In front of the stage was a large area covered with saw dust. Both this and the stage were used. Part of the program was given on the stage and part on the sawdust area.

## **The Centennial Marker**

### **Large Rock Came From Mrs. Nellie Musgrove Farm**

(The Memphis Democrat Sept. 18, 1941)

The Centennial marker which was unveiled by President Frederick A. Middlebush of the University of Missouri, and which is located in the south Court House yard, came from the farm of Mrs. Nellie Musgrove near Gorin.

Several weeks before the Centennial, a number of persons over the county were asked to locate a suitable rock on which to place the bronze plaque.

Among these persons was John Wiley of near Gorin who knew about the large gray granite boulder on the Musgrove farm.

M. W. Mount, local merchant dealer,



drove over the county to look at the different rocks which had been located and by Wednesday of last week, the rock which lacked just 30 pounds of weighing two tons, was in the monument shop and the cutting work started.

The boulder is a gray-green granite with two narrow ledges of stone of a pinkish color running around the rock. Just at the lower left hand corner of the bronze plaque is a small

patch of pink stone which has all the appearance of a relief map of the United States, with the exception of the tip of Florida.

The bronze plaque bears the inscription, To Commemorate the Organization and Development of Scotland County — 1841-1941.

The boulder was placed in position for the unveiling Saturday morning and the bronze plate put in position Monday.

## HISTORY OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN SCOTLAND COUNTY

### Granger

Granger was established in 1874. It is located in Thompson Township in the eastern part of Scotland County.

The population in 1880 - 47; 1900 - 248; 1920 - 189; 1930 - 142; 1940 - 180; 1950 - 122; 1960 - 146; 1970 - 109.

According to the 1898 Atlas the following business and professional men contributed much to the growth of Granger. I. L. Davis, physician and surgeon, dealer in drugs, medicine and chemicals, carefully compounded.

John Johnson, breeder of French draft horses, Hereford cattle and Chester White hogs.

H. H. Jones, of the firm of Jones and Farwell. Dealers in hardware, lumber, furniture, undertaking goods and all kinds of farm implements. Also Notary Public and Postmaster.

F. J. Miller, dealer in general merchandise and grain. A. W. Hamrick, Resident Manager.

Wm. Munsell, physician and surgeon, calls attended day or night. Carries a full line of first class drugs. Prescriptions carefully compounded.

Robert M. . . , stock raiser and dealer.

I. L. Witt, cashier of Granger Exchange Bank.

In the latter part of the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century, Granger was the center of a prosperous, active and progressive community. When at the zenith of prosperity a number of business houses were located there. Among them were:

A bank known as the Granger Exchange Bank.

Combination dry goods and grocery stores, were owned and operated by Richard R. Lewis, Bud Matlick and U. S. Foster.

Another store owned and operated by Mr. Graham who sold dry goods, groceries, dresses and millinery. Others who owned it were Price Davis, Nat Mosier and Leslie Evans. It was closed in 1964.

A barber shop was owned and operated by Joe Mendenhall. Dr. Davis owned a drug store, purchased later by R. L. Fairbanks. A harness shop was operated by Chris Hummel; a hardware store built by Harry Jones. Frank Farwell owned it later and he was followed by Glen Shelley — the last owner. Frank Farwell had an undertaking establishment in connection with the hardware store. A furniture store was operated by Mr. Overholt.

The Gutting funeral home was in the old bank building. A millinery shop was operated in the back room of the Graham store by Miss Hume of Rutledge. Bill Adams had a hay and livery barn. Mr. Farwell had a lumber yard, later owned and operated by A. J. Robinson. A grist mill was operated by Mr. Fairchild, later sold to Mr. Farwell. Mr. Fairbrother sold jewelry in the drugstore. A poultry house was operated by Emelous Parrish who bought, dressed and shipped poultry. There were two hotels, the Hyatt House and the Pryor House which served lunches to passengers who wired ahead for the service. Among the restaurant owners were: Harve Cline, Jess Davidson, Mr. Lalone, De Loss Dye, Mr. and Mrs. McCoy, Wayne Billups, Harold Davidson and Paul Foster. Doctors who served the community were: Dr. Miller, Dr. Davis, Dr. Munsell, Dr. Slatter and Dr. Bennett who was the last to locate there. Dr. Crawford was the one dentist who located in Granger.

A switchboard and telephone office was first put into operation in the late 1800's, adding to the convenience in communication.

A library and reading room was open to the public in the early 1900's.

Granger published a weekly paper known as the Granger Gazette, it was discontinued in the 1920's. It had been published in a butcher shop.

Granger maintained a public school for 62 years. In 1873, the first schoolhouse in the district was built on what was then known as the McKey land where Mrs. Anna Spurgeon lived in 1970. The second building was erected in 1876 where the 1970 school building was located. The first teacher was Mr. Hall who taught in the one room schoolhouse. Later used by Richard Leaver as a store building until 1929 when it was torn down and moved to Memphis where it was used as a barn.

The progressive citizens of Granger began building a high school in 1934. It was completed and dedicated in 1935. Miss Molly Thompson gave \$10,000 to add a gymnasium to the building, the first in the county. It had three hundred steel chairs and bleacher with a seating capacity of three hundred.

Churches located in the communities surrounding Granger were: Mt. Hereb (abandoned), Black Oak (standing), Etna and Asbury (both closed).

Granger has had four churches within the city limits. The Christian Church was built approximately in 1900 and was later razed. The Baptist Church was built in 1895 and yet active in 1970. The Presbyterian Church was moved from Etna, the first church in Granger and yet active in 1970. Miss Molly Thompson had \$10,000 reserved, on which the interest was to be used by the Presbyterian Church as long as it remained active. The conditions were met but the money was withdrawn.

By 1970 a most interesting landmark yet remained in Granger. It is a well in the center of the town where horses used to be watered, trough and pump bearing evidence of the horse and buggy days of the past. According to citizens of Granger there were only cistern wells in the early days. Horses from the livery barn had to be taken to a creek north of the town to be watered. To remedy the situation men volunteered to dig the well, which proved to be most unusual. It never went dry and during drought it was pumped day and night. It was cared for by Glen Silby who operated a hardware store.

By 1970, this once happy and progressive little town had only one place of business, a service station, a two room school and a Post Office with mail brought to Granger on the rural route from Arbela.

## Granger Business of 60 Years Ago

(The Memphis Reveille Centennial Edition)

In 1880 there were the following business houses:

1. I. F. J. Miller, general merchandise. This building burned in 1939 and was not rebuilt.

2. Powell and Thompson, general merchandise and groceries, this building was moved half a mile west of town for a dwelling by W. R. Powell. Bard Matlick rebuilt store on lots which are now occupied by the feed store of Ira Adams. Owned by an insurance company.

3. McCurdy and Calwell, saddlery, still standing and occupied by Charles Snyder as a meat shop. A. C. Jones is the owner.

4. Mrs. McCurdy, millinery, occupied by Joe Mendenhall, barber. Owned by B. L. Kennedy.

5. Dr. S. L. Davis, M.D., drugs and postmaster. Owned by Morgan Oil Company. Operated by E. LaLone filling station.

6. Two hotels, McElroy and Granger House, boarding house by McElroy, burned down and was rebuilt. Granger House, known as Frazer Hotel, with store building, was moved across the railroad track and added to and operated by Miss Gussie Pryor, now deceased. At present it is owned by Lou Evans and used as a residence.

7. W. H. F. Smith and C. S. Orr, blacksmiths, Orr's shop was on lots where B. L. Kennedy's home is at present. W. H. J. Smith's shop was torn down by Silas Fairchild, who purchased it. Lots were sold to Richard M. Thompson, who built a house which at present is owned by Joe Mendenhall as a residence.

8. Church being built (Union Church, controlled by Presbyterians), still standing.

9. Spangler and Glass, Furniture store, stood on the corner where T. L. Luckett store is now. Was torn down and a cement building erected by the I.O.O.F., now occupied by F. L. Luckett grocery. Owned by insurance company.

10. Good schoolhouse, this building was burned down and located the new one on present site, frame building being moved from present site and I.O.O.F. and school district bought a new one, about 1882-83.

The district bought the I.O.O.F. part, upper story, and started the first high school of two years. This building was burned down in 1913, was replaced by a brick building, which is present building. In 1934 a new auditorium was added with money willed by Mollie Thompson, deceased, which makes this building the best in northeast Missouri.



A Baptist and Christian Church have both been built since then and moved away. A Methodist Church was built in the east part of Granger in 1894, under the pastorate of Rev. John Boone. A basement was put under the church in 1926. It has been repaired this year (1941).

At present (1941) the buildings in Granger are:

Foster's Cafe, run by P. F. Foster and owned by Charles Selby.

A funeral home of Guttings, owned by Gutting Brothers.

Fairchild Garage, owned by A. C. Jones.

Glen Selby Feed and Hardware, owned by Glen Selby.

### **Granger**

(Memphis Reveille Centennial Edition)

Granger is situated in Thompson township eleven miles east of Memphis on the M.I. & R.R. and about the same distance west from Kahoka centrally located between the two county seats. It is surrounded by beautifully rolling prairie, in a high state of cultivation, being settled by a thrifty and enterprising class of farmers. Country around is well watered and has plenty of timber along the streams of the Big and Little Wyaconda.

The first business house here was erected in 1874, a joint firm of Miller, Russell and White — Miller buying the other two out, began business in November same year, carrying stock of dry goods, boots, shoes, hats, caps, farming implements and general merchandise. He carries the same stock at present, with the addition of grain and stock, buying and shipping. He has connected a magic photograph arrangement with his establishment. The house of F. J. Miller is doing immense business.

Next business house was erected by J. H. Strickler in 1875, Carl Clapper putting in a stock of merchandise the same year. Clapper remained here about one year, then went to Arbela. The house was then occupied by J. L. Ranney with a stock of drugs and groceries. He was bought out by Robert Russell in the spring of 1878 and in the autumn of the same year was succeeded by W. L. Collins. F. J. Miller bought Collins' entire stock in the spring of 1879. J. B. Ballard then put in a general stock of goods. He was succeeded by Messrs. Dowell and Thompson, dealers in dry goods, groceries, etc., the genial gentlemen who now occupy the building, McCurdy and Caldwell carry a large stock of saddlery and harness, also make boots and shoes. The former came here in 1878, the latter the next

year. Mrs. W. A. McCurdy has a stock of millinery. Dr. I. L. Davis is our clever M.D. and has a stock of drugs and medicines. He is also our postmaster. We have two hotels doing a large business. The McElroy House is kept by Robert McElroy and W. P. Frazee is the proprietor of the Granger House. W. H. T. Smith and Charles S. Orr, are our learned blacksmiths. Orr is also owner, manager and proprietor of our city bus lines. We have a church in process of construction, 28 by 40. It is to be a Union Church the control of the Presbyterian, will be nicely furnished, having a arched ceiling and galleries. The work is being done by Messrs. Helmesecloerefer and Overhalt. There is also a new business house erected by Messrs. Spangler and Glasscock. They intend to put in a stock of furniture, hardware and farm implements. We have a good school house, but not sufficient capacity to accommodate the public comfortably, hence taxpayers are contemplating erection of a more commodious building. Amount of merchandise shipped from Granger in three months, January 1 to April 1, 1880 — car loads of grain, 49; of stock, 16; of shaved hoops, 4; baled hay, 10; packages of merchandise, 200; number of pounds, 20,000; amount of merchandise shipped to Granger — carloads, 8; packages, 1,068; weight, 184,280; sales of lumber, feet, 175,000. The house of Miller alone for three months has purchased goods to the amount of 12,000 (signed) Bayard.

### **Bible Grove**

Bible Grove is situated in Mt. Pleasant Township. It was established in 1835 and named as a Post Office. "The first store in Bible Grove was kept by James A. Lancaster and he was succeeded by F. M. Johnson. The village now consists of two stores, kept by William Breedlove and Thomas Barker respectively. There is also a blacksmith shop and the Christian Church building."

(1887 Scotland County History)

The 1900 census gives 38 as the population. Pearl Snyder was the only man to carry mail out of Bible Grove.

### **Bible Grove Mail Facilities In Early Days**

(Memphis Reveille Centennial Edition)

"To get their mail the first settlers had to go to Memphis. Later Willie Darnell carried the mail from Kirksville to Memphis and

dropped mail at Willmathville and Bible Grove after which a postoffice was established. Mrs. Matilda Hunt said in her account (In the summer of 1855) a man by the name of Cheatem set up a little box house and put in some groceries and a few notions to sell. It went by the name of "Hardscrapple". Later it was sold to Tom Humphrey who kept a store during the Civil War and they kept the Post Office also.

Jesse White taught the first school in the Stice neighborhood in a cabin erected for a dwelling, one-fourth mile north of Bible Grove. It stood west of the Jack Couch home and the road now runs over the spot. A log was taken out of the side to provide light. Mrs. Hunt says, "I remember we didn't have any seats. The benches we sat on were long thick slabs placed on pegs. There was a log fireplace and a big thick puncheon for the floor."

In 1970 there were two groceries in Bible Grove, the Cober grocery and the Thrasher grocery. There was a Thrasher garage, a Church of Christ, a Christian Church and an Elementary School with two teachers. Mail was brought from Rutledge by rural mail carriers, the population remaining about the same as that of 1900.

Bible Grove was the first community to organize and maintain a Consolidated School.

In 1918, six school districts in Scotland County consolidated. They were Bluegrass, No. 59; Purvis, No. 57; Huston, No. 58; Hoopole, No. 60; McClure, also known as Liberty, No. 71; and Enterprize, also known as Croley, No. 43. School was maintained in the six one room school houses in 1918, 1919 and 1920. The new school building was built and used the first time September 1921.

The directors were:

D. J. Corwin, from Purvis; William Blaine, from Huston; Roy Redding, from Enterprize; Barton Hunt, from Bluegrass; D. C. Dunn, from Hoopole; R. A. Clark, from McClure.

Robert A. Norton was elected Clerk the day the district was consolidated and served as Secretary until 1930 at which time he moved from the district.

## **Etna**

Memphis Democrat June 30, 1932

### **History of Etna**

(by Norma Keach)

Many times I have heard old people say that once there were stores at Etna. I was born

in 1910 near there, and the last store had been discontinued in 1908. I remember Etna only as it stands today. My curiosity has been aroused on several instances when I have heard tales of old Etna, and because I wanted to know more about the old town I started to investigate its history. Another reason for making the study was that I wanted to find, as nearly as possible the cause of the rise and fall.

Books were not as plentiful when Etna was at its prime as they are today so it is very hard to find material about it from that source. I did, however, find an old Atlas and two histories with information. Since books were so scarce, it was necessary to call on several of the old men and have them give a review of Etna as they remembered it. One person would tell what he knew and send me on to another and I kept going in a circle, and all the time, I was absorbing a knowledge of Etna.

At this place today there is one dwelling house, three farm homes, the Church, parsonage, and the school. With this in mind, it is hard to imagine that Etna could ever have been the chief trading center for Northeast Missouri.

In 1850 there was no settlement at Etna at all. People were settling the country, however, and shortly after this the stage route from Canton to Bloomfield passed through the place where it now stands. This immediately placed it on the map and, as it was a station, people soon came to settle. In April, 1850, lots numbering thirty-three in all were laid out and surveyed by Andrew Hunt. In 1857 the place contained a store, kept by Mr. Hunt, a hotel kept by his brother; another store, kept by Stevenson and Leach and a schoolhouse.

Railroads followed the stage coach. At first most of the roads were short lines. One of these, named the O.M. and I. and N. Road (now the C.B. & Q.) surveyed and graded a railroad through Etna in 1860. The road ran through the farm I live on. The rails were laid as far as Williamstown, some twenty miles south and east of Etna. Work on the road stopped during the Civil War, which started in 1861 and the tracks were taken up. The work was never started again. The stage route continued for several years.

In 1870 there were three general stores, two doctors, one drug store, two blacksmith shops, a hotel, two shoe shops, and a saloon. On June 29, 1871, the largest hotel in Scotland County was opened for business in Etna. Keller built and operated the hotel and kept it open until his death. In 1912 this three story building was torn down and Mrs. Feltman had a nice dwelling erected in its place.



In 1860 a furniture factory was started. A German by the name of Hettemdofer was the owner. He made furniture and caskets for all northeast Missouri.

In later years Etna was the "Hoop Hole" of that section of the country. In the fall, ten or fifteen men would locate there and shave hoops for barrels. The work generally lasted until spring. The hoops for the barrels were all made out of wood instead of iron as they are today. The barrels were used for molasses, meat and vinegar.

The two shoe shops made practically all the shoes for people in that part of the State. Etna was a great trading center and people came for miles to trade there. There was also an old grist mill in the south part of town. The remains of this may still be seen.

Etna even had a man in the jewelry business. Trassie came to Etna in connection with the railroad in 1860 and remained there. He became known as a "watch and clock tinker".

By 1887 there was only one general store, kept by W. J. Keller; one hotel, kept by Joel M. Keller, and German Methodist Episcopal Church. School was held in the first story of the Masonic building.

The first school in the settlement was a one room school located in the east part of town. A little later a man built a two-story brick building in the north part, intending to use the lower part for a tin shop. The business never developed and the lower half was bought by the district for a district school. The upper part was owned by the Masons and Lodge No. 41 met there.

In 1878 there was a grade school. The lower part of the brick building was for the lower grades — the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th grades were taught in the Masonic Hall. At that time there were two teachers. Lunaford was principal and taught the upper grades. He was also the Presbyterian preacher. Miss Prim was the teacher of the lower grades.

Children came eight and ten miles to attend this school. Some of the oldest residents in the county received their education there. The school term was divided into two parts, a six months winter term and a three months summer term. An average attendance of 75 pupils was maintained.

The Masonic Lodge, at the beginning of Etna's decline in 1888, moved to Memphis. The old brick building blew down in a severe wind storm and a frame building was erected in its place approximately in 1898. This building was remodeled in 1918 and now there is a building with a large porch, a hall or cloak room, a library room, and a study hall. A new coal

house has been erected, and a wind break is to be built so the children can have a good place to play.

The number of pupils is greatly reduced. In 1918 there were 45 children. In 1930 there were 21 and in 1931, there were 14.

Etna had a Star route postoffice until the Santa Fe went through Wyaconda in 1888. At an early date, mail was brought from Canton on the stage. Later it came to Granger on the C.B. & Q. Railroad and was carried overland to the postoffice at Etna. When the Santa Fe went through Wyaconda and Gorin became towns, and the rural free delivery was established.

The first church in Etna was a church for everybody. It later developed into the Cumberland Presbyterian. In 1888 it was moved to Granger where it may still be seen. This Church had a strong membership.

At this time there was a Methodist Church. It was built in 1890 and has 79 on the roll with a record attendance of 91. For a number of years all sermons were in German as most of the members were and still are German people. It is a strong church and Etna should be proud it has that much left.

The first families to settle were: Pulliams, Areharts, Hunts, Bertrams and Priebs. Descendants of all of them, save one, may today be found living in or near the places where their grandfathers settled.

In 1917 the farmers organized the Etna Farmer's Cooperative club. After a time men saw the necessity of taking in the women and the W. P. F. A. was organized for them. At the beginning there were 37 members in the men's club and the cost was \$1.50 per year. At the present time, the Club is called the M.F.A. or the Missouri Farmer's Association. There are only twelve members and the annual cost is \$2.00.

In 1833 the farm club organized a M.F.A. band. The band was under the direction of Hubert Dieterich and was very successful for a number of years. Interest died out for a period between 1928-30 but the band was again renewed in 1931.

About three weeks before the 4th of July, 1931, the farmers decided they would like to sponsor a Farmer's Picnic and celebration. The Clubs of the three counties met in three mass meetings, and the result was that they put out the best program ever given in these parts. They had in their advertising booklet 155 advertisements that cost \$1.50 and \$2.00. The Clubs paid \$80.00 for having these printed and circulated over the country. The stands were also run by the Clubs.

The reason for Etna's decline was the two

railroads, the Santa Fe and the C.B. & Q. passing in parallel lines several miles on each side of the town instead of through it. The land at Etna is ideal for a town, but it lacked the transportation facilities. Etna is only a reminder of the past and now hardly a wide place in the road. I shall always have a feeling of regret when I think of what it might have been.

In 1850 there was no settlement in Etna at all. Shortly afterward the stage route from Canton to Bloomfield passed through the place where it now stands. It was made a station and houses sprang up. In 1855 lots numbering 33 were laid out. In 1857 it contained a store owned by Mr. Hunt, a hotel kept by his brother, another store by Stevenson and Leach and a schoolhouse. In 1870 Etna had a population of 250.

(Memphis Reveille Centennial Edition)

In 1900 the population was 12, by 1970 there were no longer any business houses and the Church was closed.

## **Azen**

### **Azen is located in Johnson Township**

(Published in the Centennial Issue of the Memphis Reveille, September 18, 1941)

According to Scotland County history, the first settler in the Azen community was James Billups and son, John, in 1837. They settled near what is now Clay Point schoolhouse. The first burials in this part of the county were on their farm and were Elvin and Delos Troth.

In 1830 George Harrison, Jackson and Hiram Daggs settled near the North Wyaconda below the Billups settlement. A grandson of Jackson Daggs, J. A. Daggs, President of Scotland County centennial association now lives on the place.

Most of the following facts are told as remembered by older residents of the community. According to these older settlers, some of the settlers who soon followed were: Nicholas Bryan, Allen Dolson, Joseph Schirch, Martin Miller, A. J. Phillips, T. T. Miller, Daniel Yeager, Dr. William Biggs, Moses Shaw, Peter McDaniel, Dave Holder, Grimer Carder, Rev. J. W. Kittle and many others, most of whose descendants are occupying the farms of the early settlers.

About 1875 a store was established on the Daniel Yeager farm, just north of what is now the George Reese residence and called Yeagersville. After probably three or four

years the store was removed to a location several hundred yards south of its present location, J. B. Beamon operating it. When at this location it became a Post Office called Azen.

The exact date is not known but, according to old newspapers, in 1880 Azen had a postoffice with J. R. Beaman postmaster. Mr. Beamon was succeeded by H. M. Blanchard. Several suppositions as to why it was called Azen have been given. Some say it was called Azen by the postmaster as different from any in the state. Others say it was named for a man named Hazen, the H being dropped for some reason. Some think Hazen was the Postmaster General and others think he was a man living in Milton.

Prior to the establishment of the postoffice, the Azen residents went to Upton for their mail. When the postoffice was established the mail went from Cantril to Upton, Azen, Prospect Grove and Granger by a star route. Later the route was changed to Cantril, Upton, Azen, Lawn Ridge and Memphis, the carrier taking two days to make the rounds and continued so until the time of the rural free delivery.

Later, while Grimes Carder was merchant, the store and postoffice were moved to the hill where it is now located, into the building which burned in 1928.

The first school building was a log house about 3-4 miles north of the present building and was called the "Devil's Half Acre".

The first church in the community and probably the first M.E. Church in the county was organized by Rev. James Alderban, probably during the 40's, meetings being held in the homes of David Brewer, James Billups, and the widow Sawyer. A building was erected about 1856. This is now the Prairie View M.E. Church.

The Providence Baptist Church was organized in 1865 by Rev. J. W. Kittle and the building erected in 1878.

The Christian Church at Azen was built about 1903 or 1904 but later razed and moved.

The first telephone line through Azen came from Granger between 1900 and 1902 and the switchboard was located in the store of C. Husted.

Camp meetings were held in the community by Rev. Reed of Iowa.

Professor Berner and his wife were early music and singing teachers, also George Kutzner and sister Gertrude. Later Mrs. Addie Teter, a pupil of the earlier teachers, had large music classes in this and surrounding communities.



During its history Azen has had a resident doctor, a blacksmith shop, a grist mill, two store buildings, Woodman Hall, millinery store, switchboard and churches. At present it has one store and a switchboard. The farm to market gravel road came to Azen in 1939 and the R.E.A. in 1940.

Some of the older living community residents are: Harlan Biggs, Isham Billups, G. A. Phillips, William Miller, Mrs. Mary Schurch Davis and Albert Schurch.

These old settlers enjoy telling of many happenings of their childhood. They tell of the time their fathers, members of the Anti-Horse Thief Assn. gave an undesirable citizen ten days to sell out and leave. He left, but was later hanged in Iowa. They remembered when the Azen store was robbed and the thieves tracked to a stream. The next summer the stream dried up and the goods were found in the creek bed. They also laugh about the time some local pranksters came to the Woodman Hall telling that someone had fallen through the ice into the pond a little east of Azen. The men ran, falling into ditches, etc., only to find a deserted pond. It cost the jokers a box of cigars to redress themselves and to save themselves from being ducked.

The Azen standard bearers are Jo Edd Biggs, great grandson of Dr. William Biggs, Dale Kittle, great grandson of J. W. Kittle, and Sarah Yeager Kittle and also great grandson of Joseph and Margaret Miller Schurch.

#### **Additional Azen History**

The first Azen schoolhouse, the "Devil's Half Acre", was built on the farm formerly owned by Roy Aylward who lived north of Azen. The land for the new schoolhouse was given by Joseph Schurch with the understanding that it be used only for that purpose.

The ground for the M.E. Church and public burial ground was given by H. I. Dolson.

Some of the old business places in Azen were: Beaman's General Store, Bine Holder Variety, the Jake Devault and Bolen Bros. Blacksmith Shop. Drs. Cassady, Crawford and Sargent served in the community. Adrian Cassady was a mail carrier on the Star route, making the trip three times a week.

One of the older settlers was Joseph Schurch who came from France. He spent his first night in Missouri west of the Methodist Church in Prairie View. His naturalization papers are in the possession of his son, George Schurch. The papers were witnessed by James Wildman and William Miller and were completed in 1868.

A family by the name of Blanchard lived about half way between Azen and Prairie View on the south side of the road. H. M. Blanchard served as Postmaster. Mrs. Blanchard, mother of H. M. Blanchard, lived in three centuries. She was born about 1797 and died about 1903. She was about 107 years of age. She died at 3 A.M. and was buried at 4 P.M. the same day due to the extremely hot weather.

An abandoned effort to build a railroad west of what is now Highway Z bears mute evidence of the work done by men who lived in an earlier day and who have long since been gone.

Prairie View and Azen are about one and one-half miles apart with Azen east of Prairie View. Alva Biggs once had a general store at Prairie View but there was never any other place of business. In 1970, the Baptist and the Methodist Churches, one inhabited dwelling house and the abandoned store building are all that remains of Prairie View.

In 1900 there were seven families living in Azen. There were seven residences, Christian Church, Bolen Brothers Blacksmith Shop, Modern Woodmen Hall, Post Office, (H. M. Blanchard, Postmaster), C. F. Hustead, General store, Telephone Exchange and Dr. Sargent Office.

In 1970 there were four occupied houses and no business place of any kind. According to the Centennial Edition of the Reveille, Azen had a population of 25 in 1900.

#### **Brock**

Brock is located in Union Township eight miles north of Memphis, about halfway between Memphis and Milton on Highway 15.

Facts and tradition tell us that in the year of 1853, Stephen A. Hyde and family left Athens County, Ohio and started westward in search of virgin soil on which to establish a new home.

The earliest settler in now what is Brock was Stephen Hyde. The story concerning him can be found elsewhere in this paper.

Mr. Hyde's sons and daughters married and their father deeded to each of them 100 acres of land on which to establish their homes, and their small settlement soon became known as Hydetown.

Thirty-four years later in 1888, Brock Postoffice was established in what was formerly called Hydetown. It was called Brock in honor of a member of Congress, Brock, who used his influence as a Representative of the district, at Washington, D.C., to secure the Postoffice for Brock and community.

This Postoffice was in the first store built in Hydetown, which was located close to where the Brock school now stands. It was later moved to the store building north of the Brock Church. The store burned fourteen or fifteen years later.



Brock Sunday School Class.

The Brock Church was dedicated in 1873 as Union Methodist Episcopal Church. The land on which the Church was built was deeded by Maley and Mary Cramer.

The land for the schoolhouse was deeded by David Hyde, a son of Stephen.

Those people of the early days who were outstanding and had influence on the community thought and growth were Joel Curtis, who was a kind and thoughtful neighbor, and was always offering his hospitality to strangers, making his home a veritable inn. The first singing master was Mr. Bruner and in this work he was assisted by his wife. Later this work was carried on by George L. Kutzner who held community sings to which everyone was invited.

Mrs. Hilinda Deen, Miss Maretta Bull and Chan Bull were among the first to teach in Hydetown.

The telephone line was built in 1900 or 1903.

The only place of business other than the store was the blacksmith shop of Marion Aylward, located one mile east and one mile north of Brock in about 1900.

Those furnishing additional facts to this article were: Mrs. Earl Kutzner, Walter Hyde and O. E. Mankopf. (Memphis Reveille Centennial Edition)

The following contributed by Mrs. Phoebe Hyde Bull:

The first schoolhouse in the Brock neighborhood — Walter Hyde informs us the first schoolhouse, which his father, W. H. Hyde, attended as a boy, was located on what is now the Virgil Phinney farm near the Center Point schoolhouse. The school building was a log

structure, back in the timber. Mr. Hyde lived with his parents in a log cabin where the Reuben Hyde home now stands.

At that time — about 1854 — there were two log cabins south of the Hyde home, one east of where the Troth farm is located and another northwest two or three miles.

According to a school report published in the Memphis Reveille May 19, 1887, there was a school district named Pleasant Plain, evidently the one mentioned by Mr. Hyde. Information received from Mrs. Emma Aylward Stoner, now living in Oklahoma but who lived for many years in the Brock community informs us that Brock school was indeed first named Pleasant Plain.

Report of the Pleasant Plain school for the month ending May 6, 1887. Names of pupils during the month: Homer Curtis, Horace Hyde, Flora Eggleston, Charles Ludwick, Emma Roberts, James Hagemeyer, Maudie Eggleston, Lestie Ludwick, Rosa Crutcher, Ben Hagemeyer — Anne Hoskins, Teacher.

A new schoolhouse was built in 1912 by Virgil Wildman with the help of Hubert Mustoe, Parlia Honiter and Hugh Lionberger. The school remained in operation until the school year of 1959-60 with Mrs. Grace Rudy serving as the last teacher, after which the Brock school district, along with other school districts, was consolidated and the pupils were taken by bus to the R-1 school in Memphis.

The Brock community was not completely isolated from the Civil War. The wife of John Aylward (Mexican War veteran), in order to conceal her children from witnessing any encounters of opposing forces, took them to the timber near the John Troth place where they saw the Union soldiers marching and their bayonets glistening in the sun.

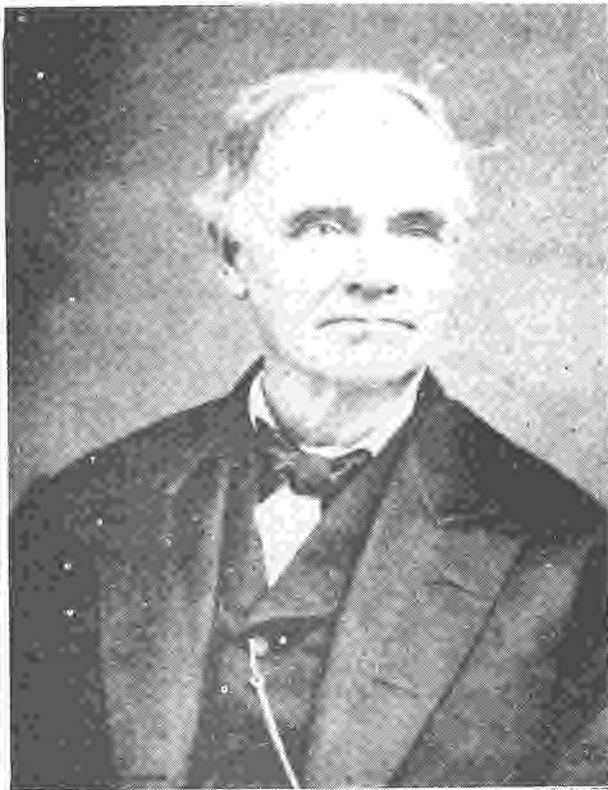
There was a skirmish north of Brock. Mrs. Aylward concealed her horses by having her son, Marion, age 12, plow the tall corn where the horses could not be seen.

The first store in Brock was operated by Dave Hyde and son, Homer.

The second store was located north of the Church. Among those who operated the store were: Harve Eggleston, Lewis Hixon, John Nichols, George Carter, George White, Ed Sloniker, John Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Huggans, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Drummond and James Kutzner.

Several medical doctors lived in or near Brock and served the community. Possibly the first was Dr. Cone who was very popular and the originator of the famous Dr. Cone's Baby Powder. Many of his descendants live in Scotland County. The family burial ground is in the Brock cemetery. Later doctors who





Dr. Cone who developed Cone's Famous Baby Powder.

lived in the Brock community were: Dr. Butler, Dr. Luman, Dr. Aylward, Dr. Frank Hyde and Dr. Homer Curtis.

(Memphis Reveille, January 20, 1898)

W. E. and J. H. Billups of Brock are the best grain and stock buyers in Northeast Missouri. They are paying 25 cents per bushel for corn. They are feeding 100 head of the finest mules ever fed in this part of the county on the ranch of J. H. Billups.

(Memphis Reveille, June 13, 1889)

Last week we stated that a new postoffice had been established at Hydetown, called Hyde, and that David Hyde had been appointed as Postmaster. Since that time Harvey Eggleston has received notice of his appointment as postmaster of an office established at his store, called Brock, making two offices and postmasters in very close proximity.

Farming has always been the primary occupation of the people living in the Brock community but some were interested in occupation and professions other than farming.

Among them were:

George Kutzner was an able instructor in

vocal music. He was gifted with a fine voice and he and other members of his family were frequently called upon to sing at public gatherings. All members of his family were gifted with musical ability. One son, Earl, studied music under Mrs. Minnie Bence, later giving lessons in both vocal and instrumental music. Another son, James, served several years as director of the Shrine Band in Kentucky and he was also band director for Happy Chandler when he was campaigning.

Chan Bull, son of H. Bull, served as state representative in Iowa, and his brother, E. G. Bull, served as county judge in Scotland County.

Bert E. Mankopf was a graduate of Marion-Simms Medical College, April 29, 1844.

Many from the Brock community entered the teaching profession and others became nurses.

Brock has always had the reputation of being a progressive community both in farming and in social and religious activities. Throughout the years, when a school was maintained, at various times, there was a singing school, a debating society, and a historical society. In school related activities, box suppers, pie suppers, baseball team and P.T.A. meetings. In church related activities, Sunday church services, Ladies Aid, Epworth League, Christmas Program, Children's Day program, Sunday School picnic, basket dinner and ice cream suppers.

Amateur plays were quite popular and the community, about 1915 and again about 1924, presented an Independence Day program with all the attractions customarily expected in a patriotic celebration.

By 1970 practically all community activities had ceased. Services were yet held in the Church and the W.S.C.S. was yet active. There was a Saddle Club and an Extension Club. 4-H meetings were held in Memphis.

The 1900 census gave Brock a population of 35. By 1970, only the Church remained. The schoolhouse had been converted into a dwelling house. There were only two inhabitants.

## Arbela

Arbela is located in Thompson Township. It was settled in 1858. The original survey of this town, then called N. Perryville, was made in March 24, 1858 by Thomas Russell. Afterward the town of Arbela lying south and including the southern part of N. Perryville was surveyed and laid out, but when and by whom the record does not state. The original town used to have the sobriquet of "Burnt

Shirt".

The new survey was made and the name "Arbela" is said to mean the "Four Gods". North Perryville was located on the north side of the present C.B. & Q. Railroad and had one store. This store was a general store and known back in 1885. It was run by Mel Cravens around 1876 to 1885. Johnnie Houtz and De Cree Sage were in business and also T. J. Givens had a store on the present site of the Guttings' brick building.

N. Perryville back in 1858 to 1865 was composed of the Wheatly addition, N.W. corner; Jones addition centers west and Rathburn addition S.W.; J. Q. Adams farm N.M. of the suburbs, John Phelps N.E.; John T. Martin, South; Wheatley on W.; Nathan Beach on S.W.

J. C. Moore and brother were the early comers conducting businesses in the 80's and 90's, also John and Charles Hoyte.

Some of the first settlers or old timers were: Nathan Beach, Thomas Russell, Wheatley and Rathburn, T. J. Givens, John Martin, J. Q. Adams, Hiram Campbell, Sawyers, Tuckers, Padgett, Mayshacks and Teeter.

The old United Brethren Church on the hill south was built in the 60's and the congregation dwindled till 1886, De Cree Sage and Johnnie Houtz with two or three others decided to sell the church to the Methodist Society and in 1888, D. B. Cravens and J. L. Logsdon purchased the building and ground for \$400, each paying half and in 1893 the Methodist Church was practically rebuilt. Clara Houtz, one of the charter members of the United Brethren Church lived to be 90 and died two years ago. The Baptist Church was formerly about three miles south and west of Arbela. In 1897 it was moved to the town of Arbela proper. Mrs. Susan Boyer, O. R. Boyer and F. B. Baker were charter members of the church.

At the turn of the century, Arbela was an active little town with three general stores, where groceries, shoes and dry goods were sold. The stores were operated by W. A. Tucker, George Hamilton and Charles Overhulser.

There were three hotels. Former managers were Mr. Russel, Mrs. Shore and Mr. A. T. Pryor. These hotels were heavily patronized by traveling salesmen at the time when traveling by train was the most popular form of travel.

There was a two room school building in which all grades were taught. It was attended by pupils until they were young men and women. About fifty or sixty pupils were in

each room. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Jones taught there for many years.

There were three churches, Methodist, Baptist, and Christian.

A lumberyard and grain elevator, hardware and implement business was located between the railroad tracks and was owned by A. J. Robinson. A jewelry store, scale house, and a public library was located south of the railroad. Books for the library were supplied every three months by a government agency.

Two doctors, Dr. Stone and A. L. Davis were located in Arbela.

Solomen Wheatly, great grandfather of the present postmistress, Miss Jean Davis, was the first postmaster of Arbela.

The present (1941) oldest resident is Mrs. Eliza Tucker Robins, who is 83 years old and was born the year Arbela was organized into a town.

Some of the present outstanding farmers are Jack Daggs, Sam Padgett, C. H. Overhulser and Ed Daggs and sons.

Joe C. Moore, now a resident of Memphis, was a resident who kept up with the morale and spirits of the other residents during the many years in Arbela with his humorous jokes.

Some who should claim a seat in the hall of fame from Arbela are C. H. Overhulser, twice judge of the County Court, also state representative; Ortis Stone, son of Mrs. Hallie Stone, now living in Los Angeles is a dentist; Ivan Miller, son of Nada Cameron Miller, also of Los Angeles, is a lawyer; Leroy (Sol) Moore, son of Joe Moore, now living in St. Louis, is a lawyer.

Joe C. Moore and Joe Racey were the first to organize a telephone company which consisted of only one line.

(Notes taken from the Memphis Reveille Centennial Edition)

Arbela has had a Post Office since the early days of the pioneers. Miss Jean Davis was the postmistress in 1970.

Like many small towns, Arbela owed her early growth and prosperity to the C.B. & Q. Railroad which passes through it. Among the station agents who served there was Newton Smith, who accidentally slipped under the train and was killed. His brother was a conductor on the train and another brother became the station agent. In 1902 Clyde Davis became the depot agent and remained there until 1912 when he left to become cashier of the Arbela Bank which was built in 1912 and was closed in 1928. Craig Roberts became the agent and Ray Farris was the last to serve in that capacity. It then became a flag station



with no agent. By 1970 it was no longer a flag station. Freight trains were coming through two or three times each week.

In 1970 all dwelling houses in Arbela were occupied. A store, the Arbela Trading Post, was owned and operated by Richard Stevenson, an all purpose store selling dry goods, groceries, hardware, feed and also delivering groceries to the nearby town of Granger. Other business places in 1970 were a garage and service station operated by Frank Shinberger, Miller's Agricultural Chemical Company and a Television Shop operated by J. C. Hoskinson.

According to the census taken in 1880, Arbela had a population of 144; in 1890, 122; in 1900, 169; in 1910, 131; in 1920, 121; in 1930, 106; in 1940, 90; in 1950, 87; in 1960, 70; and in 1970 there were 76 living in Arbela.

### **Rutledge**

The town of Rutledge is situated in the Sand Hill township. It was established in 1893.

The population in 1900 was 292; in 1910, 418; in 1920, 283; in 1930, 260; in 1940, 249; in 1950, 217; in 1960, 158 and in 1970, 134.

The following names are recorded in the 1898 Atlas:

G. W. Anderson, Cashier of the Bank of Rutledge.

A. E. McQuid, dealer in dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, hardware and queensware.

T. Sherman Stanley, Editor and proprietor of the Rutledge Record.

Barnes & Son, farmer and stock raiser. Proprietor of saw mills, blacksmith, dealers in wood and iron working, machinery manufacturer, dealer and repairer of bicycles.

### **The Village of Rutledge**

Information given by citizens living in Rutledge in 1970 and by other interested residents of Scotland County:

The village of Rutledge was laid out along the new Santa Fe Railroad in 1887. The first train passed through in 1887.

The majority of the first residents were people who moved from the nearby villages of Millport and Sand Hill. There was at least one General store moved here by the McQuoid family from Millport. Among the first buildings were the depot and a large two story section house, both razed in later years.

The first postmaster was Mr. Porter Eden. There were four rural mail routes out of Rutledge but reduced to two by 1970, with

Shelton D. Golden serving as Postmaster, the office having sixty-seven rented boxes, Gilvie Oliver serving Route No. 1 over a distance of 52.05 miles and seventy-nine boxes; Hillis McCabe serving Route No. 2, a distance of 55.95 miles with 114 boxes.

A one room schoolhouse was built before 1895 but soon proved to be too small because of the increasing population and another room was added, the two rooms housing at least one hundred twenty-five active children. A new building was erected in 1912, providing two years of High School for several years, followed later by three years of High School, then, in a few years the fourth year was added, up until 1950 the last year of High School. After 1950 Rutledge had an Elementary school, with three teachers, for several years but by 1970, only two teachers were required with an enrollment of about forty pupils.

Early places of business were: Two general stores, two hardware stores, a drug store, one bank, then later two, a barber shop, furniture and undertaking establishment, dressmakers shop, one large hotel, lumber yard, restaurants, photograph gallery, millinery shop, and two residences which were built to accommodate the traveling public, two livery barns, a large flour mill, with a mill pond that furnished sport for the ice skaters in winter. There was an opera house where local talent presented various plays. It was also used by Stock Company shows; Lyceum courses, moving pictures, roller skating, dancing and any other form of recreation the community might desire. Rutledge could also boast of a weekly newspaper, "The Rutledge Record", two medical doctors, a blacksmith shop and a telephone exchange.

There were a number of Fraternal organizations such as the Modern Woodman, Royal Neighbors, Odd Fellows, Rebekahs and perhaps others, with only the Masons and Eastern Stars remaining in 1970, occupying the building they purchased from the Odd Fellows when they disbanded. They also purchased the Methodist Church building which the conference trustees sold to the Lodge after the church disbanded in 1970.

Soon after the town was first established, churches were built, the Methodist in 1889, the Baptist and Christian churches in 1894 and the Holiness Church at a later date. At the close of the year of 1970, the only Baptist and the Christian were yet holding services.

### **The Rutledge United Methodist Church**

The Methodist Church was the first church organized and built in the village of

Rutledge. The building was erected in 1889. The first trustees were: J. W. Douglas, Samuel Harris, Jesse Lasswell, Dr. J. M. Petty and Thomas Evens.

The original building was remodeled in 1923 and 1924. On February 13, 1925, the entire building was destroyed by fire. This fire came at a time when all of the remodeling cost but \$100 was paid off. The Methodist Episcopal Church South, in Memphis had disbanded, and the Conference Trustees gave their building to the Rutledge charge. It was torn down by the members and friends of the Rutledge Church, the lumber hauled to Rutledge, and the building rebuilt on the same spot where the former church stood.

On January 17, 1926, the building was dedicated by Bishop W. F. McMurry. The dedication was followed by a revival meeting conducted by the Rev. John P. School, pastor, and the Rev. F. E. Mosley, Conference Evangelist.

Pastors who have served the Rutledge Church:

W. H. Utter	1889-1891
W. B. Beagle	1891-1892
W. D. Neale	1892-1893
S. E. Botsford	1893-1894
J. T. Wyatt	1894-1895
C. G. Hill	1895-1896
G. M. Wright	1896-1897
E. D. Swartz	1897-1898
A. B. Book	1898-1899
E. K. Miller	1899-1900
J. A. Medley	1900-1901
C. L. Uht	1901-1903
O. B. Holliday	1903-1904
C. J. Chappell	1904-1906
T. A. Allison	1906-1909
G. T. Ralston	1909-1910
G. A. Lehnoff	1910-1911
J. D. Shook	1911-1913
J. A. Lisenbee	1913-1914
M. H. Moore	1914-1915
J. M. England	1915-1916
B. D. Sipple	1916-1917
D. R. McBee	1917-1918
J. L. Roberts	1918-1920
Paul K. Holland	1920-1923
T. A. Allison	1923-1924
J. W. Nelson	1924-1925
J. B. School	1925-1928
H. W. Eisenbert	1928-1929
Henry Neighbors	1930-1932
W. H. Ellington	1932-1933
E. C. Sears	1933-1935
H. P. Anglen	1935-1938
D. R. Davis	1938-1939
Arthur Huff	1939-1944
Jesse Slover	1944-1946

Cash Wyble	1946-1949
W. Cater	1949-1951
Dayton Grover	1951-1952
Arthur Pritchett	1952-1954
Rev. Funk	1954-1957
Lowell Schorey	1957-1959
Rev. Shea	1959-1961
Frank Barnett	1961-1966
Barbara Barnett	1966-1969
John Gooch	1969-
Cleo Kottwitz	
Lucretia Stott	

Electricity came to Rutledge sometime before the 1920's. A building was erected and a gasoline powered motor operated a dynamo. Later a conversion burner that used kerosene was put in the plant. The men who operated it were Marvin Frogge and Walter O. Parcels who served as "trouble shooter".

The 1970 population, according to the last census was 134. Business places of 1970 were: Forquer Garage, Chancellor Oil Co., Forquer Grocery store, Givens Cafe and Sundries, Faye's Beauty Shop and Gilmer's Insurance Agency.

The following was written for the school paper (Rutledge Times) by Stanley Battles when he was a student at the Rutledge High School.

### Rutledge

—by Stanley Battles, with special thanks to Mrs. Jesse Buford.

Rutledge, the third largest town in Scotland County, was brought into existence by the location of the Santa Fe Railroad. Land for the town site was purchased from William Lingenfelter. The name Rutledge was given in honor of one of the company stockholders.

The first dwelling erected in the town was that of Dr. J. W. Petty, and the first merchant was A. E. McQuoid who moved his building from Millport, conducting business, selling groceries, buying cream and eggs, as usual on the way. It took six weeks to move the distance of six miles on wheels and logs. William Lingenfelter soon followed with a large frame building on the corner where now stands the hardware store. Across the street, Mr. Lingenfelter erected the first hotel, which was destroyed by fire in 1922. Mrs. Frost McQuoid of St. Louis was the first baby born June 13, 1888.

With the development of the railroad, the town began a rapid growth. Dwelling and business houses appeared quickly. A depot was soon constructed with Wm. McQuoid the



first agent. This structure was soon destroyed by fire, Rutledge's first. A box car then served as depot until the present one was built. With the railroad came establishment of a Post Office.

Early in the nineties, a company of citizens took shares and a large mill was put into operation. The building was erected by Wm. Bone and Sons. Workers at this mill included John Johnson, miller; William Rensfold, engineer; and William Camley, bookkeeper. As patronage decreased, the mill was dismantled and moved away.

C. H. Hilbert and M. E. Morrow established the first blacksmith shop, Frank Hustead built and conducted a livery barn, which, when autos appeared, became the garage of N. N. Arehart. Furniture was early sold by J. F. Eden and millinery by Margaret Hicks.

William Tery Grover established a newspaper in 1892 which was called the "Rutledge Record". The "Record" prospered for a time under different editors, the last being A. G. Huff who moved to Gorin and combined it with the Gorin "Argus".

A bank was organized with a capital of \$10,000. J. P. Eden was the President and George W. Anderson, Cashier.

About 1892 a church meeting was begun by Rev. Dayle, which resulted in the conversion of more than one hundred people, the outcome of which was the building of the Christian and Baptist churches in 1894.

The first established secret order was that of the Modern Woodsman of America about 1898 and their place of meeting was over the Morgan Oil Company building which has since been torn down. In addition there were the I.O.O.F., Rebeccas, Yeoman, Homesteaders and Royal Neighbors. Most of these lodges met in Rutledge's first brick building which was built by William Lingenfelter. In 1905, the Masonic Lodge was organized with the Eastern Star Chapter being added in March 1913.

An electric light plant was located near the present depot and was operated by a group of share holding citizens. The telephone came into use in Rutledge in 1899, the exchange was located in Dr. Petty's residence.

Part of the Jasper Myers farm was purchased by the Masonic Order for a cemetery. This was named the Pauline Cemetery in honor of Pauline Carter, the first child to be buried there.

## History of Rutledge Schools

—by Stanley Battles, high school student

The first school in Rutledge was in 1888. There was a subscription school. The teacher was Lora Howard. This school was next to the present site of the hardware store.

The next year the children went to the Fugate School. The teacher was Ella Henry and there were 80 pupils. About 1892 the district was divided and the pupils went to school in a small building across the street from the site of the present school house. Later the one room school building was finished across the street and the children moved into it.

The first school board of six members in Rutledge were: S. J. Chambers, Henry Bertram, J. W. Kintner, George Anderson, Simon Wescott and Walter Lingenfelter.

On March 10, 1911, the board put before the people a proposition to erect a new building, the vote was 73 for and 5 against.

In 1913 the first 8th grade graduation was held. A few years following a 9th and 10th grade was added. In May 1916, occurred the graduation of the first 10th grade. Seven years later the 11th and the 12th grades were added.

## Sand Hill

Sand Hill, in Sand Hill Township, was founded in 1835, the nature of the soil indicated by the name selected for the town.

In 1900 the population was 40. The first courthouse, serving Clark, Lewis, Knox and Scotland Counties was located in Sand Hill.

## Sand Hill

(Reveille Centennial Edition 1941)

There are three business houses, Spillman and Wilsey, general merchandise; William Rule, drugs and groceries; H. M. Wescott, general merchandise. The inhabitants number 65. Everything is kept for sale that is commonly needed, at reasonable prices.

O. H. Spillman is postmaster and we have two mails per week, Wednesday and Saturday. K. Arehart is the carrier, S. P. Childers, miller runs a saw and grist mill combined — W. A. Crump, M.D., James Gilman, cooper, besides quite a number who manipulate the drawing knife during the winter getting out hoops. A large, commodious church is found here, in which religious services are held almost every Sabbath, besides Sabbath school

just now organized. A summer school is now being taught by Miss Ashford, from California, bringing a good recommendation. As to the morals of our town, while we cannot claim to be angelic, we presume they are above the average. It is said the C.B. & Q. means business and intends putting a road through here at no great distant day. Now why will young men and old men too, for that matter, go west and endure untold hardships when there is work here in God's country at good wages for all.

Signed: James Wescott

Date unknown

### Sand Hill

—by Mrs. R. E. Childers

The village of Sand Hill was situated on a hill and named Sand Hill because of the sandy soil.

At one time it was the county seat of four counties, Lewis, Clark, Scotland and Knox.

It had a Methodist Church which was the central meeting place in the community. On Sundays when services were held or at revival meetings, the Church was filled to capacity. It is difficult to realize in 1970, when so many farm houses are empty, that so many people could, at one time, gather together. Families were larger and persons who lived miles away from the Church were in attendance and those sitting nearest the wood burning box stoves were suffering from being too warm and those farthest away were freezing, but we had been taught never to move about during services and endured the discomfort in silence. It was quite pleasant in summer, with the church being ventilated with eight large windows with shutters and weights on cords used to open and shut them. There is a good size cemetery back of the building with graves marked with dates in the early seventies. With the decline in population, the few interested persons could not keep the building in repair and it was blown down a few years ago.

At one time there were two general stores, one owned by Mr. David H. Wilsey who prospered and was the proud owner of a diamond stick pin but somehow it was lost and never found again. We, who have lived here and walked the streets of the little derelict village often wonder, "Did a bird carry that precious stone far away or does it still repose in the sands of what was once a thriving town?"

Another story is told, that the notorious James brothers, riding through on horseback, stopped and bought cheese and crackers for

their lunch from Mr. Allen Smith and Jonathan Longfellow, who owned one of the stores. Of course there was a so-called drug store, where liquor was sold also. This was brought in barrels and when booze was sold down part way in the barrel, long green tobacco was added, then, I suppose, it could be watered and sold to consumers none the wiser for having been polluted.

Mr. J. L. B. McClamroch, also a merchant and an enterprising young man, invented the first barbed wire and it was manufactured here in Sand Hill but a dishonest competitor managed to defraud him about the patent and Mr. McClamroch did not get the profit or the fame for a product so useful to a farmer.

Other products, such as hoop poles, a hickory tree a few inches in diameter, were shaved in a shop where several men worked together and great quantities were made and sold to makers of wooden barrels. Also a Mr. Craig employed helpers to make chairs which he loaded on a wagon and sold to neighbors. Many a home boasted very comfortable chairs made from small hickory trees, skillfully put together, some were rockers, others plain, also children size chairs.

At one time a schoolhouse, built of logs, stood across the road from the A. M. Ryan residence and stores later. The last Postoffice was there. At one time the schoolhouse was here children walked many miles to attend classes. Those living across the creek were absent when the Middle Fabius River overflowed as it frequently did.

Anyone who could read, write and do simple arithmetic was allowed to teach. The schools were, for the most part, subscription schools with the parents paying so much per child per month. These terms did not usually last many months.

Mr. Lyman Wescott also had a store. On July 4, he would put on a display of fireworks which everyone enjoyed.

With the coming of the Santa Fe railroad interest was transferred to the new village of Rutledge on land that was owned by Wm. Lingenfelter. Men who wanted employment and good wages went to the new town, some even moved their houses to Rutledge.

Millport, a few miles south of Rutledge, also suffered and is almost gone. Their church is yet standing and kept in good condition by a generous family names Kissow.

Blacksmith shops were in both Sand Hill and Millport also Rutledge at one time and three or four blacksmiths and wagon makers. Mr. Tom Sallee operated a brick kiln just south of Rutledge. Sand Hill also had a brick kiln, furnishing employment for a number of



men. The brick were molded, placed in orderly mounds, fires were started and kept going day and night until the burning was completed. Before bricks were made in this locality, lime stone rocks were used to make walls for wells, some of which are still standing in 1970.

A saw mill and a stone burr to grind corn into meal was operated by water power at Millport (in Knox County) and in 1875, a mill was moved to Sand Hill by S. P. Childers from Memphis.

We have seen the coming of the mail delivery before the rural routes were established about the turn of the century. Mail was kept at the Post Office until farmers could go after it. Not long after Rural Free Delivery, the telephone came and what a treat it was to talk to friends!

The first phonograph in our community was brought to our church by Rev. Fred Boyer. Hand bills advertised the fact that he would be there, and to say the house was filled! That is true. How we laughed at "Uncle Josh" records, with singing and much laughter. Rev. Boyer had won the phonograph in an oratorical contest when in college studying to be a minister.

The first radio was bought by Miss Dora Spillman and we neighbors were always welcome to enjoy the programs with her. This was probably in the early 1920's.

I believe the first television set was in the Roy Hustead home about one-half mile west of Rutledge. As popular as this form of entertainment was, they were soon in many homes.

The first switchboard for telephone service was operated by Mrs. Ada Petty, wife of the town's physician, Dr. Joseph Petty. Later Dr. Jim Risk, who lived in the county between Rutledge and Memphis, operated a switchboard and we could call through to Memphis by way of the Risk board. When they moved to Memphis, the switchboard was taken over by the Mike Myers family, and still later Mrs. Fred Myers operated it with help of her daughter, Nola.

About the year 1908, Mr. Bill Taylor, the lumber dealer in Rutledge, bought the first car in that town and could have had the agency to sell Fords but declined because of other business interests and Mr. W. P. Briggs and son of Memphis took the dealership. The first car to go through Sand Hill was so unexpected and noisy that it scared some children and they climbed a fence to get out of the way of what they took to be a runaway team of horses and wagon. Early car owners of an early day were: Ike Cunningham, H. H.

Payne, and Mr. Joe Snodgrass.

When a newly wed couple least expected it, usually a group of young people gathered at their home and gave them what was called a "charivari". Everyone brought noise makers consisting of cowbells, shot guns, just anything to make a big noise. Treats of candy and cigars were expected and were usually handed out after the noisy visitors had made a number of trips marching around the house, whooping and yelling like Comanches. Sometimes the bridegroom was dipped into a water tank, and the bride rolled under the bed, all as a rough joke.

### **True Sand Hill Stories**

Boys in their early teens went to a slough when it was almost ready to overflow and running quite high underneath a bridge. They dared each other to go out on the bridge over the onrushing water and all went, although a bit afraid. One youngster, in watching the water had the sensation that the bridge was moving and began to yell. Soon the whole bunch was screaming with fright. When men, who were working nearby, heard them, they went down to see what was the matter but the boys had calmed down and made it out by themselves.

### **The Accidental Death of An Armenian Peddler Boy**

During the years of the early 1900's there were many door to door peddlers as salesmen back in those days were called.

A group of young men, dark skinned and not able to speak English well, were under the supervision of Captain Joseph, who traveled in a covered vehicle of sorts and drawn by two horses. The young men traveled on foot carrying heavy packs on their back. Their greeting when they came to the house was something like this, "I have things I would like to show you, needles, pins, thread and buttons (buttons). Once inside the house they proceeded to spread out an array of their wares and my folks would usually take things in exchange for a meal or a stay overnight.

After they became better acquainted with the families in our neighborhood, they liked to stay in homes in, or near the village of Sand Hill. There were, at that time, many families and many young people, especially boys who would take them to places of interest and they liked best to be with others of their own age.

It was at a home near or perhaps in Sand Hill that a young man, who lost his life, stayed over Sunday as no one bought or sold on

Sunday, the Lord's Day. When some of the boys suggested that they go to the creek to swim one summer afternoon, the peddler boy went along and enjoyed swimming with perhaps a dozen or more boys of the community. They insisted that he was interested in a deeper place to swim, and little knowing or realizing the danger he was asking for, someone told him about a hole where the water was really deep and, anxious to try his ability to swim, dive or just to "show off", all went. Some of the more venturesome young men went into the deep water, little realizing, that cramps or fatigue or whatever it was, seized the young peddler and he was soon helpless. In order to try to save him, another boy was almost pulled under the water, too, by his struggling. Fortunately, a fish pole was extended and the Sand Hill boy was pulled to safety just in time. When the frightened group decided to tell what had happened and get help, it was too late, for the peddler boy had sunk for the last time.

We were spending that Sunday at my Uncle Will Matlick's home and my father, who was an excellent swimmer, sent mother and we three children home and he went to help recover the body. I never knew much about the incident, until many years later when Mr. and Mrs. Dave Stine were living in Sand Hill, and he told the story as a grown up resident had seen all that had happened, and told how, after the body was recovered, no home in Sand Hill wanted to take the body to keep until the main man could be contacted and disposition made of the dead boy. They decided to leave him in the church at Sand Hill for the night.

When Captain Joseph arrived, the suit he brought, was put on the boy, a grave was hastily dug in the cemetery and I am sure, without ceremony, he was put into his last resting place.

Mr. Stine said, "The group of fellow peddlers would come to see the place where he was laid to rest, and, with no marker on the grave, Mr. Stine would go to show them the place where he was buried. So many came, Mr. Stine at last took a board and painted on it the place where the peddler boy was buried. No permanent marker was ever erected, so, as the old people are all gone, no one today knows where his grave is.

### Tall Tales of Sand Hill

An old saying: "Telling a little nonsense now and then is relished by the wisest men". So here is a sample of old tales that were current in Sand Hill many years ago, some true, others just tales.

The story goes that a snake was seen and before anyone got to kill it, it took its tail in its mouth and began to swallow, horrified at such action, the ones watching it saw it eat until it had completely eaten all of itself and nothing was left.

Boys used to gather at the home of friends and play cards and other games.

One night, a neighbor's washing was not dry and was left hanging out overnight. Some long underwear was flapping in the wind and one boy thought it was a ghost. It frightened him so much that he ran, and afterward, he took a short cut across our yard lest he become the victim of a ghost again."

Contributed by Mrs. R. E. Childers of Sand Hill

"The first election ever held in the territory now embraced in Scotland County was held at Sand Hill August 1835." (1887 history)

The following article was printed in the Edina Sentinel. From the issue of February 2, 1898.

"A Rutledge correspondent to the Quincy Journal makes the following mention of the supposed burial place of the father of Mark Twain. Sand Hill, a small place two miles west of Rutledge, is not known very well outside the state of Missouri, but there lies an unmarked grave in that cemetery the body of a father of a son who is known to all the world, and that is Mark Twain, the great writer. It is truthfully said by those who should know that this is the case, that at one time it was strongly talked of having the body moved, but owing to the uncertainty of the exact spot where he was buried, they decided not to try this. It will be remembered that at one time Sand Hill was the most prominent place in this part of the state and in the early days it was the County seat of four different counties."

In reply to a request for information concerning the burial of Mark Twain's father in Sand Hill cemetery, the following reply was received from John A. Winkler, President of the Mark Twain Home Board.

"John Marshall Clemens, his wife, Jane Lampton Clemens, two of their sons, Henry and Orion and Orion's wife, Millie, are buried in Mt. Olivet cemetery here in Hannibal. J.M.C. and J.L.C. were mother and father of Samuel Langhorn Clemens, who took as his pen name, Mark Twain. J.M.C. born 1798 died 1847 in Hannibal. Jane Lampton Clemens born 1803, died 1890 in Keokuk, Iowa. Orion and



Mollie Stotts Clemens died 1897, Orion in 1897. Henry was born 1838, died 1858 in the explosion of the steamboat, Pennsylvania. Samuel Langhorn Clemens 1835-1910 and wife Olive Langhorn Clemens 1845-1904 was buried in Elmira, New York along with son, Langdon and daughters, Susy, Jean and Clara".

Signed, John A. Winkler

A number of people by the name of Clemons (perhaps some spell it Clemens) have lived in Scotland County. Among them were: Owen Clemons who came from Iowa about 1840.

J. H. Clemons, Co. G.I.N.E. Mo. Cav., Mo. H.O.

Daughters, Sarah M. Clemons, Dec. 17, 1854-Nov. 1869

Mary A. Clemons, April 1856-Nov. 1869  
Buried in the Memphis Cemetery

Nancy A. Clemons, June 28, 1859, 15 yrs. 7 mo. and 2 days, buried in a cemetery two miles north and one-fourth mile west of Arbela. Homer, Steven and Nellie Clemons who attended Pleasant Hill and Brock rural schools at the turn of the century.

When the Santa Fe railroad by-passed Sand Hill some residents moved their houses to Rutledge and the bustling town began to deteriorate. By 1888, the only places of business listed in the 1898 Atlas is that of Barnes and Sons, farmers and stock raisers, proprietor of saw and feed mill, blacksmithing, dealers in wood and iron working, machinery manufacturers, dealers and repairers of bicycles.

Strangers riding through Sand Hill in 1970 would hardly realize that a prosperous little town was once located there. Only four houses are left standing, one of which is occupied by Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Childers, the only remaining residents. Few traces are left of the former town and it is difficult to visualize the location of business houses, dwelling houses and streets that once were there. The cemetery, entered by walking over the steps that led to the destroyed Methodist Church doors, alone bears evidence that many people, now resting under the whispering pines, once lived there.

## Gorin

The town of Gorin is in Harrison township. Gorin's early Post Office was in an Elm Tree. The first Post Office in a building was in Wm. Miller's house 3-4 miles north of the present site of the town and Wm. Miller was the Postmaster.

Later it was moved to a small brick building north and west of the depot. Here was constructed the Post Office and general store, Mr. Wm. Keller in charge. In 1888 the Post Office was moved to south Gorin with F. M. Piles as Postmaster.

In the early days before the town was built, mail was delivered to the farmers of the community via the Elm Tree Office. A large Elm Tree stood where the railroad crosses Broadway. Boxes were nailed to this tree, mail was carried on horseback by Sonny Hall from Colony to Granger and as an accommodation he left the mail there for anyone who would put up a box.

Before the town was built, a hoop shop stood about a block south of the Elm Tree Post Office. This was owned by Old Man Morton as he was commonly called. He was an old man and no one seemed to know where he came from or anything about him. One very cold winter day in 1880 he was found very ill in his little shop. He was taken to the Henry Walters home, just south of there and on Christmas Eve he passed away. The county buried him and no one ever knew his history though many suspected it was colorful.

A blacksmith shop was operated by Charles Grone, north and east of the Elm Tree. Later when the railroad was being built, Bent Baker opened a general store about where the hoop shop had been, and a man by the name of Price conducted a barber shop in a tent.

The first hotel, owned by Tim Boyer stood where the I. G. Huff home now stands. "The Park", "Southern" and others came later.

Our doctors in the early days were Noblet, Crawford and Mackey.

The first school building was a little log cabin with hickory benches. It stood one mile east of the present site of the town and was called Providence. The first school teacher was Tommy Hull. He lived where Colony now is and rode horseback across country each day. Billy Williams taught a year in this school, also Mattie Jack. About 1868 the school was moved to the present location. A one room frame building was first built and as the community grew two more rooms were added. In 1907 a six room brick building was erected. About 16 years later another building was added.

Among the early teachers who did outstanding work in the community was Miss Mollie Woods, also Theopolis Williams (father of Mrs. Jess Hicks) at one time state Representative. Others were Jennie Miller Kelley and Ella Pulliam Woods.

At one time Gorin had what was known as the Gorin Academy, Prof. (Fore or Fokr) was the first teacher. For a time this school was closed. In 1902 it was reopened with Prof. Hedger as teacher for two years followed by C. J. Gouddals two years. After that it gave place to the High School.

In 1905 the Prairie Oil and Gas Company ran an oil line through this township. Their pumping station was located here. It was later known as The Prairie Pipe Line Co. In 1931 by a merger with the Sinclair Oil Co. became known by that name. At that time it was shut down and had been opened off and on since then. It was recently reopened. (Memphis Reveille Centennial Issue)

Gorin has had three banks, Gorin Savings, Citizens Bank, and Jayne Banking Co. (Memphis Reveille Centennial Issue)

Gorin is located in Harrison township. It was established in 1887. The population of Gorin in 1880 was 325; in 1890, 386; in 1960, 179; and in 1970, 204.

According to the 1898 Atlas the following business and professional men were in Gorin:

F. A. Chambers, Postmaster of Gorin

J. W. Crook, Proprietor of Hotel Southern  
Special attention to Commercial men

B. H. Edelen, Physician and Surgeon

Alfred Jones, Proprietor of Park Hotel,  
Commercial trade a specialty

A. H. Meckey, Physician and Surgeon

S. A. Miller, Proprietor, Livery, feed and  
sale stable

F. M. Piles, County Judge

W. L. C. Ratherford, Dealer in farm  
machinery, wagons, buggies, etc., Mayor of  
Gorin

J. B. Sawyer, Real estate, loans and  
collections. Correspondence solicited

Homer L. Settle, Publisher of "The Gorin  
Argus". Job office in connection

J. W. Stinson, Proprietor of livery, feed  
and sale stable

J. W. Waters, Attorney at law, real estate,  
loans, insurance, collections a specialty,  
notary public

J. H. Watkins, Real estate, loans and  
insurance.

Notes of historical interest:

Gorin lays on the farms of Billy Miller,  
Wm. Woodsmall, Henry Walters and Gran-  
ville Triplett.

Gorin is the only town in the United States  
so named. It was named in honor of Major  
Gorin of Memphis, a county Officer.

Samuel Cox of Gorin was born July 19,  
1836 in Harrison township, supposed to be the  
first white child born in Harrison township.

The Santa Fe Railroad was built through

Gorin in 1887. W. P. Piles, helped haul the rails  
and dump cars from Arbela to be used on the  
Gordon cut and the fill on the Fabius bottom.

The Moormans Manufacturing Company  
originated in Gorin. Later moved to Quincy,  
Illinois. Lee Pearl Webb, a well known  
resident of Gorin, studied music under Mrs.  
Minnie Bence in Memphis and in the Quincy  
Conservatory of Music in Quincy, Illinois. She  
lived in Gorin where she taught music. Her  
many friends remember her with high praise  
for her musical ability.

### Gorin in 1970

Business houses:

Klopfers Garage, D & M Grocery,  
Dorothy's Beauty Salon and Cafe, Russel's  
Produce and Feed Store and Poultry (1,500  
hens), Hustead's Garage, Creason's Grocery  
Store, Hardware (Thomas, open by ap-  
pointment), Creason's Cafe, open at night,  
Village Beauty Shop, D & K Oil Company and  
tank wagon, Bill Dale, drivers, Clark Kerr and  
Bob Mathes, Morgan Oil Company and tank  
wagon, Nelson Golbricht, driver, Beauty  
operator, Jane Lawson Holton, Erickson  
garage, one-fourth mile from town operated  
by Ralph Erickson, Foss Grain Company.

The Gorin Argus, a weekly paper,  
published by A. G. Huff for a number of years.  
Mr. Huff served as Mayor of Gorin and his  
son, Arthur S. Huff is Superintendent of  
Brunswick Schools. Mr. E. P. Heckethorn  
purchased the Gorin Argus from Mr. Huff. It  
was again sold in May of 1968 to Mr. David  
Forsythe of Memphis. Mr. Heckethorn con-  
tinuing various types of printing although the  
Gorin Argus is published in the Memphis  
Democrat Office.

In 1970 Gorin had a Senior Citizens Center  
building, a Post Office, Fire Department, a  
grade school, a high school, local lineman  
service for the Missouri Power and Light  
Company, a physician, Dr. Simler and three  
churches, Methodist, pastors John Gooch and  
Cleo Kottwitz; Christian Church, Mike Wilson,  
pastor, and Baptist Church with Darryl  
Ridgely, pastor.

### Santa Fe Gives Life to A Town

January 16, 1964

Valuation Engineer System  
Valuation Department

It was back in December of 1887 that the Santa  
Fe track, under the corporate name of the



Chicago, Santa Fe and California Railway Company incorporated in Illinois, December 4, 1886, reached a little town in Northeast Missouri by the name of Gorin. To be more specific, that great day was December 16, 1887. Construction was being made from the West. It had come a long way — and there was a long way yet to go. The cold steel of the single track surely felt like huge icicles to the workmen who worked rapidly to keep away winter's cold.

But the crews worked hard and steady and in 1888 the line was completed to Kansas City. It was in 1888 the Santa Fe depot was built in Gorin. What a glorious year! This was surely the beginning of a booming town here in rich, fertile Missouri. New families moved in, new buildings erected, new businesses were opened. And Gorin did grow and prosper.

Then in 1911, a second track was constructed. Nothing could stop progress now. Here we could receive and ship freight to and from almost any section of the East or West, North or South; we had passenger accommodations, telegraph service, and express service, right at our back door step. A beautiful high school was built, we had city water, theaters, canning factory, mills, livery barns, garages, dry goods and drug stores, electricity; at one time, even three newspapers!

But something happened in this prosperous, growing little community. Was it the good road that connected us with even bigger and better towns? Was it with the coming of the automobile? Or was it just with the coming of time?

Slowly, at first, families began searching for other locations, businesses began changing ownership a little too rapidly, and eventually closing their doors for good. The young folk moved on immediately following high school graduation, few of them ever returning to live.

The pickle sheds, once a major source of seasonal income, closed; stock yards were abandoned, then torn down. The noise and clatter of the mill machinery died down and was heard no more. The pumping station's closing was a terrible blow.

And one day, we needed to send a telegram, to find that this, too, could no longer be done in Gorin. Our hearts are heavy as we ponder the realization that Gorin is not the growing town she should have been.

That first agent at the brand new depot in Gorin back in 1888 must have been terribly proud to be a part of this. And those who followed — T. J. Givens in 1890; G. R. Boyd, 1893; M. V. Geary, 1895; D. Brough, 1901; H. D. Wilkinson, 1913; O. B. Reed, 1915; Fred G.

Pitman, 1939; James E. Reynolds, 1958; R. C. Moore, 1962; and J. C. Frizzell, 1963. Surely, each agent could have written a book about his life and experiences as Santa Fe depot agent at Gorin.

(Contributed by the Santa Fe Railroad Company)

## Hitt

Hitt is located about thirteen miles northwest of Memphis in Miller township.

According to the Memphis Reveille Centennial edition, Hitt was established in 1870.

Also in the Centennial edition, "According to W. A. Mudd, Hitt merchant, he remembers hearing his father say that, 'The Postoffice Department at Washington was discussing what to call this new postoffice, when Congressman Hitt of Illinois passed the window and they said, Let's call it Hitt' He says the story might be true and might not.

The Mudds were about the first settlers there — they came in 1839. Others came later — the Medleys, Bourns, Hardmans, Tuckers, Rineys, Leaches, Stalls, Conways, Johnsons, Holcombs, Muirs, Cones, Shellys, Hanks, Fosters, Campbells, Billups, Morris, Davidsons, Bishs, Rushs, etc.

The first postmaster, Mr. Mudd is pretty sure, was David Foster, then Charles Gristy, then George P. Gristy, then Benjamin F. Mudd. The Post Office was closed in 1942.

There used to be a saw mill and a grist mill at Hitt, run by old Bobby and old Billy Billups, Silas Billups ran a store there about 1866 to 1868. Mail used to come to the vicinity addressed to Billups Mill, Billupsville. I remember, when a small boy, Mr. Alvin's daughter used to distribute mail as well as old Tommie Hardman and some say old Frank Davidson handed out the mail for awhile. It must have been about 1870 to 1872 that Samuel Foster was appointed postmaster."

According to the 1900 census, Hitt had a population of 17.

At one time there were two stores, one operated by B. F. Mudd and son, Walter, and George Gristy operated the other one. A switchboard was operated in Hitt until after 1945, perhaps the last outlying switchboard to be operated in Scotland County. Two church buildings have been erected, by the Baptist denomination, on the same site. The last church was built about 1894.

By 1970 Hitt had no place of business and only one house was occupied. The Church, known as the Richland Church, yet held services.

## Other Villages in Scotland County

Lawn Ridge, (once called "Scratch Gravel"), situated northeast of Memphis in Union township, was one of the first villages to have a postoffice.

"Mr. and Ms. Margaret Hill Davis were the first settlers in the Lawn Ridge neighborhood or were near the first. They came from Kentucky, thence ox team to the County." (Memphis Reveille Centennial Issue).

A community meeting was held March 15, 1872 to discuss the problem of erecting a public building to be used as a church. George W. Campbell and his wife donated the land for the church and burial ground in 1872. A Certificate of Incorporation was granted on the 13th of May, 1872. In response to a request for men and teams to go to Elder Russell's timber to prepare lumber for the building, the following men volunteered: David and George Fowler, C. D. Chandler and Wm. Davis with teams, A. Adams, Henry Reeves, Elder Russell, probably Mr. Campbell and Mr. Arnold. The building was completed and officially dedicated in 1876. (Notes taken from a report prepared by Ellen Davison and Mabel Adams.)

The Lawn Ridge church is located three-quarters of a mile south of the Lawn Ridge village and is non-denominational.

William Henry Harrison Adams gave the ground for the first schoolhouse in the community. It was a log building and stood on a hill northwest of the present Union Grove schoolhouse. Later another schoolhouse, made of brick, was erected and was known as "Old Brick". The third schoolhouse (Union Grove) was built and is yet standing.

A general store was maintained in Lawn Ridge. John Quincy Adams established one in 1886. Another one was later built on the same site. Other store keepers were: Jim Harbridge, Wm. Keller, Harry Keller (1910) followed by Wm. Franklin who operated it until 1917 after which it was closed.

Long before 1970 church services were no longer held in the church. Lawn Ridge had become another village to join the group of villages of the past that had played an important part in the development of Scotland County, no longer as the social center of the community, but remembered for the time when the rural population was large and all farm houses were occupied.

Rainbow, near the southern line of Harrison township, was established in 1880. It

is believed to have gotten its name from that of John Rainbeau, an early resident of Harrison township. Rainbow was a popular gathering place for different events. Turkey shoots were of special interest. The village contained a general store operated by Oscar Cope, a dry goods store operated by Edmond Fordney, a blacksmith shop operated by Mr. Paxton and a sawmill operated by Mr. Black. The village physician was Doctor William Noblett. A postoffice was established in 1881. Those who served as postmasters were: Marion Spurgeon, S. H. Phillips and Dave Hustead, grandfather of Granville Hustead - Colony merchant.

By 1970 Rainbow had succumbed to the heartless momentum of progress and was bypassed by industry due to new and modern means of transportation. Only two dwelling houses remained in the once attractive little village. One house was occupied by the Earl Tague family. The other house was empty and, reportedly, soon to be razed.

The village of Edinburg, situated in the Tobin township was established in 1836. It was named by S. W. B. Carnegy, a Scotchman, in memory of his native town. It is also said that he named Scotland County. In 1970 only a church remained but services were yet held in it.

Pleasant Retreat, established in 1849, was situated about eight miles south of Memphis in Tobin township. Judge C. Collins served there for 34 years as postmaster. By 1970 the little village had been gone for many years.

South Upton (1855) was situated south of the Iowa-Missouri line in Johnson township. The only building left standing in 1970 was that of an unused schoolhouse.

Pull Tight, (Middle Fabius, 1876), was a well known community fifty years ago. It consisted of a mill and several houses and was situated on the Memphis-Downing road. (Memphis Reveille Centennial Edition)

Prospect Grove was situated in the southern part of Johnson township. It had a postoffice, a schoolhouse and a store operated by Francis Brookhart. The population was 13 in 1900. Only the schoolhouse remained standing in 1970.

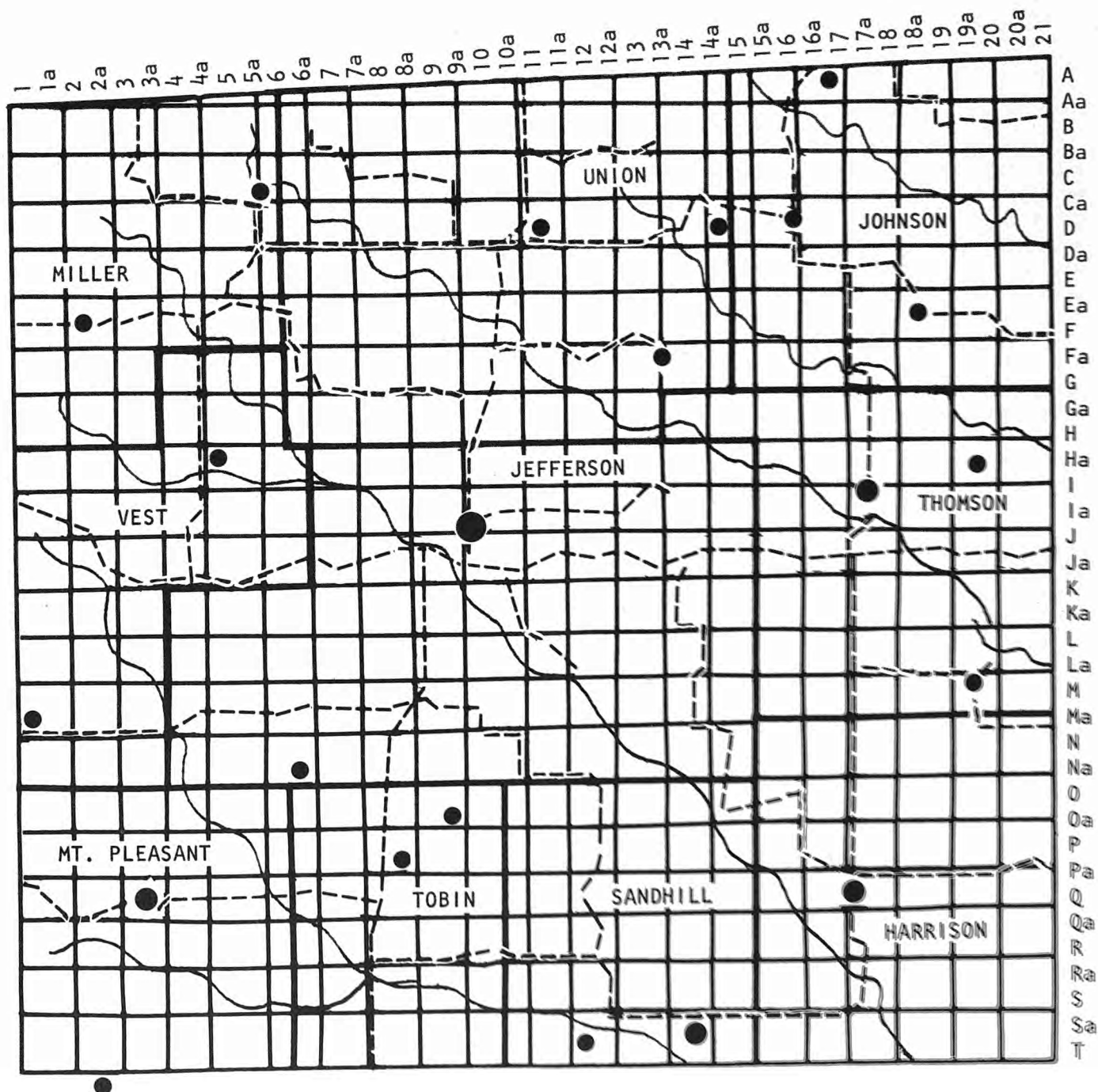


Unionton (Kilwinning), situated in Miller township, was established in 1857. It had a population of 17 in 1900. This village had a general store, grit mill, grocery store, blacksmith shop, wagon shop, tailor shop, and a doctor in 1860. In 1887 the Lodge Hall, postoffice, one general store, blacksmith shop and the Methodist Episcopal Church were in use (1887 History). Before 1970 the village was no longer there, the date of closing unknown.

Crawford, once a lively little town, was established in 1876 on the K and W Railroad. It had three general stores, a depot, postoffice and a mill. The First Christian Church was made into a Hall and a new church was built farther south. The 1900 census gives 40 as the population. In 1970 no business houses were in operation in Crawford Station. Only a few houses were occupied.

### Scotland County Towns and Villages

SEE NEXT PAGE FOR NUMBER IDENTIFICATION



Unionton		Unity	6-Na
Killwinning	3a-F.	Pleasant Retreat	8-Pa
Hitt	5a-Ca	Sand Hill	12-T
Brock	10a-Da	Rutledge	14-T
Upton	16a-A	Gorin	17-Q
Azen	16-D	Etna	19-M
Prairie View	14a-D	Arbela	17a-I
Prospect Grove	18a-F	Granger	19a-Ha
Crawford	4a-Ha	Lawn Ridge	13a-Fa
Energy	1a-Ma	Memphis	9a-Ia
Bible Grove	3a-Q		
Hazellville	2-Ta	Rainbow	17a-Sa
(Knox County)		Pull Tight	2a-Ja
Edinburg	9-Oa	Middle Fabius	2a-Ja

## SCOTLANDIANS OF NOTE

### Inventors

J. W. Hoke invented a process for making steel engravings which was used extensively by newspapers. His daughter, Martha, was a distinguished painter of miniatures. His son, Williams, invented a precision gauge which was sold to the government during the World War I; for this contribution to the national defense, Mr. Hoke received the title of Major.

Friend Allen invented a hydraulic pump.

The Mount Brothers invented and patented a pneumatic drill for cutting letters in placed monuments.

Dr. P. M. Baker invented and received a patent for an adjustable metal tension splint for broken bones in the extremities.



Dr. P. M. Baker (center), doctor and inventor, with his family.

Henry Miller invented a starter for the Model T Ford which could be operated at the left side of the driver.

Oscar Cox of Memphis invented the No-Sag gate that is in general use.

Marion Aylward, who lived near Brock in Scotland County invented a firewood drag saw. Patent No. 397957, patented February 19, 1889.

The model for the saw was made with a pocket knife, the result said to be equal in precision to that of a professional. The models for the bearings and cogs were made of wood and were cast at Glenwood, Missouri. Some were cast by Mr. Aylward in his own shop. The saw was purchased from a manufacturer but it was necessary to drill holes in one part to fit the pitman to it. The saw was so hard that Mr. Aylward had to make a drill to make the holes in the saw.

The drag saw was made much like a lumber saw, with a frame, track, and carriage. Logs moved forward on the carriage toward the saw, propelled with a racket lever.

The saw was mounted crosswise to the carriage similar to a crosscut or ice saw. Power was furnished by two horses. Large logs were made into firewood in a very short time. The machine was moved by mounting it on the running gears of a farm wagon.

Several drag saws were sold but they were later replaced by saws powered by gasoline motors.

### McGary's Airship Built 1892 by M. McGary

(Centennial Edition of the  
Memphis Reveille)

December 29, 1892, M. McGary reports that an unavoidable delay in securing his motor has delayed him in the trial trip of his flying machine. He has it all constructed and



ready to place the motors in position. He has a small experimental machine which is run by a power under his own construction, that has been seen in operation by a number of his friends and neighbors but he will not make a trial in Memphis until the new one is ready.

McGary, the great inventor and flying machine man, was in town Saturday and says he has his airship about completed, and will surprise the natives in a few days by navigating the air between his home and Memphis, a distance of about eight miles. He promises us a free ride as soon as his airship is completed, but in a fit of generosity we assigned our right to the doubting Thomas of the Kahoka Gazette-Herald.

### **The McGary Airship March 16, 1893 Issue**

From the Farmington, Iowa, Herald

One day last week your editor in company with E. A. Musgrove, were strolling up Main Street in Keokuk, when we were invited by the inventor, Mr. Marcellus McGary to stop and view the model of his airship — then on exhibition at that place. The model was a modest looking little affair, and one would hardly suspect that it contained the essential elements of a machine that is destined to revolutionize the present method of travel, commerce and welfare.

Certain it is, that Marcellus McGary has gone far toward a sensible solution of the problem of aerial navigation than any other man up to the present time. He is no visionary, idle dreamer, with his head full of complicated theories which can never be brought into practice, but a sensibly practical man. He goes straight to the fountain head of his inspiration on this subject and draws his idea of force and locomotion from the great master builder — nature. For years he has been a studious observer of the flight of birds and insects and the movement of fishes in the water and from long study and speculation upon their methods of locomotion he has evolved his present invention of the combined movements of the flying bird and the swimming fish. In this same manner, water navigation was first discovered by primitive dwellers on the globe, floating debris on the surface of the forest streams no doubt led to the canoe of the aborigines, and later to the sailing vessel, and still later, to the steamship of modern times. And why not from the fluttering leaf borne on the wings of the blast, the long sustained flight of the migratory birds

and the successful voyage of balloons, lead up to airship of the future.

Ignorance and credulity have stood in the pathway of every great invention. There are plenty to scoff and predict failures and the inventor must generally stand alone so far as encouragement is concerned, but in this case, the demonstration is so plain and the method so simple that the inventor has the great confidence of his ultimate success.

The advantage of this mode of locomotion must be apparent to all instead of the expensive outlay for roadbed, bridges, railroad irons, cross ties, right of way, the free air to breathe would be used, upon which there are no restrictions. Once upon its course, there would be no obstructions except an occasional cyclone and, in a few cases of this kind, the ship would descend to the earth and would wait until the storm passed and then reach its destination far in advance of the sluggish express train creeping along beneath it. If the cyclone happened to be a friendly one going its way, the ship could jump on and ride. In case of war, bombs containing powerful explosives could be dropped from a vessel of this character into forts and on the backs of war vessels with terrible effect.

Instead of fan wheels used by other inventors the McGary model is equipped with a system of wings and fins operated by an electric motor capable of producing great velocity. Our artist has made a sketch of the airship as it will appear in full flight. Mr. McGary goes from Keokuk to St. Louis where he will immediately begin the construction of a ship capable of carrying six persons. When it is completed he will fly straight to Farmington and give the Herald force the pleasure of a voyage in the greatest wonder of the nineteenth century, the McGary airship, — Columbus.

August 5, 1893 — Mr. McGary now has the boat part of his airship completed and a number of Memphis people have visited him and seen it in operation. He expects to secure the balloon or bouyancy chamber in a short time and make his promised trial trip.

September 21, 1893 — M. McGary left yesterday with his airship for Quincy, Illinois where he will make his trial trip. McGary wishes to state that he would have preferred to have started from here, but it would have cost him \$75. more for apparatus and chemicals than it will to buy gear in Quincy. He offered to stand half the expense himself if the town would bear the other half, but enough money was not secured, so he went to Quincy.

The airship man left yesterday for Burlington, Iowa, where he expects to inflate

the bouyancy chamber in his aircraft and plow the air. If the skeptical editor of the Kahoka Gazette-Herald wants to take a spin through space, now is the chance and Burlington the place to go.

October 16, 1893 — McGary is back from Chicago. He left his flying machine there with Mr. Baker, who now has it on exhibition. He could not make a trial in Burlington because he could get nothing but coal gas and that was not light enough to lift the balloon.

November 26, 1896 — M. McGary had a model of his flying machine on exhibition at the courthouse Tuesday. It consisted of a cigar shaped rubber balloon about five feet long from which was suspended a car that carried the motor and wing propellers. The balloon contained almost enough gas to raise the boat and as soon as the wings were set in motion they would furnish the additional lifting power as well as propel the ship. When the ship was set on a table and the wings started the ship would immediately move forward and upward in flight as long as the power kept the wings in motion and then it would slowly settle to the floor. The motor was a small device constructed of rubber bands and would only keep the wings moving a few seconds, but the test was complete enough to demonstrate the principle of the machine was all right and that with sufficient power it could be propelled through the air and its flight controlled the use of the rudder and wings."

Mr. McGary took his flying machine, which was fully operational, to St. Louis where it was said to have been destroyed by fire. Unscrupulous people, it was reported, secured McGary's plans of the airship. His airship was developed in 1893. Could it have been the parent of the blimp and that of its bloated cousin, the Zeppelin designed around 1900?

### **SCHENK, HENRY HARRISON** **Inventor, Landowner, Grain** **and Livestock Farmer**

Moved from Morning Sun, Iowa at age 12 to a farm above the forks of North Fabius River and its North Branch. Born January 11, 1869, married 1894 to Elsie Wilson of Waterloo, Iowa, Sons Karl 1898 and Loren David 1902. Died in Kirksville Nursing Home September 2, 1951. Buried in Memphis Cemetery. As a boy, worked near Waterloo with a cousin making cement and drainage tile.

At age 24 attended World's Fair in Chicago. He repaired the first stalled ferris-wheel while it was still loaded with crying

passengers, and surrounded by perplexed engineers.

Purchased many flooded acres between Memphis and Crawford Station.

He invented a ditch digging machine mounted on a traction-truck to drain the bottom land west of Memphis. He patented this traction in 1903 while experts pronounced the future Caterpillar-tread "an impractical idea of a crack-brain".

He was perhaps the father of stream-straightening in Northeast Missouri.

In 1895 he planted 150 acres of oats that yielded 100 bushels per acre.

He developed a large herd of Angus cattle by 1907.

In 1917 he chaired a marketing convention in Kansas City.



Henry Harrison Schenk, Inventor.

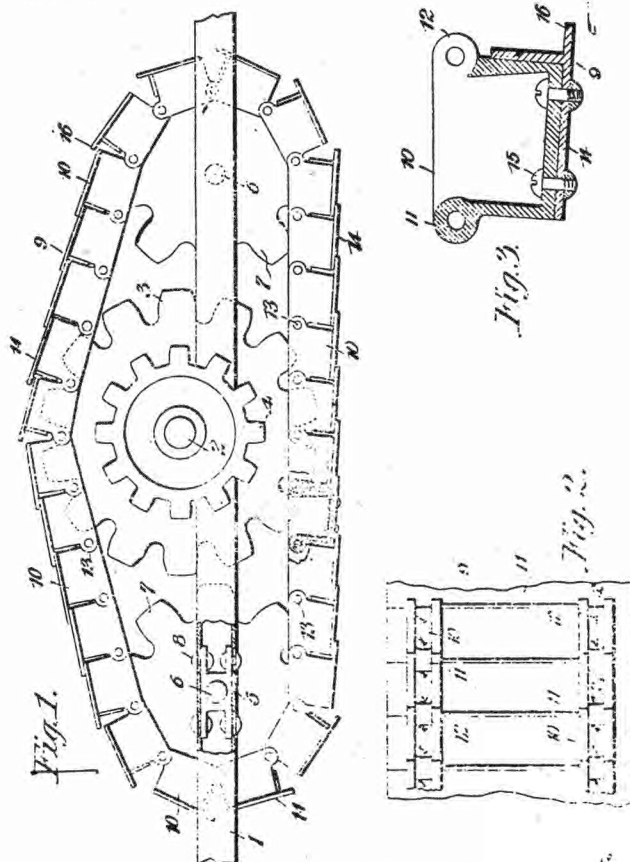
The need for improving the rural roads prompted him to invent the first road-drag he ever saw. In 1895 John Hope drove it by North Liberty school and around the village square.

Mr. Schenk gave credit to Alfred McDole for helping him build the ditching machine and blacksmithing in the Kropp and Douglas shop in Memphis. They demonstrated the traction-truck in his garden south of the Christian Church. Later he and his wife lived



H. H. SCHENK.  
TRACTION TRUCK.  
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 1, 1902.

NO MODEL.



Witnessed at  
Baltimore  
Md.  
Sept. 1, 1902.  
S. H. Mather

Henry H. Schenk  
Charles H. Schenk

This is one of six pages on file in the U.S. Patent Office pertaining to the traction-truck invention.

in a Keether apartment.

Two of the original traction lugs remain in this county in possession of his son, Loren, and his nephew, Paul Schenk.

In 1914 he drained and tilled bottom land which produced 25,000 bushels of wheat. One field, threshed by Clyde Stine, yielded 46 bushels per acre.

He spread the first R.R. carload of agriculture lime in 1908. In 1922 he harvested 400 bushels of timothy seed.

He hired many farm hands during his active years. The monthly payroll added much to the county economy and aided many young families to establish homes with food and clothing.

In 1917 he chaired a legislative committee of a convention in Kansas City of the national

marketing association. From there they went to the U.S. Senate and appeared before the Agriculture Committee hearings on war time price stabilization. He was surprised to learn that, as a rule, they listened only to Agriculture experts and not actual farmers.

Descended from peasant German emigrants who fled country before his father, David Sr., was of draft age, he dreamed of property ownership with full hunting privileges and adequate food sources upon the land. His father having been a merchant in Morning Sun, Iowa, Henry became involved in the grocery business and the economic forces by which some became richer and some became poorer.

Henry's mother was Mary Beck of near Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. His great-grandparents were Johan and Matherine Schenk from Sondelfingen, Wurtenburg, Germany.

During the 1920's, he was a constant student of social studies and tried to understand and express the causes of the ever increasing economic depression in agriculture and the approaching stock market collapse.

Mr. Schenk had a creative, inventive mind, outspoken expression, and physical stamina that refused to be shackled by obstacles. He took an active part in the North Liberty Grange, the Presbyterian church and the North Liberty School board. He provided a beautiful home for his family but never ceased to be concerned with the production of enough food and services for all working men and their families. He promoted cooperative enterprises and denounced the progress in interest-paying burden growing ever larger on the individual and our government.

After the death of his gracious and talented wife, Mr. Schenk moved a huge stone to the Memphis cemetery, a stone upon which his wife had often rested. He composed this bit of verse which he imbedded into the rock from their Mt. Hope farm.

"In life, on Mount Hope Farm  
This rock - mid woods and flowers  
Was her rest in Nature's Bowers."

In the depression years of the 1930's, he lost his financial resources and his appetite, and was overtaken with depression. A small cerebral hemorrhage crippled his creative ability and caused his memory to come and go.

One of his last services to his country was the planting of willows up-stream from the county bridges threatened by wash-outs. He placed the new willow trees so they would take root and the new growth would divert the

water flow directly under the bridge in such a way that the abutment would not be washed out thus preventing the bridge from falling into the stream.

Mr. Schenk's son, Loren, is a local hog and grain farmer. His son, Karl, was an airport maintenance engineer at Reno, Nevada before retiring to a small farm at Eagle Point, Oregon. He had one daughter-in-law, Mrs. Ruth Boise. Mr. Schenk's grandchildren are Mrs. Ruth Schenk Boise of Dallas, Texas, Frank Schenk, United Airline flight director at San Francisco Airport, Gault Schenk, postal employee in Reno, Nevada and O'Henry Schenk, construction engineer at Reno,

Nevada. He had nine great grandchildren.

Mr. Schenk worked in Chicago preparing for the 1893 World's Fair. In 1887, Mr. Schenk invented the overhead-thrust hay stacker and drew up many pages of blue-prints and got it patented. In the 1920's, Henry and Elsie Schenk owned and operated the first self-service grocery store on the east side of the square, just south of the Mobil filling station of 1970. Mrs. Mary Townsend and Miss Gladys Harbur were the first check-out girls in Memphis.

This summary was prepared by Loren Schenk and Mrs. Paul Schenk.



The first self-serve store in Memphis was owned by Henry Schenk. Clerks were Mary Townsend and Gladys Harbur.

## FRANK E. SUMMERS

Frank E. Summers was born July 3, 1885, near Memphis, Missouri. His parents were William Nelson and Alma (Yeager) Summers. He had a younger brother, John, and sister, Virgie.

May 16, 1907, he married Jennie Wainright, the daughter of McGuire and Irena (Coe) Wainright. October 7, 1915, a daughter, Mary Geneva, was born. She married Bernerd Earl Harvey, April 30, 1939. They had four children, Patricia Ann (Mrs. Bill Smith), Barbara Sue (Mrs. Henry Blessing), James and Daniel Harvey.

Frank Summers was a farmer, scientist and inventor. He completed the freshman year in the high school in Milton, Iowa, then continued his education at home in chemistry, physics and through experimentation. He

would farm during the day and study at night. He spent his entire life in study and research.

His laboratory was in a garage on the farm where he lived with his wife and daughter. He made one of the first radios in this vicinity. His "Music-box" was a wonderment and delight to all who came to visit and many people did.

He was issued a patent in the United States Patent Office on a "Telephone System", August 11, 1914.

In June 1917, another was issued for an "Aeroplane."

A few years later, he was issued a patent for a "Circuit" in a loud speaker which he later assigned to the Magnavox Company.

He wrote and published a book entitled, "Revolutionary Theories in Wireless," in 1920 and a "Radio Handbook" in 1924.

In the early 1940's, he assigned a group of





Frank Summers, Inventor

applications for patents pending to the Radio Corporation of America. Some of the basic claims involved in these applications pertained to the Walkie-Talkie, the vacuum tube and circuit arrangements. The Radio Corporation carried these applications on to completion and obtained patents in his name.

In connection with his farm operations, he studied the weather, conditions causing floods and drouths, and soil conservation. He published and copyrighted several articles concerning his discoveries on "Man-Made Weather".

On May 12, 1962, when he suffered a severe stroke, he had patents pending on "Electrical-Chemical Tubes or Thermo-Nuclear Devices", "Methods to Use Electro-Chemical Tubes or Thermo-Nuclear Devices" and "Fusion Bombs".

His extensive interest in the world, in science and electricity and the phenomenon of nature brought him into correspondence and contact with many eminent and noted people outside his immediate circle of loyal friends.

He passed away May 15, 1962, on the brink of the greatest moment in history — conquering space — a feat he dreamed about but never lived to see in reality.

Mr. J. L. B. McClamroch, of Sand Hill invented the first barbed wire and it was manufactured in Sand Hill.

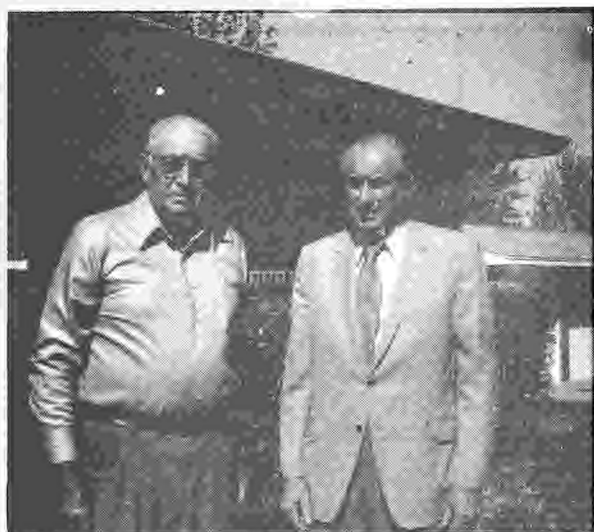
Wayne Wolf of Scotland County invented a tractor mounted hay stacker. It picked up hay out of the windrow, hauled it to and put it on the stack. Mr. Wolf did not apply for a patent although several were made proving to be most satisfactory. It was very similar to those manufactured later by farm equipment companies.

Labor saving machinery is always welcomed by farmers. Scotland County has been privileged in having several native sons who were gifted with the ingenuity to invent labor saving machinery. Among them were two brothers, Glen and Lynn Jones who, with the helpful ideas of their neighbor, Cyril Hoskinson, invented a post hole digger for which a patent was issued to Glen Jones, May 26, 1953 and who later assigned one-half interest to his brother, Lynn. They also have patents on wire winders for barbed wire, stock shredder, augur points (special tool for digging a bell shape in the bottom of a hole) and patents pending on a field sprayer.

Lynn and his family live in Scotland County. Glen and his family live in Belton, Texas.



Trenching attachment invented by the Jones brothers.



Glen and Lynn Jones who invented the post hole digger, the trenching machine and several other inventions.

Anyone contributes to the health and well-being of the human race deserves unstinted praise. One of our young Scotland County men, who is worthy of such praise, has developed an invention that will contribute much to the elimination of air pollution, since, in this modern age, scientists inform us the air pollution has reached a dangerous level and that the problem is increasing.

Gordon Hoskinson, son of Cyril and Grace Robinson Hoskinson, was born in Scotland County. He and his family live on Long Island,



Gordon Hoskinson, inventor of the smokeless incinerator.

New York. He is holder of incinerator patents, having, over a period of 18 years, developed a smokeless incinerator. Hundreds of units of his design are currently in use throughout the world. The incinerator is manufactured under the name of Kelly-Hoskinson Smokeless In-

cinerator. The debut of the Kelly-Hoskinson incinerator in February, 1970 has generated keen nationwide interest.

The incinerator burns solid waste in such a way that nothing is released into the air but carbon dioxide (a non-pollutant) and water vapor. The incinerators are made in various sizes, small enough for home use or large enough for cities. When in use, they generate intense heat. Mr. Hoskinson is working on a plan whereby the heat can be utilized for practical purposes.

Paul and Miles Chancellor, Gerald Courtney and Kenneth Thrasher, employees at the Pepsi-Cola plant in Memphis, invented and received a patent for a tank cleaner. It is manufactured in Rutledge, Missouri.

## Educators

James Thomas Hixon, son of Lewis Wilkinson and Amanda Barnett Hixon was born in Scotland County. A descendant of a pioneer family who came to Scotland County while it was yet the hunting ground for the Sac and Fox Indians.

Mr. Hixon was a graduate of the Memphis High School in the class of 1894. After leaving Memphis about 1904, he graduated from Missouri Valley in Marshall and later from the University of Chicago. From 1906 to 1944 he was Principal of the Webster Groves High School in Webster Groves in St. Louis County. He taught school until his death in 1960. One of the buildings bears his name as a memorial to his service to Webster Groves School and as an outstanding Educator and Public Administrator.

Dr. J. P. Green held important pastorates in Missouri and was President of William Jewell College.

Dr. J. M. Greenwood, an early teacher in the county, assisted in the founding of the Kirksville Normal and later was superintendent of Kansas City Schools for many years.

Martin Barrett was born on a farm near the Poe schoolhouse, the son of George and Mellissa Barrett. He attended the rural school at Poe. He was graduated from the Kirksville State College. He was a gifted artist with the pen. He and his wife, Lou, moved to Falls City,





Martin Barrett, Educator.

Nebraska where he owned a college in which he and his wife taught. He was Mayor there for a number of years.

Mrs. Arla Belle Williams, who, for a number of years, was County Superintendent of schools in Scotland County, did outstanding work in pioneering many successful innovations in the rural schools. The daughter of a minister, she served actively in the Christian church.

Her unusual ability for organizing and directing public events was evidenced by the manner in which the Centennial pageant, of which she was the director, was performed. She also organized and presented rural school "roundups" which were highly successful.

John J. Sanders was assistant surveyor for the St. Louis World Fair (1904) and wrote a book on mathematics which was used in Yale University.

James Tippet of Scotland County wrote many books for children and was an outstanding teacher in the Teacher's College in New York.

Nelson Paxton Horn, born in Scotland County, was President of Bakers University in Baldwin, Kansas.

Harmon Mudd, born in Scotland County, is a teacher in New York City, Louise and Anne Mudd, also of Scotland County, taught in Kirksville.

Samuel Patterson Lyle, nephew of the late Bess Patterson of Memphis, in 1941 was the head of Federal Educational Department which directs Extension Club and Agricultural College work in the United States. He was a Major in World War I and was an aide to General Arnold. His sister, Jeanneta Lyle, married Dr. Karl Menninger of the famous Menninger Brothers Hospital in Topeka, Kansas.

Published in the Memphis Democrat June, 1970 as follows:

"Joseph L. Buford, a teacher in Scotland County R-1 Public Schools, was recently notified that he has been selected to appear in the 1970 edition of Community Leaders and Educators of America.

This honor and recognition is bestowed upon only a few thousand Americans each year. The honor goes to those who are recognized as leaders in their community and in the educational life of youth.

Mr. Buford, born at Alder, Montana, has spent all of his adult life in Northeast Missouri (where many of his father's relatives live in Scotland and Knox counties.) He is a graduate of the Northeast Missouri State College having graduated Cum Laude. He is active in the Senior Citizens movement, all youth movements, is President of the Scotland County Public Library, immediate Past President of Scotland County C.T.A., is Democratic Committeeman from Harrison township, and is well known as a public speaker, dramatist and author. He is a veteran of World War II and he will again be teaching in Scotland County R-1 School System 1970-71.

Mr. Buford wrote the Scotland County Historical Pageant for the 1941 Centennial celebration in Memphis. The title of the Pageant was "Turn Back the Clock". It received high praise from those privileged to see it."

#### **Gorin Community Honors Joe Buford**

Words cannot express the deep appreciation that the Gorin community and surrounding areas feel for Joe Buford. An

attempt to show this appreciation was made Sunday, August 1, in the Gorin School auditorium. We doubt if your cooperation with the Appreciation Day program could have been excelled in any other place. Everyone was ready and excited to make it a day he would never forget.

Many expressions were uttered, such as, "I can't speak", or "I cannot write" what Joe Buford has meant to me or to this community. But just being there was your great tribute to this man. He knew you loved him. The presence of the many gentlemen (who might have stayed at home to listen to a ball game), the ladies, who brought the abundance of food (especially the thing Joe likes), the students — the shining examples of the quality of teaching and leading which Joe has given — these were his awards.

Being asked not to send individual "thank you" cards was another gift of the community.

Another honor awarded him was the presence of several faculty members from the State Teacher's College at Kirksville — some of his favorites. Including honors go to the Baptist Church members, who joined their basket dinner with the event, and the presence of Rev. Eugene Moss of Memphis and Evangelist Wm. McMullen of Kahoka.

Joe was seated at the head table with his faculty friends for the bountiful dinner. Immediately following, Mr. Sherod Collins, Head Dramaic Instructor at the Kirksville State Teacher's College, gave a tribute and remarks of the work of Joe as his student. He thought this day had caused Joe to "forget his lines".

Following this, musical numbers were given, as all tributes of love and respect to Joe. Gary Creason sang, "May You Always", accompanied at the piano by Phyllis Atwater. A trio by Vicki Miller, Tonya Kapfer and Phyllis Atwater was entitled "Our Best to You". Mrs. Elaine Forrester sang, "Moments to Remember", with words re-written especially for Joe to "remember". Mrs. George Egbert and Mrs. Larry McNamar sang "Hello Joseph", accompanied by Phyllis Atwater. Everyone enjoyed these songs especially worded for Joe.

Mr. Henry Boucher, Dean of Student Activities at the College, accompanied Joe, Dr. Pauline Knobbs, and Miss Agnes Slemons to the stage. Mr. Boucher introduced Dr. Knobbs and Miss Slemons, who gave delightful accounts of Joe as a student and as a teacher. Mrs. Edna Campbell, owner of the Book Store, was introduced and spoke of his leadership in influencing students' reading habits. Mr. Boucher summarized the faculty's appreciation remarks.

Allen Hustead, a 1965 graduate, represented the local group with appropriate thanks and appreciation. Community and individual gifts were presented, after which Joe expressed his thanks for the memorable occasion. Ronnie Morris and his band entertained with music during the social period which followed.

This poem, read by Allen Hustead, best expresses community feelings, the feelings about Joe.

In this busy world of ours  
Where special friends are few,  
It really is a joy to know  
A person as live as you—  
And on a day like this  
We wouldn't miss the chance to send  
Best wishes for the future  
To you, Joe — our special friend.

Among the approximate 225 guests who attended were the following from out of town:

Sherod and Hazel Collins, Mrs. Edna Campbell, Miss Agnes Slemons, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Boucher, and Mrs. Glenn Houtchens, Kirksville; Steve McPherson, Edina; Mr. and Mrs. Kessler Comley, Mrs. Vallie Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Clark Ewing and Janet Lee, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Bertram, Mr. and Mrs. Oren Erickson and son, Johnny Lowe, and Connie Ward, Rutledge; Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Sayres, Burlington, Iowa; Norman Sayres, New London, Iowa; Floy J. Wagner, Irene Parrish, Mildred Sanders, Miss Linda McManus, Quincy, Illinois; Mr. and Mrs. George Shibley and daughters, Keokuk, Iowa; Rev. and Mrs. Eugene Moss, Jim Hendricks, Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Forrester, Ron Hendricks, Mr. and Mrs. George Egbert and children, Buddie Wilson, Mrs. Ben Ross, Jerry Woodsmall, Joyce Weaver, Memphis; Rev. Wm. McMullen, Kahoka, Missouri and Mrs. Ronnie Boyer, Patty Harbur, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Priebe and family, Peggy Racey, Arbela, Missouri; Tony Swearingen, Ferguson, Missouri; Dianna Clatt, Kansas City; Mrs. Grace Sellers, Carrollton, Missouri; Mr. and Mrs. Albert M. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. George Bourn and Boyd, L. R. Jones, Granger; Noel Pryor, Arlington, Texas; Craig Johnson, Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. Claude Frazee, Canton, Missouri, Mr. and Mrs. Buford Schnebly, Corvallis, Oregon; Mrs. Vernon Stice and sons, Downing; Miss Lucille Paxton, California.



## Esther Marie Schenk Burr

Born July 15, 1905, Memphis Scotland County, Missouri. Parents — David J. and Anna Schenk. Attended Elementary school in the Leeper School District.

Attended Memphis High School from 1918-1925. Graduated as Valedictorian. Taught all grades at Leeper school as practice teacher 1923-1924. Also attended Kirksville State Teachers College 1923-1924.

Taught at Littlerock elementary, Littlerock, California 1925-1926.

Attended University of California at Los Angeles 1925-1939.

Taught at Santonic Elementary School, Ontario, California 1927-1948.

Attended University of Chicago 1946-1949. Received Masters Degree 1949.

Presented a program on WLS, The Prairie Farmer Station, Chicago, as an Educational Consultant, wrote the script and presented the program, 1948.

Resumed teaching at San Antonic Elementary School 1948-1949 school year and taught until 1954. Transferred as selected faculty for the new El Camino School in Ontario, California and taught until 1966. She was a leader in obtaining the El Camino Real Bell for which the new school was named and was presented at the school's tenth anniversary. The El Camino Real was a highway the Spanish established from Diego to San Francisco and the California Missions were established along this highway of which the Bell was a part of them. Santa Barbara Mission being a part of a chain.

She received a life membership in the California Congress of Parents and Teacher's Association. Member of the National Education Association, the California Teachers Pi Lambda Theta, Delta Phi Upsilon and Association for Childhood Education.

She was an accomplished writer of children's literature, including her "Say It Stories" used in radio and television broadcasts. Inventor of a Tell-Time-Clock and in teaching children to tell time. Wrote the script for the film, "Reading with Suzy", and produced by Churchill Films of Hollywood.

She contributed to the revised Elson Grey Primer, also contributed and revised the several National Educational Publications, including My Weekly Reader.

In later years, she was dedicated to the care of the elderly and their individual needs. She joined the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Ontario in 1939.

A memorial fund was established at El Camino School in her memory, consisting of

books she had published and had used, to a section of the library, a beautiful bronze plaque placed on a Sun Dial outside the library and trees planted around the grounds, all given by the children and her many friends and relatives. (Contributed)



Esther Schenk Burr - Prominent in the field of education.

Esther Burr taught in the primary grades of the Ontario School District for thirty-nine years. In addition to her teaching duties, which included assistance in training many of the district's first grade teachers, Mrs. Burr was an accomplished writer of children's literature.

Included in her professional publications were four Holiday and Special Day books published by Lyons and Carnahan. Her Say-It stories (phonetic helps in story and card form) were used in local radio broadcasts and displayed at the Good Teaching Conference held in the state of California State Department of Education to assist primary teachers, was created by Mrs. Burr. She wrote the script for Churchill-Wexler films "Reading with Suzy". The film was used as a visual aid in teaching primary reading.

As a member of Pi Lambda Theta, national honor and Professional association for women in education, Esther maintained constant devotion to her teaching profession.

She will be remembered at El Camino Elementary School for the gentleness and the love she showed to her many students and to her fellow workers. Her ability as a teacher was something very special. Proceeds of a memorial fund were used at the school to acquire additional library books for the children.

Mrs. Burr was a leader in promoting the acquisition of the El Camino Real Bell which was purchased by students to celebrate the school's 10th anniversary.

A beautiful bronze plaque was placed on the face of a Sun Dial that was given to the school in her memory by her friends and students.

We, at El Camino, are grateful for having known Esther Burr and will cherish her memory.

(Edna Hertz, E. Camino Principal)

## Scotland Countians Talented in the Arts

Alexander Hogue was born in the Presbyterian manse in Memphis, is one of the most noted modern painters, his work being published in Life and exhibited in the Corcoran Gallery in Washington.

William Griffith wrote poetry and his works were recognized with the accepted good anthologies.

Anne Shannon Monroe wrote many essays, among them "Singing in the Rain" which was a "best seller".

Samuel Wesley Thompson, son of Rev. E. B. Thompson, pastor of M.E. South, was born in Memphis. He sang in the Cadet (Army) Quartet in Chicago on the radio. He was a Commissioned Officer and served in Guam and Japan.

Clara Mills, a Scotland County citizen, was a graduate of the Methodist University at Lincoln, Nebraska where she studied pipe organ and taught there for many years. She was well known for her concerts on the pipe organ.

"Miss Clara Mills has recently graduated from the American Conservatory of Music at Chicago and has accepted a position as musical instructor in Henry College, Campbell, Texas." (Memphis Reveille, July 28, 1898)

Claude M. Wise of Scotland County wrote a "Book of Pageants". One of his pageants was presented in Memphis by the Betsy Ross Club. He taught English for many years at the Kirksville State Teacher's College.



Mrs. Minnie E. Bence, Musician and Vocalist.

Mrs. Minnie E. Bence was a well known and highly talented resident of Memphis. Her forte was in music, both voice and instrumental. She was gifted with a beautiful lyric soprano voice which was enjoyed by the general public and met with high praise from qualified critics.

She taught both voice and piano, some pupils meeting with outstanding success due to the early training they received from her.

### February 14, 1899 (Reveille)

Bruce Miller writes us that he has completed his wonderful automated orchestra. It is composed of life-size figures which produce the same result as living flesh and blood each blowing through their several instruments. The present orchestra, composed the following reed, string and brass places; Second violin, clarinet, triangle, brass and snare drums and the twelfth is the director. Bruce sails March 15 for London to begin a six-month's engagement at the Palace Theatre and from there he goes to Berlin and Paris.

John Earl Courtney, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Courtney of Memphis, is another and younger Scotlandian, whose accomplishments have added lustre to the long list of those who have brought honor to the county.



He was graduated at the Memphis High School, received his Bachelor's Degree at the Kirksville State Teacher's College, his Master's Degree at Greeley, Colorado and his Doctor's Degree at the Columbia University in New York City.

He exhibited outstanding ability as an actor, not only as an actor in high school plays but in all the other educational institutions which he attended. Talented as a painter, he developed his creative ability in that direction, giving art shows in various places where his paintings sold readily. His home is in New York City. He teaches in the Women's College in Jersey City where he is Professor of Art.

Kenneth Gleason, son of Mr. and Mrs. Vaughn Gleason was born in Memphis, Missouri, June 9, 1923.

After graduating from High School, he attended Northeast Missouri State College. After two years he enlisted in the United States Army Air Corps February 1943.

As a cadet, he received the intensive training required at Primary and advanced Schools to become a pilot or crew member. He was among the class of 44F at Lubbock Army Air Field, Lubbock, Texas to graduate and receive the Silver Pilot wings.

He served in Italy with the 15th Air Force on a B-24 Bomber as a Pilot.

After his discharge he and his wife returned to Kirksville College and received their B.S. Degree in 1947. He returned later and got his Masters of Arts Degree in 1953 in Music Education.

After teaching in Bettendorf, Iowa, they moved to West Virginia where he is Professor of Music in Concord College.

He married Virginia Heima who is also a music teacher in High School and grades. He continued enjoying playing piano and cornet in dance bands and orchestras much as he did when living in Memphis.

### **Scotland County's Orchard of Family Trees Containing Names of Famous People**

To be able to point with pride to an ancestor who came to America on the Mayflower is a matter worthy of recognition because it emphasizes the fact that one has descended from the brave, hardy and fearless line of ancestors who faced unknown hazards of that day with the same degree of courage as that of the astronauts of this space age.

Francis Eaton, who was a passenger on the Mayflower, was the great, great, great grandfather of the Reverend George Lolin Eaton of Memphis. Mr. Eaton also had an ancestor who participated in the Revolutionary War.

Mr. Eaton was born in Iowa and came to Scotland County, Missouri in 1918 where he was pastor of the Christian Church in Memphis for many years. He was instrumental in finishing the Church and in securing seats for the balcony.

When he first started in the ministry, he was a circuit rider. He established the first Christian Church in Hot Springs, South Dakota and while living in Aurora, Illinois, he organized and built a Church at that place.

Mr. Eaton helped in promoting the memorial services which are conducted annually by the Veterans of Foreign Wars. He gave the address at the first V.F.W. Services which were held in 1946. He conducted services for most of the soldiers from Scotland County who had given their life in battle. In recognition for his unselfish help he was made an honorary member of the V. F. W. and given a V.F.W. lapel pin.

The Christian Church honored him by making him Minister Emeritus of the Church. Mr. Eaton, for many years has written poetry and continued to find pleasure in writing at the age of 94. He published and gave his poetry to friends.

Mr. Eaton married Millicent Russell who passed away August 7, 1949. Their only child is Mrs. Bert Mankopf. Mr. Eaton's kind and unselfish manner in which he served the public has won him the warm esteem of all who have been privileged to know him.

John Adams, the second President of the United States, 1797-1801 and his son, John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States, 1825-1829 are on the same family tree as that of John Quincy Adams, one of the largest land owners in Scotland County. He was born in Adams County, Ohio. He came to Scotland County in 1854 where he entered a tract of land of 240 acres of land, later owning 1,100 acres. He established a store at Lawn Ridge. Many members of the Adams family have lived near Lawn Ridge. Many descendants of John Adams are yet living in Scotland County. It was always interesting to note the striking resemblance of the late John Q. Adams (1883-1968), who married Margaret Troth of Scotland County to that of John Q. Adams (1767-1848). Among the descendants of the Adams living in Scotland County are Anna Adams Drummond, Mrs. Emma Adams

Drummond, Mr. William Adams and many others.

History records the famous words "Don't give up the ship" as uttered by Captain Lawrence in the ill-fated battle between the Chesapeake and the Shannon ships in the war of 1812. The courage and determination has been displayed in the twentieth century by another member of the Capt. Lawrence family in the person of Dr. Bertram I. Lawrence.



Dr. Bertram I. Lawrence

Dr. Lawrence was born on a farm near Brock, Union township, Scotland County where he attended rural school. He attended Memphis High School under the tuition of at least two mature men who achieved distinction, namely, James T. Hixson and Lee R. Briggs. He taught school in the rural Wilson District, was Principal in the Elementary School in Memphis, 1909-1910 and Principal of the Memphis High School following his graduation from Central Methodist College in 1914. He was Superintendent of the Public Schools in Bowling Green; Instructor in P.E. and mathematics, Shattuck Military School in Faubault, Minnesota. Entered service in 1917 as Lieutenant with 349th Field Artillery in A.E.F. to the end of the war. He returned to education as Dean of Howard Payne Jr. College, Fayette, Missouri, 1918-1920. Became Superintendent of Fayette Schools 1922-1924, then Instructor in Education in Central Methodist College which position he held upon retirement in 1957. He holds a B.S. Degree from Central Methodist College, B.S. in Education, M.A. and Ph. D. from the University of Missouri. Honor Societies: Phi

Delta Kappa and Pi Gamma Ma, a Methodist and a Mason.

Dr. Lawrence is listed in Who's Who in Midwest 1954, Who's Who in American Education and Who's Who in Medalism and in Missouri and Missourians 1912.

A secondary career has been in the Military Service of his county where he attained the rank of Colonel. Following service in France in World War I, he enrolled in the Army Reserves. In 1926 he became company Commander of Co. M., 138th Inf. Mo. National Guard. This Company was composed largely of students of Central College. He advanced to Battalion Commander. After the 35th Division was called into Federal Service in 1940 he became Regimental Commander of the 138th Inf. at Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Little Rock, Arkansas. He continued with the 138th Inf. known as "St. Louis's Own" through the Arkansas - Louisiana maneuver, the West Coast Defense following "Pearl Harbor" and the Alaska Defense Command with headquarters at Cold Bay. Later assigned to Command of Hunter-Liggett Military Reservation, a training area in California for a few months, then to Ogden, Utah Prisoner of War Camp which he commanded several months until assigned to administrative duties with the 9th Service Command with Headquarters in the presidio of San Francisco.

After a few months he was placed in command of Permanent Boards of the 9th Service Command in San Francisco. These boards consisted of the Army Retirement Board, Reclassification Board (Relating to Officers of the Army) and a General Courts Martial. He continued in this assignment until retirement of July 26, 1947.

Dr. Lawrence's father was David S. Lawrence, a scholarly gentleman, whose ill health did not permit the fulfillment of his ambition. Among the relatives in his father's family was Amos Lawrence, a Boston merchant who subsidized Free Soil settlers in Kansas Territory after whom Lawrence, Kansas was named and also honored as a benefactor of Lawrence College in Appleton, Wisconsin.

Dr. Lawrence's mother, Mary Elizabeth Isaac Lawrence was a gracious lady who had the ability to cope with any situation with diplomatic finesse. She lived to the remarkable age of 106 years, passing away December 30, 1957.

Other members of Dr. Lawrence's family were W. E. Lawrence who taught the "young idea how to shoot" in the rural schools but preferred farming which he did as long as his



health permitted.

Clara E. Lawrence, a sister, gave promise of musical ability early in life, learning to play the piano and to sing while a young girl. Later she gave lessons in the home of her pupils, traveling by horse and buggy as was the custom at that time. She attended Valparaiso University and the American Conservatory and Northwestern University where she was graduated with degrees of A.B. and A.M. She was blessed with a lyric soprano voice which she used freely to please others. Her teaching experience was wide including elementary, secondary and College levels. A number of her pupils were awarded state and national honors in groups, solo and orchestra contests. At the time of her retirement she was supervisor of public school music and art in Southwest Teachers College in North Dakota. While retired, she returned to her first career, a private teacher in Scotland County but, this time, the pupils came to her. She enjoyed these contacts with young people up to almost the hour of her death.

Dr. Lawrence's younger sister, Mary Anna (Mazie) Lawrence was a teacher also. She earned the degrees of B.S. in Education and A.M. from Northeast Missouri Teacher's College and the University of Missouri. She taught in Scotland County, Macon County and was head of Home Economics Department in Baker University in Kansas for many years. She had a flair for writing and often created her own lines for her style shows and other entertainments to suit the number of pupils available. These became popular and some were purchased by professional magazines. Extension service in Iowa and Florida used some of the plays for the Achievement Day program. Later a small book on crafts in the home was published.

During the depression years, Miss Lawrence, served as a supervisor in the Government Farm Security Program in Scotland and neighboring counties.

The name of Abraham Lincoln, the martyred President, is on the family tree of several Scotland County citizens. John Morris married Anna Mudd whose father, Lincoln Mudd, was an own cousin of Abraham Lincoln. Members of the Mudd family, the Peck family and the Morris family, all, at one time, lived near Hitt and the names of all are on the Abraham Lincoln family tree, several now living in or near Memphis.

The William Penn family tree: There were five generations in the Penn family before William Penn. They were buried under a church in England.

Scotland Countians whose names are on the Penn family tree are: Angeline Penn Miller, her daughter, Mrs. Mollie Cunningham, her three children, Cline, Fleet, Kenneth and Mrs. Mabel Adams. Mrs. Adams' son, Richard and daughter, Mrs. Barbara Smith, trace their ancestry to both William Penn and to John Quincy Adams.

The family tree of Newland Morse Pettingill contains the name of Samuel F. B. Morse, inventor of the telegraph.



Judge N. M. Pettingill, Circuit Court Judge

Mr. Pettingill was born in Moomoth, Maine, March 24, 1851, a son of I. A. and Martha (Morse) Pettingill. He was graduated in 1875 at Bowdoin College in Maine, the College where Henry Wadsworth Longfellow had graduated in 1825. An interesting feature of the graduation program was noted in that Longfellow gave the Commencement Address on the fiftieth anniversary of his own graduation. He based his address on the theme, "We who are about to die, salute you."

After completing his studies in the College, Mr. Pettingill came to Missouri and studied law. He was admitted to the bar and practiced law in Scotland County. He was Circuit Court Judge in the 37th Judicial District for 14 years. He retired in 1927.

Judge Pettingill married Bettie Dieterich of Scotland County. They were the parents of four children: Newland Morse Pettingill Jr., a student in the University of Missouri in the School of Engineering. He died just before entering his senior year.

The oldest daughter, Lenora Pettingill Harding was a school teacher. She taught in the public schools of Keokuk for 26 years. Her son, James D. Harding, is the business manager of the Modesto Bee newspaper in Modesto, California. Her daughter, Madaline, is a teacher in Ft. Worth, Texas and her daughter, Janice, held a position in the Agricultural Department in Washington, D.C.

Judge Pettingill's second daughter, Helena, was a Court Reporter. She married Judge Ernest S. Gantt of the Missouri Supreme Court. Their daughter, Grace Nance, served as dietician in the Army of World War II. Their son is Dr. Ernest Gantt Jr., M.D. He is located in Mexico, Missouri.

Judge Pettingill's third daughter, Madaline, was a Court Reporter. She married Walter H. Hopkins. They reside in Memphis where Mr. Hopkins is engaged in the lumber business.

A correspondent from Lancaster writing to the Queen City Leader Transcript pays the

following tribute to Judge Pettingill. (Published in the Memphis Reveille, April 26, 1917.)

"Since coming to Schuyler County, I have attended the sessions of Circuit Court in other counties and feel that it might be of some interest to the people of Schuyler County if I should draw their attention to some of the blessings with which they are especially favored. Our Judge Pettingill is a Judge of whom we should be proud. His pleasant and kindly face is but the outer symbol of the marvelous intellect and powerful mind which lies just behind it. Quick yet deliberate to see the right, he is equally as fearless and just in dealing out the law. His massive frame is only in proportion to the bigness of the man within. Dignified, learned and fair, he is an honor and an adornment to the station he so masterly fills. To the wilful criminal, he is an adamant, against such would be to safeguard the peace and welfare of the public at large. But to the penitent or contrite victim of hasty temper, thoughtless passion, he always turns the ear of mercy, hoping to save to humanity an erring brother and to the state a useful citizen."

## OTHER NOTABLE PERSONS FROM SCOTLAND COUNTY

### MISS ELLA EWING

(Memphis Reveille Centennial Edition)

Miss Ella Ewing, Scotland County Giantess died 1913.

Miss Ella Ewing, Scotland County's giantess was eight feet, four inches in height. When she was seven feet tall, she had the tastes and ideas of a little girl. When Ella ran in playing with other children, everybody paused to watch her. At the table she was cramped, and the rooms in the house, suitable for her father and mother, were as a cage to her.

The first time she appeared before a curious crowd she cried constantly, but the receipts for her parents increased and she, in time, became used to that life. Barnum, the showman, engaged her soon afterward and paid a good price. She toured America and Europe with the show.

The room in which Miss Ella died had doors ten feet high, ceilings, fifteen feet and windows as high as the doors so she could go in or out and look out of the windows without stooping. All articles of furniture were in proportion. Her tables were four feet and a half tall from the floor. Her bathtub was six

feet long. Her bureau six feet high, and had no drawers at the bottom, so she was not compelled to stoop.

The closets for clothes and china were as large as the bedrooms of an average house. The bed was nine and a half feet long. On the piazza was a specially constructed hammock fifteen feet long.

It required 25 yards of goods to make Miss Ella the simplest dress and her shoes had to be made on a last turned especially for her. They were No. 24.

The funeral was largely attended, her death being January 10, 1913. She had been a leader in Sunday School work and in 1895 was a leader in Christian Endeavor.

### Ella Ewing, World's Tallest Woman

Miss Ella Ewing was born in Clark County, Missouri, on March 9, 1872, the only child of Benjamin and Annie Ewing, respected farm people who moved soon after the birth of the child to Knox County near the Scotland County line. In these counties Miss Ewing grew up — and up and up — until she reached the amazing height of eight feet, six inches, towering above her parents and young friends.





Photography indicates that her body was almost normal but that her unusual height was caused by greatly out-of-proportion legs and arms.

Always Miss Ella was very conscious of her size and awkwardness but to the young people of her own age, she was just a good friend who was perhaps, a little tall. She visited in their homes and took part in their play-parties, and they seemed to find nothing unusual in the fact that for her overnight accommodation two or more beds had to be placed side by side and covering lapped. But when Miss Ella would venture into the towns of Gorin, Wyaconda, Memphis, or Edina she would find herself an object of wonder and a certain target for the curious eyes of strangers. Often she would hide herself as best she could and return home in tears.

At the age of eighteen, Miss Ewing after much persuasion consented to appear with Barnum and Bailey's famed circus troupe as their featured attraction. However, still shy and fearful of crowds, Miss Ella stipulated in her contract that a curtained runway be provided her when she descended from a train or carriage. Miss Ewing wore a size 20 shoe and always insisted that her feet be hidden in photographs or when she appeared on the circus platform. After traveling with Barnum and Bailey for a number of years, Miss Ewing invested some of her earnings in the building of the home near Gorin and its especially constructed furnishings, table, chairs, bed all built on gigantic proportions. Later, she often traveled with the Wild West show of William F. Cody, or as billed himself, "Buffalo Bill". Miss Ewing's companions of these tours were her manager, Mr. DeLoss Buford and his wife, Jessie. She was often exhibited with the midget, Tom Thumb, and a strange friendship existed between the tiny dwarf and the giantess. Many of Miss Ewing's gowns were made for her by her local seamstress, Mrs. "Doll" Sallee. It took fifteen yards or more of material to make an ordinary dress for Miss Ella.

Miss Ella disliked intensely the public exhibition she was forced to make of herself and always returned with a feeling of relief to her home when the circus or Wild West show retired for the winter. In her home she entertained her girlhood friends, many of whom are still living, did fine embroidery work, and was an excellent cook.

It was while on tour that Miss Ella became ill with influenza and returned to her home in Scotland County where she died on January 10, 1913 from the ravages of the disease. Her huge body was laid to rest in the little country



**Photographs And Information  
On This Page  
Courtesy of  
Frederick Gerth**

Records on file at Gerth and Baskett in Memphis show that Miss Ella Ewing passed away on January 10, 1913. The funeral was held January 13.

At the time of her death it was, of course, obvious that a special casket would have to be made to accommodate her 8 foot 4 inch frame.



**Miss Ewing and her mother**

The Embalming Burial Case Casket Company of Burlington was contacted and instructions given them. At that time it was determined a casket could be made, but it was considered impossible to make a vault in which the casket could fit.

Miss Ewing's father was quite concerned about the security of the grave and it became necessary to make every effort to obtain a vault.

It was discovered that the Baker Vault Company had made an enormous metal vault for display at the St. Louis World's Fair, Mr. Gerth was told and efforts were made to secure the vault and determine if a suitable casket for Miss Ewing could be made and yet fit into this vault.

After some time it was decided all this was possible and the casket company worked all night so everything could be completed and sent by railroad the following morning.

Because of chronic bad roads, Gerth and Baskett had several horse drawn hearses located at different points along the railway.

Upon the arrival of the casket and vault, it was realized that the hearse at that location was not long enough to accommodate the casket.

However, one of the hearses had a compartment under the seat of the driver and funeral director, which when the partition between it and the inside of the hearse was removed, would permit the casket to fit exactly inside the hearse. The public was not aware of this. The doors of the hearse could then close as though it were carrying a normal sized casket.

The picture here was taken the day of the funeral as the funeral party was leaving Miss Ewing's home on its way to the Harmony Grove Baptist Church.

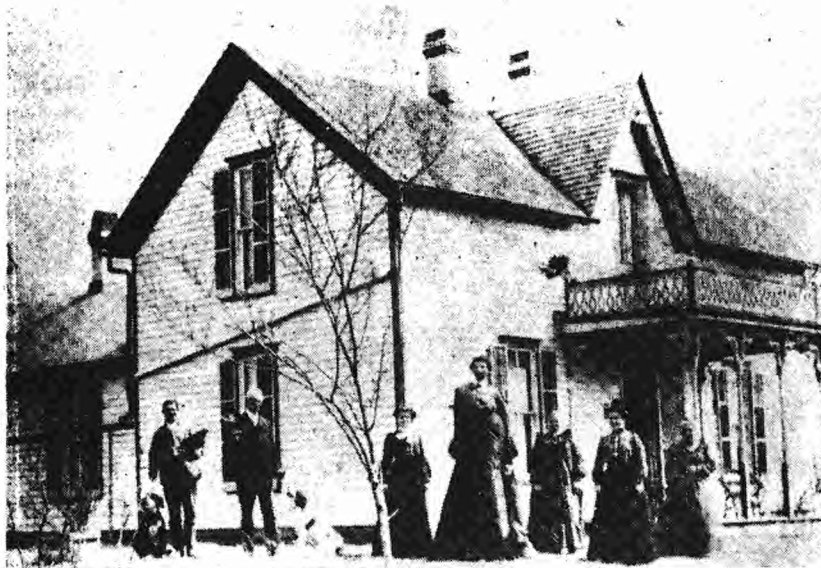
The pall bearers all rode black horses ahead of the hearse. Buggies lined the road for quite some distance from the church, and so many came that the church yard was full. Because of the cold weather, heating stoves were placed in the yard to warm those in attendance.



churchyard of Harmony Grove near her home and a very simple stone now marks her resting place where, at last, Miss Ella found

surcease from the curious and pitying eyes of strangers.

—Adapted from material written by Joe Buford for Nemoscone, Spring 1962.



**The Ella Ewing Home**

**(Missouri Conservationist, August 1970)**

One of the Department's newest and smallest lakes has a big name to live up to. Ella Ewing Lake, located in Scotland County near Gorin, is the namesake of the world's tallest woman, Miss Ella Ewing. This fifteen acre lake was built by the Soil Conservation Service as part of a watershed project. It was purchased by the Department of Conservation in 1968 from the landowner. The lake was first opened for fishing October 1, 1969.

Miss Ella Ewing grew to be a legend in Scotland and Knox Counties. She was born in March, 1872, the only child of hard-working farm parents. By the age of 18, Ella had reached the towering height of 8 ft. four inches, the tallest woman in the world during her lifetime. She developed a slight curvature of the spine from stooping in normal sized places. Standing straight she would have been about eight feet, six inches tall. She weighed 290 pounds and wore size 24 shoes that were made especially for her in St. Louis.

Ella grew up near the town of Gorin in northeast Missouri where local people remember her as a warm friendly person who overcame the handicap of her size through her personality. She was of normal size until the age of ten when she began to grow, and grow, and grow! She was quite self-conscious of her size and did not like to be seen in public where people always gawked at her. A close friend however, convinced her to capitalize on her

appearance. If people were going to stare anyway, why not make them pay? She appeared for several years at county fairs before joining the Barnum and Bailey Circus at the age of 21. For seventeen years she toured with the circus and Buffalo Bill's Wild West show where she became known across the United States.

Ella's dream was to earn enough money to make her parents and herself comfortable. Shortly after joining the circus she saved enough money to build a house fitted to her great proportions. The home, located a few miles southeast of the community lake, was built with fifteen foot ceilings, ten foot doors, and seven foot windows. Here at last she didn't have to stoop to fit. She only worked enough to earn what money she needed to live comfortably, the rest of her time being spent at home with family and friends. She was an active church member at the Harmony Grove Baptist Church and was baptized in the nearby Fabius River. Ella came down with influenza while on tour and returned to her home where she died in January, 1913, at the age of 40. Her grave at Harmony Grove is marked with a simple stone.

The house stood for many years but slowly fell into ruins and was stripped by sightseers. Local people considered making the house into a museum but in 1968 it was destroyed by fire. The friendly citizens of Gorin cheerfully direct visitors to the old house site and several local people have photographs of her, articles of her

clothing, and her gigantic shoes. She was considered a wonderful friend by those who really knew her.

—Written by Jim Congdon, Fisheries Management Biologist

"Ella Ewing, a noted giantess, and tallest woman in the world traveled for years with Ringling Brothers Circus."

(Memphis Reveille)

Elmer E. Snelling of Memphis was the barker for Miss Ewing when she traveled with the circus. Mr. Snelling, who was a friend of the Ewing family, said Miss Ewing was normal size until about twelve or thirteen years of age. He possesses a beautiful oil painting of her when she was of normal size. The picture and a large shoe of Miss Ewing's were interesting exhibits in Mr. Snelling's office when he served as Treasurer of Scotland County.

Miss Ewing attended the Price rural school. She was buried in the Harmony Grove Cemetery in Knox County with special precautions taken in securing her final resting place from being desecrated by vandals.

## Jodie Webb

(Memphis Reveille Centennial Edition)

Jodie Webb, brother of David Webb of this city, was born in 1875 on what is now North Market Street, the home being situated about the middle of the second block, north of the square on east side. Jodie's height was six feet, eleven inches.

April 28, 1892 Issue — The band boys have the necessary funds and will purchase a drum major's uniform for Jode Webb. He is now training for the work. Jode is 16 years old and weighs little more than 100 pounds.

June 2, 1892 Issue — Jode Webb, the "Giant" drum major has a gorgeous uniform with red military coat, a two-foot black bear shaker and a six-foot baton. When arrayed in all his glory, he has to dodge all signs that swing less than eight and one-half feet from the sidewalk.

September 1, 1892 Issue — Jode Webb left Saturday for Lincoln, Nebraska, where he has an engagement in a museum and is, we presume, now being advertised as the "giant boy from Missouri — eight feet tall."

June 26, 1908 — Later Jode traveled with Lemon Brothers Circus as a giant. He was killed in Las Vegas, Nevada, June 26, 1908.

Joe D. Webb — A Scotland County man of unusual height was also upon exhibition with Ringling's. He was known as "the living skeleton".

J. Harvey Mott, ranked at one time as a leading medium and was, in the day of his fame, visited in his Memphis home by many people from all parts of the United States. (Centennial Edition)

John Proctor Knott was at one time Scotland County Representative in the State Legislature, later Attorney General for Missouri. After his removal to Kentucky he became Governor of that state and also one of the Congressmen. (Centennial Issue)

Dr. L. T. Summers was born in Scotland County August 17, 1849. He was a graduate of the Keokuk Medical School in 1872. He practiced medicine in Iowa and served two terms in the State Legislature. In his profession he was credited with being instrumental in pioneering the cure for tuberculosis.

## Smith Wildman Brookhart

Smith Wildman Brookhart, nephew and namesake of the late Smith Wildman of the Brock community, was born in Scotland County, son of Abram C. and Cynthia Wildman Brookhart. He received his early education in Van Buren County schools in Iowa, attended Southern Iowa Normal in Bloomfield, Iowa. He studied law in offices at Bloomfield and Keosauqua and was admitted to the bar in 1892.

Before taking up law, he taught in rural schools, teaching one term in the Brock rural school in Scotland County where he created quite an uproar because he taught algebra at the recess period. He later became principal of the Bloomfield High School.

His career in politics began when he was elected county attorney of Washington County, Iowa, in 1894. "He figured in many legal actions that were fought out at the Washington Courthouse, and before he entered politics, was involved in a number of railway rate cases and actions favoring the rights of farmers of which he made a specialty at that time and which brought him into state and national prominence." (Washington Evening Journal)

While in the Washington (Iowa) National Guard unit and in company D during the war



of 1898, where he served as Lieutenant in the army, he became interested in the development of rifle marksmanship and became a national and world authority on that subject. He became an expert marksman himself and every summer trained men from all over the country in small arms practice being recognized by the Federal Army and State Militia leaders as the top ranking authority on the subject. His ideas on rifle marksmanship are still being used by the United States Army.

"He was for years one of the country's greatest rifle experts" (Washington, Iowa, Evening Journal). He attained the rank of Colonel and was Director of Marksmanship in the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia during World War I. He trained the 1912 Olympic Rifle Team which won in Stockholm in June 1912. He was the Captain of the U.S. Palm Team which won the Palma Trophy in September 1912.

Col. Brookhart was elected to the United States Senate in 1922 to fill an unexpired term and became a leader in the farm bloc. He was elected again in 1926 and served until 1932 when he became a special advisor to Russia for the Secretary of Agriculture. Sent as a Goodwill Ambassador to Russia, he brought back a suitcase full of worthless inflation money of which the face value was worth one million dollars.

"Brookhart came into national prominence in 1924 as chairman of the Senate Committee of the Department of Justice that led to resignation of Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty."

(Prescott Arizona publication)

After his retirement from the Senate, Senator Brookhart maintained an office in Washington, D.C. where he practiced law, remaining there until 1943. He died in a veterans' hospital in Prescott, Arizona after a long illness. His wife was the former Jennie Hearne of Keosauqua, Iowa whose death occurred a year previous to that of her husband.

Senator Brookhart's oldest son, Charles Brookhart, was a charter member of Leon Beatty American Legion Post and a veteran of World War II. A graduate of Iowa University, he became connected with the commerce department of the federal government and his career took him to many foreign lands in Europe and in the Far East. He was in Singapore buying rubber and tin for the government when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor. He was in Chiangay, China where he opened the American Consulate only two weeks prior to his capture by the



Senator Smith W. Brookhart

Japanese. After being held prisoner for a year he was released by an exchange of prisoners. Following his release, he was stationed in Bombay and later in Bangkok, Siam where he re-opened the United States consulate after the British had recaptured the city. His last foreign post was at Hong Kong, China. He then served in New York and Washington, D.C. until his retirement in 1951.

The second son, John Brookhart, lived in Duluth, Minnesota, serving as Electrical Engineer of the Minnesota Power and Light and was Supt. of Construction of the Duluth Division. His daughter married Danny Divine, coach at Missouri University.

The third son, Smith W. Brookhart, is an attorney in Washington, D.C. He had the rank of Captain in the service.

The youngest son was Lt. Joseph W. Brookhart of the Air Force. He had the official credit for being in combat action 53 times over the Solomon Islands. He flew General McArthur from Australia to the battlefield in New Guinea island (aroused from his sleep to make the flight, he did not bother to put on his uniform). He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross with the D.S.C. Cluster and the Silver Star for gallantry in action. He became an instructor in geology in the John Hopkins University and was later sent to Korea in the U.S. Geological Survey and had many technical papers published in his name. He died at the age of 46 and is buried in the Arlington cemetery.

Senator Brookhart had two daughters, Dr. Florence Yount, a practicing physician in Prescott, Arizona and Mrs. Edith Millard, Chevy Chase, Maryland.

"C. C. Clifton, political reporter, of the Des Moines Register who was never known as a friend of Senator Brookhart, paid this tribute to him today in the Des Moines paper."

Smith Wildman Brookhart, former United States Senator from Iowa who died Wednesday in Arizona, was born just across the line in Missouri, the commonwealth of curiosity on Groundhog day. Curiosity wasn't just idle prying to him. If through it he learned something to be wrong, he flew at it like a rooster and stayed against it like a bulldog. He wasn't afraid of his shadow, or of anybody or of anything. He never took a drink in his life, never used tobacco, and avoided all stimulants, even tea and coffee. His only hobby was military training and rifle shooting. He excelled in both, and as a politician was a straight shooter."

"Despite all the animosities he collected, his monument in memory is that his bitterest critics never hesitated to go to bat in defense of his sincerity with as much vigor as they assailed him for some of his political tenets. Brookhart's sincerity, self reliance and thick skinned courage explains why he came unbruised through seven senatorial campaigns in six of Iowa's most exciting political years." (Washington, Iowa, Evening Journal).

The Register also had these comments secured at Washington, D.C. by members of Congress, including the Representatives of the First Iowa District.

Senator Arthur Capper, Rep., Kansas, "He was a useful Senator with a western viewpoint. We worked together on many important matters, especially farm bills. He was especially interested and devoted to interests of the farmers.

Senator Richard Russel, (Democrat, Georgia), "He was a great liberal and a fighting friend of the farmers."

Representative Thomas E. Martin (Rep., Iowa) "He rode to national prominence and high position in the U.S. Senate through hard work and careful attention to the needs of his constituents."

Representative Ben F. Jensen (Rep., Iowa) "He was a man of deep conviction and a most patriotic American who always fought hard for what was right and best for his country." (Washington Evening Journal)

Newton D. Brookhart, brother of Smith Brookhart, was born in Scotland County and was connected with the Union Pacific R.R. He was with Co. B 21 Engineers in World War I. His daughter, Helen, was S. Sgt. in World War II and son, John, served as Captain. His grandson, Ray Brookhart, is Head Counselor of the Army and Navy Academy in Carlsbad,

California, and his brother, Gilbert, is assistant Headmaster, another brother, Robert R. Brookhart, is Dean of the Columbia University Graduate School of Arts and Sciences and has been appointed aide to the new executive vice-president for academic affairs and provost of the University.

James L. Brookhart, brother of Smith Brookhart was also born in Scotland County. He was a member of the Brookhart's Law Firm in Washington, Iowa. He was elected and served as State Senator. His wife was Nellie Noble, formerly of Scotland County. They were the parents of one daughter, Margaret, who married Walter Berger. she served on the National Board of Camp Fire Girls for ten years. At the National Council Meeting in Washington, D.C. she and her husband (he served on the National Finance Committee a number of years) were awarded, in November, 1970, the highest honor of the organization -- The Order of Wo-Ho-Lo and the first time it has ever been awarded to a couple. Mr. Berger served as Head of the Feed Commission of the War Food Administration and was Head of U.S.D.A.'s Commodity Stabilization Service during the Eisenhower Administration and ran the Commodity Credit Corporation. He was Head of the American Feed Mfgs. Assn., with headquarters in Chicago, for several years. Mr. and Mrs. Berger's daughter, Margaret, is Councilor and Director of Student Activities in the School of Nursing at the Sinai Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland.

Odes Brookhart, also brother of Smith Brookhart, was born in Scotland County. His wife was the former Alice Roberts of Scotland County. He was a well known photographer. They were the parents of Col. Harold C. Brookhart, a West Point graduate in the class of 1934 and his son, Dan A. Brookhart was a West Point graduate in the class of 1958 with second highest grades in the class. He was killed in an automobile accident. Violet Brookhart Gunn, daughter of Odes Brookhart, served as secretary of one Governor of Iowa and served, for many years as secretary of the Des Moines City Manager. She was called to Washington, D.C. during World War II to serve in the Secret Service.

## Leo Nagle

Leo Nagle was born in Scotland County. He won fame at a comparatively recent date, a number of Memphis citizens in 1970 remember him quite well. His fame results from his association with places of national interest. He was Project Engineer for the



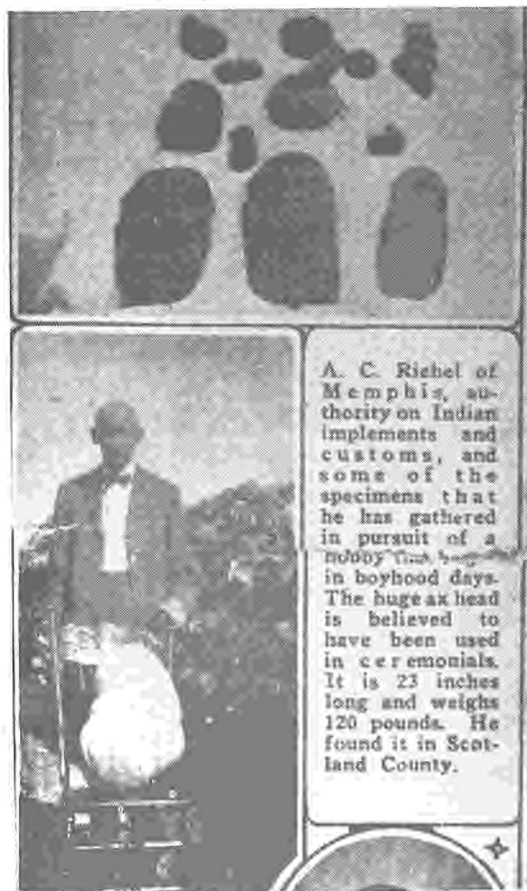
Arlington Memorial bridge across the Potomac at Washington, D.C. He laid out the Rock Creek Park in Washington, D.C., mapped the Philippine Islands, was Project Engineer for the Jefferson Memorial in St. Louis and was in charge of the defense work in the islands the United States leased from England.

He was the nephew of the late Mrs. George Kutzner. Members of the Kutzner and Patterson families are among his relatives in Scotland County.

Among those from Scotland County who chose to devote their lives to the spiritual needs of humanity were:

Byron Horn, Will Tinney, Claude Jenkins, Kenneth Alexander, Mrs. Faye Chappell Black, Kenneth Campbell, Daniel Newland, Gertrude Bridgewater, Missionary to China; Everly Hayes, Missionary to CHhina and Indochina; Mr. Baughman, Missionary to China.

### Alex C. Riebel



Alex C. Riebel was born in Scotland County December 3, 1871 on a farm near Lawn Ridge.

An abandoned Indian camp site was near his home where he picked up many artifacts.

He became an authority on Indian lore having collected many fine specimens of Indian relics, among them an axe head, believed to have been used in ceremonials and purported to be the largest ever found. He was generous in imparting his knowledge of Indians both to interested groups in his home and also to schools.

He was a member of the State Historical Society of Missouri and a member of both Missouri and Illinois State Archaeological Society.

### Lee R. Briggs

Lee R. Briggs, son of Portor and Mollie Bourn Briggs, was born in Scotland County. His home was in the Wilson school district where he attended school in his early years. He was a builder of airplanes, manufacturing the Pheasant airplane. He also conducted a school for the training of pilots when the airplane industry was in its infancy.

### Leo K. Drake

Leo K. Drake, four times National Plowing Champion, was born December 22, 1903. He was the son of Alfred H. and Ellen R. Drake and a descendant of a pioneer family that came to Scotland County from Kentucky and Virginia. He received his education in the schools of Scotland and Kirksville, Missouri.

He was married to Mary M. Clark on July 5, 1924 and they began a farming operation on the Drake home place that year which continued throughout his lifetime. They were the parents of two children, Leo Jr., and Marilyn.

He became interested in plowing contests in 1939, entering the first Corn Belt Interstate contest at Mitchellville, Iowa, sponsored by Radio Station W.H.O., Des Moines, Iowa that year.

This contest later evolved into the National Plowing Contest and during his years of competition, he won the National Contest four times, the only person in the United States ever to win that many times. He received many honors and recognitions through his plowing activities and achievements including the following:

National Championship in 1941, 1947, 1950 and 1951; Sportsmanship Award in 1940; a three page coverage in Life magazine in 1941, featuring his picture and plowing; Leo Drake Day in Memphis September 28, 1950; All American Plowmans Award; Iowa Master Plowmans Award; election to the National



Leo Drake

Plowmans Association Board of directors upon his retirement from competition in 1951 and appointment as the U.S. representative on the World Plowing Organization board in 1962.

During his years on the world board he attended and assisted with world plowing competitions in the following countries: Holland, 1962; Canada, 1963; Austria, 1964; Norway, 1965; New Zealand and Australia, 1966-67; Rhodesia, 1968 and Yugoslavia in 1969.

He also helped with many local activities, serving as chairman of many. He was president of the Scotland County Farm Bureau for several years. At the time of his death, he was serving as a director on the Northeast Missouri Rural Telephone Co. which he helped to organize; the Scotland County Farmer's Mutual Insurance Co.; the Hannibal Credit Association; the National Plowing Organization and the World Plowing Organization.

He was a member of the United Methodist Church, a Mason and a lifelong Democrat. He passed away November 11, 1969. Many tributes were paid to his memory, coming from friends and associates in countries all around the world.

The following memorial was given in his memory at the National Plowing Contest in Ohio in 1970:

"This 1970 National Plowing Contest is dedicated to Leo Drake, Memphis, Missouri, who passed away November 11, 1969. Leo was a four time undefeated National Plowing Champion who served diligently on the Board of Directors of the U.S. Plowing Organization and served as its Vice-President.

Leo was also the United States member of the World Plowing Organization board of Governors. His dedication to Plowing Matches in the United States as well as the World Organization will undoubtedly never be matched. He was a fine champion and moreover a true American.

A National Plowman Sportsmanship trophy will be given each year in the memory of this dedicated champion.

#### **Memphis Democrat, October 22, 1970 20 Years Ago (1950)**

A crowd estimated to have been in excess of 5,000 people from Northeast Missouri and Southern Iowa were in Memphis, Thursday, September 28, to pay tribute to Leo Drake, winner of the National Level Land Plowing contest at Urbana, Ohio, Thursday, September 14.

#### **Scotland Countians Who Had Unusual And Interesting Careers**

Miss Ruby Tinney was born in Scotland County. She became a schoolteacher but, in order to fulfill a desire to do secretarial work, she attended Brown's Business College in Champaign, Illinois and gave up teaching. She became secretary to the manager of the Lyceum Bureau of Calgary in Alberta, Canada. She was with the Alton-White Chautauqua Company for two years. Miss Tinney then became secretary to the State Treasurer of Missouri for four years and the State Auditor for eight years. She then became secretary to the President of the Mid-State Printing and Binding Company which did all the printing for the State. She remained there until she retired, having spent thirty-four years in Jefferson City.

Miss Helen Walker was born in Scotland County. She took the necessary training to be an accountant and had the interesting experience of being an accountant for Forrest Smith when he was State Auditor. Again she was an accountant and made the State payroll when Mr. Smith became Governor of the State until his term of office expired. Miss Walker then became an accountant in the Bank of St. Louis, working with subsidiary General Ledgers for thirteen years until she retired.

Miss Esta Mae Nelson was born in Scotland County. Her career led her to



Washington, D.C. where she remained through the Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson Administrations. She was there through the "New Deal" and later lived within one block of the area where most of the destruction (riot) is yet evident. Miss Nelson was secretary to the lawyers of the Agricultural Adjustments Administration for four years. She then was Editor for several years of the editing section of the Agricultural Research Service after which she became Head of the Service until she retired in 1968.

Victor E. Childress, son of Mr. and Mrs. Childress of Sand Hill, was born in Scotland County. He attended Rutledge High School, received his Bachelors Degree at the Kirksville State Teacher's College. He received his Masters Degree at Illinois Wesleyan University in Bloomington, Illinois and his Ph. D. in International Business at Indiana University at Bloomington, Indiana.

Under the auspices of the Ford Foundation, Mr. Childress was sent to Venezuela for one year, later to Dacca in East Pakistan where he taught International Business until

the conflict between East and West Pakistan began. Advised to leave the country, he and his family went to Bangkok, Thailand to await

the result of the conflict. Mr. Childress later returned to the United States and began teaching in the University of Indianapolis,

Indiana. His wife (a chemist) is the former Marion Kasper of Kansas City. They are the parents of two children.

### **Citizens of Scotland County Who Lived a Century or More**

Mrs. Blanchard, mother of H. M. Blanchard of Azen, was born about 1797 and died about 1905 at the age of 107 years having lived in three centuries.

Mary Elizabeth Isaac Lawrence was born in 1850 and died in 1956 at the age of 106 years, one of the oldest persons to have lived in Scotland County. She could recall seeing people weeping when they heard of President Lincoln's assassination.

Another time, when she was on the street in a crowd, she heard someone exclaim, "There's the President! It was President Grant. The weather was very hot and he was in his shirt sleeves carrying his coat on his arm. He had no bodyguard.

When visiting with an Uncle who helped the "Underground railroad", Mrs. Lawrence heard a noise and, upon looking out of the window, saw a colored man at the back door where her Uncle and Aunt were giving him food. When he prepared to leave, the Uncle said, "Trust in the Lord". The colored man replied, "I'll trust in my legs until I get to the border."

Another Scotland Countian to live a century was W. C. Ladd of Memphis who died July, 1951 at the age of 101 years.

Mrs. Sophronia Shawly Marlow, who lived her entire life in Scotland County, died at the age of 104.

(Memphis Democrat October 29, 1970) — Mrs. Eva Hendricks observed her 102nd birthday on October 23, 1970.

## **MEMPHIS — THE COUNTY SEAT**

### **Memphis Selected as Site For County Seat**

**May 15, 1843 (Centennial Edition)**

Commission composed of Matthew Givens, Obediah Dickerson and John Lear.

In obedience to an act of the Legislature, approved January 6, 1843, Obediah Dickerson, John Lear and Matthew Givens, commissioners, appointed to select the permanent seat of justice, met at the town of Sand Hill on the 15th day of May 1843, and after taking an oath to faithfully perform their duties, they

proceeded and made diligent and careful examinations of all the sites offered within four miles of the geographical center of the county; and after mature deliberation they selected the site for the county seat the land upon which the beautiful city of Memphis now stands. However, previous to this time, Knox and Scotland were one county and the principal cause of the removal was to locate the seat of justice as near the geographical center of the county as possible.

Consequently the court house was located and built one mile northwest of the geographical center. They also received from

Samuel Cecil, a donation of fifty acres of land, including the town of Memphis, and procured title thereto by a deed, which was subsequently executed by said Cecil and wife on the 19th day of September, 1843. A report of their proceedings was made to the judge of the circuit court at the September term in that year, and by him approved. As soon as the site for the seat of justice was selected, the county court appointed George Woods as commissioner thereof, and as soon as title to same was obtained, he was ordered to lay off the grounds donated to the county, into lots, leaving the public square as near the center as the donation would admit. Accordingly he procured the services of J. L. Forman, a surveyor, who laid out the town, and made the original plot thereof, and certified the same for record, said certificate bearing the date, October 11, 1843. The town of Memphis as then laid out consisted of the public square and twenty blocks, containing in all 156 lots. The commissioner, by order of the court, on the 10th day of November following offered for sale all the odd numbered lots in the blocks contiguous to the public square and to divide the selling price into three equal installments, to become due and payable in twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months respectively, after date of sale, lots 5 and 6 in block 9 were reserved for the jail and jailer's residence. The sale of lots was accordingly made and a report thereof made and approved by the court at the following December term. The commissioner was then authorized to sell any lots not reserved by the county at private sale.

Jones addition to the town of Memphis, containing three blocks, and lying south of and adjoining the original plot, was laid out and donated to the county on the 18th day of March, 1843, by James L. Jones and wife. The lots contained in this addition were then added to the list of lots to be sold by the commissioners. Several months thereafter the commissioner, George Smith, died, and at the September term of the county court 1844, Charles Mety was appointed commissioner to fill the vacancy thus occasioned, and he was ordered to make another sale of lots on the first Monday in June, 1845, and at the May term, 1846, he was ordered to offer for sale on July 25 of that year, all lots remaining unsold. Not being able to dispose of all the lots at the latter sale, he again was ordered to offer for sale on the second Monday of August, 1849, all unsold lots in Memphis, belonging to the county, and the further disposal of lots at private sale was then suspended. The commissioner, after completing the sale of public lots, made a full and final report in tabular

form, showing to whom each and every lot had been sold and conveyed, and the price paid for each, including all the lots sold by himself and his predecessor, and presented the same to the county court, with the request that it be spread in full upon the records, but was lost, and the aggregate amount for which the lots were sold, is impossible to ascertain, but it is estimated that the sale of lots, all told, exceeded \$4,000. but not reaching \$5,000. It was expended in the construction of public buildings.

Since the original town was surveyed and up to 1887, twelve additions were made as follows: Cecil's addition, containing four blocks of four lots, in 1884, being between Clay and Cecil Streets. The Presbyterian, Baptist, M.E. and M.E. Church, South are in this addition. Jones's addition, containing four blocks of twelve lots each, was laid out also in 1844. It adjoins the original plot at the south, but does not extend further west than Main Street; which runs north and south and along the west side of the square. North addition, which contains five blocks, and which lies directly north of and adjoining the original plot was laid out by J. F. Forman in January, 1848. Cecil's second addition, containing three blocks lies directly west of his first addition, and was laid out in August 1856, by Samuel S. Cecil. Cecil's third addition, containing two blocks, was laid out in July, 1857, and lays almost directly west of his second addition. Richardson's addition, containing two blocks of fourteen lots each lies east of and adjoining to Block 10, in the original plot. It was laid out by Judge Thomas S. Richardson, in August, 1857. Mety's addition, containing three blocks of sixteen lots each, and one block of four lots, lies north of North Street, and directly west of Mr. Mety's residence, in April 1858. Oak Ridge addition, containing twenty-five large residence lots, including the railroad depot grounds was laid out by Mr. Mety in March 1866, and Mackey's sub-division of lots 4 and 9 of Oak Ridge addition, containing twenty-one lots, lying south of the railroad depot was laid out by John T. Mackey, May, 1875. Mety's second addition, containing twelve lots and lying east of his residence lot, was laid out by Mr. Mety in 1877. Eastern addition containing four blocks was laid out in February, 1881, by J. B. Sanders, H. G. Pitkin and others. Mety's third addition, containing three blocks of fourteen lots each, lies directly north of his first addition and was laid out in 1881. Mety's fourth addition was made to the original town of Memphis in May, 1892, and consists of five blocks. Gerhold's addition was laid out in 1890 and consists of two blocks — one of 11 lots and



one of eight. McAllister's addition was laid out in 1892, and contains two blocks, one of six lots and the other twelve, situated in the northeast part of the city. Wagner's addition, in the northeast part of the city, contains four blocks, eight lots in the first, four lots in second, ten lots each in third and fourth, was laid out in January, 1894. Real's addition was laid out in 1895, and contains two blocks, first block eight lots and second, six lots, and is in the same neighborhood of Wagner's addition.

Sigler's addition was made in 1897, consisting of five blocks, block six, eight lots; seven, 16 lots; eight, 16 lots; nine, 16 lots and ten, eight lots. Barker's addition, east of McAllister's, consists of three blocks, the first six lots, second, 12 lots, and third, six lots, second, 12 lots, and third, six lots, laid out May 11, 1897. Comb's addition consisting of blocks 1 and 2 was laid out in June 1897, with ten lots in one and eight in the other.

Before the town of Memphis was established a burying ground had been selected in the western part of the city, which now has a number of residences built thereon. This burying ground continued to be used by the citizens of Memphis and vicinity until the year of 1858. On the 8th of August, 1858, Austin Quisenbury conveyed, by warranty deed, to the Memphis Lodge No. 16 AF & AM, a tract of land in the west half of the southwest quarter of section 8 in township 65 north, range 11 west, containing five acres, for a cemetery. The lodge caused this tract to be surveyed in 164 lots, each twenty feet square and a plat there of made and recorded, under the name of the "Masonic Cemetery Grounds." The grounds were then fitted up and have ever since, and still continue to be controlled by the aforesaid lodge. As soon as this cemetery was ready for use, the old one was abandoned, and most of the dead moved therefrom to the new one. This cemetery lies on the western slope of an elevated tract of land and is about one mile east of the city. Several additions have since been made to the grounds.

The first house erected within the present limits of Memphis, was a log cabin, erected a short distance southwest of the present railroad depot, in fall of 1835, by Burton Thompkins, and the next was also a log cabin, which stood on the lot where Dr. Murphy's residence now stands. It was built about the year of 1836, and occupied as a residence by Reuben Riggs. Another cabin was erected soon thereafter, on the same lot by Harrison H. Parks. This, however, was a long time before Memphis was chosen for the county seat, and surveyed and platted as a town. These, and perhaps other log cabins, stood

upon the town site before it became the county seat. The first brick building in the town was the courthouse, Major H. M. Gorin put up the first frame dwelling house in Memphis, in the year of 1844. It stood on the west side of the street due west of the courthouse, and about the center of the block. The small frame dwelling house which now stands on the east side of the public square, and near the northeast corner thereof, now occupied as an office of L. Drummond, was moved from Sand Hill, by Honorable Leve J. Wagner, immediately after the county seat was moved. It was moved on rollers, and was drawn by oxen. Fences were not in the way then and it was brought by the best route, mostly through the prairie. It is the same building in which the first county offices were held in Sand Hill, and after bringing it to Memphis, Mr. Wagner had his law office in it as long as he kept on in the town. Prior to this and early in the year 1844, Mety and Gorin erected a small building on the north side of the public square, and due north of the present courthouse, and tendered it to the county for the use of the county officers, and it was accepted, and the first term of the county court was held there in May, 1844.

The frame building now occupied by Townsend and Dawkins, as a steam feed mill, was moved from Sand Hill, by Dr. M. L. Fielix, about the year 1845 or 1846, and set on the Pitkin corner, at the southeast corner of the public square. The first store in Memphis was opened in 1843 or 1844 by Charles Mety and Dr. W. L. Felix, in a log building which stood on the lot now occupied by the large brick building known as the Park Hotel. The original stock of goods came from the store of Dr. Felix at Sand Hill, from which place he moved and formed a partnership with Mety. Mety and Felix then sold goods a year or more, when the former bought a store building in Waterloo, in Clark County, and took it down, moved the material and rebuilt it on the corner, where Love and Clarkson's store is now located, at the northwest corner of the public square. Then Mety bought the interest of his partner, Felix, moved the store into this new building and took Austin Quisenbury as a partner. Soon after this Mety sold his interest to Quisenbury and the latter then took in M. P. Ellis as a partner and they continued in business at the same place. Mety, Reese and Agin then opened a store in a building which stood on the corner directly north of the former, where the Hotel Kinney now stands. Reese and Agin were merchants at Canton, where they lived, and Mr. Mety managed the store in Memphis. About this time Dr. M. L.

Felix opened a store on the Pitkin corner, in the building which he had moved from Sand Hill. Also about this time, or perhaps later, a Mr. Skinner of LaGrange, in Louis County, sent up a stock of goods, which was opened and sold by Martin Connell, on the north side of the public square, in a little building which stood west of and near the ground now covered by the Pitkin block at the northeast corner of the square.

The first hotel in Memphis was erected soon after the county seat was established there by Harry Barker, on the east side of the street leading from the public square to the railroad depot, where Dr. O. F. Pile's new residence now stands. The next hotel was put up and kept by Andrew Lovell. It was the old frame building which stood on the corner west of Townsend's wagon factory, where David Justice's residence now stands. It was continued as a hotel for many years. The first blacksmith in Memphis was Ralph Lowe, who purchased the lot north of and adjoining the jail lot (it being lot 7, block 18, old plot), and erected a shop thereon, in which he worked about a year then left and has never since been heard of. The first brick house in Memphis was the courthouse, and the next was a small tailory's shop, erected on the east side of the square by a Mr. Summers. It was afterward torn down. At the outbreak of the late war the only brick buildings on the public square were the aforesaid Tailor's shop the Pitkin block on the southeast corner, and the brick part of the buildings now known as the Central Hotel. All the other brick business houses have been erected since the close of the late war. Up to October, 1887, there were two brick blocks, each containing one store room, and one brick block containing two business rooms on the north side of the public square; one block with one business room, and another block with four business fronts on the east side; one block with three business fronts, and another with four on the south side; one block with the business fronts and another with seven, on the west side. These comprised about one-half of the space facing the public square covered with wooden buildings. The brick buildings are all two stories high, except the Pitkin building, at the southeast corner, and the Hudson building, at the southwest corner which are three stories in height. In addition to the brick buildings fronting on the square, there were several others on the streets leading from the square. Some brick structures were erected on the square and burned down since the war, and many good dwelling houses have been constructed of brick since

that period, in the residence portion of the city.

Returning to the earlier growth of the town, it is found that about the year 1846 Mety and Gorin established the first wool carding mill, and the brick livery stable of Otis Fravel now stands, and run it a number of years. The first grist-mill was put up where the Leach mill now stands, by J.P. and T. Walker, about the year 1851, it was a small frame. The first sawmill had previously been established near that place by Formar.

It was a circular sawmill and was run by horsepower. Jacob Clapper was the first manufacturer of furniture in Memphis, and he began the business in 1848, in a small building north of the southwest corner of block 9 in the original town. Afterward, in the same year, D. Wellington, father of H. W. Wellington, commenced to manufacture in a shop which stood on the west side of the street, a short distance north of the northeast corner of the public square. Soon thereafter, George H. Moore, began the manufacture of furniture in the Combs building, on the east side of the square, Messrs. Little, Hughes and Best established a plow factory about the year 1856, in the building now used as a residence on the northeast corner of block 4 in Jones' addition, and continued business up to the war. They did a very extensive business and employed about a dozen workers. The first physician that practiced in the vicinity of Memphis was Dr. Charles Martin, who settled one mile north of town, about the year 1842. He afterward moved into town and there continued the practice of medicine until his death, which occurred during the fifties. The second physician was Dr. Moses L. Hudnall.

The following is a directory of the business of Memphis in 1860: General Store - Martin and Gorin, H. Davis, J. W. Carnegy, P. Livergood, Briggs and Billups, Duncan and McFall and Downing, Gorin and Co., drugs - J. M. McIntosh; hotels - Central House by William B. Tull, and the Douglas House by Harle and Pritchard; physicians - Drs. Crow and Asbury, W. F. Asborn and J. Sanders; dentist - S. A. Lynn; artist - S. J. Reed; attorneys - M. G. Gorin and John C. Anderson, A. M. F. Randolph, F. P. Hall, Wilson, Wellington and Payne, manufacturers of doors, frames, sash, furniture, etc., on the north side of the public square; George N. Moore, wood turning shop and furniture manufactory; Dibble, Morton and Dibble, proprietors of the Memphis flouring mills. In addition to the foregoing, there were a number of mechanics shops and other enterprises.

To show how quickly Memphis recovered



from the spoils of war, the following directory of her business in 1869, is given here: Dry goods - Paxson and Hudson, Webster and Byrne, Russell and Carter, A. H. Smith and Charles Mety; groceries - Baker and Mills, Dunkin and Sons and Lem Shields; drugs - Dr. P. T. Huff, Craig and McArthur and Murphy and Parish; hardware - J. W. Walker, Thomas Perry and Mason and Davis; merchant tailors - R. Williamson and G. Kleink; harness and saddles - Crook and Bros.; Jewelry - Henry Courtney; wagon manufactory - J. S. Fullerton; hotels - The Memphis, Douglas and Lovell Houses, the first being at the southeast corner of the public square (now the Central) with George Pickard, proprietor; the second at the southeast corner of the square, kept by Mr. McCandless and the latter in the west part of town, by L. P. Lovell; blacksmith shops - by E. H. Wheeler and Loami Mott; John Walker, furniture, Wellington, Maker and Payne; S. M. Martin, wagon shop, two doors north of the northwest corner of public square; John M. Moore, wagon and blacksmith shop in the east part of town. There were also two boot and shoe shops, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church South, the Presbyterian and Christian Churches. The physicians were G. W. Wolgamott, D. B. Fowler, G. W. Murphy, J. E. Parrish and P. T. Huff. The lawyers were Cramer and Peters, William T. Keys, H. M. Durkee, S. W. Birch and E. R. McKee.

Memphis has been the victim of a considerable destruction of property by fire. On the night of the 7th of January, 1875, a fire broke out in a small frame building on the west side of the public square, occupied by S. M. Hoon, as a restaurant. It soon extended to the three other business rooms of the wooden row in which the Hoon building was located, and all, including most of the goods, were consumed. The building next adjoining the one in which the fire began was occupied by Z. W. Baker as a residence upstairs and the confectionery and the bakery below. The next by Sutton and Sons grocery and the next by A. Simon as a residence and harness and saddle store. While this was a severe loss to individuals, it was a gain to the town, as the ground on which these wooden buildings stood is now covered by five one and two story brick business buildings. The next big fire took place in January, 1881, when the wooden row on the south side of the square, east of and adjoining the National Bank, was consumed. This row consisted of four business fronts occupied respectively by a harness shop, grocery, tin shop and butcher shop. All of this ground has since been covered with one and

two story brick buildings. Another disastrous fire was the burning in January, 1884, of the brick building which stood at the northeast corner of the square on lot 7 in block nine, of the original plot of the town. It was occupied at the time of burning by Cushman and Sons as a carriage and wagon factory. To the east of this stood a large frame building used by the same parties. The latter being sufficiently detached from the former was not consumed by the fire. The property that was saved was moved into this frame building, where the business of manufacturing was continued until April 1, 1897, when the wagon factory again took fire, and the whole was consumed, involving a loss of several thousand dollars. The name of the firm when the last fire occurred was Cushman and Brothers.

The town of Memphis was first incorporated on the 22nd day of June, 1853, under an act of the General Assembly of the State entitled "An act for the incorporation of towns, and to prevent the circulation of town and city scrip", approved March 2, 1843. A petition of two-thirds of the taxable inhabitants of the town was presented to the county court, whereupon the following order was made: "That the said town of Memphis be and the same is hereby declared incorporated, the meter and bounds thereof as follows:

Beginning one-fourth of one mile west of the center of the public square of said town; thence north one-fourth of one mile; thence east one-half of one mile; thence south one-half of one mile; thence west one-half of one mile, thence north one-fourth of one mile to the place of beginning, thus making the corporate limits a half-mile square, and that henceforth the inhabitants within said boundary shall be a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of "The inhabitants of the town of Memphis" and by that name they and their successors shall be known in law - have perpetuated succession, with power to sue and be sued - and that Jacob Gray, William G. Downing, Elbridge G. Richardson, Walter P. Ellis and Jacob Elliot be and they are hereby appointed trustees of said town, to continue in office until their successors are elected and qualified". This incorporation did not last until the town was again incorporated, but was discontinued sometime before the late war.

Memphis was incorporated by the county court at its February term, 1864, at which time a petition signed by two-thirds of the citizens and taxpayers of the town was presented, praying the court to incorporate the said town with meter and bounds as follows: extending one-half mile in each direction from the center of the public square of said town under

provision of an act of the General Assembly of the State, entitled "An act for the incorporation of towns, to prevent the circulation of town and city scrip" approved November 23, 1855. In compliance with this petition the court declared "That said town of Memphis be and is hereby incorporated under the provisions of said act, with meter and bounds as aforesaid and it is further ordered that James S. Best, Charles Mety, James M. Scott, James F. Harle and Mitchell McCandless be and are hereby appointed trustees of said town, to serve as such until the first regular election on the first Monday in April next, and until their successors are elected and qualified." It was intended to incorporate the town a half mile square, but the language used in the description of the boundary could only be construed to mean a circular tract one-half mile in diameter. By common consent, however, the corporate limits were considered to take in a tract one half-mile square.

Again at the June term, 1870, of the county court, Major R. D. Cramer presented a petition signed by two-thirds of the tax payers of the town, praying the court to incorporate it with meter and bounds as follows: "Commencing one-half mile due north of the center of the public square of said town of Memphis running thence west one-half mile; then north one mile; thence east one mile; thence north one mile; thence west one-half mile to the place of beginning, under the general statutes of the state entitled "An act for the incorporation of towns and the election of officers and powers of trustees revised and amended and passed March 20, 1866". To answer to the prayer of this petition the court ordered "That said town of Memphis be and is hereby incorporated under provisions of said act with meter and bounds aforesaid and it further ordered that Harrison H. Byrne, George W. Stine, Philip Payne, Henry D. Wellington, and Loami Mott be and they are hereby appointed trustees of said town, to serve as such until the first regular election on the first Tuesday in April, next, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified." Under this order the town remained incorporated it was time to assume "city airs". The question of incorporating as a fourth class city, under the general statutes of the state, was submitted to the electors of Memphis at an election held in said month of April, and when the votes were canvassed the question was found to be decided in favor of such incorporation. At the same election S. C. Knott was elected Mayor and C. R. Combs, W. D. Hudson, Philip Payne and J. M. Penny were elected aldermen of the city. The revised

ordinances of the city consisting of forty-two in all, were passed and adopted July 25, 1885. The officers at that time were N. A. Thompson, Mayor, A. H. Pitkin, George H. Lawton, J. J. Townsend and C. W. Cole, aldermen and Thomas A. Rees, clerk. The corporate limits remain as they have been ever since the year 1870 - one mile square.

The above is taken from the souvenir edition of the Democratic Standard published January 1898 when Bates and Baxter were publishers.

(Reveille Centennial Edition)

## MEMPHIS

Memphis was first incorporated June 22, 1853. The original city of Memphis contained the public square and ninety blocks containing 156 lots. Memphis took its name from a little postoffice of that name somewhere in Jefferson township. The first home erected in this city was a log cabin in 1835. It was built, near where the depot now stands, by Barton Tompkins. The courthouse was the first brick house in Memphis.

The part of Memphis north and west of the Baptist church was honored with the name of Navoo and was called that for years.

Squire S. C. Knott was the first Mayor of Memphis after the city was incorporated.

According to Theo Hudnell the first meat market was on the west side conducted by James McGee. The first grocery was also on the west side started by T. J. Allen. This was about 1849.

From a clipping taken from the Memphis Democrat (date unknown) we learned that Theo Hudnell says the first dry goods store in Memphis was run by Dr. Filex and Charles Mety and it was in a log cabin that stood where the W. G. Downing (Dr. A. M. Keethler's now) residence was later built.

Martha Elizabeth Baker Clark, mother of E. L. Clark of Memphis, was the first white child born in Memphis.

(Memphis Reveille Centennial Edition).

## Jefferson Township (Centennial Edition)

The central and by the largest township in Scotland County is bounded on the west by Schuyler County, on the northwest by Miller township, on the north by Union township, on the east and southeast by Harrison township,



on the south by Sand Hill and on the southwest by Mt. Pleasant township. It is fourteen miles long and seven wide and embraces within said boundary the city of Memphis and voting precinct, known as West Jefferson located by the county court at or near Middle Fabius post office in the western portion of the township. There are several hundred acres of land that are still unimproved. Water can be had anywhere and at little expense for all purposes. Some low lands and high lands are still unfenced and stock can roam at will. The north Fabius which flows through the township from northwest to southeast for several miles, and which from time immemorial has occasionally overflowed its banks and lowlands along same, to be taken by hand by the county, the channel paid by those benefitting therefrom. If this overflowing be stopped, the bottom lands will be the finest in the township. The Methodist, Presbyterians, Baptists, Disciples and others have their houses among us. Every neighborhood has its school where school is kept on an average of seven months out of the year at the expense of the district. The first settlements in what is now Scotland County, were made in 1836 or 37 and both Sand Hill and Mt. Pleasant claim the honor of the first settler to wit: Cooper and Tobin. There were but few families then, or for a period of a few years afterwards.

### **Memphis! The Town We Live In (Centennial Edition of the Memphis Reveille)**

The liveliest and best town in Northeast Missouri is called Memphis. It is the county seat of Scotland and located near the center of the county about forty miles west of the Mississippi, on the Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska R.R. Keokuk enjoys a railroad connection with Memphis at a distance of 45 miles in an easterly direction. Memphis was incorporated as a town under the law of the state in 1870 with a population of 1,007 and in 1880 it was re-incorporated as a city with a population of 1,500.

In the center of the town is a beautiful public square containing the Court House and surrounded on all sides by rows of tall, substantial brick business houses. Outside the square in any direction can be seen blocks of streets and neat painted and blended cottages, interspersed with beautiful stately mansions. Umbrageous trees of all kinds adorn its walks and lawns. Beautiful flower gardens can be seen on every hand. Fruit trees and vines of many kinds fill all its nooks and corners. Occupying a picturesque site on the beautiful high ground, hard by the meandering waters

of the North Fabius, the beauty of Memphis never fails to excite admiration and deserves the reputation of being one of the prettiest little cities in the west. Natural drainage and the tidy habits of its people give the streets and alleys neat and cleanly appearance. Being the center of a large productive district, it enjoys superior milling and storage facilities; with no rival town within forty miles; drawing stock, wood and agricultural products from a large scope of territory.

It is also the largest and most important shipping point on the M.I. & N. R.R. Situated as it is, where forests grow rapidly, with iron markets at a short distance, this would be an excellent point for the manufacture of farm implements and machinery. Surrounded by the largest and best wool-producing county in the state, with wool, coal and water abundant, no town offers better advantages to the woolen manufacturer.

It costs but little to live here and we have no failures. All our tenement houses are filled. Our citizens are intelligent, industrious and enterprising. Our sons are brave, temperate and honest. Our daughters are as handsome as Venus and stately as Juno.

The education facilities cannot be surpassed. We have a commodious brick public school building containing six rooms, also a colored school - all under the efficient superintendency of Professor J. R. Barbee. We have also one Seminary of learning well patronized by Scotland and adjoining counties under the direction of Rev. N. G. Gorin. Religion is practiced by the majority of our people and respected by all. Eight neat and substantial church buildings adorn the town, Presbyterian, old and new; Methodist, Northern and Southern; Congregationalists; Baptists, Episcopalians and Catholics here dwell together in tranquility, and brotherly love.

Three newspapers are established here and keep the people posted on all topics of interest. The Reveille is the oldest paper and has the largest circulation, being in its 15th volume. It is Republican in politics and is published every Thursday by Cy W. Jamison. The Conservative is the largest (in size), is Democrat in politics and was established in 1866. It is edited and published by John Gharky. The Democrat is in politics as its name indicates. It superceded the Scotland County News in 1879 and is published every Thursday by S. G. McDowell.

The largest manufacturing establishment is the Wagon Factory of James Townsend. The building has a front of 88 feet, depth of 60 feet and is two stories in height. (Site of the

Memphis Pay Way Feed Co. in 1970). On the ground floor the wood, iron and steel are wrought, while rooms on the second floor are used for painting and store room for the completed wagons. Six years ago Townsend made only 25 wagons per year but with a larger building and more facilities he is making from 200 to 300 per year; beside a large number of buggies and spring wagons. A complete stock of 300 wagons is continually on hand and is in the process of drying. All kinds of farm machinery are repaired here, horses and mules, shod, etc. Cushman and Son do a thriving business in manufacturing wagons and will make over 100 this year. They do extensive repair on all things and have been engaged in the business for a long time, being skillful in all kinds of wood and iron work. George and Son are also engaged in the same kind of business. Wendell Zumsteg does a large business in manufacturing cigars. He employs two men and makes from 1,000 to 1,500 boxes annually.

"The mills of God grind slow" but the flouring mills of Memphis can grind 1,500 bushels of wheat in a single day. The Great Western Mill, owned and operated by Charles B. Leach was built in 1871 and is the largest in the county. It has run two burrs and can grind 960 bushels in 24 hours. He has a corn sheller with a capacity of 600 bushels. About a year ago Craig and Coster, one of the most enterprising firms of this section erected the Scotland Mill with a capacity of 70 barrels of flour per day. This mill manufactures choice brands of flour - Scotland Mills, Staff of Life, Rose of the Kitchen and a patent flour said to be the best made, called Perfection. During the busy season it runs night and day and grinds from 50 to 100 bushels of corn per day. The Novelty Mill is owned and run by Hansen and Son. It started business in 1878 and does a good amount of milling. There is also a good wool carding machine connected with it. Charles Blake and Son do an extensive business in making barrels, casks, hogsheds, tierces, etc. and ship them in shaved hoops, are bought all over this and surrounding counties and the number of car loads shipped this season was immense.

When a resident of Scotland County shuffles off this mortal coil, he has the sweet satisfaction of knowing his resting place will be marked by a tombstone made at home, and that he will not have to await the resurrection morn with an obnoxious foreign stone over his head for the Shipp Brothers have a first class marble establishment and carve out monuments, head and foot stones with satisfaction and dispatch. We also have two

first class lumber yards doing a general trade in all kinds of dry lumber, plank and joint, scantling, shingles, weather boarding, window frames, lime, hair, and cement. Rees Brothers began operation in 1875 and have a shed 500 feet in length. S. F. Lanton commenced here last year and is doing five times the amount of business that he anticipated. He also has a planing mill at Alexandria and both of these yards can furnish lumber at a low figure as any yard along the Mississippi.

Combs and Rees do an immense business as produce dealers and buy eggs, butter, hides, tallow, beeswax, rags, iron, zinc from all over this and adjoining counties. During the past year they have bought more than \$35,000 worth of eggs and other articles proportionately. They have several teams in the country at all times, collecting their truck from cross and country stores. The principal wool dealer in town is J. L. Mason who in summer paid out at Memphis over \$60,000 for wool. Our grain buyers: P. H. Bennett, William H. Townsend, S. F. Lawton, and W. Don Fowler, they have already shopped over 100,000 bushels of corn and 80,000 bushels of oats from this point alone. Headquarters of M. F. McNeil, representative of the W. N. McLaren Co. of Chicago is in town and he buys from leaders along the railroads of North Missouri and Southern Iowa.

The town prides itself on two solid banks, The Scotland County Bank is the oldest institution being organized in 1872. At the close of the year 1879, it was organized into the S.C. National Bank, with James W. Harris, President, J. W. Barnes, cashier, and James G. Best assistant cashier. It has a capital stock paid in of \$50,000; individual deposits subject to check of \$36,000 and \$45,000 in National Bank Notes secured by U.S. bonds as the law directs. The Citizens Bank for a long time a private institution was organized a stock company in 1874. Officers are L. J. Wagner, President; N. V. Leslie, Cashier; C. F. Sanders, Assistant. It has a capital stock of \$50,000; deposits subject to drafts at given dates of \$25,000.

Our dry goods and clothing houses are doing a flourishing business with capital running from \$8,000 to \$15,000 and turning the stock over many times during the year. Among them are the houses of Paxson and Hudson, A. P. Patterson, J. W. Lyons, Crooks and Co. (New York Store), C. F. Hamilton, Secord and Griffith and H. G. Pitkin, also Mrs. Lee Davis, Miss Annetta Kirk, Mrs. Steimel and Miss Rightmire with their handsome stock of millinery goods.

Our grocery stores contain everything



that can be asked for from staples to the daintiest luxuries of the season. Goods are sold at a small profit for either cash or country produce. We point with pride to the following business houses — Sigler and McArthur, J. L. Mason, Payne and Dunkin, W. D. Fowler, W. A. Cox, T. D. Moore, Dudley Webber, Zephania Prather, O'Connor and Friel, J. C. Hupper, F. M. Lovell, C. C. Cherry and Mrs. Doyle.

We have two hardware stores each containing a stock of \$10,000 or \$15,000 in value. They are owned by Donnell and Bennett and T. Walker. We also have two stores of stoves and tinware owned by Harry Seaman and Roesler and Son.

Although this is a healthy locality we have three drug stores which do a very good business. Druggists are H. C. McArthur, established in 1865, J. C. Leach in 1875 and E. H. Brumbaugh in 1877.

Two stocked furniture stores, one owned and run by Henry Wellington and the other by Mrs. Jewett. Wellington's furniture depot has been in operation since 1849. Both stores keep large stocks of furniture, rugs, fine carpets, oil cloth, coffins and general household furnishings.

In this town good things go by twos — we have two good jewelry stores and they also repair watches and clocks. W. M. Sandoz and Henry Courtney are the two proprietors. Harness and saddles of all kinds are made and sold by A. Simon and J. D. Crook and warranted not break, rip, tear or wear out.

J. W. Colman keeps the articles that brace up the frame of the Scotland County farmers and wreathes his face in smiles. He runs a general liquor store but sells nothing in less quantities than one gallon.

J. H. Reid, Thomas Burrus and E. J. Stout each have a tailoring establishment. J. A. Simington and August Brown are photographers and can make the picture of a flat chested, humpshouldered old woman look like a gushing maiden of 18.

Hartman and Stine and Clemens and Sanford are our butchers and keep meat markets. They have on hand all kinds of meat and offer good articles and good weight to the public.

John Schuler and Charles Raddatz make custom boots and shoes and employ one or two workmen. John Kross is engaged in the same business over the store of Secord and Griffith.

S. F. Chew supplies the women with sewing machines. Mich A. F. L. Cody does all kinds of blacksmithing. The weary and hungry travelers who come here on business or to see the beautiful town can find first class hotels.

The Reddish House is under the proprietorship of J. B. Reddish, Major Mappa has charge of the Mackley House and Captain D. T. S. Jack is in charge of the third hotel. Lieutenant Jack Lovell, Mrs. Walker and others have excellent boarding houses. We also have two restaurants, one under the charge of C. F. Miller and the other Mrs. Michael Cody who will supply her thirsty patrons with coffee, tea or beer.

The livery stables add convenience and dignity to our town. Fiery steeds and stylish turn-outs can there be had for purpose of business or pleasure. Smith and McAllister, Charles Teeters and W. F. Smithey are the proprietors. A splendid billiard hall was opened here a few weeks ago by Loami Mott. Two magnificent Monarch Billiard and one Pool table will be found therein. No boisterous behavior is ever seen in there and if it were attempted would not be tolerated. Mason's Opera House, owned by J. L. Mason is commodious, well ventilated, and pleases speakers, actors, singers, and audiences. It has a seating capacity of 500.

Barbers are Steffan and Green and A. E. Morgan. Dentists are N. A. Thompson and Carr and Gaston, Carpenters are Thomas Broadwater, Simeon Martin, David Wither-spoon, John H. Mulch, William C. Chenault, J. Clapper, Joseph Patterson, Charles H. Thompson, Robert Perry, Reuben Wilson and others. Painters, John T. Miller, J. H. Foreman and Son, W. D. Guinn, F. Smith and Son, James Duke, Ed Cushman, Herschell McCandless. Plasterers, Rickard and Work, A. C. Miller and Andrew Justice; Attorneys, William T. Kays, McKee and Smoot, Elias Scofield, S. W. Birch, A. R. Cramer, Myers and Jayne, George T. Collins, Joseph A. Richardson, E. R. Barlett, A. R. Walker and N. M. Pettingill. Physicians, W. A. Monroe, J. C. Parrish, G. W. Murphy, T. B. Gunn, Frank Givens, F. C. Steimel and J. E. Alverson. Insurance agents, J. W. Angelo, George T. Collins, E. R. Barlett, Joseph G. Best and C. F. Sanders.

### **Business Establishments in Memphis Before the Turn of the Century**

(as recalled by Hal Harle)

Starting at the north end of the east side of the square:

Hannon Studio, William Hoover Grocery Store, Drummond Scale House, Memphis Telephone Company in house of Fannie Doyle, Jack Arland Butcher Shop, Charlie Combs Poultry House and Junk Yard, Zelman Sandos

Jewelry Shop, Gutman's Tailor Shop, Baker Hotel, later Hotel Memphis (Jeff Petefish, proprietor), Gene Hill Restaurant, Givens Drugstore, Klondike Saloon, Thompson Lunch Counter, Webber Pool Hall, Dan Crump Saloon, Slair Saloon, Myers Law Office, William Preston Restaurant, Henry Courtney Jewelry Store, Gorkeys Cigar and Candy Store, Seaman's Laundry Queen Steam Washer, Daughtery's Hotel, Broadwater Carpenter Shop, Gorin Blacksmith, Dan Crump Livery Barn, Chofle and Irving Blacksmith Shop (colored), Charlie Lovell Lunch Counter, Hamilton Tailor Shop, Mrs. Kish Dress and Millinery Shop, Drew Hotel, owned by Amos Drew, George Davidson Barber Shop, Ben Morris Hardware Store, P. G. Carder Dry Goods Store, Williams Conyers Bakery, Charlie Gerhold Hammer Shop, Scotland County National Bank, Sam Smith Drug Store, G. A. Anders Grocery Store, Brown and Dawson Drug Store, Nathen Implement Platform, A. P. Patterson Dry Goods Store, Barker Brothers Grocery Store, Dr. Murphy's Office, Humbert and Buttler Farm (Machinery and Elevator), Howard Childress Livery Barn, Townsend Wagon and Buggy Shop, Mart Humphrey Monument Shop, run by Orville Dourty, Clarkson Livery Barn (Where Bostick Smoot's office is located), John Klutyer Harness Shop, Citizens Bank, Brandberg Grocery Store, J. P. Knight Clothing Store, Zigler's Grocery Store, John Leach Drug Store, Will Rains Drug Store, Murphy and Miller Dry Goods and Grocery, W. H. Busey Grocery Store, Jack Mounts Hardware Store, Jackson and Keller Dry Goods, Post Office, Sturrant and Broster Restaurant, Forman Hardware, Strikler Dry Goods, John H. Mulch Furniture Store, A. Simon Harness Shop, Bennett and Rudy Grocery, Cole and Mety Grocery, Mart Humphrey Clothing Store, Jim Lothrop Butcher Shop, H. D. Wellington Furniture Shop, Earl Zugg Tin Shop, Dick Carder Grocery Store, Honest Bob Racket Store.

The following off the square:

I. F. Craig Rolling Mill, M. Miller Wagon and Plow Factory, Lawton Lumber Yard, Reese Opera House (Located where the A. R. Riebel house sets in 1970), Ed George Buggy and Wagon Repair Shop, Kirkpatrick Brick Yard, Hanson Foundry, Reese Handle Factory, Brumback Handle and Cabinet Factory, Blake Cooper Shop, Webster Buggy Shop, Lou Baker Bottling Works (Where Kinney building was built later), Kinney and Curry Jewelry Store, Post Office (Second location uptown), Emery Durgy Cigars, Tobacco, Candy and Popcorn, News Stand, Craig's Variety Store,

Opera House (2nd location), Haas Dry Goods Store, (Timothy Bros. Cigar Factory), (Third Floor was K. P. Hall), (J. W. Bence printed a daily newspaper in the basement.), Stout Tailor Shop.

Other and later business establishments:

Merritt Mill, Brown Mill, Harve Gundy Blacksmith Shop, Briggs Airplane Factory, Gerhold Harness Shop, Blake Cooper Shop Webster Buggy Shop, Ed George Repair Shop, Wishart's Feed Store, Brann and Fox Feed Store, Craig's Feed Store, S. H. Booth Livery, Feed and Sale Barn, Notesteen Feed Barn,

Murphy's Bros. Livery Barn, McHenry Bros. Livery Barn, Webb Livery Barn, Otis Fravel Livery Barn, M. W. Mount Granite and Marble Works, Eckman Lumber Company, Weigner Lumber Company, Kitts Poultry House, Crowder and McGee Poultry House, Hammond and Son Grocery Store, Bertram and Ballow Grocery, Williams and Hanzel Grocery, McQuoid Grocery, Clarkson Bros. Grocery, Fugate Grocery Store, Temple-Stevens Grocery, Jake Arland Butcher Shop,

Arnold and Hanzel Butcher Shop, Deen and Rowe Butcher Shop, Garrison Slaughter House, Seamon's Laundry, Vought Shoe Store, Secord's Clothing Store, Zack's Clothing Store, Ladd and Schuler Men's Clothing Store, Bertram's Clothing Store, Clement Hardware, Morgan Hardware, Morgan and Ware Hardware, Wilson Hardware, Swank Restaurant,

Hixson Boarding House, Park Hotel, Drew Hotel, William Conyers Bakery, Naggs Bakery, Stout Tailor Shop, Scott Green Barber Shop, Cash Courtney Barber Shop, W. O. Tucker Barber Shop, Joe Gutman Barber Shop, Herb Norris Barber Shop, Dr. Garrett Barber Shop, Johnson Studio, Tully Jewelry Store, McClain Jewelry Store, Haas Drugstore, Zumsteg's Drugstore, Mrs. Johnson's Millinery Shop, Morris Bros. Car Dealers, Memphis Hatchery, Payne and Sons Furniture Store, Courtney's Variety Store, Ed Clark, Auctioneer, George Rudy, Auctioneer,

Vic Smith, Auctioneer, Holland Moore, Auctioneer, J. W. Bence Daily paper (1898), Democratic Standard (Col. M. A. Bates, Editor) 1898, Memphis Reveille (James Gillespie, Publisher) 1898, Scotland County Democrat (J. C. Gristy, Editor and proprietor) 1898, I. E. Booth, Dealer in Agricultural Implements, Harry Butler, dealer in agricultural implements, Briggs and Son, same, Tuck Monroe, same, Vernice Arnold, same; Farmers Exchange Bank of Memphis, Peoples Bank of Memphis, Barlett and Cowell Real Estate Agents, Witty and



Allen Real Estate Agents, W. A. Wood, Real Estate and Abstracts, Cowan and Scofield, Abstracts; W. F. Reddish, Abstracts, Loans and Collections; J. L. Sanders, County Surveyor; Farmer's Mutual Insurance Co. (J. L. Durnal, Secretary).

**Attorneys:**

Sam Wagoner, John Mudd, E. Schofield, J. M. Doran, Henry Watkins, J. W. Bence, H. M. Jayne, A. R. McKee, Wm. Keys, J. M. (Pete) Jayne, Smoot and Smoot, C. C. Fogle, Birney Reeves, Luther and Luther, Judge Pettingill, G. T. Collins, C. F. Sanders, R. G. Cramer.

**Doctors:**

Dr. Frank Givens, M.D., Dr. J. E. Parrish, M.D., Dr. E. E. Parrish, M.D., Dr. O. F. Pyle, M.D., Dr. Bondurant, M.D., Dr. Platter, M.D., Dr. Baker, M.D., Dr. Crawford, M.D., Dr. Wagoner, M.D., Dr. Mitchell, M.D., Dr. Alexander M.D., Dr. Stone, M.D., Dr. Petty, M.D., Dr. Yeager, M.D., Dr. Gristy, M.D., Dr. Benson, D.O., Dr. Keethler, D.O., Dr. Simmons, D.O., Dr. Potter, D.O., Dr. Barker, D.O., Dr. Fogle, D.O.

**Dentists:**

Dr. Hudson, Dr. Thompson, Dr. Stewart Thompson, Dr. Lang, Dr. Grow, Dr. Myers, Dr. McDaniel, Dr. Curtis, Dr. Critz, Dr. Pitkin, Dr. Fabor.

**Veterinarians:**

Dr. Brainard, Dr. Dierks, Dr. Alexander.

### **Our Oldest Landmark**

Three blocks southwest of the public square, in a spot almost unknown to our citizens, yet at the city's elbow, lies the somber side of our City's development — the old cemetery, where are buried those who died during the early history of Memphis. A few were moved to the Masonic Cemetery east of town but by far, the greater number remain. The stones are no longer there but underneath almost every foot of sod is a grave. The cemetery is older than the town and if we called the roll of those whose final resting place is in these graves, probably every family connected with Memphis prior to 1860 would have a representative there.

The deed to the ground reads - "In trust as a burial place or resting place for the dead now buried there", and through the years, efforts have been made by donations to keep the grounds enclosed and prevent desecration. O. J. Wiegner surveyed the plot and a good fence has been placed around it.

In making a plea for preservation of the

cemetery lying near the Kansas City War Memorial, the speaker said, "There lie the pioneers who worked at first beginning of the city, sturdy traders who carved out channels of commerce that endured the first incorporation of the town site and here in our old cemetery lie the pioneers of Memphis, the founders of our churches, of our schools and who set their stamp on our community's future progress.

The town of Memphis was laid out in 1843. The beautiful site — the square and 50 acres surrounding — was the gift of Samuel Cecil and his wife, Mrs. Lily Cecil. Mrs. Cecil lies in one of the forsaken graves in the old cemetery. How could Memphis honor herself more than by honoring these, her early benefactors.

In almost every old burying ground are the graves of veterans of wars of 1776, 1812, and 1815. It is more than probably that among our own pioneers were those who supported their country in such times of stress. The D.A.R. organization places a mark on the grave of a veteran or the wife of a veteran of the Revolutionary War. A little historical research might prove such graves in the old cemetery, let us respect their resting place.

It is hoped no rubbish will be thrown there and that everyone will regard this old burial place with the same reverence he wish shown to that place where rests his own beloved dead.

(From a newspaper clipping. Paper and author not identified.)

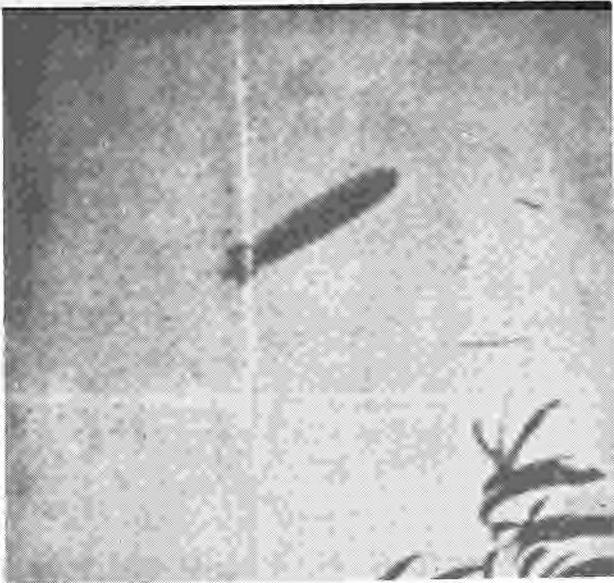
### **Items of Historical Interest**

Al Jolson made his first public appearance in Memphis, Missouri. He was fourteen years of age and had run away from home and joined the Sells-Floto Circus.

George Kutzner and son, Earl, of Memphis attended the circus performance. Mr. Kutzner, who was much in demand as a singer himself, was not impressed with Jolson's performance but his son was pleased with it. This account is confirmed in the "Jolson Story".

Many citizens of Scotland County were privileged to witness a "first" historical event in the history of the world.

In August of 1929 the Graf Zeppelin, a dirigible airship, designed by Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin of Germany, circumnavigated the globe. It left Maryland August 8, 1929 and returned August 21. It passed over Scotland County north of Memphis and just south of the Iowa line. The huge flying machine was clearly visible and its



The Graf Zeppelin as it passed over the Ben Summer farm. Picture taken by Floyd Summers.

powerful motors could be heard smoothly humming as it passed through the air. Many from Memphis drove out in the country to get a better view and were rewarded by seeing the result of man's remarkable invention conquering the force of gravity as it traveled completely around the world.

During World II, President Nixon, at that time was Captain Nixon in the Navy, was stationed at Ottumwa, Iowa, with the Air Force. At that time the base was under construction. Elmer W. Snelling of Memphis was there also with the construction company and serving as time keeper for the laborers. It was Captain Nixon's duty to check, for security purposes, all who came in and all were required to have proper means of identification. Mr. Snelling reports, with some glee, that Mr. Nixon checked him in and out every day and that he had daily contact with one who afterwards became President of the United States.

#### **Memphis Democrat Oct. 29, 1970 30 Years Ago (1940)**

Senator Harry S. Truman, Junior Senator from Missouri, who made his first speech in Memphis, Monday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock, made a splendid impression with the fine audience that heard him.

In the early 1900's billionaire Howard Hughes had many relatives living in Scotland County. His great grandfather, Joshua Waters Hughes, is buried in the Mt. Moriah Cemetery.

#### **Interesting Items Published In The Memphis Reveille**

April 16, 1878 — Milo Cowan has just finished taking the census of the town of Memphis with the following results: School children the ages of 6 to 20, 463. Number of inhabitants, 1,295.

April 23, 1868 — We visited the Memphis Academy last Friday and witnessed some exercises of the closing winter term. The average attendance last term was 60.

Centennial Edition — The population in Scotland County in 1850 was 3,782; in 1860, 8,873; in 1870, 19,670; and in 1880, 14,000 to 15,000. About one-half the population were born in Missouri and only about 400 are foreigners.

June 13, 1878 — Several much needed sidewalks are being put down around the public square this week. . . After Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Mety's honeymoon to St. Louis in 1871, they came in on the first train ever in Memphis on September 26. The train was a mixed one and they rode in the caboose.

January 13, 1866 — The national debt is now reported to be twenty-seven hundred million dollars.

May 13, 1869 — Mr. James Mason started his wool factory on yesterday. He has made considerable change in the machinery and is now prepared to do a larger amount of work than ever. It will be operated night and day and the prices will be the same as the Des Moines Mills.

May 15, 1879 — Scotland Mills, this new extensive flouring mill has so far advanced toward completion as to be now running and turning out first class flour. The machinery was set in motion one day last week for the first time and those who are judges tell us that they never saw more perfect mill machinery. With such good machinery and flour run of burrs, in charge of George Stagg of Wisconsin, we feel certain that it will not be long before the Scotland Mills have a reputation second to none.

June 5, 1870 — The storm that swept over this town and county last Friday night was the most terrible and devastating in its character that has ever visited this section of the state. . .

Remarkable Family Record — R. G. Mason of Kirksville and at one time a merchant of Memphis, has an interesting family record of which he is naturally quite proud, showing the descent of the Mason, Crispin, Penn and Holmer from Crispin who lived 361 B.C. The genealogy was prepared by the Rev. William Frost Crispin and refers to the various Crispins who have appeared on history's



pages, particularly in the early days of the Christian Era and at the time of William the Conqueror. (Date not given)

October 7, 1860 — Mr. Freeman carries off the blue ribbon. We defy the world to beat him on the weight of potatoes. He brought to our office a potato weighing three pounds and two ounces.

July 12, 1877 — On Monday last week a number of citizens of this county started on an overland trip to southwest Kansas. The following were in the party: William McArthur, J. S. Carter, Alex Cellars, John F. Davis, Thomas Hull and one or two others. Their outfit consists of two wagons and eight horses and their object is to look at the country and rejuvenate their health. July 12, 1877. . . Memphis High School is to be opened Monday, September 3, 1877 under the supervision of Professor J. F. Forester Ph. B.

July 12, 1877 — J. H. Clemons is building a new hitching rack around the courthouse square.

May 12, 1887 — Telegraph poles are being hauled out to Santa Fe road in large quantities. The line will be in operation from Chicago to Kansas City by the 25th of this month.

August 2, 1887 — Eggs, per dozen, 7 cents; butter, per pound, 8 or 10 cents; Hides, green, 5 cents; hides, dried, 8 or 10 cents; potatoes, per bushel, 25 or 50 cents; rice, per pound, 10 or 12 cents; bacon, per pound, 9½ cents; shoulder, per pound 7½ cents; oats, per bushel, 18 or 22 cents; corn, per bushel, 44 cents; flour, per sack, \$2.00.

June 25, 1888 — We have a road approaching this place from the east, leaving the Mississippi at Alexandria. Notwithstanding the various reports it is being graded to Luray. That place is directly east from Memphis, sixteen miles. The only rival we had in connection with this city was Bloomfield, Iowa in Davis County.

August 11, 1898 — The colored boys of Memphis have organized a baseball team and went to Kirksville last night to play a nine in that city. Harrison Gould and Jay Howard are the managers and Gene Harris, Ed Taylor, Claybourn Gould, John Taylor, Logan Sawyer, John Buchland, Bud Aberson and George Jones do the ball playing.

January 20, 1898 — W. E. and J. H. Billups of Brock are the best grain and stock buyers in Northeast Missouri. They are paying 25 cents a bushel for corn. They are feeding 100 head of the finest mules ever fed in this part of the country on the ranch of J. H. Billups.

June 2, 1898 — Ward Best and F. G. French of Quincy arrived in Memphis

yesterday to put in the steam heating apparatus in the school building.

June 23, 1898 — Bids for the building of Arbela's new schoolhouse were opened Saturday and ranged from \$45. to \$125. T. Close was the successful bidder.

May 31, 1917 — Routes chosen for City mail delivery. Services here to be inaugurated about July 1st. Frank Witty and Millard Kinney have been chosen as temporary carriers. In addition to the three letter drop boxes on the square, six other drop boxes are proposed, as follows: one at Clay and Mety Streets; Clay and Jefferson Streets; Knott and Jackson Streets; Watkins and Madison Streets; Maple and North Avenue; and Hewitt and Market Streets.

June 2, 1887 — Hogs were selling at four cents in this market Tuesday of this week; and wool buyers are paying 25 to 26 cents for wool, oats are worth 22 cents.

In 1917 news items were sent to the Reveille from the following places: Concord, Lawn Ridge, Ashbury, Arbela, Mt. Hermon, West Hazel Dell, Gorin, McAdow, Friendship, North Fabius, Brock, Granger, Etna, Salem and Antoch.

## Memphis Reveille

At the turn of the century a speed limit of 12 miles per hour was posted on the old flour mill.

August 7, 1913 Issue

There are a few automobilists in Memphis who are extremely reckless in their manner of driving, and a serious accident may be looked for before they realize the real danger of "scorching". Last Saturday an auto came on the north road leading to Memphis and undoubtedly it was going at a 25 mile an hour gait. The driver paid no heed whatever to the speed limit notices and scorched all the way to town. Officers are trying to ascertain the speeder's identity and arrests will then be made.

## Memphis Reveille Centennial Edition

December 29, 1895

Timothy Brothers, the Memphis cigar manufacturers report a prosperous business the past year. They have made and sold 250,000 cigars, an increase of about 100,000 over 1877.

July 27, 1893

"An agent for a bicycle house was in Memphis, Tuesday, and disposed of several wheels. There are now only six or eight bicycles owned in Memphis."

December 9, 1880 — James A. Mackley now of Las Vegas, New Mexico, was in town two or three days this week. Jim is one of the discoverers of the great Aztec Ruins in New Mexico of which an extensive description was recently published in the St. Louis Republican and other papers. He informs us that he and his partner, H. J. Patterson of White Oak, New Mexico, have struck the best thing in the way of rich mines yet discovered. They have secured ample backing in St. Louis for the development of their discovery.

National Democrat, 1860 — Population of County, 9,000. Slaves, 140; Acres of improved land, 92,150; Horses, 2,860; Asses and Mules, 180; Working oxen, 1,230; Milk cows, 3,038; Other cows, 6,290; Sheep, 8,859; Swine, 15,065. Bushels of corn raised last year, 696,820. Above was furnished by Wm. S. Jones, Esquire.

January 8, 1880 — A very skillful and successful surgical operation was performed by Dr. Fowler on the 24th, on a son of Thomas Horn of Harrison township, being the removal of the boy's tonsils which were enlarged extraordinarily.

January 17, 1889 issue — The new furniture manufactory building is up and the main building is 30 by 80 feet, with engine room 18 by 20, and drying room 20 feet square. A boiler and Westinghouse engine have been ordered and the firm is negotiating for machinery and the railroad company have agreed to put in a spur and by the time the machinery arrives and is put in position, there will be a load of lumber to work on. Mr. Donnell and Mr. Bennett are pushing things with their usual vigor and before many moons the factory will be in full operation.

Market Street in Memphis for two blocks north of the square was called Clapboard Street for many years. The reason was that back in the early days, during the fifties, the only houses on that street were made of rough hewn logs and shingled with split boards.

Wm. McCune this week showed us two relics — one a hand-made stamp. The face of which is about one by two inches. A mortise is made in the middle in which rubber or metal type was placed and tightened by a screw at one end. The face of the stamp bears floral designs and a lyre. Also, we have a stencil of H. F. Wayland, 2½ by ½ inches, surrounded

by floral designs. These were in common use 70 to 80 years ago.

### Remains of the First Courthouse Preserved near Rutledge

The first courthouse used in the county, at Sand Hill — a log structure is still standing. At an early date, it was moved to the former J. Petty farm, now owned by De. Owens of Iowa. Mr. Petty entered the land on which it stands from the government and moved the old building on rollers, using oxen as the moving power.

The building had been used for years and Mr. Owens had ordered it torn down, but upon learning of the history of the building, instead, erected a shed around it.

### Deed of 80 Years Ago Now Comes to Light

We were shown a deed made May 8, 1860 by and between John Lancaster and his wife, Polly, to Sarah Collens. It is for one-fourth of an acre upon which John Lancaster's house stood and the amount paid was \$50. The description was: One-fourth of an acre off the east half of the northeast fourth section 32, Township 66, range 12 west. The deed was attested by W. S. Duckworth, notary public, Memphis. It was not recorded until 1883, when C. F. Sanders was recorder.

January 20, 1886 — We understand that Dr. D. B. Fowler, assisted by Dr. Murphy and Zugg performed an amputation of the thigh for Miles Dural living about seven miles east of this place. The amputation was performed upon the most scientific principles.

September 25, 1865 — Wanted in this place immediately - A man to build and run a first rate steam flouring mill. About five to 100 men to start and run an extensive brick yard. A fortune guaranteed in one year to a company who will do a land business. A good tannery, a man could sell it here without skinning his customers and could fill his weasel-skin in no time. A number of good boot and shoe makers, there are two or three here who desire to supply the demand but an army of professors of the Awl and Last are needed, first rate architects, with a corps of 50-100 to make sweet music with the hammer and saw. A good barber shop, there is no professional tonsorial artists in the diggings. A board of trustees who will build a school house and put in operation and arrange a school system. A corral for 500 small boys who make nights hideous till the wee small hours, 500 to 1,000 subscribers to the Reveille and someone to teach the businessmen the value of advertising.



## **Scotland County History in 1881 Proves Utopia for Immigrants**

The Reveille published a special immigration number, April 12, 1880, in conjunction with a state-wide publicity campaign to publicize Missouri and induce immigrants to settle here instead of passing through the state to far west and Kansas. Throughout the files during the 1880's is mentioned of wagon trains passing through Memphis in the western surge of immigration.

Advantages of Scotland County were extolled in part, as follows:

### **April 12, 1880 Issue Miller Township**

Everything is quiet in our town at present, no excitement whatever, and nothing to arouse the deathlike stillness that pervades every branch of business, but it is easily accounted for. The farmer, who feedeth all, is on the boom and driving everything before him. The grain that has been shipped from the vicinity the last few months is simply immense and it has brought the farmers a good price, consequently everyone has money and all are in good spirit. The prospect for fruit was never better.

Our high school — and by the way, we have one of the best school buildings in the county — closed a few weeks ago but prospects are it will open up again in a few weeks, and we wish to say that if anyone wants to attend, there is no place which offers better inducements to students, cheaper board and one of the healthiest locations on earth.

Our district school will open soon with Miss Knisley as teacher, a young lady that stands high in the community. Brother Wolgamott is making preparations to start his factory and will be ready in due time to grind wool for the millions in workmanlike manner. Our merchants, Mr. Saunders and Gristy are doing a good trade in produce, for old Miller Township can beat the world on her fruit, if you don't believe it ask Charley Combs - Unionton, Miller Township. (Memphis Reveille)

### **The Big Tree June 5, 1920 Issue**

The following bit of ancient history of Scotland County is contributed by A. P. Patterson on concerning matters most of our readers never heard of. We are fortunate in having a citizen among us whose mind is as clear as Mr. Patterson's. This was written on

his 90th birthday.

Every town or city has its wonders. Memphis, Missouri is no exception, but unless recorded they may be forgotten or never recorded.

Memphis had a wonder known in history as the "Big Tree". The big tree was a three prong burr oak. It stood a few feet in front of the old brick jail and it was really a wonder. I find in Sear's Geography of the United States published in Boston, in 1851, a description of Memphis as follows: "Memphis, the county seat of Scotland County, Missouri, is one of the loveliest locations for a town in Missouri. It is located on the prairie, surrounded by beautiful groves of forest trees, the most attractive of which is a white oak in the town, which resembles the top of an umbrella at its highest and the top measures 300 feet in circumference."

In the account of Sear's history he says it was a white oak, but it was a burr oak instead of a white oak.

The three prongs of the tree seemed to be sprouted from an old rotted stump and grew out in rather twisted shapes, one leaning toward the north, one toward the south and the other toward the east.

Out of these trunks grew a lateral branch each about 50 feet long making a breadth of about 100 feet in diameter. It made a pretty fair shade, and different churches held services under that tree. I have been told that Judge McBride, our first circuit judge, held court under the tree. This I will not vouch for as I was not living here at that time.

The tree stood there unharmed until about 1848, when a snow fell in November that year, lying three feet on the level. Then our jailer, wood being scarce and hard to get, cut the tree down and used it for firewood.

The writer remembers the big tree quite well and almost think it was a crime for cutting it down and burning it up and that was the end of the big tree.

### **Baseball Team of 1867 October 24, 1867 Issue**

A match game of baseball between the Canton baseball club and the Artists baseball club of this place was played at Canton last Friday, October 18. Without comment, the scorer of the Artists has furnished us the score of the game which is as follows:

**Artists**  
Peters, 2b

**Canton**  
Worley

Totals: Artists 58 - Canton 51

**August 24, 1893 Issue**

<b>Memphis</b>	<b>Rutledge</b>
Raines, 2b	Lingenfelter
Chew, ss	Petit
Clemons, lf	Fowler
J. Courtney, c	Hunolt (Edina)
W. Courtney, cf	Cunningham
O'Conner, rf	Morrow
Morganstern, 3b	Hilbett
Bates, 1b	Knight (Medill)
Leslie, p	Dialing (Baring)

## Memphis First Circus Grounds Of 70 Years Ago

To my knowledge, there are only two store buildings being used today that were used in those early days. The corner store, recently

W. W. Cole's three ring circus was the first show of this type and showed on the regular circus grounds in east Memphis.

As Memphis expanded, homes were built on the old show grounds, and a new circus ground was established south of the Broadwater bridge on the present (1941) site of the Scotland County Sales Barn.

I think perhaps, Sells-Floto was the first circus to show on these grounds. A number of shows were given here during the year, but one incident is especially vivid. A backward leap was made before the show, a publicity stunt. A ladder, almost eighty or ninety feet high was erected and a huge net stretched to catch the man who leaped. When the time came, the crowd was breathless with thrill



anticipated, but the big colored man who scheduled to make the leap, became quite ill, or got cold feet, and the stunt was called off.

A few years later the show grounds were changed again. One circus was given on the Brown lots — southeast of the Sanders show ground, where circuses perform today. To the best of my recollection, Ringling Brothers was the first to show on the Sanders ground.

Balloon ascensions have always proved to be quite a thrill to the local citizens. I can remember several but perhaps most interesting was the ascension of Charley Kelly. He was an oldtime clown who had retired from the circus and settled in Memphis where he found employment as a clerk in the Central Hotel. He spent several years saving his money to make his own balloon. The day came to witness the event. Just as he was ready to take off — some one got cold feet. I've always thought it was Dick Anderson, so they went to the other side of the balloon and cut a place about eighteen inches long. Of course the gas escaped and Charley didn't get to fly. Later while in his bed at the hotel he dreamed he was performing on the horizontal bar and went out the second story window, the performance ended and he spent several more weeks in bed.

The first opera house that I remember was upstairs over what is now Gerth's store. J. L. Mason was the owner. It was a big barn like room with a stage and dressing room at the west end and heated by a large stove. It had a seating capacity of about three hundred. Out of town players usually came by train and stayed from three nights to a week in each place. Prices ranged from ten cents to thirty-five cents. Programs of vocal music, the James family and the Swiss Bell Ringers were representative of programs given. There was quite a contrast between this theatre and our new modern Time Theatre, but I am sure that the public enjoyed the old type shows very much since they added a great deal of enjoyment to the lives of our earlier residents.

I believe Baldwin Brothers was the first carnival company to show in Memphis. To every age there belongs some specific type of entertainment, but during these many years Memphis has always been rated especially high as a show town.

These are my personal recollections as a member of the press. I hope they will serve to stir many pleasant memories in the hearts of the other old time citizens. — Thomas Chappell

(Memphis Reveille Centennial Edition)

The "square" in the center of the city is a level area surrounded on all sides by business houses and offices.



The first courthouse was evidently not built as such. The picture above was built for that purpose and is the second building to be used as a courthouse.

There have been three courthouses in Memphis. The first was near the northeast corner of the square. The second courthouse built in 1856 at the cost of \$10,000, was the first brick building built in Memphis and was erected in the center of the square. The grounds were enclosed with a hitchrack (posts set at regular intervals connected with a heavy chain), to which horses were tied in the "horse and buggy" days, while customers were shopping. The second courthouse was razed prior to the construction of the present one in 1908. It was reported that a human skeleton was discovered in an unused room when it was razed.

The present courthouse was completed in 1908 at a cost of \$50,000. It is larger than the previous courthouse and is more modern in equipment.

The first county jail and jailer's residence was built in 1850. It was also made of brick and was located south of the southeast corner of the square on the east side of the street. In the year, 1954, January 28, the jail was moved to the basement of the courthouse where it is now located in 1970.

At first the streets around the square and all the other streets were not surfaced and became quite muddy in the rainy seasons. The sidewalks were made of wooden planks. The square was later paved with brick and more recently with asphalt.

The board sidewalks around the square and along the streets were replaced by brick walks, some yet in use. These were followed by walks made of concrete. The first sidewalk in Memphis, other than that made of planks or brick, was made on the east end of the north side of the square. Mr. Pitkin, who owned the building on the corner had the sidewalk made of granatoid, the construction of which was witnessed by a large crowd.

The first city lights were square kerosene lamps placed on the square where most needed, also some on the side streets. The lamps required cleaning and filling each day, lighted at night and blown out each morning. Lute Burns was the caretaker of the early lighting system.

The first power plant, known as Craig's power plant, was installed while Mayor Bence was in office. It was located east of the east side of the square in what is now the County garage. Power was generated by a two cylinder steam engine and was operated each day from 6 p.m. to 12 p.m. by direct current. Memphis merchants put lights around the square August 1917.

The present power plant was installed in 1919. It is located in the southwestern part of Memphis in the old brick yard. At first it was in operation 19 hours per day with alternate current. Due to the increasing and changing demands for electricity it became necessary to operate the plant 24 hours per day. By 1970 the square and other places were brilliantly lighted and street lights had been placed at all intersections of the streets.

The first sewer was made about 1900. It ran from the old courthouse southwest to the highway and is yet in use. More sewers were made about 1907 or 1908. By 1970 the sewer system was made available all over the town where the lay of the land permitted.

Memphis installed a water system in 1892 to be used in case of fire. The first fire fighting equipment was manually operated. The hose was wrapped around a wheel-cart and had to be hurriedly unwrapped before water could be forced through it. The cart was pulled by firemen. By 1970 Memphis had a water system providing water throughout the town. The few remaining wells were only a reminder of earlier history and were not used for drinking purposes. The fire fighting equipment had been completely modernized with a motorized fire truck equipped to quickly attach the hose to a water hydrant of which many have been conveniently located in all parts of the town. A firetruck, equipped to haul water is also maintained in Memphis for use in rural areas.

Memphis has had three water tanks. The first two were wooden from which water was always dripping. A steel tank replaced the wooden ones. All were located just north of the Weigner Lumber Company. The second wooden tank fell and heavily damaged the Weigner building and swept a house across the street off its foundation.

At the turn of the century, entertainment was derived chiefly from well chaperoned parties, sleigh rides, coasting, croquet,

carom, rook, flinch, silent movies, later talking movies. The stereoscope, post cards and photograph album played an important part in entertainment. Games such as drop the handkerchief, bobbing for apples, gossip and similar games were played at parties. Refreshments of homemade ice cream and cake were usually served.

Rural and urban entertainments were usually local but there were some events which brought a large part of the population together.

The first was Memorial Day which has always been observed in Memphis, the county seat. The first programs were well attended and were held in the Opera House (in the Kinney block) and was promoted by the G.A.R. with the stately Major Cramer acting as master of ceremonies. It was customary to invite a well known public citizen to give an address. The singing of patriotic songs was always an appreciated part of the program. One well known quartet composed of George Kutzner and members of his family sang at the programs. Miss Clara Lawrence was much in demand to sing "The Old Flag Never Touched the Ground." The old soldiers enjoyed it so much that she was asked to sing it several successive years.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars have, since 1946, planned and organized the Memorial Day program with a parade, appropriate singing, patriotic band numbers, an address and the military time honored firing squad, the playing of taps in a farewell salute to those patriots who served their country.

The next "big day" in Scotland County was the celebration of Independence Day or more popularly known as the "4th of July".

Memphis was usually the focal point for the festivities but sometimes the celebration was held in other parts of the county such as Azen, Brock and other places. The program usually consisted of a patriotic address as the main event while the audience sat on wooden planks and fanned with palm leaf fans. (M.W.R.)

(Published in an old Reveille,  
Date Unknown)

"There was the largest crowd of people here on the Fourth that ever assembled in the county. The number was estimated at about 4,000. Large delegations were here from every part of the county. The procession was formed at 10 o'clock, marched in good order to a grove a mile west of town, where prayer was offered by Rev. McNeff. The Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. Bridges and



patriotic address delivered by Messrs. Clemens and Gorin. After the services the people partook of the provisions provided for them. There was consumed at the barbecue two beeves, twenty-five or thirty sheep and thirty barrels of water."

Ella Ewing was once featured on the program. She stood on the ground and read the Declaration of Independence while a man stood on a chair beside her and held a parasol over her head to protect her from the heat of the sun.

At that period of Scotland County History, the senses were distracted and assaulted by the incessant noise of fire crackers and sparklers against which there were no restrictions. At night a brilliant display of fireworks was given for the pleasure of the public and could be seen for miles.

By 1970 observance of Independence Day in Scotland County was almost ignored. Injuries resulting from various types of fireworks had brought their sale under the supervision of laws which resulted in reducing the noise element to sporadic explosions in scattered places in both urban and rural areas. The chief acknowledgement of Independence Day and of the sacrifice and achievements of our pioneer forefathers was evidenced in the public display of the American flag in the home and in the public places.

The next important event in Scotland County was the County Fair.

The first fair grounds were north of Memphis, just beyond the Charles McDaniel place. (Memphis Reveille Centennial Edition). In 1970 the Charles McDaniel place was owned by Gerald L. Portor.

The second fairgrounds were located south and east of Memphis on the west side of the road on land owned by Arlie W. Tippet in 1970. It was a beautifully wooded area which sloped to the west. The amphitheater faced the west with the race track on the level ground below and the judges stand west across the track from the amphitheater which was equipped with a large bell used to signal a false start of a race requiring them to come back and start again.

Booths were underneath the east side of the amphitheater where pink lemonade, peanuts, popcorn, candy and an assortment of novelties were sold. Large quantities of white taffy candy was pulled by throwing it repeatedly over a large hook fastened on the trunk of a tree, until it reached the proper consistency after which it was cut into thin strips, wrapped in white paper and sold as a special treat as was pink lemonade for the

children.

Tickets to the fair were sold in a ticket booth at the entrance of the fairgrounds also by men who sold them along the road near the entrance as people rode toward the fairgrounds in horse drawn vehicles. Thursday was always considered the best day to go to the fair at that time. The grounds were buzzing with noise and activity when the people, the neighing horses and the barkers at the side shows were all contributing to the noise and confusion. It was an all day affair and many families used it as an opportunity to have a family reunion and getting together at the picnic table. (The table was the grass covered ground.)

In the afternoon the people gathered in the amphitheater to watch the horse races and to listen to the band play, while peanuts, popcorn, etc., were sold by barkers passing through the amphitheater loudly advertising their "goodies". There was no admission fee charged to get in the grandstand.

A living well was in the area north of the grandstand. It was equipped with tin drinking cups from which everyone drank, until the folding cup was put on the market. The water was good and cold. No one seemed to be aware of becoming host to unwelcome germs and no one was ever reported to have contracted any disease from this undeniable unsanitary custom.

Livestock was paraded each morning in front of the grandstand. The livestock judges were sometimes hard pressed in deciding which animals should receive the blue ribbon.

Memphis began to have a fair in 1864. According to an item published in the Memphis Reveille would seem to indicate that the fair north of Memphis was open to the public from 1864 to 1868 or a period of four or five years.

#### **August 20, 1868 (Memphis Reveille)**

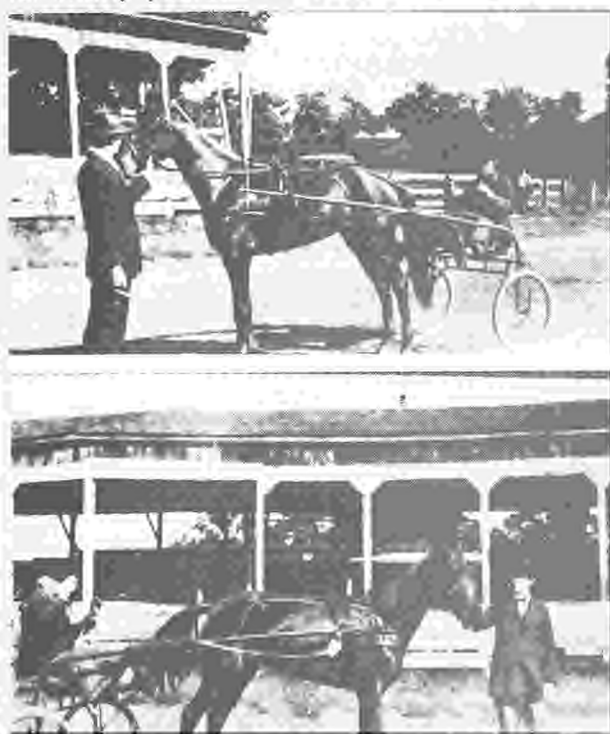
"A meeting of the stockholders of the association (Fair) was held last Saturday. The draft of a building 40 by 60 feet and 14 feet high, drawn by Thomas Broadwater, was presented and accepted. Work will commence on it soon as lumber can be obtained from the river. The contract for clearing the balance of the ground has been let."

Since fairs are reported to have started in 1864 and the grandstand in the southeast fairgrounds was constructed in 1869, fairs were evidently held there from 1869 to 1927 when it was closed.

Mrs. Ida Walker, whose father rented the

fairgrounds by the year, gave the following account of the Scotland County Fair.

"My father, O. E. Perkins, came to Memphis from Osmego, New York around 1887, working for the Roadster Breeding Company. He was a veterinarian, a blacksmith and a very fine horse trainer. At the turn of the century, he rented the fairgrounds year around, training driving horses. Bob Green (colored) worked with him for many years.



Mr. Perkins training race horses on the old Fair Grounds.

The grounds were very beautiful in the spring with just about every kind of wild flower, known in this part of the county, growing in profusion including Johnny-jump-ups, Buttercups, Bluebells, Sweet Williams and others. At this time, the fairgrounds was a beautiful place, plenty of room, many shade trees, a large amphitheater, Judges' stand, barns (white-washed every year), exhibits hall, a good dwelling house and a well that supplied all that was needed. All buildings were kept up in good condition.

During the fair week, the exhibit hall was full of fruits, vegetables, pastries, jellies, beautiful quilts and all kinds of hand work.

Ella Ewing was a visitor several times at the fair, and Ruth Law drew a crowd of 10,000 in 1917. She flew her plane at the fair, passing between the judges' stand and the grandstand, quite a thrill in those days. A balloon ascension was an exciting event, also.

When William Jennings Bryon spoke at

the fair, around three thousand persons were reported to have attended. Mr. Bryon was a guest of Mr. Ed Leslie.

During the spring and summer months, church and family picnics were often held on the fairground."

### 1919 Fair Program

Rate of admission to the fair in 1919. Each stockholder will be entitled to one ticket for himself and wife.

All persons whether exhibitors or not must obtain tickets of admission to the fairgrounds.

Single day tickets, admitting one person 50 cents.

Children under 10 years free.

Saddle horse, each 10 cents.

Hackman's ticket, wagonette or bus, per day \$2.50.

Quarter stretch ticket, one person or one vehicle 25 cents.

Each vehicle, day or night 25 cents.

Five passenger auto, carrying passengers for hire per day, \$5.00.

Seven passenger auto, carrying passengers for hire per day, \$7.00.

Autos carrying passengers for 10 cents, admitted free.

For night show after 5 o'clock p.m. 25 cents.

Premiums were paid, ranging from 25 to 50 cents for the various varieties of apples; 15, 50, and 75 cents for sixteen different kinds of cakes; 25 to 90 cents for gingerbread, doughnuts, cookies, light rolls, hop rising bread and salt rising bread; 25 to 50 cents for creamery butter, fresh butter, dried apples, honey sorghum molasses, hard soap, soft soap, cheese and lard; \$1.00 to \$2.00 display of house plants; 25 to 50 cents for collection of various kinds of flowers; 25 to 50 cents for bouquet cut flowers; 50 to 75 cents for china painting, painting of fruit in oil; 50 to 75 cents for painting on silk or bolting cloth, landscape in oil, landscape in water colors, landscape in crayon, portrait in oil, portrait in pastel, painted fire screens, display of kodak pictures and pencil sketch; 25 to 50 and \$1.00 for various kinds of quilts and fancy work; 25 to 50 cents for all kinds of grain and vegetables.

Individual entries - 25 to 50 cents for school work of the first four grades.

Individual entries - 25 to \$1.00 for the 5th to 6th grades; 25 cents to \$4.00 open to all grades, a variety from which to choose to exhibit.

\$2.00 to \$10.00 for saddle horses; \$3.00 to \$25.00 for Shorthorn cattle; \$3.00 to \$15.00 for Herefords; \$3.00 to \$15.00 for Polled Angus or



Galloways; \$1.00 to \$5.00 for Jerseys; \$250.00 for purebred herd; \$1.50 to \$6.00 for Poland China hogs; \$1.50 to \$6.00 for Chester White hogs; \$1.50 to \$6.00 for Berkshire hogs; \$1.50 to \$6.00 for Duroc Jersey hogs; \$7.50 to \$15.00 for herd of hogs (3); \$6.00 to \$8.00 for Roadster; \$6.00 to \$12.00 for span in double harness; \$10.00 for horse in single harness; \$1.50 to \$8.00 for Jacks and Jennets; \$1.00 to \$5.00 for mules; 50 cents to \$1.00 for poultry; \$2.00 to \$6.00 for sheep, long wool breeds; \$2.00 to \$6.00 for sheep, middle wool; \$2.00 to \$6.00 for sheep fine wool; \$10.00 for sheep sweepstakes; \$3.00 to \$10.00 for draft horses, Clydesdale, Shires, English drafts; \$3.00 to \$10.00 for draft horses, Percherons, Belgians, and French draft; \$3.00 to \$10.00 for draft horse, mare or gelding, colt mare; \$75.00 to \$140.00 for races.

Due to the lack of funds, the fair grounds were closed but street fairs on the square became popular and proved to be an opportunity for the 4-H clubs to display exhibits. Various kinds of thrilling rides were provided by carnival companies and sometimes there were public dances on the street. Street Fairs continued until about 1941 or 1942.

Another fairground was purchased from the Sanders estate at a location south and west of Memphis on a level tract of land southwest of the junction of Highway 15 and 136.

The Fair opened in 1947 on grounds equipped with good barns, a large grandstand (facing the east), hall for 4-H exhibits, also other exhibits, modern rest rooms and an exceptionally good race track, also stands for food sales.

#### **1970 Scotland County Fair (1970 Fair Program)**

\$5.00 to \$10.00 for beef cattle, open class Shorthorns, Herefords, Angus and Charolais.

Ribbons for sheep, open class Cheviot, Columbia, Corriedale, Dorset, Hampshire Montadale, Oxford, Shropshire, Southdown, Suffolk.

Ribbons for Beef exhibits.

Ribbons for Beef exhibits, rate of gain class.

\$5.00 to \$10.00 for dairy cattle, Holsteins, Brown Swiss, Guernsey, Jersey and others.

Ribbon for Jr. Sheep exhibit.

Ribbons for Jr. Dairy exhibits.

Ribbons for Jr. Division Horse Show.

\$5.00 to \$10.00 for Tri-state tractor pull.

#### **4-H Exhibits**

Field crops, and Horticulture, Entomology, woodwork, clothing, child care,

foods, electricity, home improvement, forestry, home management, photography, home grounds.

Additional projects:

Automotive, bicycle, dog, forestry, poultry, veterinary science, rabbit, rope work, small engine, tractor maintenance, weed control, club activities.

Well known entertainers had become a "drawing card" to insure a large attendance — perhaps a popular country singer, some daring racing or a rodeo.

Perhaps the most thrilling and unusual event (other than accidents in the auto races) to take place on the new fairgrounds occurred when an excited bucking horse, belonging to a rodeo company, leaped over the fence into the crowded amphitheater. It went up the center flight of steps leading to the area back of the terrified spectators where it was caught and removed without injury to anyone.

It had not been the custom to use the fairgrounds for monetary purposes only during fair week, but in order to insure the continued promotion of the fair, the grounds are used for weekly automobile races in the summer months, cattle sales are held on the grounds, and, for a fee, family reunions are held there also.

Undoubtedly the most entertaining and informative type of events to come to Memphis each summer was the Chautauqua. The programs were always given in a large tent. The Chautauqua lasted for six days with a program in the afternoon and another and different one at night. Many came in the afternoon, bringing a picnic supper and stayed for the evening program. It was always well attended. Many well known personages came throughout the years to add to the entertainment or to give informative lectures.

#### **Memphis Reveille July 19, 1917**

Chautauqua August 11-17 - Season ticket \$1.50.

Featured on program:

Bohmer Kryl's Band; The Royal Dragoons, The Royal Hawaiians, Elsie Baker Company, The Glen Wells Company, The Schuman Quintet. Others: Judge Ben Lindsey of Denver Juvenile Court, Ex-Governor Willis of Ohio, Congressman Albercrombie of Alabama, Sarah Tyson Rorer, domestic economy report; Dr. James Gordan, Canadian Divine; H. S. McGovern, hero finder; Katherine Ridgeway; The Platform's Greatest Reader, J. B. Ralton, in person.

At the turn of the century, Old Settler's

Reunion was observed in Memphis with an appropriate program denoting knowledge of the hardships endured by the early settlers and an appreciation of the groundwork they laid for the coming generations. With no survivors among the old settlers, long before 1970, Old Settlers Day was no longer mentioned.

For a number of years the popular Toby and Susie tent show came to Memphis. They gave a different play each night for about a week. Their tent was usually well filled with an appreciative audience.

At the turn of the century and many years after, Memphis could always expect a circus to come to town. Many people were as much interested in watching the unloading of the cars as they were in the three ring performances. Circuses first came by railway but later they changed to motorized trucks.

Along about 10 o'clock a.m. the square would be filled with people who came to see the circus parade. The colorful parade went slowly around the square with the music of the caliope adding to the thrill of seeing the beautiful horses, the elephants, the animals caged in the huge colorful enclosed circus wagons drawn by large gentle horses in fancy harness and clowns adding to the excitement with their comical antics.

In the afternoon many went to the circus grounds and purchased tickets to see the performance of the three ring circus. There were trapeze performers, acrobatic horseback riding, trained elephants, and many other acts to entertain the people. A performance was given in the afternoon and again at night.

At various times Memphis had a band composed of local talent. One evening each week during the summer months free band concerts were given on the courthouse grounds to an appreciative audience sitting in cars around the square or on the ground where the children played as their parents listened to the music.

Memphis once gave an airplane show promoted by Lee Briggs, who manufactured the Pheasant plane and was a pioneer in Scotland County airplane history. Spectators were thrilled at the daring of girls standing while riding on the wings of the plane. The show lasted for about two hours. It was the first time and perhaps the only time many had seen that type of performance.

The two most popular places of amusement in Memphis were the "movie house", in the Kinney block and a roller skating rink. The "movie", both the silent and the sound were well patronized and many

worthwhile pictures were shown on the screen. The noisy roller skating rink attracted many young people who liked to develop their ability to maintain their equilibrium while on roller skates.

By 1970 the type of public entertainment in Memphis had changed. Much of it was associated with school activities, the greater part school sports. Automobile races and tractor pulls attract large crowds. Lee Aylward and his son, Phil Aylward, have received many honors in local tractor pulls and in contests in other states, but, other than school activities, the drive-in theater, the swimming pool and the bowling alleys were the chief places of amusement.

### Memphis Newspapers

The first newspaper published in Scotland County was the Memphis Journal, first issued on August 5, 1855, A. J. Lawrence Co. (1887 History).

The second was the Memphis National Democrat established in 1859 by Rufus Summerlin. It was published in Memphis for about one year as was the Agitator, a temperance paper. The press was purchased by the Reveille. (1887 History).

The Memphis Conservative was established in 1866 by John Garky, discontinued in 1884. (1887 History).

The Memphis Democrat was established in 1873 by Samuel Dyart. Established under the name Scotland County News. Dyart was succeeded by James Donnelly and he by McDowell and Birch and they by Felix Lane and he by J. C. Kirby. Mr. Eugene F. Moore purchased the office in March 26, 1887. The late Dr. J. C. Gristy stated the paper was purchased about 1887 by Samuel Allen. In 1892 Col. A. M. Bater bought the paper and sold it to Dr. J. C. Gristy in 1892. In August 13, 1900, Dr. Gristy sold the paper to Lee P. Roberts of Monticello, Missouri, and J. V. Bumbarger of Kansas City who continued that partnership until Mr. Robert's death on December, 1919. Mrs. Roberts owned that half interest in the paper until March 1, 1927 when she sold her interest to her son, Wallace H. Roberts. For 31 years the Democrat has been published under one firm name, Roberts and Bumbarger longer than it was published before in its history under one firm name or one continuous management. The Memphis Democrat began its seventeenth year August 7, 1891.

(1887 History and Memphis Centennial Edition)

The Memphis Democrat was purchased in



1957 by James F. and Lillian A. Forsythe, of Lancaster, Missouri, from J. V. Bumbarger. It too was published by the Forsythes' son, David, from 1959 until 1969, when David and his wife, Charlotte, purchased the paper in August 1969. The Democrat was combined with the discontinued Reveille, the Gorin Argus, and the Kahoka Gazette-Herald (purchased by the Forsythes November 1, 1969) were incorporated into the Scotland and Clark County Weeklies, Inc., although they still remain separate publications.

### **Memphis Reveille Centennial Issue 76 Years of Service to Scotland County**

The Reveille was established through the prank of two soldiers apparently belonging to an Iowa regiment. They were discharged and, having relatives and friends here, stopped to visit a short time before going to their home in Keosauqua, Iowa. They arrived here in the springtime and while here, heard an auctioneer crying a sale over the printing equipment of the defunct Citizen, the auction being held in the street near the northeast corner of the square.

In fun, more than anything else, they placed a bid, and the plant was knocked down to them. The machinery was apparently in good condition, as was the furniture, but the type was pried, and during storage time, boys had prowled about. The ex-soldiers, Lemuel Shields, and George A. Henry, secured printers, who sorted out the type and got the rest of the material in shape to use and on September 9, 1865, appeared the first Reveille, below is their salutatory:

#### **September 9, 1865 Issue**

We present to the people of Scotland County and North Eastern Missouri the first number of the Reveille. The natural diffidence we feel in appearing as a journalist in a strange community has been materially modified by the kind assurance of the few acquaintances we have formed during our brief sojourn in Memphis; and we hope as time progresses and these few acquaintances multiply into hundreds, and ripen into friendships to be able to furnish the people of this locality with a newspaper worthy of their beautiful county, and deserving of their support. . . We have purchased the material upon which the late Citizen was published. . . The Reveille will be devoted to the Agricultural, Commercial, Educational and Local interests of Scotland County, and Northeastern Missouri — We are no politicians — but we love our county.

We sent out nearly a thousand copies of our first number to the various post offices of this and Schuyler counties. Every man in the county is more or less interested in the success of the county paper. Believing this to be true, we have made all the necessary arrangements to publish one volume of the Reveille, whether we make anything or not, in order to get a start, and we have no fear but our encouragement will be sufficient to continue indefinitely. We are aware that the people of this county have been disappointed in former papers started here and paid their money at times part for future numbers that came not; but we have no fears but we shall be able to fulfill our contracts. And it shall not fail. We intend to make our home here and publish a paper here — and now we ask you to send in your subscription and let us go merrily along together, conquering and to be conquered.

The editors of the Reveille to date are: Shields and Henry to April 28, 1866. The paper was a folio, six columns, 14 inches wide. The above date, size was changed to a seven column and the measure 14 inches.

G. A. Henry sold his interest to Lem Shields, March 16, 1867 and August 6, 1868 Sam Peters bought the plant and continued to November 26, 1868.

Eugene Williams bought an interest with Peters, but before April 1, 1869, sold his interest. The files announcing the change are missing. February 11, 1869, the name of C. P. Forman was added to the masthead as publisher.

October 7, 1869, we find the name proprietors Peters and McGrindly, and apparently, Forman was not retained as publisher. Supposedly in our missing issue of September 1, 1870, would be found the announcement of the same of McGrindly's interest to Cy. W. Jamison.

September 19, 1872, the editors were Peters and Jamison. Another missing issue — September 26 says Cy W. Jamison bought the interest of Sam Peters. The Reveille continued in his name until sometime after the Mackley House fire, when he became insane, and was finally sent to the asylum, where he died. J. P. Craig was appointed guardian for Mr. Jamison, and while acting in the capacity of guardian and an order from the probate court sold the Reveille to James Gillespie, father of the writer. Below is his salutation in part:

Having purchased the Reveille, its good will and subscription accounts, we take editorial and business management of the same with this issue. To very many of its patrons for years in this town and county — In

the newspaper we are a novice, hence we beg your kind indulgence and charity until we shall have time to adjust the editorial garments about us, so as to appear graceful and easy in our new role — Politically the Reveille will remain as hitherto — a Republican journal — It will be the purpose and aim of this paper to work and labor unceasingly for the material interests of our state, county and town.

—James Gillespie

"Father conducted the paper until 1911, when death called him. My brother, Henry Gillespie, and I bought the paper from the estate and continued until 1918, when my brother paid his interest."

—Wallace Gillespie

Wallace Gillespie came from Keosauqua, Iowa with his father when he was five years old. His father, James was the owner and publisher of the Memphis Reveille. Wallace Gillespie was the owner and the editor until about 1955 when he sold the paper to James F. and Lillian A. Forsythe of Lancaster, Missouri after which he retired.

The Reveille was published from 1959 to 1969 by the Forsythes' son, David, who with his wife, Charlotte, purchased the paper August 1, 1969. The Reveille was discontinued and combined with the Memphis Democrat in September 1969.

### **Memphis Reveille Centennial Issue November 26, 1868 Issue**

"We are glad to have the pleasure to announce that Honorable Eugene Williams, Senator from the 12th Senatorial District, has purchased an interest in this paper, and will from this time, contribute articles in the editorial department. Mr. Williams is one of the ablest writers in our state. He can be sarcastic or direct in his thought, while all his writings have sufficient "spice" to make them interesting to the general reader. Aside from this, they have a true intellectual ring, tempered with singular originality.

The Reville has become a fixed fact. It is no shadow which can be chased away by frowns or engendered hate. It will continue to make its weekly visits to the homes and firesides of its patrons, giving to them choice reading, county, state and national views and, being reinforced by the ready pen and willing mind of Mr. Williams, we expect to make it far more attractive and influential."

### **Published in Centennial Edition Of the Memphis Reveille**

History tells us that in 1841 Charles Mety and Major Henry M. Gorin came from Illinois and settled near the South Wyaconda, north of Memphis.

Charles Mety was born in the city of Kommrons, an island in the Danube River, Hungary. His father and mother being dead, his uncle wanted him to come with his sister, Ludeveka, and live with him in Berlin. To avoid compulsory military training when he would become of age, he and another boy ran away from home and came to this country. He never wrote to his sister for fear he would be made to go back.

In his younger days he had a store in Illinois, in which Lincoln often loafed and sat around the store and told interesting stories. Afterward he came to Missouri and had a store at Sand Hill. He became acquainted with the Storer family, who also had moved from Carlinville, Illinois, and who were living on a farm, called Pone Creek farm. Here Charles Mety and Ann Eliza Storer were married.

When the county seat was moved to Memphis, they came here and built their home in the north part of Memphis, and he had a large farm and was a stockraiser. Later the farm was divided into city lots as the town expanded.

Part of the original home is still in use — the east end. The huge sills with bark on, a large elm in the east yard — for shade for the kitchen — and the oak by the front door are celebrating the centennial.

The Charles Mety house — original and newer portion — is the home of her granddaughter, Mrs. R. M. Barnes. Five generations have made it their home.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Payne make the sixth generation to have made it their home.

### **Memphis Prices Current In Memphis Dispatch, 1864**

Corrected weekly by H. G. Pitkin, merchant, southeast corner of square:

Apples - Green per bu.	.25 cts.
Apples - Dry, per bu.	1b. 12½c
Bacon, clear sides	1b. 12½c
Bacon, hams	12½ 14c
Bacon, shoulders	10c
Beeswax, lb.	30-35c
Beans, dry white bu.	\$1.50-\$2.
Butter, lb.	20-25c
Chickens, dozen	\$1.25-\$1.50



Coffee, lb.	50c
Corn, per bu.	75c
Corn Meal, per bu.	90c-\$1.00
Coal Oil, gallon	\$1.00
Dry Goods, prints	25-50c
heavy brown domestic	45-50c
country made jeans	\$1.00-\$1.25
Cotton yarn, bunch	\$6.00
Eggs, dozen	10c
Feathers, lb.	37½-40c
Flour, sack	\$4.75-\$5.25
Flax seed, bushel	\$2.60
Hay - timothy, ton	\$15.00
prairie, ton	\$10.00
Hides dry, lb.	12½-15c
Lard loose, lb.	12½-15c
Molasses, sorghum, gal.	75-90c
Oats, bu.	50c
Peaches, dry, lb.	20c
Salt, bushel	\$1.25
barrel	\$5.25
Sugar, N. O. lb.	20c
clarified, lb.	22½c
crushed, lb.	25c
Tallow, lb.	10-12½c
Tea, best retailing, lb.	\$2.00
Wool, clean washed, lb.	60c
Wheat, fall, bu.	\$1.25

### Three Well-Known Citizens Die In The City's (Memphis) Worst Holocaust

(Memphis Reville Centennial Issue)

March 13, 1884

The Wabash Block containing Sam Smith Drug store, Post Office, Wabash House, Tucker and Wias's grocery and Matt's billiard hall, saloon and restaurant (collapsed March 7). The northwest corner of the building fell first and was immediately fired. L. Matt, Phillip Payne and Sammy Dobyns are missing. Lee Davis was seriously crushed. Mr. Tucker came near dying Saturday by loss of blood.

From Alfred McDole, 85, who was in the basement of the collapsed building, and who apparently is the only survivor, at this time, tells us the following concerning the catastrophe:

On the alley, at the extreme left of the picture here shown (Mackley House), was Loam Matt's buiding. In the basement to which ingress was made by steps from the sidewalk in front, was a saloon and billiard hall.

On the ground floor was his restaurant, and upstairs was his living apartment.

Mr. McDole says that in the billiard part

of the basement were several men, among he remembers George Cox, Tom Webb, Hulet Sanford, Sam Dobyns and others. When the crash came, Mr. McDole and another occupant of the room ran and got under the stair case to the upstairs. Mrs. McDole, Alfred's mother was in the restaurant at the time and she was extricated from a back window. She received head injuries.

The wall that had collapsed was between the Matt part and the three-story hotel portion and that everything slid down, stoves, furniture, men — toward the Matt part. The fire started from a stove in the basement.

Lee Davis was carried down from the grocery as was Abe Wise of the grocery firm. Mr. Davis received a broken leg, Mr. Wise but bruises. Mt. Tucker's arm was broken. When the crash came, Mr. Payne and Mr. Wise were standing near the door, Mr. Wise escaped after being carried into the cellar, but Mr. Payne was buried in the debris.

Mrs. Laoml Matt and daughter had gone to Kansas City to visit the day before. Mr. Matt was asleep on a settee along the west wall of the restaurant, when the crash came, which was as public school was out at about 4 p.m. He was buried in the bricks.

Mr. McDole remembers several peculiar happenings. His mother's home was just across the alley west of the building. He says a bureau (though apparently that sort of furniture would be called differently now) with a full length mirror was thrown from the east wall of the Matt apartment, clear over his mother's house, coming to rest against the west fence, and the large glass was not broken. It was taken to the Jack Lonell home across the street (where Mrs. Guda now lives).

Much furniture was removed from other parts of the building, and much was stolen. Our files of the above date, tell of a man who was not known to ever work, carrying out two sacks of flour on his shoulder — but he failed to deposit them with the rest of the grocery stock saved.

Goods from Smith's drug store were carried to the building east across the street. Mr. McDole says that Joe Best on a high ladder took down a fine glass hanging lamp from a nail, carefully carried it across the street and slammed it down, breaking it to bits.

The reference from our files of the Wabash Hotel means the Mackley Home. The landlord was Col. Reddish. The Post Office was moved into Payson and Hudson's new building.

Cy Jameson, editor of this paper at this

time said, "The wonder is that a dozen men and boys were not killed, as there were that many in Wise's store three minutes before. The boys at the saloon got out somehow, but badly bruised."

Mrs. L. A. Richard of this city tells us the following:

In March of 1884 she and Mrs. Hicks, both teachers in the public schools for seven months, opened a summer school in a building just north of the northeast corner of the square, north of where the Bradley building now is. E. R. Bartlett was on the ground floor and the women taught upstairs.

After the school was dismissed on the afternoon of March 7, she went to get the mail from the Post Office, then located in the Mackley block.

She said a little boy with a sled came out of the office with her just as the awning on the stores commenced to fall. They ran to the corner and across the street when the building caught fire and burned.

She remembered that the little boy's sled was caught by the awning.

### **Memphis Reveille Centennial Issue**

#### **T. H. Wiegner for Fifty Years Helped Progress**

When Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Wiegner and family came to Memphis in 1891 — they contributed much to development of Memphis and vicinity. Mr. Wiegner and two sons, John and Chauncey, all three built fine homes, built homes for rent and interested in farming.

T. H. Wiegner put in the first furnace in Memphis in his home over 40 years ago, when a furnace was put in the public schoolhouse.

He and J. P. Knight had the first telephones, running from their homes to their places of business. This was about 45 years ago and when a switchboard was put in, they both got on it.

Had the first electric lights when J. P. Craig began his light plant some 45 years ago.

He and George Andres put in the first folding bath tubs almost fifty years ago.

Operated the first ice plant in Memphis, where present plant is situated. After it burned he sold the site to Ben. F. Bourn who put up a building and began operation.

He had the first automobile in Memphis — a big bright red Rambler touring car, which scared animals with its size, color and noise. With conditions right — road and wind — this car could go 85 miles an hour, but stock within a radius of two miles was sent scampering about the fields.

### **MEMPHIS BANKS**

Memphis has had a number of banks, among them were the following:

The Farmers Exchange Bank. It was located on the east end of the square. Officers of the bank in 1919 were: J. T. Brann, President; A. S. Myers Sr., Vice-President; J. R. Hudson, Cashier; F. W. Hudson, Assistant Cashier.

Citizens Bank in 1919. G. E. Leslie, President; G. E. Leslie Jr., Vice-President; Harry Craig, Cashier; H. R. Leslie, Assistant Cashier. The bank was located on the south end of the west side of the square.

Scotland County National Bank in 1919. It was located on the south side of the square. The officers were: Granville Daggs, President; E. Schofield, Vice-President; R. M. Barnes, Cashier.

The Peoples Bank was established in 1914. The name was changed to the Bank of Memphis in 1928. The construction of the present building on S. Market Street was started May 1962 and completed January 1963. Officers in 1970 were: Alva Moffett, President; Richard Moore, Harold Kirkpatrick and Bryon English, Vice-Presidents; Harry Meyer, Executive Vice-President; Floyd Walker, Cashier.

The Farmers and Merchants Bank was organized in 1948 and was located on the south end of the west side of the square. A new building was erected on the north side of the square in 1968 and opened for business in September of the same year. An interesting and attractive addition to the bank building is an automatically controlled clock and thermometer high on the south side of the building which alternately gives the time and the temperature at all times. It can be seen around the square and is not only attractive but useful and many people pause to read it.

Officers in 1970 were: John Coke, President; Carl Reynolds, Vice-President; Vernon Yoder, Cashier; Ilene Bradley, Assistant Cashier.

### **SCOTLAND COUNTY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL AND NURSING HOME**

The Scotland County Memorial Hospital and Nursing Home is located in the northeast part of Memphis in a quiet pastoral locale. It is reputed to be one of the best in equipment and convenience for the care of the sick and the aged.

The building was constructed with \$624,156.73 in Federal funds and with \$790,000



to be paid through taxation and contributions in the county. The total cost was \$1,414,156.73.

The Grand Opening was July 5, 1970 with the following program:

Welcome - Gale M. Robertson

Flag Presentation

Special Events

Introduction of Speaker

Address - Sen. Richard Southern, 18th Dist.

Benediction - Rev. Cleo Kottwitz

Scotland County Memorial Board Members:

Glen Myers, Chairman; Clare Morgan, Vice-Chairman; Paul Drummond, Member; P. C. Hinds, Member; Hollis Boyer, Member; Leon Cowell, Member; Gale M. Robertson, Administrator.

Board members of the Scotland County Nursing Home:

E. R. Webber, Chairman; Raymond Austin, Vice-Chairman; Dorothy Childress, Member; Mardell Smith, Member; Bob Monroe, Member; C. Frank Reed, Member; Gale M. Robertson, Administrator.

The following from the Memphis Democrat, July 23, 1970:

"At 8:00 a.m., July 20, 1970 the Scotland County Memorial Hospital opened its doors to accept patients.

It has a capacity of 30 beds and has complete Emergency Room, Delivery Room, Nursery, Operating Room and an Intensive Care Recovery Room facilities.

The Scotland County Nursing Home opened just two weeks previous, July 6, 1970, with a capacity of 47 beds.

Both facilities are open to care for health needs of all people regardless of race, color or national origin."

At the turn of the century and for many years afterward, there were several independent grocery stores in Memphis. Farmers brought produce to the stores and purchased groceries with the proceeds. All other stores were run independently also. Clerks in the grocery store, with pencil and pad, took the order and selected the groceries. Residents in Memphis could either give their order personally or by telephone and the groceries were delivered to the home, by a horse-drawn delivery wagon, in metal boxes made by J. C. Courtney.

Henry Schenk introduced the first self-serving store in Memphis. Self-serving chain stores followed and by 1970, independent grocery stores had been replaced by super-markets with practically every kind of food displayed in the shelves and frozen food

department. Their supplies are replenished by huge transport trucks and by bread and milk trucks which come every week day.

There have been three sale barns in Memphis. The McPherson barn was located on the east side of South Market Street and Highway 136. The Paul Moore sale barn was located on N. Main Street, one block north of the northwest corner of the square.

The third and only remaining sale barn in 1970 is located on the west side of Highway 15 in the north part of Memphis. It is known as the Hines Sale Co. It was built in 1951 and was destroyed by fire July 4, 1961. It was rebuilt the same year with all the conveniences of a modern sales barn, sales pavilion, auction block and lunch counter. Regular sales are held each week and hogs purchased daily.

The Farmers Elevator and Produce Company of Memphis, Missouri was organized December 1919. Directors elected were: S. W. Dowell, D. W. Moyer, J. L. Smith, O. A. Barnes and T. C. Smith.

Many changes have taken place in Memphis since 1887. The streets have been lighted with electric lights and hard surfaced. The faithful services of the dentists and doctors at the turn of the century have been replaced with doctors who are informed with the latest developments in their profession and who have offices furnished with the most modern equipment.

At the turn of the century, Scotland County had what was known as the "poor Farm". It was located northwest of Memphis. By present standards the accommodations were inadequate but they compared favorably with other homes in the county at that time. It was maintained by D. B. Gray.

Memphis now has, not only the Scotland County Nursing Home, but there are several places throughout the town where those who need care can receive it in well-maintained homes.

## **Memphis Reveille Centennial Issue**

### **Memphis Bands**

As far as the writer can recall of the bands of Memphis and their leaders is 55 years ago. The first band leader I can remember was Walt Clapper, when I was a kid seven years old. He played a cornet — that is what the instrument was called at that time, and later it was called a trumpet.

The next leader was William "Bill" Blake and the next in my memory was A. J.

Richards. He produced one of the best hand musicians ever in Memphis, who became the leader after Mr. Richards. The writer then became a member of the band, being 12 years old.

That was the beginning of the run of good bands, Memphis had the reputation of having 16 to 25 members. Mr. Gorden left Memphis and Mr. Carl Loomer became the leader. He had one of the best march bands in the country. Then the mascot of the first big band became the leader. His name C. E. "Cash" Daugherty, Then Louie Sandoz, then Herb Prather.

In 1910 one of the best and strictest leaders played at home off the circus lot and had the best band ever in Memphis — his name was Charles H. (Tinney). Then Joe Lopez, a trumpet player that Mr. Sumey had with him in his circus band had charge of the band until called into the army. That was the last band in Memphis the writer of this article played in.

—Roy Steffan

Later John Deal was the band leader for two or three years.

Memphis had a band at various times after the turn of the century.

Among those who played were the following:

John Blanehard, Paul Alexander, Herb Prather, Keith Brumback, John Alexander, Clark Kennett, Roy Neal, Bressler Alexander, Hubert Rice, Leo Morris, John Eckler, Roy Steffan, Charlie Eckles.

#### **Memphis Democrat March 18, 1972**

**(50 Years Ago), 1921**

Cash Daugherty was organizing a band in Memphis and expected to be at home for the summer and train musicians. In the band were Atlea Bradley, tuba; Art Dilley, baritone; Leland Leeper and Frank Monroe, trombones; Joe Finney and Rolla Sallsbury, altos; Everett Bradley, H. E. Prather, Sam McKnight and B. Bradley, cornets; Walter Scott, snare drum; Frank Oliver, bass drum; C. E. Daugherty, director and solo cornet.

#### **Memphis Rebekah Lodge No. 632 I.O.O.F.**

The Memphis Rebekah Lodge No. 632 was organized on February 6, 1913 by Della C. Overjohn, President of the Rebekah State Assembly and by J. A. Wilkerson, Grand Secretary and by A. Sterling, Grandmaster of Missouri.

The Charter was issued May 22, 1913, the ninety-fifth year of our order, with forty Charter Members. They were: Inez Dennison, C. R. Dennison, Mamie Bratz, E. L. Clark, P. R. Allen, John W. Watkins, Belle Allen, Bessie Wise, Stella Rake, Dana Garrett, Nora L. Drake, Florence Curtis, Eveline Riney, D. A. Wise, John W. Crook, Harry McIntosh, Ida Wise, Louise A. Clark, Myrtle Hays, Nettie Drake, Lou E. Knott, C. A. Bourne, O. E. Green, Belle Watkins, Isadora Crook, Iva McIntosh, Ethel Allen, Marcella Green, C. E. Drake, Pauline Morris, Theodore Riney, Mollie Garrett, I. Chappell, J. C. Curtis, W. M. Hayes, Louise E. Bourne, Anna L. Steffan, George H. Griffith, J. E. Garrett, and C. J. Allen.

The degree of Rebekah was founded in 1851 by Schuyler Colfax in which women were brought into fellowship with the order of the Odd Fellows. He was elected to Congress in 1854 and served as Vice-President of the United States from March 4, 1869 until March 4, 1873.

The Rebekah commands are: To visit the sick, relieve the distressed, bury the dead and educate the orphan.

A Past Noble Grands Club was organized in the Memphis Rebekah Lodge No. 632 on April 25, 1935 with 17 Charter Members. They received their charter May 22, 1935. The Past Nobles Grands Club is not active at the present time (1970).

Belle Allen was the first Noble Grand and Mrs. Anna L. Steffan was the first recording secretary.

The regular meetings of the Lodge are held on the second and fourth Friday evenings of each month except in July and August which is the vacation period.

At the present time (1970) there are ninety members and twenty-six Past Noble Grands.

Submitted by:

Lucile Montgomery, Past Noble Grand

#### **Memphis A.F. & A.M. Lodge First Meeting August, 1851**

The first meeting of Memphis Lodge, U.D. was held at the Hall in the town of Memphis, Scotland County, Missouri, on the 8th day of August A.D. 1851, A.L. 5851, with Levi J. Wagner, W.H.; Henry M. Gorin, S.W.; Freeman Farnsworth, J.W.; John M. T. Smith, S.D.; Pro. Tem; Samuel G. Biggs, J.D.; Pro Tem; Thomas S. Richardson, Secretary, Pro Tem; Darius Wellington, Treasurer, Pro Tem.; Wm. S. Pettibone, Tyler, Pro Tem; and Bros. Robert A. Bryant



and Thompson Walker and visiting Brother N. A. Langston, of Bloomfield Lodge No. 102.

By action of the Lodge the following Brethren were elected and appointed: T. S. Richardson, Secretary; D. Wellington, Treasurer; Jno. M. T. Smith, S.D.; Robert A. Bryant, J.D.; and William S. Pettibone, Tyler.

A committee was appointed to draft by-laws for the Lodge, to be presented at the next regular communications which was accordingly done.

Two candidates were initiated at the meeting of September 5, 1851 of which Samuel J. Rhodes was the first, he being the first candidate initiated in Memphis Lodge, U.D.

November 27, 1851, Brother J. P. Knott was passed to the degree of Fellowcraft and his case being considered one of emergency, he was raised to the Sublime Degree of Master Mason at the same meeting. Brother Knott was elected Master in 1852 and a few years later, he admitted and affiliated with a Kentucky Lodge. He afterwards became Governor of Kentucky.

The first meeting of Memphis Lodge No. 16, under a charter from the Grand Lodge of Missouri, was held on the 17th day of June, A.D., 1852. Brothers Howard Roberts, Past Master of Monticello Lodge No. 58 as proxy for the D.D.G.M., under a written appointment, proceeded to install the officers who had been previously elected for the government of the Lodge.

On the 20th day of August, 1858, the Lodge purchased a site for a cemetery and enclosed and platted same for several years the sale of lots made a nice income which enabled them to build a new Hall and furnish it.

July 10, 1860, the Lodge sold their property to Thomas Broadwater and W. G. Downing and leased the third story of the brick store building owned by Broadwater and Downing said lessee to hold for a period of years.

On the 7th day of April, 1865, the Lodge purchased the real estate and buildings known as the Moore Cabinet Shop, for the purpose of using the second story for a lodge room which property was sold to C. R. Combs in July, 1872, and a contract made with Paxon and Hudson to erect a Hall on their property, it being the third story of same. August 8, 1872 the Lodge voted to move to their new Hall, permission having been obtained from the Grand Lodge. On June 24, 1874 the Hall was dedicated by M.W.G.W., R.E. Anderson, of the Grand Lodge of the State of Missouri, and has since been the home of Memphis Lodge No. 16.

August 11, 1890, Etna Lodge No. 41 unanimously voted to consolidate with Memphis Lodge No. 16 and in October 29, 1890,

the membership of 29 members were admitted to our lodge.

During the year 1894, E. Gutman a member of Royal Soloman Mother Lodge of Jerusalem, was admitted to our Lodge and he presented us with a set of gavels made of cypress wood taken from Mt. Moriah.

During the year 1852 more members were taken in the Lodge than any year since, there being admitted in all, 23 members.

Another record that remains unbroken was made during the year of 1863, when 41 members were suspended for non-payment of dues. Other records of especial interest are as follows:

J. W. Barnes served as Master six years, three consecutively.

E. Schofield served as Master for five consecutive years.

George H. Lawton served as Treasurer twelve consecutive years.

C. F. Sanders served as Secretary 26 years, 23 consecutively.

J. M. Jayne served as Senior Deacon for eight years.

J. H. Clemons served as Tyler seventeen years, sixteen consecutively.

The nine oldest living members are as follows: (1941)

John P. Craig, 1866; R. D. Cramer, 1871; C. L. Hill, 1872; J. P. Jayne, 1881; J. R. Armstrong, 1882; B. R. Grinstead, 1882.

Members of the Memphis Lodge in 1851—Samuel Agree, Samuel G. Briggs, R. A. Bryant, W. A. Coffey, C. Crandall, F. Farnsworth, William L. Felix, H.M. Gorin, J. Proctor Knott, Wm. S. Pettibone, S. J. Rhodes, T. S. Richardson, William V. Rippey, John M. T. Smith, Levi J. Wagner, Thompson Walker, Darius Wellington.

Centennial issue of the Memphis Reveille.

#### **Memphis Democrat April 1, 1971**

##### **40 Years Ago (1931)**

R. I. Ladd, secretary of the Masonic Lodge prepared a statement of the total cost of the new Masonic Temple recently completed. The total cost including the lots on which the building was erected was \$20,887.85. \$10,000 in bonds were issued, the balance of the funds had been in the treasury of the various Masonic bodies.

Other services and organizations located in Memphis that contribute much in philanthropy, education, recreation, and other activities promoting worthy objectives are:

Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, 4-H Club, Odd Fellows Lodge, Eastern Star, Rainbow Girls,

Lions Club, Federated Study Club, D.A.R., P.E.O., Missouri University Extension Service, Scotland County Welfare Service, Scotland County Library.

### **Memphis Business and Professional Womens Club**

On October 11, 1928, Mrs. J. M. Bauer of Chillicothe, Missouri came to Memphis to help organize the Memphis Business and Professional Womens Club with twenty-four business and professional women present.

Mrs. Iva Riley Eager was attending school in Chillicothe, Missouri and met Mrs. Bauer and thus started the beginning of the organization of the Business and Professional Womens Club of Memphis.

In March 21, 1929, following a banquet, Dr. Vera Young, State President presented our charter to us. We had a membership campaign and at the close of the meeting we added eight new members, making a total of thirty-two members, all of whom were active business women.

Our first President was Mrs. Etta Riley, Vice-President, Miss Wilma Wilder Recording Secretary, Miss Irma Mauller, Treasurer, Mrs. Madeline Hopkins.

Our first meetings were held in different homes. Then the first meeting place of our own was in a club room in a building owned by Vance Bradley on the northeast corner of the square. Our meeting place changed from time to time, but, at the present time meets in the Scotland County Library the second Thursday of each month except the vacation period of July and August.

The club has been very active in Community and Civic affairs.

From the beginning, this club has been interested in educational projects. They have over the years furnished free transportation to and from school for two rural students for one year, donated a victrola and records to a rural school, and a library of fifty books to another. In the early 1930's provided a teacher for the two little Negro girls, Lucille Patterson and Josephine Pilgrim, in Memphis, as no facilities were provided for their education. Mrs. Lenore Hibbet Creek and Mrs. Celia Drake Keethler were the teachers. For several years sponsored a Christmas Party for the under-privileged children. In 1965 we sponsored Miss Linda Moore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Moore, as our Career Girl to the Missouri Business and Professional Womens State Convention in St. Louis. Linda was chosen to represent the State of Missouri

to go to the National Business and Professional Womens Club Convention held in Washington, D.C. and won high honors there. The Club is also a sponsor of the Brownie Scouts, and sponsored the relandscaping of the Court House Lawn, also for a number of years assisted in the Heart Fund Drive.

On March 16, 1932, we sponsored and assisted in organizing the Kahoka Business and Professional Womens Club and in January 11, 1970 we sponsored and helped organize the Schuyler County Business and Professional Womens Club at Lancaster, Missouri.

At the present time, we have forty members on our membership roll.

—Contributed by Lucille Montgomery.

### **Memphis Lions Club**

The Memphis Lions Club, a service organization, was organized October 1, 1930, and chartered November 11, 1930, with the Keokuk Lions Club as the sponsoring organization.

Charter members were B. H. Hertenstein, H. F. Hendricks, Dr. S. E. Grow, J. M. Davidson, Charles Swift, James Homer Morgan, Dr. W. S. Thompson, P. D. Payne, W. A. Southerland, Dr. E. E. Symmonds, W. H. Roberts, A. E. McQuoid, Dr. E. E. Parrish, C. J. Wiegner, W. M. Raines, S. L. West, Harry Craig, Rev. H. V. McCollock, Rev. Paul Barton, Rev. J. N. Baker.

The Memphis Lions Club is local sponsor of the Boy Scouts, is active in the eye bank, secures glasses for the needy, helps in the activities such as the County Fair and is active in the glaucoma detection program.

The club meets the first and third Mondays of each month at Keith's Cafe in Memphis at 12 noon.

### **Memphis Democrat November 19, 1970 20 Years Ago (1950)**

"The twentieth anniversary of the Memphis Lions Club was observed with a dinner and banquet at the Memphis High School auditorium Friday night, November 10."

### **Memphis Churches**

#### **A Brief History of the Memphis Presbyterian Church**

The first church to be organized in Memphis was the Old School Presbyterian



Church which was established in 1845. The place of worship was the first Courthouse which stood at the Northeast corner of the present Square. The first installed minister of the Church was the Reverend H. P. S. Willis who served the Church from 1852 to 1861. Before that time the Church was served by temporary ministers. The first church building in Memphis was built by the Presbyterians in 1854. It was a frame building which stood where the present Baptist Church stands. In 1872 this property was sold to the Baptist congregation and a new brick building was built where the present church building stands. The brick for that building was baked in a kiln just west of the Church. Other materials for the building were shipped by boat from St. Louis to Canton and brought by wagon and team to Memphis. This building burned in 1895 and the following summer was replaced by the present building (without annex or finished basement) at a total cost of \$6,000.00. At the same time, the manse was built. (The manse was torn down in 1965.)

There was, at one time, a Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Memphis. The building stood north across the street from the present (1970) Post Office building. This church disbanded in 1911 and most of its members joined the Presbyterian Church. There was formerly a Southern Methodist Church in Memphis. Its building stood a block west of the Presbyterian Church. This Church dissolved its membership in about 1920 and many of its members joined the Presbyterian Church.

An annex to the church building was added in the year 1911 at a cost of \$1,500.00. The pipe organ was installed in 1920 at a cost of \$2,000.00 and in 1969 the organ was rebuilt. In 1927 the dining room and kitchen were built in the basement. The educational annex to the building was added in 1964. The Memphis Presbyterian Church belongs to the Presbyterian Church U.S. (Southern Presbyterian Church). It is the farthest north of all Southern Presbyterian Churches.

—Contributed by Lucy Reddish

The Old Cumberland Church was located on the east side of North Market Street one block north of the square. The building was sold, torn down and rebuilt into two houses, the residence in 1970 of Carl Nellis and Walter McPherson.

The congregation of the Memphis Presbyterian Church purchased a Kilgon two-manual electric pipe organ in April, 1919. The organ has 577 pipes and notes with 19 stop keys.

(Memphis Reveille)

## Memphis Baptist Church

The First Baptist Church in Memphis was first organized under the leadership of Rev. J. M. Lillard in 1853. Services were held in the Courthouse with Elder the first Pastor.

This handful of Baptists were from Kentucky and Virginia. Due to the Civil War in 1861, the North bore down on the Southern Baptists and they lost their identity as a Baptist organization.

In the year 1870 Rev. J. P. Green and Rev. Sawyer held a series of meetings at the Courthouse and rallied the scattered Baptists and new converts organized the First Baptist of Memphis. They held their first business meeting, July, 1871, Rev. Sawyer as moderator, George T. Myers, Clerk. In 1873 they bought the Presbyterian Church, on present lot, for \$100.00.

The present building was erected in 1884 by James Davidson and Charles Douglas, contractors. The cost was \$3,000.00. Mr. Smith and George T. Collins were the building committee. The Ladies Aid bought the bell for \$225. The first sermon was delivered by Rev. Rhoades in July 1885.

In 1925 the building was raised 30 inches and a basement made. Rev. C. K. Green was Pastor. L. C. Moore and son, George, were the contractors and furnished all material for \$2,722.00.

In the year of 1957 the annex was added to use for Sunday School rooms. A library was added. This was under the leadership of Rev. J. Purd Hayes, and Rev. Bill Tatum.

Members of the building committee were:

Everett Crowder, Glen McGee and George Davidson, Lulu Gutman was building fund treasurer. Much work was donated. Cost was about \$17,000.

The library is known as the Edith Teter Memorial Library as her sons contributed in purchasing the first book for the library.

New pews and carpet have been recently added and other improvements are planned under the leadership of Rev. Ernest Deatricks, Pastor.

The present membership is 390, Sunday school enrollment, 287.

Church officers: Rev. Ernest Deatricks, Pastor; John Grogan, Chairman of Deacons; J. M. Ketchum, Clerk; Mrs. Edna Moffett, Treasurer; Nancy Harris, Organist; Dorene Moore, Choristor; John Grogan, General Superintendent; Bill Beckley, Supt. of young people; J. M. Ketchum, Adult Supt.; Everett Crowder, Secretary; Teachers in Adult Department: Dale Rice, Lulu Moore, Leah Biggs, Harold Davis. Teachers in Young

Peoples Department: Robert Briggs, Mrs. Dee Beckley, Mrs. Anna Jean Kutzner, Velma Freburg, Glenna McVeigh, Lorene Davis, Mrs. Earl Reynolds, Hazel Davis, Jane Grey, Earl Reynolds, Bob Monroe, Mrs. Adeline Crowder, Mrs. Virginia Monroe.

—Contributed by Mrs. George Moore

### **History of the First Christian Church (Memphis)**

(taken from the Democratic Standard, first annual souvenir edition, published in January 1896. In possession of Dr. A. M. Keethler.)

On June 5, 1850, for the sum of \$100.00 J. S. Jones and his wife, Jane, deeded the ground for the First Christian Church to the trustees, Jacob Clapper, William D. Smoot and Robert McCormick. In the year of 1853 they built on the ground, now occupied, a large brick building 40 by 60 feet. Among the members at that time who took the most active part in building the first house of worship were Jacob Clapper, A. Pierce and John H. Barker.

This building cost \$3,000.00 and remained their house of worship until the year 1888. When in June of that year they removed the old building and in February, 1889 dedicated free of debt a modern building at the cost of \$4,000.00, the members were less than 80.

In the year 1896 the membership had so increased that it became necessary to enlarge this house of worship which they did by adding a lecture room, robing room and basement. They also refurnished the building, putting in a furnace and electric lights at a cost of \$2,000.00. This building remained the house of worship until August 1916 when this building was removed and they erected on the same site the present building. The membership was over 300. The church also owns a good parsonage east of the building.

Among those who have been pastors at the Church are the following Brethren:

Elder G. A. Hartley, E. C. Browning, Joseph Lucas, P. D. Henderson, H. A. Northcutt, George K. Berry, E. B. Redd, H. D. Niles 1887, J. M. Bovee, D. W. Minser 1892 to 1894, C. H. Trout 1895 to 1897, J. T. Boone 1898 to 1900 - Former Pastorate, M. J. Nicoson 1901 to 1905, T. J. Shreves 1906 to 1908 - Oelwein, Iowa, H. G. Waggoner 1910 to 1914 - Hamilton, Illinois, F. A. Carrey - Died before he could come, J. Morgan Harris 1915 to 1916 - Mexico, Missouri, W. A. Howard, 1916 to 1918 - Plymouth, Illinois, G. C. Eaton 1918 to 1923 -

Washington, Iowa, G. C. Schurman 1923 to 1924 - Albany, Missouri, E. P. Taggart 1924 to 1926 - Burlington, Iowa, C. W. Cornn 1926 to 1928 - Bloomfield, Iowa, A. W. Bullock 1929 to 1930 - Coziad, Nebraska, N. J. Baker 1930 to 1932 - Mason City, Illinois, J. B. Dawson 1935 to 1935 - Mayville, Mo., W. M. Faye 1935 to 1940 - Earlham, Iowa, A. B. Billman 1940 to 1942 - Slater, Mo., W. R. McDowell 1942 to 1943 - Cabool, Mo., J. F. Stone 1943 to 1944 - Moberly, Mo., C. W. Risenger 1944 to 1946 - Kahoka, Mo., G. L. Eaton 1947 to 1950 - Aurora, Ill., M. H. Baker 1950 to 1953 - Saybrook, Ill., A. E. Brewer 1953 to 1957 - Rosiclare, Ill., D. E. Jones 1958 to 1960 - Neoga, Ill., R. E. Henie 1960 to 1960 - Liberty, Ill., H. L. Merchant 1960 - Hagers Grove, Mo.

Program of the 100th anniversary and Homecoming of the First Christian Church, Memphis, Missouri, Sunday, June 25, 1950, G. Lolin Eaton, Minister.

Morning Worship 10:45.

George Lolin Eaton, Minister.

Mrs. Ruth Platter, Organist

Mrs. Dorothy Roberts, Choir Director

Organ Prelude "Offertorie in A Flat" E. M. Read

Opening Hymn No. 8

Invocation

Response "Saved by Grace" Barbara Craig and Choir

Hymn No. 219 "Faith of our Fathers"

Scripture Reading

Prayer

Response, O Most Merciful, H. L. Hickman and Choir

Communion Hymn No. 29 "Break Thou the Bread"

The Lord's Supper

Organ "Andante Cantabile" Charles M. Widor  
Doxology

Offertory Prayer

Service in Tithes and Offerings

Organ "None but the Weary Heart" P. Techartorosky

Anthem "How Long Wilt Thou Forget Me, O Lord?"

Alma Roberts, Soloist and Choir

Sermon "Faith of Our Fathers", the minister  
Invitation Hymn No. 184 "Give Me Thy Heart"  
Benediction "God Be With You Till We Meet Again"

Postlude, Organ "March Romaine" Ch. Gounod

Afternoon Service 2:00 p.m.

G. Lolin Eaton, Presiding

Song Service

Prayer Hymn

Prayer



History of the Memphis Christian Church  
 Written by J. V. Bumbarger  
 Greetings from visiting Minister and Churches  
 Special Music by Martha Ann Browning  
 Special Recognition of the oldest member,  
 the youngest member,  
 half century members and others  
 Solo (selected) Mrs. Dorothy Roberts  
 Reminiscences  
 Closing Song  
 Benediction  
 Evening Service 8 p.m.  
 Pageant  
 Written and directed by Miss Floe Chappell  
 "The Light of the World"  
 Readers: Mrs. Lenore Creek, Mrs. Faye Crist  
 Quartet: Mrs. Elza Burns, Miss Faye Chappell, Mr. R. L. Terry, Mr. G. Lolin Eaton  
 Organist: Mrs. Ruth Platter  
 Angels of the Seven Churches in Asia:  
 Barbara Craig, Joan McGee, Patty Palmer, Vivian Drummond, Betty Jean Garrett, Jenell Ingersoll, Lucretia Matlock.  
 Memphis Christian Church - Jane Adams  
 Evangelism - Betty Ann Walker  
 Education - Elaine Barber  
 Fellowship - Turilla Matlock  
 Worship - Sue Keethler.

### One Hundred Years

I talked with a man, just the other day,  
 He walked with a cane, and his hair was gray,  
 A man whose life had seen many long years,  
 Some had been happy, some filled with fears.  
 And as we talked there, by the side of the way,  
 Here are some of the things I heard him say—

"This church of ours, now one hundred years old  
 By our Fathers was founded through prayer,  
 For they followed God's word, as their only guide,  
 And to do His will, was their heart's desire.  
 This Church has had many testing times.  
 There were problems to face every day,  
 For Satan's forces were out to destroy,  
 And there was many a hard fought fray.  
 The years have taught us the lesson we need,  
 It pays to follow things all the way through.  
 God asks every one to give of their best.  
 As the founders of this church learned to do."

### Past

I've thought of a lot of the words that fell  
 From the lips that day of this passing friend,  
 I've thought of this church, the many souls saved

And all the help it stood ready to lend.  
 And I think the Founder in Heaven must feel  
 A joy no human can possibly know  
 As they are the great harvest of souls  
 From the seed they had labored to sow.

### Future

This Church is looking forward today  
 To a great many years in Christ's cause,  
 Praying that many souls may seek and find  
 The loving presence of Christ, as they pray.  
 And they must meet the problems of life,  
 Thanking God for the blessing given.  
 So may this Church be a beacon of faith  
 Guiding souls safely upward to Heaven.

G.L.E.

### Brief History of Methodist Church In Scotland County

If change indicates growth and progress, the Memphis United Methodist Church is very much alive. We find its beginning is not unlike the beginning of any Methodist church in the State of Missouri. The origin of many churches was the assembling of persons by groups in homes for prayer and Bible study. Then as it became possible, ministers called "circuit-riders", following the example of John Wesley, came, perhaps on horseback, with saddlebags, to preach and help to form the small group into a church.

It is recorded in the Missouri Conference Minutes of the Church, on file in Central Methodist College Library, Fayette, Missouri, that in 1837-1838 ministers were stationed at certain towns in Northeast Missouri. In an early history of Scotland, Clark, Knox and Lewis counties, published in 1887 by Goodspeed, it is stated that Rev. John Thatcher was the first circuit rider to work in Scotland County, during the winter of 1837-38. The name of Dr. Abram Still is mentioned working with Thatcher.

In 1844 at "Missouri Annual Conference held in Centenary Church, St. Louis, a young man, James B. Calloway was appointed to Memphis." There was no church building. Meetings were held in homes. The group grew until the end of the year 1844, "a total of 225 members was reported." The Conference appointed Rev. Horace Brown to Memphis. The following year, 1846, was the year of the division of Methodism. Ministers and laymen became known as members either of the Methodist Episcopal Church, or of the

### Methodist Episcopal Church South.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, following the division of 1846 has left obscure records, until 1853 when the Rev. J. M. Powers and the Rev. George M. Wilson were appointed to Memphis and Lancaster, as one charge. Other names appear, by 1867 Robert H. Collins was appointed to Memphis. During these years when records are few, Camp Meetings were popular, apparently effective with many conversions. Before the Civil War broke out the church members of both the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South, made arrangements to construct separate church buildings.

On January 19, 1850 "Henry D. Clapper and Ann E. his wife, for the consideration of \$150.00 conveyed the lot 7, Block 2, Cecil's First addition to Memphis, to the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church for a building lot. Trustees listed: Casper Lingle, Andrew Cusyman, Joseph S. Oliver, Joel Curtis, William E. Gates, John Stine, Joshua Dunkin, James A. Hendricks, Samuel Kenoyer. A brick church was erected at the cost of \$2,000.00 — in 1878, during the pastorate of the Rev. J. R. Sasseen, a small white annex was built on the front of the brick church, to serve as a vestibule and class-room."

In 1892, the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church razed their building (Pastor O. M. Danford) saving the brick to be used in the construction of a large white frame church on the same lot. More lots were purchased to provide a larger yard and allow space for a parsonage. The contractors for erecting the church were George Kutzner and David Witherspoon. Part of the old furniture was used and the bell from the former church building was installed in a tower 106 feet high.

In December, 1903, "tragedy came swiftly one Sunday morning during the worship service. The church burned to the ground.

By February 1904, the Trustees had adopted a plan for a new building. . . The brick work to be done by contractors, John Scott and Sons, the woodwork by George Kutzner, and the electric wiring by Clifton Swift." The dedication came in May, 1905, in charge of Bishop J. H. Hamilton. The building still serves for worship in 1970.

In the spring before the church burned in 1903, the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church sold the parsonage for \$115.00 and it was moved to a lot on North Adams Street. "A contract was made with Simon Martin for a new parsonage to cost \$1,995.00. The Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Anderson, their daughter, Ginevra and Rev. Anderson's mother were the first

occupants." This building is still in use in 1970. After many changes to fit the needs of different pastor's families and to keep up with changes in our manner of living.

### Centennial Sunday at the Memphis Methodist Church

"Sunday morning the services at the Methodist Church were in accordance with the Centennial spirit. Numerous members of the choir and some in the congregation were dressed in the old-fashioned garb. The pastor, the Rev. W. E. Longstreth's sermon was Henry Ward Beecher's delivered a hundred years ago. He read the first line of the first hymn and the congregation sang it without accompaniment. Upon the pulpit were pictures of the three church buildings of that congregation, all upon the same site.

In our files somewhere is the statement that the Methodist Church in Memphis was organized in 1857.

The building below was erected in 1893 at a cost of \$9,000. It burned December 6, 1903.

The corner stone of the new church building below was laid August 2, 1904, and is still in use. In addition to the usual papers etc. which went into the corner stone, was the names of Sunday School class of H. H. Jones. This class presented the pipe organ to the Church. The members were: Joe Zumsteg, Clifton Swift, Glen Simington, Jack Zumsteg, Newland Pettingill, Harry Gollihur, Mart Zumsteg, J. J. Hummel, Hubert Love, Chester Arnold, Glen Oliver and O. Arnold." (Memphis Reveille Centennial Edition)

To return to the division of 1848, we find the Rev. John A. Ellis was appointed that year to the Memphis Methodist Episcopal Church South, where the group numbered 140 members. Later the Conference Minutes refer to the "Memphis Mission". Then from 1850-1867 the records are not clear. "From the Democrat Standard of January 6, 1898 we learn that in 1856 there were twelve members of the Memphis Methodist Episcopal Church South". . . They worshiped in various places until their own building was completed in 1850." In August, 1860, Thomas E. Richardson and Minerva, his wife, for consideration of \$100.00 conveyed to Jacob Gray, John S. Hammond, Alexander K. Wilson, William K. Calloway, William Mills, Asbury McDaniels, Robert Padget, (Trustees of the Memphis Methodist Episcopal Church, South.) Lots, Block 2, Richardson Addition to Memphis, for a house of worship for the use of the members of the Church. A small frame building was



erected here in 1860. In 1888 this building was sold to John P. Craig for use as a granary. "In 1880, the Trustees: John S. Hammond, Levi J. Wagner, J. W. Lyons, William Mills, B. V. Shriver, John D. Slavin, Morgan Tucker, purchased Lots 1, 2 and the north half of 3, Block 6, Cecil's Addition to Memphis, for consideration of \$1,100.00 from John S. Hammond. . . By 1888 a new Church was erected here. During the pastorate of Rev. R. F. Campbell (1896-99) a new parsonage was built costing \$1,000.00 and an addition was built to the Church. These served until the Church organization was disbanded in 1926, when the building was dismantled in sections and taken to Rutledge where it was re-assembled for use by the Methodist congregation there."

"From 1858 to 1926 familiar Methodist names appear as pastors of the Memphis Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as: W. W. McMurray, Lewis Balwin, J. A. Sharr, H. H. Craig, C. N. Broadhurst, G. E. Tanguary, R. F. Campbell, C. V. Lanier, V. O. White, G. A. Stanton, L. C. Maggart, C. H. French, W. W. Richardson, 1920-22, J. J. Lawson, 1923, Paul K. Holland, 1924-26, no appointments, 1926 Church disbanded."

The following are a few of the names of members found in the congregation of the "South Methodist" Church before the days of disbandment: The families of James and Samuel Hammond, family of Representative J. C. Woodsmall; Mrs. Portor Briggs, Lena, Anna; Mudd family, Louiese, Anna, Harmon; I. A. Pettingill, Lena, Madeline; families of Sanders; Dr. N. A. Thompson family; Wagner families; Supt. A. O. Moore family; Belva and Alva Cone; Mrs. Rachel Blake; Mrs. Molly Blake; Clement family; John Henry Watkins family; Mrs. Henry Miller; Oscar Cox family; George McClain family; Dr. Petty family; Clark families; Mrs. Helen Raines; Maurice; Pitkins, Calloway and many, many more. At the time of the disbandment, the membership chose each his own place, some united with Methodist Episcopal (so-called North Methodists), Presbyterian, Baptist or Christian congregations of local churches.

Three annual conferences have been held in Memphis. In 1894 Bishop Walden and Bishop Merrill presided for the annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1898 Bishop Chandler presided for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In 1920 Bishop Quale presided for the Annual Conference for the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1939, "the three branches known as the Methodist Episcopal, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Protestant

Church united into the Methodist Church. Since there was only one of these denominations in Memphis at the time of Unification, the adjustment locally was not difficult."

In 1968 the Methodist Church and the Evangelical United Brethren Church united and became known as the United Methodist Church. This union made little change in the Memphis Church in Scotland County as there was but one Evangelical United Brethren Church in Scotland County. It is known as the Barker Church in the Northwest part of the county. This church continued as it was in the past with the Rev. Lowell Newland as the pastor. There are changes now and then in familiar forms and wordings in the worship service. This is expected part of Unification of two denominations and is accepted.

The next change in 1969 became known as the Scotland County Larger Parish.

The following paragraph is contributed by Rev. Cleo Kottwitz, co-pastor of the Parish.

"The United Methodist Church of Scotland joined hands to serve the area more effectively. This included the following churches: Arbela, Bethel, Etna, Gorin, Granger, Memphis, Mt. Moriah, Prairie View, Rutledge, Colony (in Knox County), and Downing (in Schuyler County). Later the Etna, Bethel, Rutledge and Prairie View Churches closed and their members joined with other churches." This left the Larger Parish of Scotland County a group of eight active churches: Arbela, Brock, Colony, Downing, Gorin, Granger, Mt. Moriah, and Memphis. Two pastors and some of the time, a part time worker, was assigned to serve these churches. Pastors assigned were: John O. Gooch and Cleo Kottwitz. The families of both families live in Memphis, using the regular parsonage and a rented house.

To list the names of former pastors to the Methodist Church: J. M. Powers, George M. Wilson, Ezra Sayers, Robert H. Collins, T. B. Britton, J. R. Sassen, John Wayman, B. M. Danford, John Gilles, W. M. Sapp, 1903-1905, J. W. Anderson, 1905-07, W. C. Harper, Tom Middleton, E. J. Gale, Hastings McNamee, G. F. Sturgess, G. W. Rullison, A. R. DeLong, E. B. Thompson, C. J. Chase, E. C. Morgan, Arthur S. Olson, Paul Barton, L. K. Armentrout, J. W. Borah, Wilbur E. Longstreth, 1939-54, William Craig, J. Frederick Lawson, 1965 to present John O. Gooch, 1969 to present Cleo Kottwitz.

A few well-known names of church-goers of the Methodist Church of the past years are listed: Major R. D. Cramer and wife, W. W. Gillespie family, Combs families, Brown, two

families unrelated, H. H. Jones family, Morrison, Mulch, Beard, Blanchard, Townsend, Loe, Justice, Mrs. Lou Knott, Eckman, Tinny family, Bertram family, Ballow family, Durnal, Simington, Leeper family, Mrs. Milo Cowan, Southerland, Doc. Hesse, Allen, Hendricks, A. C. Love, Lawrence, Cassingham, Swift, Oliver, Zumsteg, Scott, Green, Dempsey, Dawson, Mrs. Bonnet, Dodge family, D. J. Little, Adams (several families), Lancaster (several families) Gerth, and many, many more faithful persons, if space permitted.

The interior structure of the church since the dedication in 1905 has been changed many times. The sanctuary itself has remained almost as first made. The pipe-organ console has been moved from in front of the pipes to the side, where the organist can face the choir-loft for special work by soloists or the director. The choir-loft has been extended a few feet to allow for more chairs. Some partitions for Sunday School classes have been removed, making a larger space for over-flow crowds from the sanctuary. The stained glass windows have been restored and protected, inside and outside to shield and protect color and pictorial beauty.

The basement has been altered and re-altered. The Brotherhood Room built for the men's class originally has had the partition removed, making a larger place for Fellowship Hall. All small portions for Sunday School classes have gradually disappeared. Movable partitions are in use at the present.

The kitchen has been made over several times. At this time the equipment is similar to the average home of the church members, and has facilities to serve comfortably about 200 guests. Fuel for heating has been changed several times. These changes in type of furnace, etc., allow for remodeling with greater space and larger service areas.

#### Church Officers

Pastor: John O. Gooch Co-Pastor: Cleo Kottwitz

#### The Administrative Board (formerly known as the Official Board)

Chairman:	Leroy Huff
Ecumenical Affairs	Mrs. Ethel Mustoe
Education	J. H. Mills
Evangelism	Mrs. Melba Huff
Missions	Mrs. Elmer Kirkpatrick
Stewardship	Lawrence Ward
Worship	Mrs. Bob Lancaster

#### Co-Ordinators:

Adult	Mrs. Ben Baker
Youth	Miss Sherri Lancaster
Youth-at-Large	Miss Sandy Kirkpatrick

#### Trustees:

Chairman: J. Harold Johnson Ezra Dodge, Orten Eager, Dean Ferguson, Kermit Rose, P. C. Hinds, Gerald Smith, Harold Tippet, W. M. Boyer (deceased).

#### Stewards:

Ernest Leeper, Dean Bolick, Donald Robbins, Dean Ferguson, Robert Ferguson, Ezra Dodge, R. W. Maddox, Albert E. Gardner, Robert Weaver

Church Treasurer	Bressler Alexander
Financial Secretary	P. C. Hinds
Lay Leader	Mack Kutzner
Church School Supt.	Mrs. Duane Courtright
President of WSCS	Mrs. Robert Weaver
Church Organists	Mrs. Millard Greeno
	Mrs. Wendell Robertson
Choir Directors, Jr. Choir	Mrs. Richard Johnson
Chapel Choir	Mrs. Emmitt Elliott
P. M. Singers	Mrs. Robert Foss
Chancel Choir	Mrs. Wendell Robertson
Total budget	\$19,444.00
Membership	475

#### Persons on the Honor Roll:

Those entering the ministry or other full time Christian service from the local Methodist Church are: James M. Oyler 1855, Robert H. Collins 1859, Eli H. Brumbaugh 1882, David A. Leeper 1800, Oscar P. Kutzner 1890, William E. Tinney 1894, Levi Nelson Wagner 1895, Adele Gorin, Deaconess 1895, Byron Horn 1908, Eugenia McDole, Deconess 1909, Gertrude Bridgewater, Missionary to China 1909, Nelson P. Horn 1910, Claude Jenkins 1918, Owen Kerr 1927, Ernest Allen Israel 1928, Iris Israel Kerr 1929, Kenneth Alexander 1951. None have been added since these from the local church, however Mary Zanola Longstreth, who is to become a Deconess, was born in Memphis during her father's pastorate here and is like a hometown girl.

Many names, events and interesting facts have been crowded out or not known about, in the writing of this brief report of many years, covering a great amount of "living", vital hours to many hearts. Please overlook errors or omissions, none were intentional. May the Lord bless the Church and His people as they strive to do His will. Rev. 3:6, 13,22.

#### Acknowledgements:

Material in quotation marks is taken from: 110th Anniversary Booklet  
The Methodist Church 1833-1954 (Memphis, Missouri)  
Argus Print Gorin, Missouri 1954  
Information from - A History of Paul Linn Memorial Church by B. I. Lawrence, Fayette, Missouri 1969



Booklet - The United Methodist Church, Memphis, Missouri

A thank you to: Miss Ruby Tinney, Mrs. Walter Hopkins, Miss Helen McClain for recalling names of former Memphis residents.

Appreciation to the Rev. Cleo Kottwitz for verification of information.

Compiled by Mary Anna Lawrence.

### **St. John's Catholic Church**

In the spring of 1952, a mission parish was established in Memphis by Father Patrick Mel Newman. An upstairs storage room was acquired and cleaned. Holy Mass was celebrated the first time in St. Mel's Chapel on June 29, 1952, and for almost five years the room was used in place of a church.

In the meantime, lots were purchased and plans were made to erect a new church. Holy Mass was celebrated in St. Mel's Chapel the last time on May 27, 1957. The basement in the new church was then used until October 20, 1957 when the new church was dedicated by Bishop Marling C.P.P.S. and given the name of St. John's. There is a membership of 35 families.

A Southern Methodist Church was once located on the south side of West Madison Street, on the corner with N. Cecil Street. The building was torn down and moved to Rutledge by the Methodist Episcopal members of that place. Services were discontinued in the church at Rutledge in 1970.

The Pentecostal Church in Memphis was organized in the early thirties.

The Church, located on 106 South Adams was formerly the property of the colored residents who conducted services there.

Among those who helped in organizing the Church were: Mr. and Mrs. John Marlowe, Dee Rowe, Elizabeth Taylor and Forest Martin. The Church was first known as the Full Gospel Church and later changed to Pentecostal Church.

In 1970 plans were being made to rebuild the Church. Rev. Daniel E. Cooper and Rev. June M. Cooper were serving as Pastors.

The church most recently established in Memphis is that of the Lutheran denomination. It was organized July 7, 1962 in a building on the east side of Highway 15 in the north part of Memphis. The membership in 1970 was 67.

At one time there were two churches for the colored citizens of Memphis. One was of the Baptist denomination and was located near the depot. The other was of the Methodist denomination and was located on the east side of Adams Street, east of the Farmer's Elevator and Produce Company. The building is yet standing in 1970 and is now known as the Pentecostal Church.

Although the colored citizens attended services in their own churches, some attended churches other than their own and were a welcome part of the congregation. Among them were Scott Green, Mary Taylor and other members of her family.

August 15, 1878 (Memphis Reveille)

The colored Sabbath schools of Memphis and Waterloo, Clark County, celebrate tomorrow 10th at the fairgrounds in the last named place.

### **Memphis Places of Business In 1970**

Ann's Taxi, Armstrong-Templeman Inc. (automated equipment), M.F.A. Insurance agency, Bank of Memphis, Ben Franklin Store, Betty's Beautique, Betty's Looking Glass, Dodge and Smith Big Value Food Center, Birk's Tobacco Shop, Boyd Implement Shop, Bradley Auto Supply, Bradley Plumbing and Heating, Bradley Shoe Store, Bradley Mobil Service, Gary Briggs Body Shop, Briggs 66 Service, Jack Brown Insurance, Dr. C. M. Browning D.O. Clinic, J. Burdman Auto Parts, Burris and Troutman Livestock Exchange, C.B. & Q. R.R. Co., C. and E. Manufacturing Co., Charlie's Super Saver, Chuck Wagon, Coast to Coast, Cook's Men's Store, Craven's Mobil Service, Davidson's Skelly Service, Davis Sinclair Station, Dean and Fred's Repair, DeRosear's Flowers and Gifts, DeRosear's House of Beauty, DeRosear's Up Town Flower Shop, Dial-A-News, Dr. Harlo Donelson, D.D.S., Double D. Motel, Eager Abstract Co., Eager Plbg. and Htg. Co., Ed's Radio and T.V., Farm Bureau, Farmers and Merchants Bank, Farmers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Fasco Implement Inc., Federal Land Bank Ass'n of Memphis, Firestone Store (Baker's), Forrester's Paint and Wallpaper, Gardine Drug Store, General Telephone Company of the Midwest, Gerth and Baskett Furniture, funeral director; Gilfillan Clinic, Grand View Motel, Great River Gas Company, Harper's Hair Styles, Hallett Construction Co., Harris Feed Service, Harris Motor Co., Orlo Harrison, Real Estate Broker; Hays Plumbing and Heating, Hinds

Sale Company, Ida Walker Home Beauty Shop, Home Gas Service, Hopkins Lumber Co., Hotel Memphis, I.G.A. Foodliner, Jackie Auto Sales, Jim's Hiway Mobil Service, Junction Cafe, Keith's Cafe, Kerr Grain and Seed Inc., Harry L. Laird, Jeweler; Leona's Beauty Shop, Louise's Style Shop, Luther and Luther Attorney, MFA Bulk Fertilizer Plant, MFA Farmer's Elevator and Produce, MFA Oil Co., MFA Propane Gas, MFA Service Station, McQuoid's Laundermat, City of Memphis Fire Department, City of Memphis Municipal Light Office, City of Memphis Municipal Light Plant, City of Memphis Municipal Street Department, City of Memphis Water Filtration Plant, Memphis Coin-O-Matic, Memphis Democrat, Memphis Gray Iron Foundry, Memphis Implement Co., Memphis Lanes Inc., Memphis Loan and Building Assn., Memphis Locker Service, Memphis Pay Way Feed Co., Memphis T.V. and Electric Inc., Missouri State Hiway Garage, C. H. Moore and Son Livestock Yards, Morgan Oil Station, W. B. Myers Produce, National By-Products Co., One Step Insurance A.G.C.Y. Inc., D. W. Payne and Sons Furniture, funeral director; J. C. Penney Co., Pepsi Cola Bottling Co. Inc., Peterson Milk Transportation, Phillips Conveyor Co., Place's Super Dime Store, Edna Prather Beauty Shop, Production-Credit, Purvis Primp Parlor, Rodgers Jewelry Store, Rood

Phosphate, Rose True Value Store, Ross Oil Company, John Ruby Plumbing and Heating, J. H. Schaefer D.C., Scotland County Hospital and Nursing Home, Scotland County Veterinarian Clinic, Scotland County Welfare Office, J. R. Seal Construction Co., Sears Authorized Catalog Sales Merchant, Shelton's Welding Service, Slocum's Radiator Shop, Small Dinette, State Farm Insurance Office, Stevenson's Farm Service, Struble's Clothing, Templeman Appliance, Tippet Oil Co., U.S. Government: Agricultural Stabilization Conservation Office, Post Office,

Selective Service Board, Soil Conservation Service, Farmers Home Administration, United Parcel Service, University of Missouri Extension; Veterans of Foreign Wars, Western Auto Associate Store, Wickert Insurance and Real Estate, Wiegner Lumber Co., Winifred's Beauty Mart, Young Skelly Station, Chrysler Sales and Service-Johnson Motors, Ford Authorized Dealers and Service,

Woodsmall and Son; Paul's Barber Shop, Gleason's Barber Shop, Beauty by Margaret, M. P. Palmer Beauty Salon, Communications Consultant, Marble Ready Mix, John Deere Sales and Service, Kisling Rest Home, Dairy Queen, American Family Insurance, Dr. Mary Bruns D.O., Dr. D. D. Buenger D.O., Pence Realty, T. C. Smith Office, Scotland County Library.

## MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

### Memphis Reveille Centennial Issue

#### How H. G. Pitkin Came To Locate in Memphis

Having disposed of his planing mill located at Vernon, Iowa on the Des Moines River across from Bentonsport and expecting to locate in Missouri, H. G. Pitkin had secured several covered wagons in which to transport his family and belongings. It was about 1858 when they started across the country overland (for at that time there were no railroads) to locate in Kirksville.

While waiting for their repairs, Mr. Pitkin interviewed several of the merchants with W. G. Downing, who owned the three story brick building on the southeast corner of the square and a two-story building just across north of it, in which he had a general store. By the time the repairs on the wagon were completed, Mr. Pitkin had purchased the buildings and the general store. Thus he permanently located in Memphis, instead of Kirksville.

### Memphis Reveille March 11, 1917

#### City Now Owns One-Half Acre At Pumping Station

In considering a site for the city's new power plant, the Board of Aldermen had occasion to go over the records for the deed given the city by George T. Myers in 1895, granting water rights and privileges in connection with the building and maintaining a pumping station together with an easement, and extending the city further rights and privileges to use Fabius River for such purposes as the city may choose. It is a very generous deed, and besides conveying the city one-half acre of land, more or less, as the meets and bounds show, it awards the city the use of the North Fabius River, just south of the tract of land, for securing water, leaving the method and plan of obtaining the same entirely to the city and its boards of Aldermen. The northeast corner of the tract is 611 feet up.



the railroad, at the south line of the right-of-way, and from there it lies southwest 190 feet, thence northwest 10½ feet, thence northeast 156 feet to south line of right-of-way. The conveyance is made warranty deed and recites all of the above provisions for water privileges, which affords city unlimited advantages forever, besides ample ground upon which to erect its large power plant for the city's new electric lighting system.

**Interesting information, published in early copies of the Memphis Reveille, which has since proved to be of historical value.**

**January 4, 1917**

### **Poultry Show Was A Splendid Success**

The poultry show held in the Kinney block last week was a success from every viewpoint. The winners were:

C. F. Austin - On Barred Rocks, 1, 2 and 3 on cockrels, 1 and 3 on hens, 2 and 3 on pullets, 1 on pen and 1 and 2 on trio, 1 on sweepstakes and 1 on best pen. His winnings totaled \$22.00.

Otis Hoagland - Barred Rocks, 1 on pullet and 3 on trio - \$2.00.

Mrs. A. A. Rice - Barred Rock, 2 on hens, 2 on pen, 75 cts.

C. H. Rice - single comb Brown Leghorns, 1 on pullet, 2 on pullet, 3 on pullet, \$2.75.

Wm. Fogle - Black Orpington, 1 and 2 on pullets, \$1.25.

Samuel Shaw - Rose Comb Leghorn, 1, 2 and 3 on pullets, 1 on pen, \$5.75.

C. A. Honiter, White Rock, 1 on pullets, 1 on hen, \$1.00.

A. C. Presser - Dark Carnage Game, 1 on Cockerel, 1 on pullet, 2 and 3 on pullet, \$3.25.

Frank Campbell - Golden Wyandotte, 1, 2 and 3 on pullet, 1 on pen, \$5.75.

A. C. Presser - Rose Comb Rhode Island Red, 1 and 2 on pullet, 2 on cockerel, 2 on pen, 1 on trio, \$4.75.

C. G. Russell - Buff Orpington, 1 on cockerel, 1 on pullet, 1 on pen, 1 on trio, 1 on best pen, \$5.75.

Wm. Busey - Buff Orpington, 2 on cockerel.

Charles Gardner - Single Comb Rhode Island Red, 2 on pen.

C. H. Honiter - White Wyandotte, 1 and 2 on pullets, 2nd on sweepstakes, \$1.25.

Wm. Ebeling - White Orpington, 1 on hen, 1 on pullet, \$1.00.

J. H. Schnee - Single Comb Rhode Island Red, 1 on pullet, 2 on cockerel, 2 on trio, \$2.50.

George Lancaster - Single Comb Rhode

Island Red, 1 on cockerel, 2 and 3 on pullet, 1 on hen, 1 on pen, \$3.50.

J. W. Searight - Rhode Island Red, 1 on cockerel, 3 on cockerel, 2 on pullet, 1 on pen, 2 on trio, 2 on sweepstakes, 1 on best pen, \$14.50.

E. E. Fraker of Downing was the judge. He has a state and national reputation as a poultry judge. His awards met with unusual favor, all the exhibitors being of one opinion relative to the justness of his decisions.

A good share of credit for the success of this show is due to the untiring and persistent efforts of Secretary B. O. Reeves. He worked hard and his labor was not in vain.

Fifty-three years later the poultry business, from what had been a profitable source of income to the farmer, was under the control of very large business firms with whom the farmer could not compete. As a result, a flock of chickens is rarely seen on the farm.

### **Memphis Reveille Centennial Issue**

**March 6, 1919**

#### **Income Tax Man to be in Memphis All Services Free**

Many thousands who were not affected by the prior federal laws taxing incomes must this year file returns. Here are the requirements:

Every unmarried person who had a net income of \$1,000. or over during 1918 and every married person who, together with wife (or husband) and minor children, had a net income of \$2,000. in 1918.

The advice and services of the deputy collector are entirely free, and he is authorized to administer the oath required on returns, free of charge. Persons who are taxable should make payment when filing their return by attaching check or money order.

This tax is a war burden; it is a part of the price of victory, the greatest victory the world has ever known.

### **Memphis Reveille Centennial Edition**

#### **Scotland County (1841)**

A little more than half a century ago, where now is the beautiful cultured county of Scotland, were situated beautiful Indian grounds where the tall gray chieftains sat around their council fires, the braves clad in

feathers and war paint stalking through the vales, the red, moccasined hunters stealthily trod through the forests and the gallant young Fox warrior stole sweet conversation and wantonly toyed with the raven locks of the beautiful Sioux maiden seated beneath the shady elm, on the grassy banks of the rippling Wyaconda. What a sweeping change has taken place. A bright joyous and enterprising civilization has driven out every vestige and trace of savage life. The axe, plow and hammer have taken the place of the tomahawk and the bow and quiver; instead of wigwams, and lodges we see neat cottages and hamlets, and in the place of wastes of tangled wild grass we behold the beautiful farms and fields of waving timothy and fragrant clover. Here is now Scotland County. She was organized from a part of Lewis County on the 19th day of January, 1841; is about 21 miles square, contains 278,784 acres of land, nearly all of which susceptible of high cultivation and is drained in the rainy season by the surging water of the Fabius and Wyaconda. The surface of the county consists of about two-thirds prairie, one-sixth each of table land, and bottom land. The Little Fox, North and South Wyaconda, Bear, Baker, Foreman, North Fabius, Indian, Tobin, Fabius and Middle Fabius Creeks and the South Fork of Middle Fabius ramify into every section of the county, and are at a convenient distance from each other; never overflow their banks and afford excellent drainage and abundant water for stock.

The soil is fertile and productive; the substratum of which is brown clay — technically known as the bluff formation — while the upper stratum is a rich sand loam. The substratum the richest and most enduring of any soil known to agriculture. It runs down to the bed rock or water level, and varies in depth from 10 to 40 feet. On exposure to air, it slacks like quick lime to the consistency of an ash heap. For grain and grass there is nothing to equal Scotland County. No county possesses more topographical charms, and the deep set creeks and branches render artificial drainage wholly unnecessary.

Timber is distributed all over the county, grows rapidly and is abundant. Oak in six species, ash, maple, soft and hard hickory, walnut and elm, prevail. The coal region extends into this county, but no mines have yet been developed. Facilities for making brick exist in many localities. Principal agricultural products are corn, oats, wheat and rye.

The corn crop of 1879 is estimated from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 bushels and the value at \$250,000. Tobacco is raised to some extent and

could be grown in large quantities. There are fruits of every kind apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, a dozen varieties of grapes, all kinds of small fruits and berries. Pasturage is good here for 280 days out of the year, and stock raising is second to none. No point of land is more than two miles distant from continual living stock water. There are no diseases, no poisonous flies to destroy the stock. Blue grass grows here as luxuriant as it does in the famous blue-grass region of Kentucky.

Sheep raising is particularly remunerative and persons so engaged are on the sure road to fortune. The flock owners of large Cotswold, Leecaster and Southdown and the smaller Merinos can be seen all over the county. By careful and intelligent husbandry this branch of industry will pay from 25 to 40 percent on the investments.

There is a good public school for every five square miles of territory and they are well attended. There are also two seminaries of learning in the county seat and a high school at Unionton in the northwest part of the county, having good instructors and good patronage. Three newspapers published here shed light and diffuse knowledge over the county. Almost every hamlet has its church. There is a church building for almost every square mile of territory on an average and they are filled every Sunday. Clergymen are numerous and well supported.

Post offices and postmasters in the county are:

Memphis - A. Carter; Azen - J. R. Beaman; Sand Hill - O. H. Spillman; Prospect Grove - Wm. Brookhart; Hitt - Charles Gristy; Unity - Silas Drummond; Bible Grove - James Lancaster; Pleasant Retreat - John C. Collins; Granger - Dr. L. L. Davis; Arbela - John Houtz; Lawn Ridge - William Raney; Etna - Henry Keller; Middle Fabius - Dr. J. D. Skidmore; Crawford Station - J. H. Crawford; New Providence - W. G. Miller; Hazelville - William Simmons; Unionton - via Downing P.O.

There was never a man executed for crime in this county and the vengeance of the law is as swift here as anywhere else — A lawyer here who would depend on criminal business in the county for his subsistence and support would soon be gathered home to his fathers.

Prior to 1860 the settlers were mostly from Virginia and Kentucky but since that time they are chiefly from Illinois, Iowa, Ohio and Northern Eastern states. Taxes are light. The state and county tax together (including school tax) amount to only 1½ cents to the



dollar and the tax assessment of property is only one-third its true value. Price of land is very low when all is taken into consideration; the finer, best improved and best located farms can be bought at 15 and 20 dollars per acre. These farms contain good houses, stables, out-houses, good fences, etc. Fair farms can be purchased for \$7 and \$10 per acre. Prices have now touched bed rock and are slightly advancing.

Come! Breathe the bracing air of the highlands, bathe in the healing waters of the Fabius and Wyaconda and be prosperous, healthy and happy.

Officers of Scotland County are: Representative, Dr. S. A. Lynn; collector, H. M. Gorin; circuit clerk, Charles S. Martin; county clerk, W. W. Purmort; sheriff, John L. Graves; prosecuting attorney, Lewis Myers; treasurer, A. N. McAntire; county court, Benjamin Bourn, E. E. Sparks, Riley Gale; probate judge, E. Schofield; public administrator, George T. Collins; coroner, Owen Clemons; assessor, W. H. Hiner; surveyor, John J. Norton.

#### **Memphis Reveille Centennial Edition**

##### **Minutes of County Court Sunday, June 7, 1841**

We were shown a clipping from the Memphis Democrat issued in the year of 1907, which says "County Clerk Walter, 83, Scott found an old county record which is yellow with age. The record is the minutes of the county court meeting of Monday, June 7, 1841 — 66 years ago.

Among the other notations is that grocery stores were taxed \$10. for state purposes and one-third as much for counties. Clerk was ordered to issue fifteen merchants licenses, hand them to the collector and charge him with them.

James Hicks, Redding Roberts, John Boone, John Glover, Virgil Pratt, George H. Hawkins, Martin Baker, John Lewis Taber, James L. Reid, Thomas Lee, John Hendricks, Martin D. Stone, Alex Calvin, William Forman and Jephtha Dunn were appointed Judges of the election.

It is ordered that Henry Harrison, Garland Petty and Edward Smoot be appointed viewers of the road leading line of Adair County.

A. G. Darby, George Burkirk and John Vincent appointed to view and mark out a road leading from Edinburg to Hillsboro and thence to the crossing of the Wyaconda at David S. Farnsworth's and from thence in a direction to

Van Buren in Iowa Territory.

John Seaman appointed road overseer of the road running from Edina, commencing in the west side of Benton township, thence to Beach's mill.

Ordered by the court that Chauncey Durker, agent for the proprietors of the town of Sand Hill be allowed a note held by him, the said Durker against William G. Bryant, administrator of John H. Bryant, deceased, for the sum of \$17.00 debt and \$4.40 interest, note bearing ten per cent interest.

It is ordered by the court here that John C. Collins be appointed Justice of the Peace for Mt. Pleasant township in said county.

At the August term Thomas Sanford Myers was appointed road overseer.

#### **Memphis Reveille Centennial Edition**

##### **Scott Green's Story of Early Colored Folks**

##### **The Underground Railroad Here**

Thomas Broadwater had a few slaves used about the house and stables. One, a lad, was led to believe by Northern sympathizers, that he was imposed upon, so he decided to escape. His duties were to take care of some of the horses. Brooding over his luckless lot, he decided to run away. One dark and rainy night, he gathered his few belongings and headed for Upton on one of Mr. Broadwater's saddle horses.

Arriving at his destination before morning he turned the horse loose and it started for home. The boy went to the store which was credited with being a station on the underground railroad which escorted runaway slaves through Iowa and other states to Canada. The storekeeper secreted the young man after he fed him.

Here in Memphis the other helpers discovered the vacant stall and notified their owner who eventually found the boy was missing. As the loose animal had not yet returned home a posse of white men started for Upton suspecting that here was where the boy was heading. Enroute they found the horse and keeping onto Upton tried to find a trace of the fugitive who was still in his hiding place. The store was on the state line, but the cellar part in Iowa, so they could not search the building without a warrant. Before such could be secured the storekeeper had sent the young man on to another station and he was not found.

As nothing further was heard of the

runaway, it is supposed he eventually found haven in Canada.

### **Incidents In A Slave's Life**

Scott's mother was the mammy to the Downing children, as well as had several children of her own. The white and black children grew up together and his mother made no difference between them. She was a slave, but did no housework or farm work, was simply a nurse. She did not live in the Downing home, nor with the other slaves, but had a cottage where the Hopkins Lumber Yards now stand. There were no buildings between her home and the Downing home, a path leading from place to place.

As there was no railroad at the time of the below incident, the time being several years before the Civil War, stock was sent overland to Alexandria for shipment to market by river steamers. The time of this incident, Mrs. Green's oldest son, with a couple of other young slaves, had started with a number of hogs to the river. They did not use vehicles to haul the stock but drove them. A few days after their departure, a white neighbor of Mrs. Green — Mrs. O'Conner — told her that her son would not return for he had been sold south.

She thought her master would not do an act like that, but she was convinced finally by Mrs. O'Conner. She started crying in anguish and ran to the Downing place. The mistress, Mrs. Downing, who had charge of the women folks, heard her and met her at the door. She tried to assure her that her son would return, but when she heard Mrs. Green through her tale, she herself might have doubted.

Mr. Downing was entertaining a neighboring planter, but Mrs. Downing rushed into the room and told her story, giving her authority. She was assured there was no cause for alarm and went and so assured Mrs. Green. In about a week afterward all the negro men returned to their home.

### **Memphis Reveille Centennial Issue**

#### **Tensest Moment in Scotland County**

##### **Tax Sale 1879**

What was undoubtedly the tensest time in the history of Scotland County was what is known as the railroad bond sale. Nothing before or since has so thoroughly aroused our citizens as was the levying and sale of per-

sonal property back over sixty years ago.

Our readers who follow the reminiscences published weekly in this paper, know the railroad got into this county in 1871. Scotland County, and Memphis also, issued bonds to help finance this then innovation. These bonds were given the railroad, which, naturally sold them. The bondholders, in time demanded their interest, but did not get it. They sued and decision was in favor of the bondholders. The case finally got into the Federal Court and their marshals were ordered to levy on property of the principal citizens of the county, and the county collector was ordered to collect same.

The reason for refusal of payment of the interest was that neither the county, nor the city, had power to issue bonds for the furtherance of a private enterprise (the railroad). After the accumulation of several years interest the Federal Court demanded an amount of money (as noted below) which amount the citizens were unable to pay.

Below are excerpts from meetings of taxpayers meetings leading up to the "tensest moment" — the sale. Although the newspaper does not so speak, yet citizens who attended the sale — one of whom is T. H. Wiegner of this county — 'tis said when the animal levied on was brought into the circle that throughout the crowd could be heard cocking of guns.

The below action in the bond case did not end with this sale. The bond case strung along through many years and was eventually paid — through compromise. Before a final settlement our county judges were arrested time after time and lodged in the Federal jail. Court business could only be done by the members dodging the Federal officers. Candidates for the County Court had to pledge they would go to jail rather than make a levy to pay the bond and interest.

### **Scotland County's Tensest Event Issue March 6, 1879**

#### **The Tax Sale!**

#### **An Immense Crowd in Attendance Law and Order Rule Supreme**

The announcement that the Collector of Scotland County would on Friday, February 28, 1879, sell to the highest bidder a lot of Personal Properties levied upon by his Deputy to satisfy the M.I. & N. Railroad tax levy, brought to the county seat on that day the largest crowd of taxpayers ever assembled together, in the county at one time. At an early hour white flags could be seen flying from



almost every business house, office and workshop in Memphis, each bearing the words "Tax-Payers Association of Scotland County", printed in large, black letters, and by 10 o'clock a.m., our public square was completely jammed with people from every school district in the county, giving to our town the appearance of a general holiday and celebration, only it was at once apparent that the crowd was made up not of boys, girls, women and children as is usual on such occasions — but almost entirely of solid, earnest thinking men and taxpayers of Scotland County.

Each individual levied upon having delivered his property, promptly at 1 o'clock p.m., the Deputy Collector, Sam C. Knott, rode into the court house yard and announced in a stern voice in a business-like way that the sale would commence. The name of the first man was called, who led his animal in a large circle that had been formed by the crowd by the direction of the Marshals of the day, with some fifty more guards on the inside of the ring, designated by white ribbons in button holes. The sale then commenced by the Deputy asking, "Gentlemen, how much am I offered for this horse?" The owner promptly bid "five cents", "Five cents," repeated the crier of the sale; "Five cents, once, five cents, twice, five cents, t-h-r-e-e times and sold!" Then the owner rode his animal away.

Order again restored, the sale continued until thirty-five horses and mules, together with buggies were sold, one after another, in same manner as the first one, the crowd standing until the last of the lot was disposed of, keeping quiet while the sale was being made, but repeatedly sending up cheer after cheer whenever an animal was led out after being bought by its owner on first and only bid.

Names of owners of property sold: G. W. Campbell, John Rhodes, Charles Mety 2, D. B. Cooper, J. C. Drake, H. I. Dolson, Paxon and Hudson, R. M. Thompson, L. and H. Hohstadt, Francis Drake, Henry Handford, Jared Cone 2, Joseph E. Billups, E. E. Sparks, George Pulliam, W. W. Purmort, James S. Busey, Thompson Busey, Thomas McAllister, H. C. McArthur, Joseph McGowan, F. M. Cowell, William D. Sigler, Jori Ewing, Moses Shanks, H. H. Downing 2, F. J. Holder, J. P. Sanders, G. A. Williamson, Riley Gale, A. H. Pitkin and C. S. Barker one buggy each. In case of Mary A. Horn, the levy was on a pair of fine mules and the tax was paid before the sale, parties going to Kansas.

The crowd was variously estimated at from 2,500 to 3,000 people and was composed entirely of men, there being a large number of

visitors from other counties.

While the sale was going on there was scarcely standing room in the court house square, the trees in the yard being filled with men, while many others were in the court house and some even got on top of the building that they might the better see what was going on below.

It is well known that a considerable crowd of bummers and strikers were present from other parts for the purpose of bidding on property — backed no doubt by men with means — who might have caused trouble — but it is supposed the complete organization of the people, together with the clock like working order in which everything was conducted, convinced them that the taxpayers were terribly and solemnly in earnest and in no mood to be trifled with, consequently no attempt was made to carry out their boasted intention.

Everything passed off orderly, quiet and peaceable, there being comparatively little drunkenness for so large a crowd — not a single fight or disturbance of the peace occurred in town during the day. The people quietly returned to their homes late in the evening, apparently feeling satisfied with their day's work and the smooth way in which it was done.

Credit is due S. C. Knott, deputy Collector, for the dignified yet pleasant manner in which he conducted the sale; also to W. H. F. Smith, Chief Marshal of the day, and F. M. Cowell, assistant, for the good order maintained.

### Memphis Reveille

July 4, 1878 Issue

Notice to Tax Payers, Ordered that the clerk of this County Court give public invitation through the Memphis papers asking the taxpayers of Scotland County to meet the Court in a mass convention on the 4th Monday in July, 1878, in the Court House for the purpose of advising with the Court in matters pertaining to the Railroad Bonds of said County; and the levy of a tax to pay interest thereon, and to devise some plan, if possible, that will secure a compromise of said indebtedness, that will be satisfactory to the taxpayers, S. McDonald, clerk.

July 25, 1878 Issue

Pursuant to published invitation a number of tax-payers met July 22 at the Court House. The meeting was called to order by S. W. Birch, on whose motion, Samuel Sullivan was

elected chairman, S. W. Birch, called upon to state the object of the meeting, stated that the people were aware that a peremptory mandamus had been served on our County Court amounting to \$25,000.; this meeting was held with the Court to take action and devise means of resisting payment of railroad bonds.

Judge Collins stated the meeting had been called at the suggestion of a majority of the delegates to the Mexico bond convention, for the purpose of adopting measures concerning our bonds and agree upon terms of compromise and have the terms submitted to the voters, that the County Court will not levy another dollar of railroad tax on the people, except under the mandate of a higher court; asked the people to come to the help of the Court against the bond holders; the mandate of \$25,000. must be answered in September or go to jail.

To meet the current expenses of the County during the present year it would require leaving out the railroad tax about the following levy:

State	\$10,500
County Revenue	\$13,000
County Interest	\$ 5,000
School	\$15,000
Judgments	\$25,000

Making a total of \$68,000 which with railroad tax would make the entire levy that would be necessary \$100,000 or more about double of that last year.

Mr. Birch thought it an impossibility to raise \$100,000 in taxes in Scotland County this year, that we should and must resist payment of the railroad tax, that the levy ought to be postponed; hoped each county judge would resign whenever a mandamus was served on him.

C. S. Baker offered the following "Resolved, That we as taxpayers of Scotland County will not vote for or support any candidate for Judge of Scotland County who will not signify his willingness to resign his office at any time when a majority of the committee of nine, or their successors in office shall deem it expedient.

Mr. Gharky was opposed to this resolution, Major Cramer opposed it, as too much like "boy's play", W. T. Kays thought there was no hope of success by further litigation.

A rising vote being called and the resolution was adopted by a vote of 14 to 9, several not voting.

#### December 5, 1878 Issue

Tax-payers convention at Court House,

November 30 called to order by J. Y. McClintock, Judge Sparks names chairman, Messrs. Henry Hansford of Johnson township; Charles Campbell, Union Township; J. Y. McClintock, Harrison township; Wm. P. Browning, Mt. Pleasant township; Joe Matlick, Sand Hill township; Crawford McWilliams, Miller township; and C. S. Baker and S. W. Birch, Jefferson township appointed a committee on resolutions. The meeting was called to order, and at half past one in the afternoon the resolution committee reported as follows, which was on motion, adopted.

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the people of Scotland County, do utterly refuse to pay and will, by all possible and lawful means, resist the collection of any tax that is now or may hereafter be levied upon us for the purpose of paying interest or principal of the bonds insured to the M.I. & N. Railroad; and that we recommend that although organization of taxpayers in each school district of the county be at once effected for the purpose of carrying into effect this resolution.

Resolved, That we recommend to the County Court of Scotland County to offer to the holders of the bonds issued to the M.I. & N. Railroad new bonds for one-half the amount of the original bonds, said new bonds to be payable in ten years and bear interest at the rate of six per cent, per annum.

Resolved, That the purpose of effecting a thorough organization of the taxpayers of the county, the chairman of the meeting appoint a committee of three whose duty it shall be to prepare a constitution and by-laws for the government of said county organization and also rules and regulations for branches of the same, same to be organized in each school district; and that said committee cause copies of the same to be printed and placed in each district as may be designated by the delegates now present.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to use all our influence, and request our county officials to use theirs to prevent any taxpayer from paying the railroad tax.

Mr. Thomas McAllister offered the following resolution, which, on motion, was adopted: Resolved, That the people of Memphis who have outstanding bonds similar to ours be requested to co-operate with us in resisting payment of same.

#### December 26, 1878 Issue

The county tax-payers association met at Mason's Hall, December 24. A temporary organization was effected by electing C. S.



Baker, chairman and Joe Miller, secretary. Permanent county organization was effected by electing S. W. Birch, chairman, L. J. Wagner, vice-president; C. S. Baker, secretary, and J. E. Billups, treasurer. Executive committee members were Thomas McAllister and J. D. Skidmore, Jefferson Township; W. P. Browning, Mt. Pleasant; Joe McGowan, Johnson; J. T. Spillman, Sandhill; J. Y. McClintock, Harrison; Crawford McWilliam, Miller and W. B. Hamilton, Union.

L. Myers, Prosecuting Attorney, stated that under the law he could not maintain an action of injunction in behalf of the state against the collection of the present tax. L. J. Wagner introduced a resolution that the association pledge itself to resist the payment of the railroad tax and to oppose the extravagant use of the county and state funds for all other purposes. Resolution adopted.

#### January 23, 1879 Issue

Committee met in Memphis, January 18. On motion a committee of three was appointed to wait upon our County Collector and Sheriff for the purpose of learning whether or not their sympathies are with the people relative to the railroad tax. In the afternoon session the committee reported that the above officers express themselves as citizens, in sympathy with the people, also expressed a determination to take steps immediately to collect railroad tax from all taxpayers of the county who have not already paid said tax.

Motion made and carried that the chair appoint a committee of one to wait upon our Collector and inform him that, if the securities of his official bond are urging him to action in the collection of the railroad tax, the taxpayers association is willing to furnish sufficient bond for him, providing the association be allowed to designate the place of deposit of the public funds. The chair appointed Dr. J. D. Skidmore in accordance with the motion.

Motion made by which S. W. Birch is chosen as council of the association.

#### January 30, 1879 Issue

Executive committee met January 25, 1879. Dr. J. D. Skidmore reported in substance his interview with the Collector. The following resolution was presented and adopted:

Resolved, That while we do not wish to interfere with or denounce any officer in the very unpleasant duties he may be required to perform, as such officer, we do most emphatically denounce as unworthy of the confidence or sympathy of the community any

person who will accept as an appointment to a position in which it may devolve upon him to harass his fellow citizens by levying upon or selling their property and we further call upon any person who may heretofore have accepted such appointment, to resign the same without delay.

On motion the chairman was authorized to appoint an indefinite number, whose duty it shall be to work secretly in ferreting out the intrigue of the opposition — the railroad bond holders.

The following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That the counsel of the Tax-payers Association be installed to prepare full instructions related to the course to be pursued in any case where a member's property should be levied upon for the payment of railroad tax.

Members of the Association whose property has been levied upon by the Collector for railroad tax were guaranteed financial support by the county organization.

A meeting of the citizens of Memphis School District was held at the Court House Monday evening. The meeting was called to order by S. W. Birch, on whose motion, Thomas Broadwater was elected chairman. A. H. Pitkin stated the object of the meeting — to form a permanent organization, to lend aid to resist the payment of outstanding county railroad bonds or interest thereon.

The following persons enlisted: Ralph Marshall, T. M. Smith, A. H. Pitkin, James Donnelly, S. W. Birch, Thomas Broadwater, Thomas McAllister and Smith, John Garky, C. S. Baker, Augustus Stevens, George W. Coleman, James M. Penny, D. B. Fowler Lewis Myers, J. B. Reddish, Cy W. Jameson, C. F. Miller, Mayor Banson, John Miller, Robert Perry, Wm. Thompson, Ed Otto, E. R. Battlett, Sample A. Birch, Griff A. Gunn.

Thomas Broadwater was elected permanent chairman, Gruff B. Gunn, secretary, A. H. Pitkin, treasurer.

#### February 6, 1879 Issue

The delegates from the association met at the Court House, February 1.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we will resist by every lawful means in our power, the paying of the railroad tax which is not an honest debt and is a debt of fraud.

Resolved, That we, as citizens of Scotland County, will not trade with any business man who is in sympathy with the railroad bond holders and is using his influence collecting the railroad tax.

Resolved, That we will not support in office any person who is not with the interest of the people, and ignore and spot that man forever.

Resolved, That we, the sovereigns of Scotland County, should not give aid and comfort to build up railroad corporations and deny ourselves of the real necessities much less the comforts of life.

Resolved, That charity begins at home first and we should be just before we are generous.

The Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska railroad was never constructed although grades in the county can yet be seen. For many years the taxpayers of Scotland County were forced to pay for bonds for which they received nothing in return.

### **Memphis Reveille Centennial Issue**

**July 17, 1884**

### **Improving Livestock**

Since the bringing into this country some of the very best stock of Kentucky, John Leach's Bashaw, Wm. Leeper's Normans, L. D. Buttles' Abadallaks, Moore Brothers' Kentucky Chief and many other horses of the finest kinds have been produced by James W. Miller, James Dickerson, J. L. and Wm. Busey, Richard Morton, Jesse Holt, John Alexander, E. R. P. Towels, Charles Fryrear, Miller and Ladd and a host of other growers of fine stock of this county.

As to cattle, sale after sale of Shorthorns has been advertised and made by James W. Miller, Eli Gwynne Rowen and others, to the extent that some of the finest cattle in the world are owned by H. C. McArthur, Sam Witt, Joe Billups, Tom Horne, J. L. Morris, W. W. Purmort, Busey and Son, Grandville, Columbus and Richard Daggs, W. D. Sigler, Mike Smith, J. W. Barnes, W. P. Browning, Marion Cowell, Rowan and Horne and as many more citizens of this county not here named.

Some ten years ago, Hon. Eugene Williams died, after he had brought to this county some of the best hogs on this continent and today Tom Reel, James W. Miller, W. W. Purmort, Charles Leach and an army of other enterprising men of this county have the best kind of hogs that are raised in the United States. Somewhere back in the sixties Patterson and Walker slaughtered hogs and packed pork at Memphis when Judge Dawson sold to them a hog that weighed more than 400 pounds, and he was not a Chester White either.

At the turn of the century Circuit Court hearings were held three times each year. Many cases requiring legal council were brought before the Court. Many times cases tried, before a jury, created much interest and large crowds were usually in attendance.

By 1970 many cases were settled out of Court and interest in trials had greatly diminished. The Court met the first of each month and continued to hold hearings three times each year, the first meeting in January, the second in May and the third in September.

Lawyers who have served in the legal profession in Scotland County:

E. R. Bartlett, E. Schofield, E. R. McKee, Newland M. Pettingill, J. M. Jayne, John B. Smith, Charles Gundy, Nat McKee, George A. Phillips, J. E. Luther, Albert Luther, Hudson Smoot, B. O. Reeves, C. C. Fogle, Sol Moore, J. B. Smoot, Maurice Raines, Harold Jayne, John Ed Luther, Richard Webber.

E. R. McKee, E. Schofield and H. H. Pettingill each served as Judge in the Circuit Court. J. E. Luther not only served in the legal profession but he was elected and served as State Senator in the late twenties and early thirties.

### **Hon. S. S. Ball, Writer of "Good Old Days" of Yesteryear**

### **Centennial Edition**

Mr. W. W. Gillespie, Publisher  
Memphis Reveille  
Memphis, Missouri

Dear Mr. Gillespie:

Your kind invitation of August 6 came to me as one of the most pleasant compliments of the season and seems to have invested me with an importance (in your mind) hitherto unsuspected in our mind.

When you ask me to reminisce for your Centennial number you observe in that connection! "If I could secure an article — not telling of 100 years ago, for I don't believe you remember that far back, but, you can go back farther than I."

It is true that I don't remember 100 years back, but just after the conclusion of your Centennial celebration and on September 21, the almanac indicates that it will be seventy and seven years since I first began to remember — very dimly at first.

Moreover (and you will be surprised at this) I have known Memphis and the Memphis Reveille also longer than you. Your good publication is the first newspaper that I can remember.



This by reason of the fact that father (Charles E. Ball) was on the subscription bit from Columbus, Ohio, when I was a very small boy and prior to our coming to Luray, Missouri, in the spring of 1872, the paper being sent thence by my father's half-brother, Sterling McDonald.

Incidentally, Sterling served well the people of Scotland County as county clerk for "twelve long years" 1865 to 1878, and by some unfortunately "quirk" of the fates, he was a Republican (if this accusation be "treason" then make the most of it). The secret of his continuous success in a Democratic county following so closely the conclusion of the Civil War, was the wonder of our family and remained a secret to us until 1894 when one of the elder Speers of Washington township "let the cat out of the bag" by divulging the reason for Democratic support accorded him.

Incidental to this: Grandmother McDonald (Margaret) lived during the war period very close to where Gorin is now planted and we recall her pathetic story of her experience during that "unpleasantness", the one which seemed most to impress our, then young, mind was that she had to carry her settings of eggs in her bosom and to garner the eggs on the cackling of the hens. These things to keep the soldiers from "lifting them". (Presumably the "Johnnies" wanted them to fry and the "Yanks" to make an egg nog.)

Again, our first visit to Scotland County and to Memphis, was some seventy-four years ago. Father and mother came from their farm near Columbus, Ohio, to visit Grandmother McDonald, then residing on a farm near Memphis, and to visit father's brothers, Sam and Sterling McDonald. Being the youngest of the family I was carried along to see Missouri - "Misery" as many Ohio folks then dubbed the state because it was the home of the James and Young brothers.

The thing I best remember today about that visit to Grandmother McDonald's home, was my new-found negro boy friend, son of a family domiciled in a log house close by the main residence. I had not before "beholden" a little "nigger" and he was as cute as an air-dale pup.

Again: For some years after coming to Missouri it was largely father's practice to take his wheat to the mill then operated in the east edge of Memphis, as the brothers lived there — a day up and a day back home.

Again: Away back when the old fair was a going institution, three couples of "us" young folks of Luray took a day off and went with our best girls to the Memphis fair. As usual the rain poured and continued it until Uncle

Sterling and his wife Aunt "Puss", put the ban on our trying to get home. Result: The girls were cared for in the house and we three boys slept in the haymow — farmer-like and we liked it. The trip was made in a lumber wagon, with three spring seats. The McDonald residence was then on the lots now graced by the modern Pettingill home.

Historic: In the interim of 100 years, men from Scotland County have been attracted or drafted, to help make Clark County history. In the permanent formation of the Anti-Horsethief Association at Luray in September, 1863, there were in attendance from Scotland County, Wm. Everhart, Jonathan Longfellow, S. Grant, Wm. Beach and W. Matlock. At this meeting the first constitution and by-laws were written.

Again: After the murder of the Spencer family of five near Clark-Scotland line, on August 3, 1877, and after the accused W. J. Young was tried and acquitted then hanged at his home by a mob on the 29th day of October 1879, and when the efforts made by then Circuit Judge Anderson to bring under the law the mob were not availing the court because exasperated at the failure of justice and transferred the matter to the grand jury of Scotland County.

The Scotland jury returned indictments against Frank Lane, whose previous and correct prison name was Daniel C. Slater. Others, too were involved. Lane, a pretended detective and late proven crook had appeared from somewhere and took up the case of the Spencer murder and was chief conspirator and leader in the action against Young in the mob.

When the "law" got too hot for Lane he disappeared as he came. Your then Sheriff Graves, a courageous man, caused a sensation in Luray when he came to that city to search for Lane, armed with a search warrant. Lane was a dangerous and feared man; but he had no call on your Sheriff Graves, who searched in vain all the local haunts of Lane and later enjoyed the privilege of going to Yankton, S.D. (unattended) and he brought Lane back, but the latter was freed on a technicality of the law.

Again (pardon so much family reference) in 1869 Clark County again drew upon Scotland for two members of a commission charged with the duty of locating a county seat for Clark. The Scotland members were Sterling McDonald and Wm. M. Purdy.

Again in the troubled days of railroad building, your Judge Ed. R. McKee, then a resident of Clark, figured largely in attempting to project Clark and other counties

from the M & M bonds legation.

Socially: We recall with abiding pleasure the banquet tendered by the reigning "Bachelors Club" of Memphis, on the night of January 2, 1905. A brilliant success. J. O. Boyd was president and J. V. Bumbarger was secretary.

Present from Kahoka were: Hon. A. T. Cherry, bachelor, L. W. Yant and wife, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Gredley, and this scribe and wife — the men being each on the program for responses.

In finis: At the battle of Athens fought on that memorable August 5, 1861, your Sterling McDonald was one of a number of Scotland men who engaged on the Union side of the skirmish. The incident we remember best in his description of that battle was that after the "Johnnies" had fired from their single cannon all the round shot (cannon balls) they had they went to the shops and junk piles and from them gathered any scraps of iron they could cram into the cannon and fired them; that the round shot had gone safely above the Yanks heads (on lower ground) but the scrap iron scattered as it came whizzing down the street and was more fearsome than the round shot. Of the shots, one was received by the Benning residence on the bank of the Missouri side of the Des Moines, passed through and the scars are there still to bear witness to the ravages of that, the most northerly battle of the war.

In finis, here's an expression of the hope that your Centennial Edition may prove a bounding success as it is sure to add lustre to an historic event.

Very respectfully submitted,  
Sterling S. Ball

## Scotland County Doctors

Throughout the years many discoveries have been made which have contributed to better health for man and for animals.

Scotland County has always been fortunate in having capable doctors who have kept informed and put into practice the latest developments in their profession.

The faithful country doctor who traveled many miles by horse and buggy in all kinds of weather to care for his patients has been replaced by doctors who receive their patients in a comfortable, modern, air conditioned waiting room with piped in music. Automobiles, good roads, ambulance service and hospitals have greatly contributed to the decrease in the number of house calls doctors are required to make.

The doctors who were in Scotland County caring for the health of man in 1970 were:

Dr. J. H. Schaefer, D.C., Memphis, office in home; Dr. Earl Gilfillan, M.D., Memphis, Clinic in Bloomfield, Iowa; Dr. Mary Bruns, D.O., Buenger Clinic, Memphis; Dr. D. D. Buenger, D.O., Buenger Clinic, Memphis; Dr. C. M. Browning, D.O., Browning Clinic, Memphis; Dr. C. M. Simler, D.O., Gorin; Dr. Harlo L. Donelson, D.D.S., Memphis; Dr. Po Chuen Lo, D.D.S., Memphis.

Doctors of osteopathy, medicine and chiropody have many modern pieces of equipment to assist them in their profession. Among them are:

Short wave diathermy, electra nebulizer, myo-flex, Sein-wave generator, colonic irrigator, ophthamometer, phoryophthor, tonomometer.

Dentists have replaced vulcanite dentures, foot tread drill, hand bulb air syringe and the use of cocaine with plastic dentures, Xylocaine, high speed turbine, compressed air syringe, ultrasonic cleaners, power chairs, power X-ray, ultra speed dental filing, plastic filling material, fluoride for control of dental decay and disposable needles. Regular dental care has become a matter of course.

Dr. Larry Wiggins, Veterinarian, was caring for the health of the animals in 1970.

Since the turn of the century, veterinarians in Scotland County, with the cooperation of the farmers, have brought many serious animal diseases under control. Among them are hog cholera, tuberculosis, brucellosis and black leg in cattle.

## Places of Interest in Scotland County in 1898

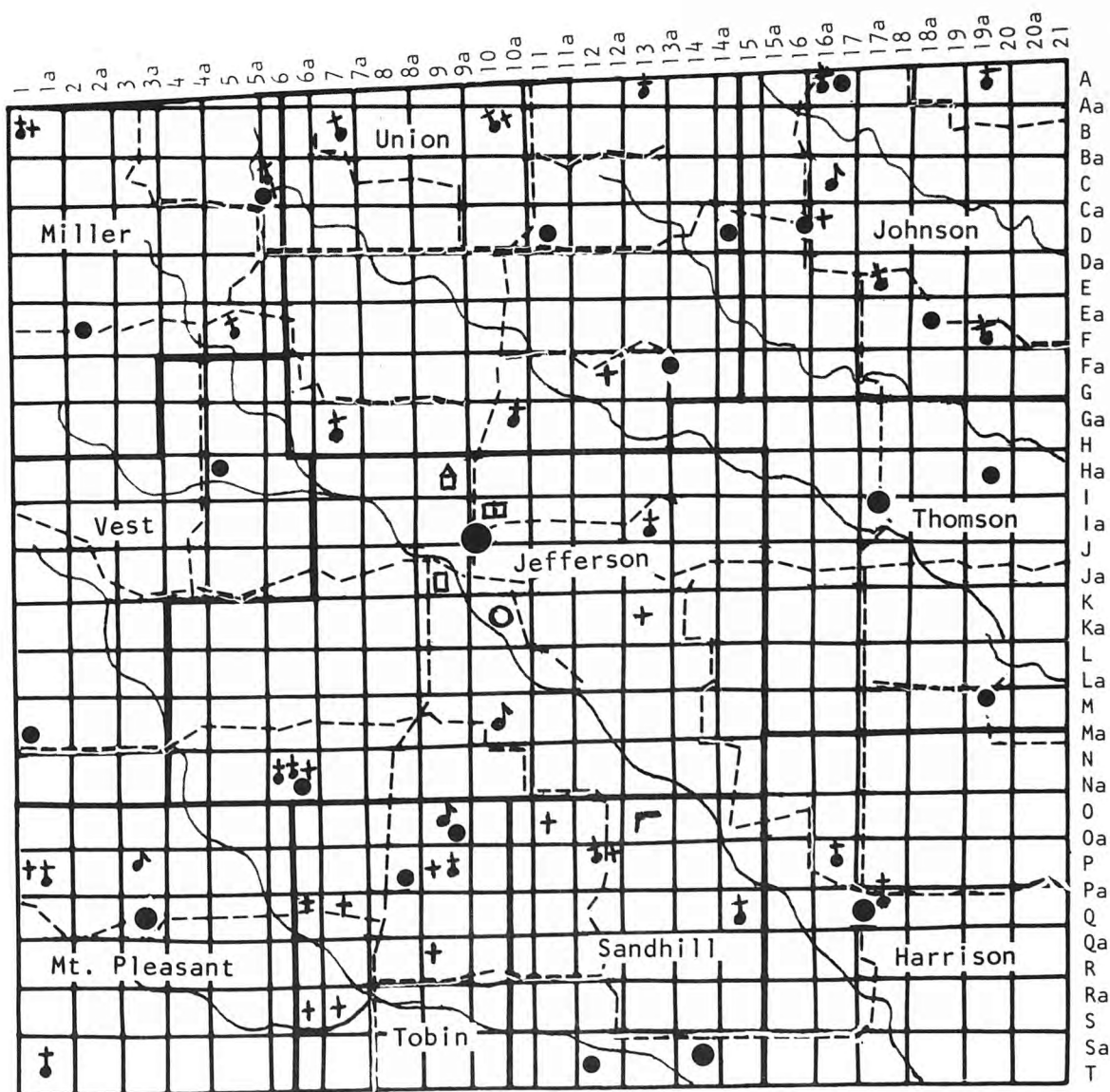
Presbyterian Church	5-F
Baptist Church and cemetery	5a-Ga
Catholic Church and cemetery	1-B
Pleasant Hill Church	10-Ga
South Bethel Church	12-Fa
Oaklawn Church	8-E
New Salem Church	7-H
Methodist Church	13-A
Presbyterian Church and cemetery	10-B
Methodist Church	7-B
Church and cemetery	17a-E
Methodist Church	19-F
Mthodist Church	16a-A
Baptist Church	19a-A
Hickory Grove School	16a-C
Cemetery	16a-D
German Lutheran Church and cemetery	17a-Q
Church and cemetery	16a-Pa
Smith Shop	13-O



Baptist Church	15-Q	Church and cemetery	1a-Pa
Methodist Church and cemetery	12-Q	Cumberland Presbyterian Church and cemetery	6a-Na
Edinburg School	9-Oa	Christian Church	6-M
Baptist Church and cemetery	9-P	Oak Forest School	10-Ma
Cemetery	6a-Q	Union Church	14-Ma
Cemetery, E Thompson	7-Q	Scotland County Fair Ground	10-Ka
Cemetery	9-H	Buskirk cemetery	15-Ka
Cemetery	7-S	Roller mill	9-Ja
Cemetery	6-S	Brick yard	10-Ia
Brick Yard	2-Qa	County Poor	9-Ha
Purvis (School?)	3-P	Richland Church	13-J
Cumberland Presbyterian Church	1-T		

## 1898 Map of Scotland County with the Locations of Places of Interest

⬆	--- County Poor	†	--- Church
○	--- Scotland County Fairground	⚎	--- School
⊞	--- Brick Yard	+	--- Cemetery
□	--- Mill	┌	--- Smith Shop



## WARS



There have been wars since the world was populated. This cruel and inhuman method of settling disputes and the invasion of other people's just rights has never been supplanted by reasonable arbitration and negotiation.

America, in order to be free of tyranny and to preserve her freedom and that of others, has participated in a number of wars beginning with the Revolutionary War and continuing to the present conflict in Viet Nam.

Scotland County has a proud military history. In the various wars the young men have always responded to the call of duty with patriotic courage and, in so doing, have contributed in saving millions of the members of the human race from the subjugation of an oppressor's heel.

The response of the young men in Scotland County is attested by the number of names of veterans in the various conflicts in which the United States has been involved.

In order to honor, in a small way, those who have sacrificed so much, all available names of those who were born in Scotland County or who entered the service from Scotland County, will be found in the following list of veterans and in which war each participated.

### Veterans of 1812 in Council

January 20, 1870

### Issue of Memphis Reveille

A meeting of the surviving heroes of the war of 1812 residing in Scotland County was held at the Court House on the 15th inst.

Be it resolved, that the soldiers of the war of 1812 residing in Scotland County, Missouri, do respectfully petition the present Congress of the United States to grant us by enactment, as also the surviving widows of our comrades deceased, a reasonable pension for the remainder of our lives.

Resolved, that inasmuch as we have asked nothing from our county until the time has arrived where but few in number we are about to step off the stage of life, it is just that the government we preserved, now in

prosperity should remember the defenders of the flag an honor, when our services routed a powerful foreign foe.

Resolved, that we do not regard this as a matter of additional burden to the national treasury of any magnitude, as the soldiers and individuals now praying are of such advanced age that the small expense to be incurred would soon cease.

Resolved, that a copy hereof be furnished each of our national Representatives now in Congress and also be published in our County Papers.

Signed by:

John Hohstadt	age 76
John Oliver, 1st. Virginia	73
Samuel Baker, 2nd. Kentucky	77
John Kight	86
Richard Morris, 4th Kentucky	75
James Ammerman	80
Joseph Graham	74
A. Turner	72
Mrs. Sarah Price	75
Mrs. Elizabeth Louther	
Mrs. Martha Talbott	85
Mrs. Barbara Hay	64

The appearance of the old Veterans was striking in the extreme. They are relics of another generation clinging to this as a connecting link of real life that binds the old to the new. No one could witness the old warriors without feeling a sympathy akin to awe.

While gazing upon the bent form, the gray hair, the furrows of time and care, upon the once ruddy cheek, imagination steps back into the labyrinth of the past where more than half a century ago these old heroes and their comrades, met the proud Briton in battle and upon many well fought fields, triumphed over the flower of European chivalry and through empires to respect a government they could not humble or subdue.

After the transacting of business the meeting called upon Captain Sam Teters for a speech, who responded in a short address when the meeting adjourned.

### Memphis Reveille Centennial Edition

### Pin of Revolutionary War Period Owned by Citizen

We were shown a pin which Port Wayland brought to this county from Virginia, when he came here. He had been to this county with his father, who had purchased a large tract of ground, northwest of Hitt. He returned to Virginia, but came back to this county later



and made his home here until his death in 1880. He located in this county before Scotland County was changed and before Memphis was located, the time being about 1838.

The pin was given him by his uncle General Porterfield, Revolutionary war soldier. It is of silver surrounded by brilliants and contains a lock of hair. Relatives of Port Wayland living in Scotland County in 1971 were Miss Bessie Cossel and other members of the Cossel family, also members of the Kinney family.

### **Scotland County's First Military Organization**

**Compiled by Jack Brumback**

The first effort in the way of military organization ever attempted in Scotland County, was back in 1841, 20 years before the Civil War, and at a time when the internal strife of the nation was never dreamed of. During that summer a number of the sturdy pioneers of the County, headed by Caleb I. Hill, Sr., great-grandfather of Mrs. Fred Graham of Memphis, organized a company of state militia. Mr. Hill was elected Captain, and on August 24, 1841, received the following commission from the Governor of the State.

#### **STATE OF MISSOURI**

To all who shall see these presents —  
Greetings:

KNOW YE THAT, It having been certified to me that Caleb I. Hill has been duly elected captain of the 2nd Company, 1st Battalion, 94th Regiment, 2nd Brigade, 14th Division of Missouri Militia.

Now, therefore, in the name and in behalf of the State of Missouri, I, Thomas Reynolds, Governor thereof, do hereby commission him Captain of said company and do authorize and empower him to discharge the duties of said office according to law.

In testimony thereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the state of Missouri to be affixed at the city of Jefferson, this 24th day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and forty-one, of the independence of the United States sixty-sixth, and this state the twenty-second.

(Seal) By the Governor, TH. Reynolds,  
Jas. L. Minor, Secretary of State.

On the back of the commission is written the oath of Captain Hill subscribed and sworn before Thomas Gunn, Justice of the Peace on

September 25, 1841.

On September 12, Captain Hill received the following order to parade his company:  
Captain C. I. Hill:

You are hereby ordered to parade your company on the 4th Saturday of the present month, and equipped as the law directs.

Warner Price, Col. 94th Reg., 2nd Brig.,  
14th Division, Sept. 12, 1841

Captain Hill at this time lived just east of what was known as the Wagner place on the outskirts of Memphis to the northeast. In compliance with the above order of the Colonel, the company consisted of 99 men and four officers, and continued in existence till the summer of the following year, 1845, when soon after the death of Captain Hill they disbanded without ever seeing any active service.

Caleb Hill Jr., that lived in Memphis had the original of his father's commission, his orders from the Colonel, and the official roster of the company. Caleb Jr., was at one time Constable and Justice of the Peace in Memphis. He was Constable when E. R. Bartlett shot and killed W. D. Edwards, March 8, 1901.

Below will be found a partial list of the members, many of whom will be remembered by the older people of Memphis and many others who have descendants or other relatives in different parts of the County, and many of whom later joined the army and served through the Civil War.

Captain Caleb I. Hill, Lieut. James A. Guthrie, Ensign William Henry, 1st Sgt. Thomas Gunn. Privates were: Franklin Baker, Isaac Butler, Thomas and Joel Anderson, A. R. and H. C. Baker, George Buskirk, Asa Brewer, Joseph and Guinn Billups, Ruel Cain, Owen Clements, S. S. Cissell, Berges Cain, Thomas Caves, Sanford and Thomas Darnell, James D. and Aaron Dunn, Carmen Dunn.

Amos Darnell, Hiram and George Daggs, John and Benjamin Dye, Peter Elicutt, Daniel Stout and William Farnsworth, James H. Foreman, Harry Foreman, Harry Fowler, Joseph Graves, H. M. Gorin, Joseph H. Clements, Willis Harbor, Jacob Ishelman and son George, Moses Roberts, Nicholas Jones, Kinney Pierce, Charles Mety, Joseph Morgan, Martin, William and Portor Neel, Richard Power, Robert Padgett, two Thomas Palmers, James Palmer, Aaron and Joe Pierce, Alexander Smith, Elsbury Small, Isaac and David Summers, Wm. Spencer, James Work, William Troth, James and William Turner, John J. Vincent, Pemberton Watson, David and Joe Wilson.

## United States Army Recruiting Requirements - 1861

Applicants for enlistment in the regular Army must be between the ages of twenty-one and thirty years, unmarried, of good character and habits, able-bodied, free from disease, and must be able to speak, read, write the English language. Age for enlistments of citizen soldiery, eighteen to forty-five years, married or unmarried.

Minors are not enlisted, except boys between the ages of sixteen and eighteen who may be needed as musicians and who have written consent of father, only surviving parent, or legally appointed guardian.

Original enlistments are confined to persons who are citizens of the United States, or who have made legal declaration of their intention to become citizens thereof.

For infantry and artillery the height must be not less than five feet four inches, and weight not less than 120 pounds and not more than 190 pounds.

For cavalry, the height must not be less than five feet four inches and not more than five feet ten inches, and weight not to exceed 165 pounds.

All soldiers receive from Government (in addition to their pay) rations, clothes, bedding, medicine, and medical attention.

The following is the rate of pay as now established - 1861.

Privates, cavalry, artillery and infantry - pay per month \$13, pay per year \$156, pay for three years \$468.

Field musicians, cavalry, artillery and infantry - pay per month \$13, per year \$156, per three years \$468.

Wagoners, cavalry, artillery, infantry - per month \$14, per year \$168, per three years \$504.

Artificers, artillery and infantry, saddlers and ferriers, cavalry - per month \$15, per year \$180, per three years \$540.

Sergeants, cavalry, artillery, infantry - per month \$18, per year \$216, per three years \$648.

First Sergeant of a company - cavalry, artillery and infantry - per month \$25, per year \$300, per three years \$900.

Chief Trumpeter cavalry - per month \$22, per year \$264, three years \$792.

Principal musicians, artillery and infantry - per month \$22, per year \$264, and three years \$792.

Major-General-First 5 years, per year	\$1,500
Brigadier General	5,500
Colonel	3,500
Lieutenant-Colonel	3,500

Major	2,500
Captain, mounted	2,000
Captain, not mounted	1,800
1st. Lt., mounted	1,600
1st. Lt., not mounted	1,500
2nd. Lt., mounted	1,500
2nd. Lt., not mounted	1,400

The pay of non-commissioned officers is from \$18 to \$34 per month.

"Major R. D. Cramer, a citizen of Memphis, Missouri, is a native of the State of Ohio. He was born in Fayette County, Ohio near Washington Court House, May 12, 1836.

His father was George Cramer, a native of Virginia and his mother was Hanna Wilson of North Carolina. He was raised on a farm and had little opportunity of school education. His parents moved to the State of Iowa in 1856. When Mr. Cramer was 26 years old the war broke out (Civil War) and he joined Company "G" 30th Iowa Volunteer Infantry. In the organization of this company, he was chosen captain by the members and with this rank was mustered into the United States service in August 1863 at Keokuk, Iowa. He was a member of the fifteenth Army Corps during his three years of service and was under the command of Generals Logan and Sherman.

He served in twenty-one battles, lasting from six hours to forty-eight days. The first real engagement in which Mr. Cramer participated was at Vicksburg, when under the command of General Grant, who was conducting the siege. He was on duty forty-eight days and averaged about four hours of sleep in a day.

On one occasion while leading a charge on Vicksburg, he succeeded in capturing one of the defenses. At the capitulation of the fort he was promoted to Major of his regiment.

His next engagement Kenesaw Mountain, then next at Atlanta and Chattanooga. After the battle on Lookout Mountain, he marched with Sherman to the sea. After that triumphant march he moved through the Carolinas to Washington where he took part in the grand review on Pennsylvania Avenue and went with those who wept when they looked at the review stand and could not see their beloved President Abraham Lincoln. He was mustered out and immediately took up the study of law, graduating at Ann Arbor, Michigan. He came to Memphis and entered into the profession and is now the oldest member in the Scotland County Bar."

(Published in the Memphis Reveille  
February 15, 1917)



**Member of a Family of Soldiers**  
**(Special to the St. Louis Post Dispatch)**  
**January 30, 1928**

B. R. Grinstead of Scotland County recalls Civil War experiences.

"Memphis, Missouri — There is living today near here a man who took part in and has vivid memories of the final dramatic scenes of the Civil War. This man, B. R. Grinstead, was present at the railroad station in his capacity of guard, at Augusta, Georgia, when Jefferson Davis, president of the Southern Confederacy, was taken from the train and conveyed to a Federal gunboat.

This is how Grinstead, who was a member of the Third Iowa Cavalry, describes the event.

There was a detail of Co. E. Third Iowa Cavalry under Captain Newt. Battin, who were to proceed to Augusta, Georgia, by rail, I being one of the detail.

At that time the Confederate soldiers were going home and were waiting at the depot. We were ordered to clear the depot of all soldiers on the platform. A few minutes before the train came we were informed that Mr. Davis was on the train, which put us on our guard. When the train came in, Mr. Davis, his wife and daughter, Winnie, got off a few yards from where I was standing. In the party with them were Mr. Stephens, Vice-President of the Southern States, Mr. Regan of Texas, and others who I do not remember. They were taken by carriages to the boat landing on the Savannah River.

This happened 63 years ago when I was only 18 years old, but I remember it as if it were only yesterday. There were others living also who were there at that time. B. S. Armstrong of Bloomfield, Iowa was there and he and I talk about it every time we meet.

In November, 1863 Grinstead, then a boy of 16, was attending school at the old Academy at Troy, Iowa, a little inland village in southeastern Iowa. An older brother (John who taught school at Bloomfield, Iowa and was employed in the pension office for many years in Washington, D. C., Buried in Bloomfield) had been in the service for more than a year. School was dull business to a 16 year old boy with a war going on, so one day he failed to show up and inquiry developed that he had gone to war. He left his books in the old home-made school desk, and some 50 years later on a visit back to the boyhood home at Troy he told some of his former schoolmates he had come back to get his books.

Grinstead's family has had one or more representatives in every war this country ever

has engaged in. In the Revolutionary War two great-grandfathers served. John Grinstead and James Wildman, the latter a Lieutenant, who was wounded in the Battle of Brandywine.

In the War of 1812 several members took part. In the Mexican War Grinstead's father was a captain, though seeing no active service. In the Civil War, Grinstead and an older brother served. One son served in the Spanish American War, and in the World War I three sons were with the colors, one of them rising to the rank of Colonel. Grinstead's grandson, John B. Grinstead will finish in this year's class (1928) at West Point Military Academy.

Despite his 81 years Grinstead takes an active interest in the affairs of his community. For 25 years he has served the Farmer's Mutual Insurance Co. of his county as director and vice-president of that organization, and for the past 12 years he has been president."

Mr. Grinstead's grandson, Col. John B. Grinstead graduated from the West Point Military Academy in 1928 having received his appointment from Congressman Col. Hayden of Arizona in March 1924. Twenty-eight years later Col. Grinstead's son, John, was appointed to the West Point Military by the same man, now Senator Carl Hayden of Arizona, having won in a competitive examination. Both Col. Grinstead and his son, Lieut. Col. Grinstead have served with the armed forces. Col. Grinstead is now (1871) retired and Lieut. Col. Grinstead is in the regular army and is stationed in Washington, D.C. He graduated from the Military Academy at West Point, New York in 1956, had one year of duty in Korea and two tours of one year each in Viet Nam. In 1970 he graduated from the Command and General Staff school at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas and has been on duty since July in Washington, D.C. on the General Staff of the Army Materials Command where he works under orders from the Pentagon.

"David Justice, a former resident and Union soldier, carried ten bullets in his body until his death, received when a rebel captain shot him and left him for dead. He was home on a furlough and had gone to get food for his mother when he was shot. His mother saw the shooting, saw the officer take off his cartridge belt and leave him for dead. When brought to town he was found to be alive but a physician said he could not recover, but he did." (Memphis Reveille Centennial Issue)

"Union soldier spent night in tree. — During the Civil War, Simeon Martin, carpenter in Memphis, but at that time a Union soldier, was home on a furlough. The Martin

home was on what is now Knott Street, now occupied by Mrs. Johnson and family. Across the street far to the east was heavy timber. While he was visiting his wife they heard the rebels were in town looking for him and other Union men. Mrs. Martin took his gun and hid it under the gooseberry bushes, while Mr. Martin went into the heavy timber and crawled up into one of the largest trees which commanded a view of his home. He saw the soldiers come to his place and search it, but they found nothing. As the rebels stayed in town all night, Mr. Martin spent the night in the tree and remained there until the enemy troops left. His wife told him when he returned that the Rebels had stolen the last sheet she had and which she used as a bedspread.

The time of this above incident of a troublous time was Sunday, July 13, 1862, and the troops were apparently Porter's as this incident occurred at the time Captain Dawson and Dr. Aylward were killed by Porter's troops, an account of which appears elsewhere. The above account was given by Mr. Martin's daughter, Mrs. Marvin Stone." (Centennial Edition)

#### **Killing of Dr. Aylward Here In 1862**

The following description of the results of the raid of Col. Porter, Confederate, during the Civil War, was written by Wm. Downing, and was sent out to a newspaper in this neighborhood in 1908, when Mr. Downing resided in Great Falls, Montana

Great Falls, Montana  
July 8, 1908

Dear Friend:

I am in receipt of your letter of July 3, 1908, in which you ask me for my recollections in regard to Col. Porter's raid through Scotland County in 1862.

You also enclose a communication from Mr. A. P. Patterson of Memphis, published in one of your local papers giving his recollections of Col. Porter's visit to Memphis and capture of Captain Dawson.

Mr. Patterson evidently has a very clear recollection of what took place and he outlines the main facts about as I remember them.

As to the details that took place at my home, I have quite a vivid recollection. On Sunday night, July 1862, about 10 o'clock p.m. I was awakened by the rattling of canteens, the old well pump and hum of many voices. Men, it appeared to me, were all around the house in every direction. It was raining and I remember the night was very dark. Not expecting any soldiers in our section at that time, I was very anxious to find who they were

and found my way downstairs and inquired of my father who gave me this information admonishing me to be quiet and to go back to bed, which I did. In a few minutes, my father came upstairs and lighted candles or lamps in an adjoining room. I next saw six or eight men come upstairs, and as I recollect now there were three prisoners, Captain Dawson, Dr. Aylward and a man by the name of Herrick, or some such name as that. Dr. Aylward had a pair of new boots. He complained of their hurting his feet. He took off his boots and his coat and lay down on the bed. In fact, all three of the prisoners lay down. In the course of an hour three men came upstairs. One had on a blue Federal coat with a cape such as a Federal soldier wore in the Civil War. He was the spokesman and said, "I want Dr. Aylward,". Aylward replied, "Who wants me?" The answer came quick, "Col. Porter." Dr. Aylward raised up and reached for his boots. They were wet and he had difficulty in pulling them on. The soldiers became a little impatient and hurried him. After a while he got on his coat and hat. Then one of the men took from his coat pocket a strap such as was used to fasten the lower part of the hames to harness. The strap had a buckle on it. Two of the men placed Dr. Aylward's hands behind him and buckled them together. I could hear the roller on the buckle turn. Dr. Aylward said, "You hurt my wrists, it is very tight." The two men surged upon it again. He repeated, "Oh, that is very tight." They then walked out of the room and downstairs, the man with the blue overcoat in front, the other two behind the Doctor. When he got near the foot of the stairs Dr. Aylward said addressing my father, "Mr. Downing, I would like for you to go with me to see Col. Porter." My father said, "Certainly." About that time I heard one of the men say to my father, "If you move, I'll kill you." After two of the men had gotten outside one of them called back to the one that was watching my father and said, "Come on." He replied, "Here is another." The one outside said, "Captain Stacy says, come on." As they passed around the house I heard Dr. Aylward say, "O Lord" as if he were in distress. My father went upstairs and related his experiences to one of Porter's men who assured my father he was in no danger. If, however, he thought otherwise, he could stay in his room, which, after some talk, he decided to do. This man I often met afterwards while I lived in Missouri and I never did and never will forget his act of kindness on his part.

The next morning at breakfast, boy-like, I observed Captain Dawson very closely. His wound attracted my attention. It appeared to



me that the ball struck him in the front part of the neck. It was a slight cut in places and at the time I saw him it did not appear to have been dressed. His shirt was quite bloody, I missed Dr. Aylward, one of the men I had seen the night before. I was over the camp next morning and heard Dr. Aylward discussed and the impression I got from the soldiers communicating to each other, was that he had gotten away, and made his escape.

This regiment of Col. Porter's seemed to be in a hurry the next morning. They prepared their breakfast in camp, packed up their traps pretty fast. About 7:30 or 8:00 a.m. they formed right in front of our house, Col. Porter, my father and myself at the front gate 50 or 75 feet from the line, Captain Dawson, the other prisoners with him, were sitting on a two horse wagon loaded with muskets, which I understand, were captured the day before in Memphis. While the troops were forming and Col. Porter commanding and the Captains arranging their men in line, my father asked Col. Porter if he could speak to Captain Dawson. He was given permission. My father went to the wagon and said, "Captain Dawson, what shall I say to your family when I see them?" He responded quickly, "Tell them if I die, I die like a man." When my father returned to the gate, Col. Porter said in an undertone, "He is a brave man."

There were some soldiers with Col. Porter who had a grievance against Captain Dawson. Col. Porter, in my presence, asked my father about it. They talked earnestly. My father told Col. Porter that he knew Captain Dawson was not in the company or scout that committed the depredation complained of. He told him that he was in Memphis at the time and he knew that Captain Dawson was not there. They had at least two conversations along this line, both of which were very earnest. After Col. Porter left we fully expected to hear of the death of Captain Dawson next, and for a long time afterwards I thought that the words spoken at the gate and the assurance of my father saved his life.

After Col. Porter's command left that morning my father saddled his horse and left the place, not saying anything to mother or to me as to his impressions. I learned afterwards that he went to Memphis to report the disappearance of Dr. Aylward, and to get to a searching party to come out to help find the body. My impression at the time was what I gathered from the soldiers, that Dr. Aylward had escaped. During the day I took in the camp to see what I could find and in looking around I found an old rifle under an elm tree in the barn lot, an old hat which was much better

than mine, and feeling that I wanted to be a soldier about that time, I discarded my hat and put on the one I found, which I wore during the day, although it was a little large, though not larger than I felt with my rifle. I also found a rope with a running noose in it, near the tree. I saw that a wagon which was under the tree had been moved and noticed mud on the tree and a fresh broken limb. None of these things made any serious impression on me of the terrible thing that had happened.

During the forenoon I found some caps for my gun. We had two young men working for us, thinning corn that day. I decided to take my rifle and hide in a clump of brush close to the road they would pass and snap the gun at them as they returned to dinner. I was anxious to see them run. While I was waiting for the boys to pass I became a little anxious to try my gun so put on a cap and pointed it at the path and the gun exploded with a terrific sound. I abandoned the proposition of scaring the boys. Had they passed in all probability I should have killed them both in my fun.

That night my father returned home rather late and told us of his suspicions as to Dr. Aylward. I showed him the hat. He recognized it in some way as Dr. Aylward's and also the rope was brought in. I told him about the wagon and the tree and the next morning before sun-up we went down to the tree and I showed him what I had discovered. He was satisfied at the time that that was the place of Aylward's death and while looking around saw some 50 ft. away a rider of the fence. As we approached the fence we noticed mud on it, looking over in the weeds and saw Dr. Aylward's body.

Col. Porter went west toward Lancaster, Missouri and was followed by Merrill's horse and regiment of cavalry. Near Cherrygrove, in Schuyler County, Col. Porter turned in behind the Federal troops and came back east over the same road, followed by the Federal troops and the battle ensued near Maggard's old place in Scotland County, in which Captain Stacy received a mortal wound and died in a few days. Captain Dawson was released, as stated by Mr. Patterson and a few days after he left our house.

Please remember me to my old friends, I hope to return to Missouri this fall on a visit.  
Very truly yours,  
William G. Downing

### **Unreported Ambuscade of Civil War Soldiers**

During the Civil War a company of probably 80 Rebels or bushwhackers camped on the south part of what was then, or a few years later, the Philip Miller farm, about half a mile northwest of the Santa Fe tracks. It seems they knew a company of Union soldiers would pass along the road leading south through what is now Gorin. Fourteen of the above went out to ambush these soldiers.

They concealed themselves in ambush in the branch now known as Peach and Honey, just south of the railroad crossing in Gorin. When the Union men came they were fired upon by the hidden soldiers. One man and one horse were killed. The rest got away as quickly as possible as they did not know how many men might be hidden in the dense brush and high grass.

George Woodsmall, who lived for many years near Rainbow, claimed to be one of the 14 men who engaged in the skirmish and he thought possibly he might have fired the fatal shot. J. H. Walters, 86, and oldest man living in Gorin at this time states that he heard this story from various persons and also saw the skeleton of the dead horse, as it was allowed to remain where it fell. —By Gorin Standard Bearer (Centennial Edition)

### **Hungarian Fled Here To Avoid Service There**

Alexander Nere, a native of Hungary came to the United States when but a lad of fourteen years. His country, at that time as at present, was at war with a neighboring country. According to Hungarian law, the eldest son in a family naturally became a soldier. If for any reason he was ineligible, the duty then devolved upon the next eldest son. In the Nere family, John the oldest son was a cripple, so it followed that Alexander should be a soldier.

To prevent him from entering the army, Louis Kossuth, the great Hungarian patriot of his time, put him and another boy on a boat bound for the United States. The boat tarried a while in Constantinople and after sailing three months on the Atlantic, it arrived at an American port. Working his way as best he could, he became a useful citizen and when war was declared in this country, between the north and south, he took up arms in defense of his adopted country, becoming a member of Company I, 51st Missouri Volunteers. With his compensation for army service, he purchased

a home, which is still occupied by members of his family. One of the prized possessions of the family today is one of the company rolls bearing his name. He was honorably discharged and mustered out of the service in St. Louis, Missouri at the close of the war. (Centennial edition)

### **The Charles Mety Home Had War Experiences**

During the Civil War the Charles Mety family had varied experiences. When the building was remodeled several years ago, bullets were found embedded in the old part. There had been a skirmish on the hill south of the house during the war and the house received several of the bullets.

It was also during that exciting time that the farm was raided by soldiers seeking the carriage horses for riding horses. These animals were hid in the timber in the part of the farm that is now Simon's pasture. There stood in the east yard at that time a cabin in which a gray-haired darky lived. He would hide the horses usually, but once his two sons, George and Eben hid the animals. (Centennial Edition)

From the Memphis Dispatch, published by Rufus Sumerlin, dated May 24, 1864, we glean the latest news of the day. It will be recollected that some time ago a respectable number of citizens of this county testified their regard for Col. Moore by the purchase of a fine horse to be presented to him. The horse was presented to him by Col. J. G. Best. . . We trust that you may long live to ride this beautiful animal at the head of your command, in fighting your country's battle and when this cruel war is over a thousand hearts may gladly welcome you home.

Scotland County woman warned Col. David Moore — The Battle of Athens was the farthest north of any battle of the Civil War. The following anecdote concerning it was related in our house by Mrs. Sprague (known as Aunt Katie), and Elder Russell, who was, I think, a Christian preacher (staunch Union man, who had antagonized the Southern sympathizers by his plain speaking). He was to preach in the March Settlement, August 3, 1861, and had been threatened with death if he attempted to fulfill the promise.

Early on Sunday, third day of August, he started out on horseback and out about what was the Judge Cooper place, was shot from ambush and left lying on the road. He was



taken to the Cooper house and cared for, then brought to town and placed under guard.

Mrs. Sprague came to town, and hearing he was wounded, went to see him and he told her he had heard his captors talking among themselves that the Rebels under General Green were aiming to surprise the Union Troops under Col. David Moore, who were encamped at Athens and they would be annihilated if they were not warned and there was no way to get word to General Moore. Aunt Katie was a true pioneer and she went on to her house, now the Jesse Armstrong home, and told her family where she was going, then rode horseback, and got to Athens in time for the troops to be prepared for the invaders.

I have been told there are cannon balls embedded in some of the old buildings still. Needless to tell, Mrs. Sprague was a heroine in the early history.

Mrs. Charles Overhulser is a granddaughter of Mrs. Sprague and Frank E. Moore is a grandson of Col. David Moore.

The connection of the above battle (Athens) which occurred in Clark County and our own county was: Many of the recruits in D. Moore's company and afterward his regiment — the 21st Missouri — came from this county. Another thing is that David Moore was the grandfather of Frank E. Moore of Memphis, whose father was J. C. Moore, prominent Scotland County lawyer and another son, Eugene Moore, one time editor of the Memphis Democrat. (Centennial Issue)

Centennial Edition — G.A.R. Post is organized in Memphis Special mustering offices. R. H. Brown organized a Post of G.A.R. at Memphis, Missouri June 21, 1884. After preliminary work, the first business in order was the election of officers. Comrade R. D. Cramer elected Commander by acclamation. Comrade W. W. Purmort, senior vice-commander; Comrade E. A. Howard, Junior Vice-Commander; Quartermaster, W. D. Sigler, Officer of the day, Comrade J. P. Craig; Officer of the Guards, Comrade J. L. Durnal; Chaplain, E. A. Strosnider; E. A. Kutzner, Adjutant, J. G. Bert; Orderly sergeant, Major R. C. McArthur; Quartermaster Sergeant, A. P. Harbur. Officers were then duly installed by Comrade R. H. Brown.

Next order was to select name of Post. On motion of Comrade James G. Best, the Post was called Murray Post. On motion of Comrade Jacob L. Best, the first and third Tuesday of each month at 1 p.m. was set. On motion of Comrade Craig, a committee of

three was appointed and permanent place of meeting. Said committee as appointed was Comrades Craig, Best and Barnes. Post then closed in due form.

Joseph G. Best, Adjutant of Post

Mr. Hal Harle, nephew of Dr. Aylward gave this additional information regarding Dr. Aylward.

Dr. Aylward's house was south of the present (1970) Post Office, the building is yet standing, quite old.

Dr. Aylward had erected a flag pole and was flying the Union flag which he refused to take down when confronted by Col. Porter's men. They then took the flag down, burned it, then took Dr. Aylward to the Downing farm where they hanged him.

Additional information given by Mrs. Irma Aylward Enness, great-niece of Dr. Aylward:

Dr. Aylward grew up on a farm west of the Bert Mankopf farm in Union township. The house was situated on the north side of the now abandoned road. One brother, John Aylward, was a veteran of the Mexican War. He and some other members of his family were buried near their home. Dr. Aylward was an ardent and uncompromising Union man who served in the Civil War as a surgeon.

According to the History of Scotland County, published in 1887, Dr. Aylward was Captain of the Union Home Guard in Memphis.

July 2, 1908

(By A. P. Patterson)

Col. Porter with about 400 troops came into Memphis on Sunday, July 13, 1862, between 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, unheralded. I do not think there was a single soul in the town who knew of his coming, and his first move was to bring every man to the courthouse.

"My acquaintance with Col. Porter began in 1860. A district Fair embracing Knox, Clark, Lewis and Scotland Counties, was held at Memphis in the fall of 1860. I was secretary, hence we became quite well acquainted, so when I came to the courthouse he recognized me at once.

There were only two men he knew in town, Rev. H. P. S. Willes, a Presbyterian

minister and myself. He said he wanted to dismiss the most of these men. At once he began and got them all released except Fenton Harle and Dr. William Aylward. Porter said he had charges against them. He afterward released Mr. Harle but refused absolutely to release Dr. Aylward."

## **Civil War**

**By Jack Brumback**

### **The Battle of Vassar Hill**

The casualties during the Civil War in Northeast Missouri were not as great as in the eastern section of the United States, but the Union's western regiments were the only ones able to move south. It was their victories that crippled the Confederacy and brought its collapse. Such battles and skirmishes started with the engagements at Athens, Vassar Hill, Kirksville, etc., where most of our troops received their first baptism of fire.

Most of the states suffered severely from these destructive skirmishes of guerrilla warfare. Nearly every county had its own band of southern sympathizers who were forced to leave their homes and take to the brush. Some of them slipped south and joined the main Confederate army.

The history of the war presents no instances of a more heroic determination of a group of people to accomplish their so-called freedom, than that exhibited by the people of Northern Missouri. Federal States immediately continuous to the Federal States of Kansas, Iowa and Illinois.

They claimed that their land was being invaded by their border states, which gathered union sympathizers along their way. These men, Union and Confederate alike, were our ancestors and fought for what they thought was right.

There were 1,162 battles and skirmishes fought in Missouri. The largest of these fought in Scotland County was the one fought at Vassar Hill near Bible Grove, July 18, 1862.

The rebel commanders, Col. Porter and Captain Stacey, left their camp at the Henry Downing farm, where Dr. Aylward was hanged and moved their forces to Cherry Grove. They were joined here by a force of 110 men of Captain William Dunn's Schuyler County Confederates.

While they were in this camp, they planned their next move. In the meantime, Porter heard from one of his scouts, that had been in Memphis, that Col. McNeil's militia

was trying to encounter him before he reached Kirksville. McNeil figured that Porter was going to strike Kirksville like he did Memphis.

When the Confederate officers heard of McNeil's plan, they began their scheming and prepared their men for battle. They knew they had the Federal force outnumbered and could easily whip them.

Captain Dawson, being a prisoner of Porter's was forced to go with them. His neck wound made it almost impossible for him to travel. Why his life was spared is still a mystery. They traveled mostly at night over muddy roads and nights of heavy rains. Captain Dawson did not recognize many of the places they stopped at on the way to their location for their ambush.

One of the homes they stopped for food was the Jayne farm. They were never refused for food was plentiful but information was scarce. The people around Bible Grove did not know what was going on. Some could not tell one side from the other, as uniforms were just beginning to be issued to this section.

The Confederate forces went around the main road from Memphis to Kirksville on which they thought McNeil's force was moving. Porter and Stacey did their best fighting from ambush and they took to the brush.

At the Fabius below Vassar Hill, they made their crossing. Here they split their forces, half on one side of a sunken road and half on the other.

The timber on the bottom and hillside was dense with oak underbrush, thus enabling them to conceal themselves from the Federals. They moved into position about 2 or 3 o'clock on the morning of the 18th of July and waited for McNeil's force.

Porter had two men, Lucien Durkee and Sol Donaldson to stay at the bridge so when the Federals saw them they would lead them into the ambush. When the Federals came in sight of the men they tried to capture them. Durkee escaped in the brush but Donaldson was captured.

The regiment the rebels waited for turned out to be a battalion of Merrill Horses, 2nd Missouri Calvary commanded by Captain John Clopper and the 11th Calvary, Missouri State Militia commanded by Captain J. B. Rogers. When Porter saw the regiment, he knew they were not McNeil's and now he had a major battle on his hands. Most of the militia were veterans of the Mexican War and were good fighters.

When the troops came up the road between the Jaws of Death, Porter gave the



order to open fire. This was about 12 o'clock noon. Most of the men were hit by the bullets before they knew what was taking place. Their horses were shot from underneath them and many were running loose without a rider.

A terrible volley of rebel bullets struck the first rank of the militia, killing eighteen men outright. The rest staggered back at the murderous fire, but in a few minutes their officer riding along front, rallied them again.

Most of the Federals that were able to fight back, dismounted and fought the rebels from behind trees. The battle went raging on for about three hours and the Federals began to gain ground.

Clouds of smoke rolled around the hill. The dead were left where they had fallen, but the wounded were picked up and carried where their wounds could be dressed. The battle filled the air with smoke, and there being no wind stirring to drive it away, it had settled down over the road.

Roger's troops were immediately ordered forward as soon as Clopper's men in the front fell back. If the force of Roger's had not come when it did, Clopper's would have been defeated. Inch by inch the rebels retreated and were scattered in every direction.

mencement which graduated both heroes and cowards. Some of the men believed in the saying "He who fights and runs away will live to fight another day."

There were 83 men killed and wounded in the fight. Clopper of Merrill's Horse lost ten men killed and four officers and 31 wounded. Captain Lewis Sells of Newark was severely wounded. Porter's loss was six killed, three mortally wounded and ten left on the battlefield.

Two of the rebels killed were John Sparks and Frank Peak. Captain Stacey was wounded and died two days later in the battle at the home of Rudolph March, father-in-law of Jessie Stice. The March place was a log house located on the land east of Harold Dunn's present home northeast of Bible Grove.

Col. McNeil's force of 67 men did not reach Bible Grove until the night of the battle and was too late to be of much help. At this time the Federals did not go after the rebels but stayed and made preparations for taking care of the wounded and burying the dead.

When the smoke lifted from the battlefield the Federals took over the great task of burying the dead and caring for the wounded.

Some of the rebel soldiers that were

killed in the battle were buried where they fell. The Jacob Maggards nearby, being the only house large enough for the Federal wounded, was turned into a temporary hospital. It was about a mile and a half northeast of the battle area. When this place was filled the remaining soldiers were taken to Memphis and the Estes House at Keokuk, Iowa.

The Federals that were killed in battle and those that died of their wounds were buried at the Maggard place in the south pasture. The casualty list was 23. Today the home is owned by Homer Schell and the bloodstains can still be seen on some of the floors.

Ten of the soldiers were disinterred and moved away by relatives. The remainder, 13 in number, were interred at the National Cemetery at Keokuk, Iowa, by the order of the government. In the skirmish there were 13 Federal horses killed and 27 wounded. During the battle many families around the battle area saw horses gallop by without a rider.

William Purvis, grandfather of Harold Dunn, lived on top of the hill and removed the dead horses from the area the day after the fight. Thirteen days after the battle he found a horse belonging to one of the Union soldiers in a ravine. The horse was reined up and was as poor as a skeleton having nothing to survive on during that time, but the leaves of the trees and the moisture on them caused by the dews. He found letters in the saddle bags which enabled him to find the owner who was among the wounded in a hospital at Memphis.

William Purvis was the father of the late Mrs. William Dunn of Bible Grove. She told that on the day of the battle her father took the family back into the heavy timber to the southwest away from the danger. She said her mother could hear the shots from the rifles and could see the smoke rise up from the road.

William Purvis, while not farming, was employed at Pierce's Mill where corn and wheat were ground for the surrounding community. He also served seven months in the 2nd Missouri State Militia.

Another family that vacated their home at the time of the battle was Lisa Jane (Purvis) Blaine, sister of William Purvis. Her home was located where Herschel Brewer's residence is today, the first house on top of Vasssar Hill.

When the battle was at its peak, Mrs. Blaine gathered up her three children and took them through the thickest of the battle to a timber beyond their house. After the battle she returned home and walked past many

dead horses, and bodies of soldiers. The three children Mrs. Blaine had with her were Philip, Richard and Nannie. Nannie was the mother of Mrs. Jess Armstrong of Memphis. At the time of the battle she was three years old.

At one time the depression of the Confederate graves on the Blaine place could plainly be seen where the bodies of the soldiers were removed by relatives, and it is said that one was never moved. The write-up in the Scotland County newspaper after the battle quoted that there were 27 Confederates killed. Colonel Porter took as many of the wounded as possible and a few Union prisoners.

Porter's men always spoke of the battle at Oak Ridge and Clopper's men at Pearce's Mill. The mill was a short distance from where the battle occurred. It was located about a mile and a half west of Bible Grove, one half mile from the Schuyler county line, and was on the south side of the South Fork of the Fabius. The mill had a brick foundation and about 50 years ago brick could still be found on the location. The night of the battle McNeil, Rogers and Clopper made camp at the mill. Here they secured a supply of corn meal for their journey ahead.

After the battle, Col. Porter moved westward through the eastern part of Adair County and then southward into Knox, going into camp at Newark, his home town. His men were fatigued from riding so far over the rough roads and half of them were asleep in their saddles. They rested a short while on the ground, ate a few mouthfuls of half-baked corn cakes and moved on at dawn.

From the camp at Newark, Porter went to Whaley's Mill on July 20. He secured supplies here and kept on the move until he reached Monroe County. On July 22 he had a skirmish with Major Henry Caldwell of the Third Iowa Cavalry at Florida, Missouri, and lost six men. Caldwell's loss was 26 killed and wounded.

While General Merrill was at Macon, he gave an order to Major Caldwell of the Third Iowa to execute some prisoners. Among them was Sol Donaldson who was captured at Vassar Hill. He was to be shot by a firing squad on Friday, the 5th of September, 1862, the time between the hours of 1 a.m. and 3 p.m. The only thing that saved his life was that he had never signed the oath before the battle at Vassar Hill being his first engagement.

After the war Mr. Donaldson always bragged in a joking way that he was an old

bushwhacker and led the charge at Vassar Hill. He died at Jacksonville, Illinois in the old soldiers' home and is buried at that place.

Sol Donaldson was from the old settlement of Fort Donaldson, a small village that was south of Memphis. He was the father of Mrs. Ora Chance and a grandfather of John Chance, Thelma Chance and Mrs. Joe Smith, all of Memphis.

## **The Civil War in Northeast Missouri**

**By Jack Brumback**

The Rebels Raid Memphis — Colonel J. C. Porter, with a force of about 100 men, raided Memphis on July 13, 1862. They advanced upon the town rapidly and soon had complete possession. Porter had some unmarried men stationed on the outskirts of town and they did the duty of "Horseholders" until the firearms at Memphis were captured. The rebel force occupied the public square, tore down the United States flag and had all the streets off the square patrolled. They had come up through the country from Newark over to the road that is now called the Ridge Road in the southern part of Memphis, arriving about two o'clock in the afternoon. There was no destruction of property only the homes and public buildings were ransacked. They captured the Home Guards and almost a wagon load of muskets, caliber .69 left over from the Mexican War days, also ammunition and other items of usefulness to the force.

Very few citizens in town knew of their coming, only the southern sympathizers that passed the word that the munitions of war were stored in Memphis. They also told that Captain William Aylward was stationed in the town. It is said that Aylward mistreated some of Porter's men that the Home Guards captured in the skirmish at Downing and Porter had a score to settle with him.

Simeon Martin was in the 21st Missouri Infantry and was home on furlough at the time of the raid. When he heard the rebels coming down Knott Street he had his wife hide his gun under some gooseberry bushes and he took off to the tall timber east of his home to escape being captured. He climbed one of the tall trees and watched the rebels search his home. They took mostly bed sheets to be used as bandages, and before they left Scotland County they were in need of them. Mr. Martin was the father of the late Mrs. M. J. Stone who passed away in April of this year (1962) at the home of Frank Monroe.



Porter passed the word out for every man in the community to report to the courthouse which was not too hard of a task as the whole town was thrown into intense commotion. The rebels looked over the men and selected Fenton Harle and Captain Aylward. The Captain was an uncle of Hal and Len Harle of Memphis. He was also a surgeon in the 21st Missouri Infantry under the command of Colonel David Moore. The rebels put them under guard and went into camp under the large elm trees that still stand where George Simon's residence is located.

When the Union troops of Col. Moore and McNeal were in Memphis, they also used the church for the same purpose. After resting their men for a few hours they mounted up and taking their two prisoners along, went north about two miles to the home of Captain William Dawson. The home is now owned by the Morrison brothers, relatives of the Captain. The Captain was in Company A of McNeil's 2nd Missouri State Militia. He was in Memphis visiting wounded soldiers at a hospital and had taken some items out to his family when the rebels came to his home. When Porter reached the home he called for Dawson. The call was unanswered and he gave the order to fire at any moving object in the house. At the south end of the house was a fireplace and Porter shot on each side of it thinking Dawson might be hiding there. The bullet holes are still visible today. Captain Dawson failed to show himself and the rebel Colonel opened the front door just as Dawson was climbing out of the window at the head of the stairs. Porter fired twice, one of the bullets striking Dawson in the neck and the other lodging in the wall. Miss Bess Patterson, now residing in Memphis, said she remembered seeing the bullet hole and that Captain Dawson after the war, would always joke about it. The Captain was an uncle of the Patterson sisters.

Dawson, although wounded, made his escape through a window and over the roof. He ran to the barn nearby and secured a horse but was captured a short while later. Colonel Porter then set Harle free and took Dawson and Aylward along with the raiders. They went by the way of Crawford Station to the Henry Downing farm eight miles west of Memphis and went into camp for the night. The events that had taken place in Memphis that day would fill a large volume and there are still untold stories about the event.

Captain William Dawson died November 28, 1891 at the age of 81 years and is buried on the Morrison farm in the Dawson cemetery north of the house. He had two sons, James K.

and Andrew, both boys saw service in the war and are buried alongside their father.

### **St. Louis Globe Democrat (Date Unknown)**

### **House Votes to Give Pensions To Missouri Civil War Guardsmen**

### **After 50 Years Militiamen Are Finally Recognized by Representatives**

Washington, June 3 — After more than fifty years of delay, the House today officially recognized and stamped with approval the record of the valiant soldiers of the Missouri enrolled militia of Civil War days and extended to them or their survivors the full benefit to the Sherwood pension act. The vote was 177 to 63.

At one time Representative Russell, author of the bill, believed the beneficiaries in Missouri would number 5,000, but today he said he did not think that number would be near so large.

Once again, as it has in session after session, the battle for recognition of these men and their work for the country was waged by the members of the Missouri delegation and once again it was necessary to wage it with much vigor. Representatives Stafford of Wisconsin and Representative Welsh of Massachusetts led a fight against the measure and contended the bill was an effort to extend to some men the benefits which should go only to soldiers.

Counting upon the support of some members of the Southern delegations, if a roll call was demanded, Representative Stafford, beaten in a viva-voice vote, demanded a roll call and again he was defeated.

The bill provides that the members of the state militia who rendered service to the Federal Government and under the command of Federal officers, and who saw service of at least ninety days shall be given the same pensionable status as given to soldiers of the regular army, and that the same benefits shall extend to the wives and children of those men. It affects men now living almost exclusively in Missouri, Kansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana and Pennsylvania.

Speaker Clark, Representatives Russell, Igee, Hamlin and members of various other state delegations joined in the combat with Mr. Stafford.

"I say this measure should be passed with a whoop if you want to render justice to men where it has long been deferred," said

Speaker Clark. "If there is anyone deserving of such recognition it certainly is these men who have waited now fifty years to get it."

### Lincoln Saw Value

Mr. Russell showed how President Lincoln had officially recognized the value of this service and had urged that the men not disband, but that they continue active, as their inactivity in Missouri would have forced the sending of Federal troops to that state. He showed how Missouri was peopled by those ready to fight for the Union and by sympathizers with the rebellion and that it was necessary for those men of the State Militia to give the service they did in order to protect and help save the government.

"I would like to ask why this bill has not passed the Senate, there is something wrong," said Mr. Stafford.

"It has not passed the Senate because every time we tried to get consideration for these men through special legislation for individuals the Senate demands general legislation and now you are opposing the general legislation," responded Mr. Igee.

"These men were not Federal soldiers and it would be an insult to the soldiers who fought for the government to give pensions to the men who stayed at home," contended Mr. Stafford.

"Do you know that these men participated in hundred hot bitter fights around Missouri and that men were killed and wounded and suffered in these fights?" queried Speaker Clark.

"I knew that with the demand on the treasury at this time there should be no legislation at this time," said Stafford.

There was a murmur of protest from all portions of the House, and someone remarked that "such remarks about the Treasury make me sick."

Mr. Russell said about as long as he could remember an effort had been made at every session to get some consideration for these fighters, and he personally had been waging the fight for ten years. He said he had no doubt of the passage of the measure in the Senate if consideration can be forced at this session.

The following letter was written in support of a soldier's claim for disability payments.

"I, Thomas Captain of Co. E. of 6 to 9 Regt. of E. M. M. and am personally

acquainted with Henry Keller, who was a private in Company E, in the 69 Regiment of E. M. M., that while he was in the service of the United States as aforesaid, and in the line of his duty, at or near the house of Ben Kells in the State of Missouri, on the 30th day of September, 1862, he received the following wounds or disability, under these circumstances in a skirmish with Bushwhackers at or near the house of Ben Kells in Clark County, Missouri, by a musket ball which entered the forearm above the wrist, severing the radius and ulna, passing out through the metacarpus. I would estimate his disability fully over half, and that the said Henry Keller was honorably discharged from the army of the United States, by reason thereof. All of which I state as within by personal knowledge.

J. W. Arnold Capt. Co. E.

69 Regt. E. M. M.

Sworn to and subscribed

before me this 4 day of Sept., 1865

Witness my hand and official seal.

G. M. Ochiltree, Clerk"

Cards, dated 1890 and 1891, addressed to Mary Keller (widow of Henry Keller) and mailed from the Department of Interior, Bureau of Pensions, indicate that no pension had yet been paid although Mr. Keller was wounded in 1862.

### Memphis Reveille Centennial Issue

We were shown a letter by Miss Grace Phinney, which her father, Ambrose Slocum Phinney, received from T. T. Gundy in 1864. The letter:

"In camp six miles of Jackson, Mississippi  
February 6th, 1864

Dear Friend Ambrose:

I seat myself down to let you know that I am well, hoping this will find you the same. Ambrose, we had a little fight the other day. We drove them four or five miles. We don't know how many we killed. We didn't get any man hurt in any way. We are going to march in a few minutes to parts unknown to us. I like the trip pretty well. Ambrose, I want you to write to me as soon as you can. Ambrose, you wanted to come. You wouldn't have had as good times as you think, for marching is hard work.

Give my love to the girls and reserve a portion for yourself.

I have the honor of being your friend.

T. T. Gundy

P.S. You must direct your letters to Co. I, 21st Reg. Mo. Volunteers."



## CIVIL WAR VETERANS OF SCOTLAND COUNTY

Adams, Jeremiah; Adams, Phillip;  
Abernathy, John S.; Ailshie, George C.;  
Ailshie, John L.; Ammermon, William H.;  
Alexander, John L.; Arehart, Columbus;  
Arnold, Sidney; Atkinson, William A.;  
Aylward, William Jr.; Aylward, Eugene;  
Aylward, Dr. William;

Baker, William C.; Barnes, Charles;  
Barnes, John W.; Barnes, O.A.; Barlett, O.  
J.; Bartlett, Henry; Bartine, Joe; Barwick,  
Henry; Benning, Christopher; Benning,  
August; Bennett, P. H.; Bertram, Burl;  
Best, Capt. James S.; Best, Col. Joseph G.;  
Bias, William; Billups, Col. Luther; Blake,  
William; Boyd, John; Bradley, William B.;  
Brown, Thomas B.; Browning, William  
Perry; Brumback, Irvin; Bruce, Thomas;  
Byrne, Harrison; Byrne, Cpl. John; Bryan,  
Grandison; Buelware, Hiram; Butfler, Col.  
Lucian; Butfler, John;

Clemons, J. H.; Clemons, Owen;  
Clemons, Frances M.; Collens, Amos B.;  
Combs, Charles R.; Condon, William; Cone,  
Newton; Cone, Benjamin; Cope, George;  
Cowan, Milo; Cowell, Marion; Covey, George  
W.; Craig, J. P.; Craig, R. G.; Craig, R. E.;  
Cramer, Major R. B.; Cravens, Davie  
Branwell; Curtis, John W.; Cushman, An-  
drew;

Davis, James W.; Davis, A. J.; Dawson,  
G. D.; Dean, Lair; Dean, Sgt. Perry;  
Deen, Daniel; Deems, Cpl. Henry; Demoney,  
William E.; Dougherty, Perry; Dougherty,  
Hamp; Drake, William; Drew, George W.;  
Driscoll, William; Dromeny, William E.;  
Drummond, Lemuel; Duke, James; Duke,  
William; Dumpsey, John; Dye, Benjamin;  
Dye, James; Dykeman, Charles W.;

Edwards, W. D.; Edwards, Joseph;  
Edwards, Elias; Edwards, Sgt. W. P.; Ed-  
wards, John A.; Eden, Thomas P.;  
Eggleston, Austin; Elliff, William E.; Elsey,  
Samuel;

Fairchild, Silas; Fenton, William M.;  
Fike, James J.; Fincher, Frederick; Finkle  
Abner; Freeman, Riley; Freeman, Barney  
Fulk, Hosea;

Garman, Lt. Guy; Gibbs, Harrison;  
Gillespie, James; Gilmer, James; Ginn,  
Joseph; Glenn, David B.; Golliher, Cpl.  
Harrison; Golliher, Thomas; Green, John A.;  
Grinstead, Benjamin R.; Gundy, T. T.;

Hale, Thomas B.; Hambleton, Ezra;  
Hamilton, Robert; Hamilton, Jeremiah;  
Harle, James H.; Harle, Capt. William;  
Harle, W. T.; Harber, Archibald; Harkins,  
Thomas; Hauk, Rudolphus; Hays, William  
H.; Hays, Alexander P.; Hays, John; Hewitt,

Capt. Abram; Hewitt, Capt. Hiram; Hill, J.  
G.; Hopkins, George; Hohstadt, Lewis;  
Hohstadt, John; Honiter, Charles; Hunter,  
Martin; Hyde, Cyrus; Hyde, William;

Isreal, John;

Justice, David; Justice, Andrew;

Keller, Henry; Kennedy, Robert; Ken-  
nett, Z. N.; Keys, Lt. W. T.; Knight, James;  
Kingsley, Ira; Kirkpatrick, Robert Finley;  
Kittle, John W.; Kitts, John W.; Krewson,  
Joshua; Kutzner, Col. Edward A.;

LaFever, Jephthah; Lane, Cpl. William  
B.; Lane, Cpl. Noah E.; Langdon, Seth C.;  
Lawther, A. M. (War of 1812); Leach, C. D.;  
Legrand, Henderson; Lewis, Richard; Lewis,  
John J.; Lewis, Lemuel; Lewis, Zachariah;  
Liepe, Emile; Love, Abraham W.; Ludwick,  
Nathan A.; Lynn, Casper;

Mankopf, John; Martin, Simeon; Martin,  
John A.; March, James A.; Marshall, Ralph;  
Matt, J. Harvey; McAllister, Thomas;  
McCabel, Franklin; McCave, John; McClure,  
James; McDonald, Harvey; McDonald,  
Cyrus; McFall, James; McHenry, John W.;  
McHenry, James; McHenry, Benjamin;  
McIntire, Edward E.; McIntire, Reastus;  
McKee, Judge E. R.; McKinley, Haziell;  
Mendenhall, George W.; Merritt, H. G.;  
Miller, John T.; Miller, Ludlum; Mitchell,  
Hiram; Mitler, Phillip; Mitler, John I.;  
Mitler, William; Morgan, James; Morisey,  
Edward N.; Morris, William; Morris, Capt.  
John L.; Mott, Loame; Mott, J. H.; Mott, E.  
P.; Muir, Joseph; Myers, Cpl. Allen;

Needham, David; Nerry, Alexander;  
Nightingale, George E.; Noble, John;  
Nuchols, David;

Oaks, G. W.; Oaks, Chester W.; Oliver,  
Joseph; Otto, Albert; Oyler, George E.;

Padget, Robert; Palmer, Benjamin S.;  
Palmer, John F.; Park, Austin; Park, Buel;  
Payne, Philip; Pearce, Simon; Pearce,  
Ranson; Pedigo, John; Pennington, Hugh L.;  
Pennington, Joshua; Perry, Benjamin;  
Perry, Gulean; Perry, B. A.; Perry, Barnett  
M.; Perry, W. P.; Priest, John; Purmort, W.  
W.;

Rathburn, Cpl. Alfred; Rathburn,  
George; Ray, William; Reisenberg,  
Frederick; Rhodes, Thomas B.; Rice,  
Hudson; Rice, John; Richard, L. M.;  
Richard, Theodore W.; Richardson, Thomas  
B.; Richardson, William J.; Ridgely,  
William; Ridge, Cpl. John; Roberts, Samuel;  
Roberts, Sgt. Jesse; Rogers, Jacob; Rose,  
William; Rose, S. N.; Rudy, G. W.; Rugh,  
Henry; Rule, Thomas B.; Russell, Cyrenius;

Sammons, Gilbert; Sammons, Newton  
G.; Sanders, Nathan; Sanford, Hulet;  
Sawyer, Col. Jos.; Sawyer, Joseph (colored);

Scatlett, James A.; Scott, Samuel; Secord, David; Sheets, B. F.; Shules, J. B.; Simmonds, Wesley; Smith, Abraham; Smith, Thomas M.; Smith, George; Smith, James; Smith, J. W.; Smith, Robert N.; Smith, Samuel; Snodgrass, Henry; Snodgrass, William; Snook, William; Southerland, Marion; Sprague, Lewis M.; Sprague, William Truman; Steffan, Martin; Stevens, Buel; Stevens, Gus; Stevens, Comrade (unknown); Stice, Jesse; Stine, G. W.; Stine, Lt. George W.; Stine, Theodore C.; Stine, Jacob; Stough, George W.; Stuart, Eli L.; Sturges, William; Sweeney, W. E.;

Terrill, Jackson P.; Thomas, Capt.; Thompson, C. H.; Thompson, Cpl. William; Thorington, Oscher; Thorington, James; Thorington, Stephen C.; Thorington, R.; Thorington, Ascher; Townsend, Charles; Townsend, Arins; Tinney, Alfred; Tiver, Marian; Tracy, William Sr.; Tracy, John; Tudor, Joe; Tull, D. L.; Tull, Dabney;

Vasser, John J.; Waldrun, Joseph W.; Walker, Joe; Walker, Cpl. Thomas; Walker, John; Wallace, James H.; Webber, Calvin; Webber, John; Webster, William; Wellington, H. C.; Wellington, Darius; Weybidy, J. W.; White, O. F. G.; White, Wesley C.; White, John B.; Wieland, Charles E.; Wilson, Reuben; Wilson, John; Wilson, Alexander; Willson, Sgt. E. S.; Winn, George; Witherspoon, David; Woodruff, Henry W.; Young, James; Zumsteg, Wendell.

## SPANISH AMERICAN WAR VOLUNTEERS FROM SCOTLAND COUNTY

Soldiers from the United States in the Spanish American War were all volunteers. About forty men volunteered from Scotland County. Among them was Moss Petty who was in the victorious charge up Juan Hill in which the "Rough Riders", a regiment organized by Theodore Roosevelt and Leonard Wood took part.

Volunteers who entered the service from Scotland County were:

Barneyback, Homer; Blake, Harry; Bolen, Wallace; Brookhart, Smith W.; Brown, Joe; Busey, Ike; Conway, Tom; Clark, John Percy; Clemons, Charles; Comley, Joe; Creek, George; Fountain, Jake; Fowler, Guy; Gorman, James; Grindle, Ed; Grinstead, Ed; Hagey, Vinney; Hoover, Arthur; Huff, A. G.; McLane, Harvey; Norton, John; Peale, Percy; Petty, Moss; Quinn, Claude; Standard, James; Struble, George Waring; Talbott, Ben J.; Tinney, Pearl; Tulley, Finley; Wagner,

Frank; Webber, Ralph.

Memphis Reveille August 25, 1898 —  
"The total loss of the American Army and Navy in the recent war is reported to be 23 officers and 236 men killed, and 83 officers and 1,306 men wounded, an aggregate of 1,752."

## COMPLIMENTS THE MEMPHIS REVEILLE



G. W. THOMAS

Capt. G. W. Thomas, Civil War Veteran  
from Scotland County.

## Letters from World War I Soldiers

(Memphis Reveille)

March 7, 1918, Somewhere in France

Dear Friend: I arrived all O.K. and am getting along just fine. Mrs. Gillespie's description of what my trip over would be like was very true. I got very tired on the trip and was glad when I arrived. Everything was crowded and uncomfortable. Spent Christmas on the way and I think it was a Christmas I shall never forget, mainly because we had ham and cabbage for dinner and that is something I never could eat. Upon our arrival we were assigned to a kind of special duty, which I am not permitted to tell about. It is a good job and I hope they let me keep it for awhile. The U.W.C.A. furnished most of our amusement and they are certainly doing a big thing for the boys.

We are staying in a fair-sized town and have a good brick building to live in. With our company fund, we have rented a piano and put in hot and cold shower bath, so you see we are fixed up fine.



Every second night and Sunday afternoon we are allowed to bum about town and I've had quite an interesting time looking this place over. It isn't necessary to know how to speak French to get along because most of the people in the stores speak English. Everything is pretty expensive and food, coal, candles, pastry and leather seems the highest to me. Of course lots of small things cannot be had at all and somethings such as food can only be bought on certain days of the week.

Well I don't know much to write this time, maybe I will know more later. Write when you can and tell me what's going on about town. I guess Memphis has quite a lot of boys in the service now.

Sincerely,  
Private Charles E. King  
American Expeditionary Forces, France

August 1, 1918, England, June 22

Dear Folks: We arrived here safely and I am very glad to get on land again, as sea travel grows very monotonous after the novelty has worn off. At no time while we were on the water, though I realize the sensation and thrills which I had always supposed accompanied such a trip and at no time was I the least bit seasick.

The farming section of the country here looks much the same as at home, with the exception of the buildings. There are no wooden buildings at all — they are all of brick or stone and they have no large outbuildings. They also farm extensively every little patch, even the ground along the railroad tracks being used for gardens. They have a great deal of shrubbery and it seems like you are riding in a large park.

The towns look nothing at all like ours, the houses being one solid block and all are built very close to the streets which are very narrow. You see no large stores at all, just small shops. Each row of houses has a row of gardens at the rear. It seems the principal crop grown here is children for I think I never saw so many children in my life.

You see very few young men but the people in general seem very cheerful and enthusiastic and we were given a warm welcome. The railroad equipment is the most amusing thing I have seen. The road itself is better laid out and kept up than our American roads but cars are divided into sections, open on the side of the car and not connected, so if you are put in one section you have to stay there for the length of the trip.

The country roads are very narrow but all are paved and well kept. I have not seen many automobiles. I cannot get used to the time here. At 11 o'clock at night it is just twilight and the sun comes up about 3 o'clock in the morning.

I have been feeling fine all the time and believe I shall continue that way. If you can, you might save up the Reveilles and send them to me in bunches.

Louis R. Grinstead  
Co. A. 354 Inf. A.W.L.

**Memphis Reveille, November 20, 1919**

### **American Legion Post Started Saturday**

"Last Saturday night at the courthouse, as per call in this paper last week, a score of veterans of the late war met and organized a post of American Legion. Temporary officers were elected as follows: Dr. A. A. Platter, chairman; Hillis Leslie, finance officer; Dr. W. S. Petty, Adjutant. Those present who enrolled as members were: D. R. Baker, M. A. Walker, D. A. Cline, H. R. Leslie, J. G. Courtney, H. L. Clark, C. C. McQuoid, W. B. McQuoid, Wayne Myers, C. R. Mendenhall, A. E. Platter, J. C. McQuoid, J. S. Knight, J. P. Neese, W. S. Petty, G. O. Tuck, P. W. Rice, H. W. Hirsh, S. G. Talbott, H. S. Myers.

The temporary organization was followed by a permanent organization December 12, 1919 with 21 Charter members."

Verne Stone, son of William and Nellie Foster Stone, was the first soldier from Scotland County to give his life in World War I. In honor of his sacrifice the Legion Post was named the Verne Stone Post.

A Ladies Auxiliary was also organized. A building within a picnic area was erected in 1940. There fish fries and carry-in dinners were enjoyed before the business sessions.

In 1970 there were 65 members including veterans of other wars.

Officers in 1970 were as follows: Ira Adams, Commander; R. W. Cleland, Adjutant; Mrs. Patricia Marsh, President of the Auxiliary.

It has always been the policy of the American Legion to contribute to national charitable organizations and to supply, without charge, wheel chairs, walkers, canes and crutches to those who need them.

A beautiful memorial fountain was erected on the courthouse grounds in honor of

the Scotland County servicemen who gave their lives in the service. Their names are inscribed on the memorial.

The Memorial was erected through the efforts of the Betsy Ross Club in June 1923. The Betsy Ross Club was organized for the express purpose of aiding in general war work but particularly were their efforts centered in caring for the immediate wants of the Scotland County boys in the service both home and abroad. The Club was composed of young ladies employed in stores and in offices in Memphis. They pledged \$1,000 for the Memorial.

## THE BARNETT MONUMENT



Situated on a now seldom used road at an unoccupied farm home, about half way between Memphis and Rutledge, stands the statue of Parnell Botts Barnett near the roadside in the front yard of the once beautiful home, perhaps the birthplace of Parnell. He was an only child and unlike most country children of that day, never wanted for anything.

His father, James Frank Barnett, was a traveling salesman and was away from home much of the time. No doubt Parnell and his mother spent many lonely hours awaiting the time when the husband and father would return to the home.

During the years when the war clouds were gathering for World War I, while other country boys were in the fields helping to make the family living, Parnell had a fine touring car that his father had bought for their use. Then came the draft, "conscription", as it was called in those days. Parnell was among the first to be called and, along with many others of draft age, was sent to Ft. Riley, Kansas and was a member of Co. E. 54 Infantry at Camp Funston. I believe it was the fall of 1917 when they left Memphis, taken by train, no doubt a long tiresome trip. Then the immunization shots, given perhaps by well meaning doctors who knew but little about modern sterilization of needles, etc., and illness came to take the life of our neighbor boy before his training at the camp had any more than started. Stunned and saddened by the death of her only son, Mrs. Barnett (She and her husband were both from Lexington, Kentucky) failed in health and passed away not many years after Parnell's death. She and Mr. Barnett had Parnell's body taken to her native state for burial, where a stone, about twice the size of the one by the Barnett home, is erected by his grave. Mrs. Barnett had wanted to leave her home and beautiful grounds to be used for a playground for the children of the neighborhood and wrote a beautiful worded message of dedication to her newspapers and, I believe, the same is inscribed on the stone.

About the same time, another boy from Rutledge died in the Service, Nay B. Harris. Their fathers, Mr. Sam Harris and James Barnett, got the idea of having the road from Rutledge to Memphis named the Barnett-Harris highway and for a time was the main traveled road between the two towns.

With the coming of the depression of the late 1920's, Mr. Barnett lost his farm, and along with many others, gave it up and left for Milbourne, Arkansas for a new start. He lived on a homestead acreage which he had cleared and on which he built a house. His sight failed and he became almost blind but hewed out a tomb on the stone hillside where he is buried on the farm where he lived. The sealed tomb is in a rocky hillside on the highway between Melbourne and Little Rock, Arkansas on the farm where he made his home.

Unfortunately unscrupulous vandals have done much to deface the monument and the pictures are broken and removed, making a sad sequel to the Barnett story of the monument.

Contributed by Mrs. R. E. Childers



## WORLD WAR I VETERANS OF SCOTLAND COUNTY

Names of the Service men and women who were born in Scotland County and others who entered the service from Scotland County and served in World War I.

Adams, Ira D.; Adams, Charles R.; Adams, Lester F.; Adams, Clifford H.; Adams, Charles F.; Adams, Roy C.; Anders, 1st Lt. Paul H.; Anders, Willie; Anders, Eddie L.; Anderson, Orville E.; Atwater, Henry Z.; Aylward, John; Aylward, Jesse;

Baker, Roscoe; Ballow, Don G.; Barker, Joseph E.; Barnes, William; Barnes, Ennis E.; Barnes, Charles H.; Barnett, Purnall; Barrickman, Guy R.; Barrickman, Lester L.; Bartine, Floyd L.; Beard, Harley Lee; Benson, Henry W.; Bellinger, Wallace L.; Bertram, Charles H.; Bibb, Guerdon; Biggs, Perle E.; Biggs, Robert E.; Bishop, George L.; Blaine, Orin; Blanchard, John G.; Board, Frank I.; Boesch, John W.; Boise, Paul E.; Boley, Melvin C.; Bondurant, Wallace R.; Boyer, Charles G.; Boyer, Gilbert; Bradley, Mason E.; Bradley, Fred T.; Bradley, Estil F.; Brookhart, Clifford; Brookhart, Calvin S.; Brookhart, Harlan F.; Brookhart, Charles J.; Brookhart, Col. Smith W.; Bryan, Charles H.; Buckley, Frank F.; Buford, Gilbert William; Burkart, Harold A.; Burr, Edgar E.;

Calhoun, Lewis M.; Campbell, Alexander; Campbell, Payson; Carter, Charles S.; Carter, Garland F.; Carter, Hugh; Cassington, Vern; Chambers, Warren W.; Chancellor, Laurance; Changers, Glen; Childers, Charles M.; Clark, Reine; Clark, Harley; Clark, Carry W.; Clark, Charles C.; Clair, Roy; Cline, Daniel A.; Colvin, J. Pearl; Cone, Wayne; Cone, Lewis M.; Cone, Paul; Conyers, Alva H.; Corley, Bert; Corwin, William Walter; Couch, Elmer C.; Courtney, James G.; Cox, Frank M.; Craig, Cpl. John C.; Cray, Jacob S.; Crawford, Clyde G.; Crawford, Hubert W.; Crook, Hugh; Critz, Wade; Crutcher, Lacy B.; Curry, Lee;

Daggs, Cpl. Jack; Dalton, Grover C.; Dalton, Levi H.; Dalton, Carl W.; Dalton, Fred; Dannenhauer, John H.; Dannenhauer, Walter S.; Davis, Charles T.; Davis, W. Lowell; Davis, Paul; Davis, Howard G.; Dean, Ed F.; Dieterich, Weston O.; Dieterich, William H.; Dorsey, Rollie; Douglas, Ferris C.; Dougherty, Lt. J. M.; Dowdall, Roy; Drake, L. Crawford; Drummond, Oral L.; Drummond, Arlyn V.; Dunn, Byron; Dunn, Claude E.;

Eckles, John W.; Eckles, Charles M.; Egbert, Edgar; Egbert, Arthur W.; Evans,

Owen; Evans, Harley P.; Evens, J. J.; Ewing, John T.; Ewing, John D.;

Farwell, Seth; Fincher, Fred L.; Findley, Vannie; Findley, Vollie; Flick, George F.; Flick, George W.; Fitzgerald, Kirkpatrick; Ford, Scott; Ford, Leslie; Forrester, Edgar W.; Forrester, James E.; Forrester, Lyon A.; Foutz, Charles A.; Forquer, Henry F.; Franklin, Cpl. Milo E.; Franklin, James E.; Frary, Ollie N.; Frazee, Claude F.;

Garbraith, Fred C.; Garman, James; Garman, Samuel F.; Garman, Pearl L.; Garrett, Leonard L.; Garrett, Cleo L.; Garrett, Ernie; Garrett, William O.; Garrett, George C.; Garrett, Clay B.; Garrison, Truman; Gibbs, Charles A.; Gibbs, Ernest V.; Gilbert, Dan W.; Gilmar, Charles R.; Goff, John V.; Grabowski, Ernest S.; Green, Pearl; Grinstead, George W.; Grinstead, Col. E. P.; Grinstead, Louis N.; Gutting, Floyd C.; Guy, W. S.;

Hall, James R.; Harbinson, William Preston; Harker, Ira; Hardman, Robert L.; Harle, H. C.; Hartman, Ezra W.; Harvey, Joe; Havens, Leo; Hays, Thomas F.; Hayward, Ennis M.; Heald, Russell; Heald, Raymond; Hendricks, Gale; Hibbs, Orville; Hill, George E.; Hinman, Fred H.; Hirsh, Horace; Holcomb, V. Audrey; Holman, Roy; Holman, Frank G.; Holman, Harrison H.; Hope, Lee; Horn, Edwin M.; Hauk, Leslie; Hauk, Oliver W.; Howard, Harry; Howard, James H.; Hudnall, Duffy; Humphrey, F. T.; Hunt, Darcy L.; Hustead, Clay M.; Hustead, Daniel C.; Hyde, Merritt;

Imbler, Earl; Irving, Cpl. Pearl;

Jacobs, Roy C.; Jeffrey, Francis W.; Jones, Elza; Jones, Clarence O.; Jones, H. O.; Jones, Roy; Jones, Harry; Johnson, William; Johnson, Robert V.; Johnson, Charles M.; Johnson, Leo C.; Johnston, I. Nelson;

Kapfer, Charles D.; Kaser, (Walker) Roxibelle;

Kenoyer, Burley D.; Keifer, Elmer B.; Kerr, John; King, Alvin; King, James F.; Kinney, Robert M.; Kintner, Ercell S.; Kisling, Howard; Kittle, Cecil; Kittle, Clarence H.; Kittle, Shannon D.; Kittle, Leslie; Kittle, Edward R.; Kitts, Charles; Knight, John;

Lancaster, Edgar; Lancaster, Robert S.; Lancaster, Rochelle; Lawrence, Col. B. I.; Laws, Henry M.; Laws, Charles F.; Lease, William; Leeper, Leland L.; Leslie, Carl;

Leslie, Hillis R.; Lewis, Richard; Lipper, Adrian; Little, Connal; Long, Charles E.; Lough, George T.; Lovell, Albert M. Jr.; Luck, Hugh A.; Luther, Albert L.;

Mangle, Ernest S.; Mankopf, Vance J.; Mallett, Leonard; Malloy, William C.; Martin, Orville O.; Martin, Oral G.; Marlow, Roy D.; Marshall, James E.; Massey, James E.; Mason, F. D.; Mathes, Okla L.; Matlock, Scott; McCandless, Everett; McDaniel, Charles W.; McDaniel, James C.; McDaniel, Oscar; McDaniel, Henry V.; McEldowney, Henry H.; McEldowney, George W.; McHenry, Arthur W.; McIntosh, Ralph M.; McIyre, Hugh; McIntyre, Guy; McKnight, Fred W.; McKnight, L. P.; McLane, Stanley; McMillan, Glen F.; McMillan, Ray; McQuoid, Wm. B.; McQuoid, Cpl. John C.;

McQuoid, Charles C.; McWilliams, Cpl. Avin; Mendenhall, Charles B.; Mendenhall, Joseph H.; Mendenhall, Jasper N.; Minor, Alvert R.; Minor, Lt. P. O.; Moffett, John; Monroe, Floyd B.; Monroe, Willis S.; Monroe, Fred D.; Moore, Newton O.; Moore, Gordon E.; Moore, Ross; Moore, A. O.; Moore, G. W.; Moore, Leroy C.; Moore, C. Holland; Morrison, John T.; Morrison, James A.; Morrison, William; Morris, Sgt. Leo; Morris, Melvin; Mount, Roscoe S.; Moyer, Sgt. Ernest O.; Mudd, Harmon; Mulch, Cpl. Carl; Mulch, Capt. Henry C.; Myers, Lloyd W.; Myers, Capt. Wayne; Myers, Harry S.; Myers, Carl H.; Myers, Lewis; Myers, Charles A.; Myers, Elvin;

Neese, Joseph W.; Newland, James E.; Newman, Joseph W.; Newman, George W.; Nicoson, W. M.; Nicoson, Henry; Nicoson, Weaver; Norton, Roy B.; Nutter, Lewis C.; Osing, John; Osing, August R.; Overfield, George Jr.;

Padgett, Edgar B.; Palmer, P. E.; Palmer, Milo; Palmer, Hosea A.; Parcell, Walter O.; Parish, Raymond J.; Parrish, James H.; Parrish, Henry C.; Patterson, Cpl. Oscar W.; Payne, Philip D.; Peck, Virgil B.; Peterson, Alonza A.; Peterson, Clyde F.; Pettit, Stewart H.; Pettit, Warren B.; Petty, 1st Lt. Wallace; Phillips, James; Phillips, Harold B.; Phillips, Sgt. F. D.; Phillips, Clarence B.; Phillips, Leslie B.; Pickins, Paddy A.; Pierce, Joe S.; Pile, Hollie; Platter, 1st Lt. Dr. A. E.; Poling, Elba M.; Pontius, Miles; Poole, Sam C.; Porter, Sgt. Paul; Porter, Robert A.; Porter, Ray F.; Power, Arlie; Power, Omer; Power, Verne Selby; Prather, Leslie H.; Pruett, Kester; Pulliam, Bert; Purvis, Charles A.;

Racy, Eugene F.; Raines, Lt. Wm. M.; Ramsey, Grover C.; Reckard, Sgt. W. G.;

Redding, Cyrus G.; Reddish, Craig L.; Reed, John W.; Reed, James E.; Reed, Oscar; Reeves, B. O.; Reynolds, Albert N.; Rhodes, Charley; Rhodes, John T.; Rice, Paul W.; Richards, Chester C.; Richardson, Thomas E.; Riebel, Alva C.; Riley, Elmer L.; Riley, Elmer S.; Roasa, Carl; Roberts, Wallace H.; Roberts, Elza S.; Roberts, Arthur; Roberts, Ernest; Robinson, Everett H.; Robinson, Harry L.; Robinson, Simpson E.; Rockhold, Thomas E.; Rothert, Cleon R.; Rowe, Pearl; Rowland, Arvel D.; Royer, Lee; Ruggles, Charles E.; Rugh, Henry E.; Rugh, Scott B.; Ryan, Raymond;

Sallee, Luther O.; Salisbury, Rolla C.; Sanders, Thomas Richard; Sanders, John; Sanders, William L.; Schobe, Thomas H.; Schoenig, Albert A.; Schofield, George H.; Schultz, Joseph; Schurch, Sgt. Harry; Scott, Harry V.; Selby, Claude E.; Shanks, Leslie; Shanes, John E.; Shannon, Elman F.; Sheets, Harlan; Shelton, John B.; Shelton, Lloyd; Shinberger, Earl; Shriver, Ennes C.; Shriver, Joseph F.; Skyles, Byron; Slocum, William T.; Smith, Clarence A.; Smith, Carl; Smith, Jacy W.; Smith, Dale M.; Smith, Hasel W.; Smith, William R.; Smith, Elmer D.; Snyder, Harry; Standfield, Sgt. Ernest G.; Standfield, Robert B.; States, Ray; St. Clair, Emery E.; Steeples, Earl P.; Stephenson, Jesse S.; Stewart, James N.; Stice, Marcus C.; Stice, Marvin F.; Stine, Elden P.; Sturgis, Joseph W.; Sultz, Charley; Sultz, Carl F.; Summers, Cpl. Orlo D.; Swearingen, Silas E.; Sweeney, Ralph L.; Symmonds, Virgil;

Talbott, Glen S.; Talbott, Joseph B.; Taylor, Bonnie A.; Taylor, Noble W.; Taylor, William A.; Teter, Sgt. Alva B.; Teter, Leora; Thompson, Clifford R.; Thompson, Don G.; Thompson, Carl C.; Tillatson, W. Marsh; Tippet, Virgil D.; Todd, Earl Vest; Tuck, Grant O.; Turner, Sgt. Troy T.;

Van Glesen, Charles; Volkman, A. H.; Walker, James T.; Walker, Cpl. Morris; Walker, Edward D.; Walker, Paul D.; Walker, Ernest L.; Walker, Dewitt; Waltz, Waldo E.; Ward, Wagner A.; Ware, Andrew D.; Watson, Otis F.; Watson, Ross; Watson, Okla O.; Weeks, Robert W.; Wheeler, William N.; Wickell, Carl; Wilson, D. Ward; Wilson, Hugh L.; Wilson, Byron R.; Wilson, James O.; Wilsey, Alfred J.; Winn, William C.; Witt, John T.; Witt, Joseph E.; Witty, Frank R.; Witty, Sgt. Lee H.; Wise, Ray; Woehr, Topas; Woehrle, Alvin E.; Woodsmall, Jett L.; Workman, Orin C.; Wright, Sgt. David; Wright, Thomas L.; Wright, Sgt. Albert P.;

Yeager, Arthur; Yore, John O.; Yore,



Willie;

Zumsteg, Martin.

Contributed by the American Legion  
Verne Stone Post No. 219.

### Letters From the Soldiers

October 6, 1943

Dear Mr. Gillespie and Staff:

I am ashamed to have not written you sooner, although I haven't read or received a paper from you for two months. I will give you the address, but my mail will not catch up with me until I hit my permanent APO.

I left the States in August and got here in North Africa some 20 days later. Waves didn't make me sick in the least. We swam in the bay. I can't say where because of army regulations. Some have gone swimming in the Mediterranean Sea, already. I have the pleasure (if you call it a pleasure) of visiting such places as Oran, Casablanca, Algiers, Algeria and Bizerte, Arabs and Frenchy. That's the story and plenty of soldiers in various places. The camps where Italian prisoners pull KP suited swell. They seemed to enjoy it too. I haven't heard how the first game between the Cardinals and the Yankees came out. I bet my buddy two dollars on St. Louis. It is about six hours later here than back at Memphis. I was down to the Red Cross last night playing checkers with my tent partner from Kansas. They served us doughnuts and we ate 32 between us and then we dreamed all night. We heard the war news over the radio for the first time since we left the States. It reminded us of H. R. Gross and his 6:30 news and it made us homesick. We get the news right out of Algiers and other places. I see lots of Arabs plowing with oxen. That's odd. I forgot to add the Red Cross had been swell to us from the start. They are sure a soldier's friend and they are every place there are soldiers.

I guess there really is a war going on. I saw tanks and trucks the Germans had before. They were all torn to pieces. I traded rations and cigarettes with British soldiers. They drink tea six times a day. That would make me a war veteran very quick. I have been here one week. So far we have taken a hike over the mountains every day. That is to keep us in fair condition and if you saw these mountains you wouldn't doubt it. Of course we take our gas mask and other equipment. A gas mask is a soldier's baby. We have to go three miles to take a shower (they say). The food here is better than I ever ate in the camps in the

States, but this is an exceptionally good camp. We will have to leave soon, I'm afraid. I wish I knew what the other boys are doing and I could get your paper. Stanley Rush (Mr. Gillespie won the love and gratitude of the service men by sending them the Memphis Reveille, a much appreciated act of kindness.)

April 30, 1944, Somewhere in China

Dear Mr. Gillespie:

I have received my first issue of your paper since I have been overseas dated January 13. Although it isn't very new I enjoyed it very much. I thank you for your kindness in sending it. Today was my day off so I had plenty of time to read it from cover to cover. I am sorry I haven't written you of my new address but I have had so many different ones, I wanted to wait until I get a permanent address.

My troubles overseas may not have been too great but I have seen quite a bit of foreign countries but as yet I have not seen anything compared to the U.S.A. I enjoyed my trip across although I will have to admit I was pretty sick part of the voyage. If you can picture a fisherman's cork in a ripple you know how I felt, but that is in the past now and I am looking forward to going overseas again and I hope it will be for the last time.

I had a nice time during my stay in North Africa even though it was damp and mud knee deep. I had the pleasure of visiting Oran. It is a large city. I spent most of my time in the Red Cross building. It was a nice place, they had free movies and also had a snack bar where they served coffee and sandwiches. They have books of every state for the fellows to sign their names and addresses in. We ran across several Memphis names but did not meet anyone I know.

I also had the pleasure of visiting Bombay, in India. It is a large city of beautiful stone buildings. The British Red Cross served us tea and cookies. I liked the cookies O.K. but didn't care much for the tea as we were getting it three times a day. We bought several souvenirs from the Hindus. Their first price was always about twice the price what they would take for anything, so we turned Jew on, then got what we wanted.

I am in China now and quartered in tents but hope to be in hostels soon. They are long low brick and tiled buildings where troops are quartered somewhat like barracks. Madam Chiang Kaishek has provided us with Chinese boys to do our laundry, house cleaning and kitchen duties, since every American is

needed for his job. We are very grateful to her for what she is doing for us.

Since my stay here I am convinced of the many stories that I have read in school about the Chinese and their customs and beliefs. Wooden carts drawn by oxen can be heard rumbling down the road at all hours, day and night. The Chinese are very industrious and their only means of work is very crude.

The light is getting very dim so must close here. Again I thank you very much for the paper. Will be waiting for my next issue.

Sincerely,

Cpl. Paul Chancellor

### SCOTLAND COUNTY VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

Scotland County Veterans of Foreign Wars were organized in 1945. Veterans of all the wars of the United States were included. The charter members numbered 110. In 1970 the membership was 325.

A V.F.W. building was constructed in 1950 and named the "Wallace W. Gillespie Memorial Post 4958" in honor of W. W. Gillespie who tried to ease the servicemen's tenure of duty by mailing them the Memphis Reveille from the home county.

Officers of the V.F.W. in 1970 were:

Wayne Glasgow, Commander  
Earl Birk, Senior Vice-President  
Robert Drake, Junior Vice-President  
Byron Drummond, Quartermaster  
Dwight DeRosear, Adjutant.

Officers of the Auxiliary in 1970 were:

Betty Herring, President  
Lynn Malone, Senior Vice-President  
Joyce Hauk, Junior Vice-President  
Hildred Garrett, Treasurer  
Carol Dochterman, Secretary  
Lillian Glasgow, Olive Crutcher,  
Edith Dochterman; Trustees  
Stella Billings, Conductress  
Peggy Dochterman, guard  
Lillian Glasgow, Patriotism instructor  
Mary Lou Harper, Musician.

It has always been the policy of the V.F.W. to contribute to national charity drives, supply canes, wheel chairs, and other aids to the sick, present memorial services each year on Memorial Day, support the local Boy Scouts, the local Girl Scouts, Scotland County T.B. local drive, Auxiliary sale of poppies, promote interest in flying the flag on the appropriate days of the year, place flags on the graves of the veterans of all wars, supply free ambulance service and maintain a Junior Rifle Club.

### SCOTLAND COUNTY WORLD WAR II AND KOREAN WAR VETERANS

Adams, Lt. Henry; Adams, Willis;  
Adams, John William; Adams, Olin D.;  
Adams, S2c Velma Louise; Adams, Darrell E.; Aldridge, Albert A.; Aldridge, Russell; Alexander, Paul; Alexander, Cpl. Clifford; Allen, Fred Jr.; Alton, Cpl. Alfred; Armstrong, John K.; Armstrong, Ora A.; Arehart, Hollis B.; Arnold, Okla L.; Atwater, S. Sgt. Vernon E.; Adams, Jack R.; Arnold, William R.; Abernathy, Burl;

Battles, Stanley; Battles, Keith; Baker, Sgt. Cecil; Baker, Nova L.; Baker, Howard E.; Baker, S2c Harley W.; Baker S1c Harriett L.; Baker, S2c Leo Franklin; Baker, Floyd A.; Banks, Noble E.; Bailey, Cpl. James E.; Barker, S2c Loris Dale; Barker, F2c Argus Gale; Bartine, M. Sgt. Carl D.; Beard, Sgt. Roy T.; Beacraft, Russell Ray; Beacraft, Lowell; Bertram, Capt. Harold F.; Bertram, Lt. Joe K.; Bertram, S2c Harold S.; Bertram, S. Sgt. Richard L.; Benson F2c Paul H.; Beckert, S2c Paul H.; Bolter, Ivan L.; Bergthold, Henry N.; Bennett, S2c Ray Vaughn; Bennett, Floyd B.; Billman, Capt. A. B. (Chaplain); Bills, Leland E.; Bissell, Charles; Birk, Earl; Billups, Sgt. Ray B.; Blaine, Cecil D.; Blaine, Lt. Ethel; Blaine, Major Mayhue F.; Blaine, Cpl. Millard F.; Blaine, S2c Herbert C.; Black, Cpl. Leonard; Bleything, S2c George A.; Bleything, S. Sgt. William R.; Bourn, Wayne; Boley, John O.; Boyer, Orville O.; Boyer, Charles G.; Boyer, Cpl. Okie D.; Bogue, Lt. Gerald Frank; Boise, Paul E. Jr.; Boise, Avin E.; Boucher, Commander Henry; Brown, Loren W.; Brown, Cpl. Floyd; Brown, Sgt. Glen W.; Brown, Leo; Brown, Cecil D.; Brown, Cpl. Ray B.; Brookhart, Sgt. Paul L.; Brookhart, Clare A.; Brumback, S. Sgt. Clifford L.; Brumback, Braxton Blaine; Bradley S2c Basil A.; Bradley, Fred T.; Bradley, Donald N.; Briggs, Anne Lee; Briggs, Harold Max; Bryant, T-S Paul E.; Burns, Robert H.; Burrows, Robert L.; Bullock, Lee Vern; Burgess, S. Sgt. Floyd Clayton; Burrus, Sgt. John R.; Buford, Dean M.; Baker, Donald Hibbet; Bennett, Lloyd B.; Beard, Pvt. Roy T.; Billings, Ross; Bondurant, Cpl. Donald D.; Boley, Gerald E.; Briggs, Maj. Dan Porter; Beckert, Joe L.; Byrn, Charles H.;

Campbell, Sgt. Robert R.; Campbell, Raymond; Campbell, Clyde M.; Campbell, Lt. James A.; Campbell, S2c Verlen M.; Cantril, Leland F.; Carroll, Vernie H.; Chancellor, Miles F.; Chancellor, Cpl. Paul R.; Chambers, Cpl. Felix A.; Christman, S1c Stanley R.; Childress, RM 3c William F.; Childress,



Junior; Chance, John B.; Clark, Sgt. Roy D. Jr.; Clark, Clifford W.; Clark, Ensign Betty, nurse; Clark, Claude W.; Clark, Garry W.; Clatt, Jason; Clatt, Noah; Clemons, Homer L.; Clifford, Charles; Cline, Adrian O.; Cline, Dillard; Cline, Sgt. Frank A.; Clough, Sgt. Carroll R.; Clough, Melvin G.; Clough, N. G.; Clow, 2nd Lt. Maxine (nurse); Conkle, Marcene; Cone Cpl. James; Cone, Robert P.; Cotton, Charles W.; Cotton, Pearl C. Jr.; Couch, Albert H.; Couch, Cpl. Claude E.; Comley, Joseph S.; Cossell, Kenneth C.; Cole, Delmar (Missing); Courtney, Cpl. Lawrence E.; Cowell, James; Combs, H app 2c George L.; Cravens, Russell; Creason, Perl Jr.; Creason, George W.; Croley, CM2c Boyd T.; Crawford, Cpl. Sam; Crawford, Joseph; Crutcher, Charles E.; Crutcher, Cpl. Basil; Coffrin, S. Sgt. Wm T. C.; Cone, Cpl. Eugene L.; Cowell, Martin; Cowell, Leon; Cossell, Raymond W.; Cowell, Kenneth C.; Cowell, Marion H.; Crook, Cpl. Robert;

Davis, App. S Ralph A.; Davis, Charles L.; Davis, William Peter; Davis, Roland Roger; Davis, Richard L.; Davis, Cpl. Lowell D.; Davis, Paul B.; Davis, Leland W.; Daniels, Cpl. Gurden (killed in action); Day, Robert W.; Darnielle, Cpl. George W. (killed in action); Davidson, Sgt. C. H.; Decker, S. Sgt. Frederick M.; DeRosear, Dwight; Dickerson, F2c Everett; Dial, Cpl. Eugene R.; Dodge, Cpl. Ezra D.; Dodge, Ralph D.; Dorsey, AMM 1c Raymond W.; Dorsey, Lt. Joseph E.; Drake, Leo K. Jr.; Drake, Robert; Drummond, Harold R.; Drummond, Cpl. Harry Dale; Drummond, Maynard; Drummond, Cpl. Byron R.; Drummond, Melvin; Dumas, HA 1c Calvin Charles (killed in action); Durham, S2c Eugene; Durnal, George Gail; Durnal, John L.; Duley, Don C.; Duckworth, S. Sgt. Robert L.; Dye, Sgt. Jesse J. (killed in action); Drummond, Harry; Drummond, Dale; Duckworth, S1c James; Dye, James J.;

Eager, S. Sgt. Arthur Leonard (killed in action); Eager, Orton M.; Ebling, George W.; Ebeling, Cpl. Harold O.; Edwards, Glen W.; Eichelberger, Cpl. Vernie M.; Elder CM2c Harold W.; England, Clay W. (former pastor); Erickson, Harley; Ewing, Kenneth E.; Ewing, Cpl. Robert M.; Ewing, Clark; England, Ray;

Farland, Paul E.; Farland, Cpl. Hollis L.; Farris, George W.; Farnsworth, Sgt. David H.; Ferris, Donald Vance; Ferguson, Richard R.; Ferguson, Robert E.; Fehr, S1c Leland G.; Fink, Norman; Flowers S2c Max JKR.; Forrester, Sgt. Robert Lee; Forrester S2c Paul R.; Forrester, Cpl. Hilles J.; Forrester, Gale E.; Forrester, William Kenneth (killed

in action); Foster, T. Sgt. Billy Grant; Foster, Cpl. Charles Robert; Fogle, AM 2c Claude C.; Forquer, Raymond E.; Forquer, Harry F.; Forquer, Earl H.; Frogge, Vernon; Franklin, Paul R.; Franklin, Cpl. Milo W.; Fulk, S. Sgt. Clayton W.; Fulk, Leonard H.; Ferrin, Donald V.; Forquer, Wallace P.; Fowler, Frederick J.; Fountain, Cpl. Edward Max; Fowler, Leonard T.; Forquer, Wallace P.; Found, Howard E.; Fowler, Loyd; Fulk, Wayne; Fuller, Leonard H.; Fryrear, Ernest; Fryrear, Harry F.;

Gooden, Hobert E.; Greeno, Hearl; Greeno, Lloyd;

Garrison, Roy L.; Garrett, Leo G.; Garrett, Ernest; Garrett, A Sgt. Mansel; Gardner, Van Willis; Gerth, Ensign Frederick; Gerth, Albert; Gilfillan, Lt. Com. Earl E.; Gleason, Lt. Kenneth; Glasgow, S. Sgt. Wayne F.; Glasgow, Nelson J.; Gordon, Hubert E.; Gordy, Melvin E.; Gordy, Alvin R.; Golden, T. Sgt. Delbert S.; Gooden, Hubert E.; Gray, Verlin; Gray, Robert L.; Grant, Jack; Green, Arvil Leland; Greeno, Millard F.; Greeno, Floyd R.; Greeno, ACOM Earl Leon (killed in action); Grabowski SK 3c Charles E. Jr.; Grinstead, Col. John; Grinstead, Raymond (killed in action); Gutman, Y2c Kenneth C.; Guthrie, Cpl. Clifford A.; Guthrie, Charles L.; Gundy, Ted; Gundy, Charles; Gudka 2nd Lt. Wendell; Hartman, Ezra W.; Harvey, Harry H.; Harvey, Sgt. Leland H.; Harvey, Sgt. Leland F. (killed in action); Harvey, PPC Christiana Olive; Harding, Lt. James D.; Hardman, Velce Yuel; Hamilton, Howard S.; Hathaway, Lloyd H.; Hayes, Cpl. John W.; Hayes, Van Willis; Hayes, Lt. Ruth Beverly, nurse; Harker, Joseph; Hayward, Herbert G.; Hawkins, Harry; Haley, George W.; Haller, LeRoy; Harris, Ensign Charles E.; Havens, Wayne; Hay, S2c William D.; Hale, Paul B.; Hayden, Cecil E.; Hayden, Cpl. Max W.; Heaten, Arlan (killed in action); Heath, MM Jesse; Hern, S. Sgt. Leonard D.; Hendricks, Kenneth E.; Herring, Sgt. Orville F.; Herring, Lewis Jr.; Herring, Ebert William; Herman, George E.; Hinman, S2c Robert; Hibbet, B3c Donald; Hibbs, Sgt. Dale W.; Hines, Sgt. Harley (killed in action); Howard, Hillis H.; Howard, Leland W.; Howard, AS Alvin R.; Howard, S2c Edward; Howard, Y3c Vernon; Horn, Raymond G.; Horn, William Wayne; Harris, Hay; Howard, Edward E.; Holman, Russel;

Howard, MM 2c Jackson; Hoskinson, S2c Gordon H.; Hoskinson, Tec. 3 J. C.; Hohstadt, PTR 3c Paul E.; Hohstadt, Wayne; Holton, Charles W.; Howell, Harold C.; Howell Dale N.; Holman, Nelson; Humphrey, Sgt. Basil;

Humphrey, Elmo; Humphrey, Carey; Hunt, Harold Weldon; Hustead, Harold A.; Hunter, John J.; Huff, Arthur F.; Hyde, Sgt. Sabert W.;

Isreal, Capt. Ernest A. (chaplain); Jackson, Cpl. Harold L.; Jackson, Roscoe L.; Jayne, Lt. Harold M.; Jones, Sgt. Ralph (killed in action); Jones, Floyd; Jones, S. Sgt. Quentin M.; Johnson, App. S. Charles; Johnston, Arlis (killed in action); Jennings, Chester A.; Jennings, Dorsey W.;

Kapfer, Charles P.; Kennedy, John; William (Jack); Keethler, CPO Ray; Kerr, Lt. Owen W.; Kerr, William N.; Kerr, Cpl. John W.; Kerr, Stanley; Kennett, Z. N. Frank; Ketchum, Leland; Ketchum, Lt. Hollis; Ketchum, Cpl. Estil; Kirkpatrick, Elmer Myron; Kirkpatrick, Lynn Davis; Kinney, Robert M.; Kisling, Wayne; Kittle, F3c Raymond; Koontz, William Lawrence; Kraus, Russell E.; Kraus, S2c Harold C.; Kraus, S2c Dallas D.; Knight App. S. Jos.; Kutzner, Walter; Kutzner, S2c Lawrence V.; Kuglar, Lt. Mary E. (nurse);

Lane, Wac Dorothy; Lay, Cpl. Forest M.; Lay, Wesley D.; Lay, S2c Kenneth Eugene; Lang, William; Labarge, Joseph L.; Lancaster, Paul; Lancaster, Dorsey D.; Lancaster, S2c Elvy R.; Lancaster, Cullie D.; Lancaster, T-S Denzel; Lancaster, Sgt. Alfred M.; Lancaster, Sgt. Robert Jr.; Lawson, Sgt. William Isaac (killed in action); Lawrence, Col. B. I.; Lawrence, Cpl. Jay B.; Leeper, Ensign Chauncy L.; Leftwich, Robert M.; Lindsay, Lt. Robert T.; Lovell, F2c William; Lough, Paul Duwayne; Lora, Capt. Richard C.; Ludwick, Kenneth Lee; Luther, John Ed; League, Fred M.;

Maddox, CPO Delbert E.; Marlowe, Charles; Marsh, HA2c Edward W.; Marsh, Lloyd Jr.; Martin, F3c Glen; Martin, Cpl. John R.; Mathes, Raymond; Mathes, Cpl. James D.; Mathes, T-S Richard (killed in action); Mathes, Cpl. Henry I.; Mathes, Harold E.; Mallett, John W.; Matticks, V. N. Basil F.; McCabe, Cpl. Hillis L.; McCalment, Lt. Charles; McCambell, Earl; McClamroch, Hillis; McCoy, Robert A.; McCoy, Cecil E.; McCoy, Joseph S.; McCoy HA1c James D.; McDaniel, Roy; McDonald, S2c John W.; McElroy, Donald G.; McElroy, Harvey D.; McGee, Coxwain Richard; McGee, Oren W.; McGee, Edgar P.; McHugh, Eaton O.; McKean, Cpl. Ralph E.; McKean, EMS 3rd c Francis E.; McKee, EM3c Rex Earl; McKnight, Cpl. Glen F.; McLane, Stanley; McPherson, Sgt. George M.; McPherson, Sgt. Stephen E.; McNeely, F1c Arthur R.; McQuoid, Lt. Charles B.; McWilliam, Leo R.;

Mendenhall, Melvin A.; Mendenhall, Robert; Merritt, Col. John Max (Rudy); Mickle, S1c Forrest V.; Miller Amiel O.; Miller, F2c Edward E.; Miller, S1c Fred E.; Miller, Robert Malion; Miller, Ray D.; Miller, S1c Forrest W.; Mitchell, S2c Jack E.; Moffett, Cpl. Charles E.; Moffett, Cpl. Gordon A.; Mohr, Delbert R.; Mohr, Wilmer Clifton; Monsees, John T.; Montgomery, Thomas E.; Montgomery, Robert L.; Moore, Sgt. Aven F.; Moore, T-4 Lee V.; Mooe, Leslie Jr.; Moore, S1c Maucice E.; Moore, Sidney; Moore, Y2c Robert M.; Moore, M. Paul Richard; Morrison, George Dallas; Morris, 2nd Lt. Roscoe J.; Mulliken, William J.; Munson, S2c Byron; Muir, S2c Vilas E.; Mustoe, Launce B.; Mustoe, Jack E. (killed in action); Myers, Robert D.; Myers, Sgt. Jack; Marsh, Edwin; McCoy, Robert; McHugh, Eston F.; Miller, Cpl. Leslie E.; Morris, John Willis; Myers, T-S Lowell; Mustoe, William Clark;

Neese, Joe Jr.; Newland, Daniel F.; Newland, Henry E.; Newman M. to John D. Jr.; Newman, Joe F.; Newland, Henry E.; Newman M1c John D. Jr.; Newman, Joe F.; Newman, Wayne M.; Nellis, Carl Jr.; Nichols, Wayne L.; Nichols, Jewell P.; Nichols, Cpl. Verlin; Northrup, Artis; North, Harold L.; Norton, Merle R.; Norton, Cpl. Delbert D.; Nichols, John P.; Norton, Cpl. Gilbert;

Oliver, Cpl. Arthur Gale; O'Mayor, Ernest; Osborn, Y2c Virginia; Osborn, Sgt. Elmer G.; Osben, William E.; Orton, T.S. Lewis E.; Overfield, Robert E.;

Palmer, Claude A.; Parish, Sgt. Claude E. (killed in action); Parker, Argus E.; Parker, Lores D.; Parrish, S1c Lester A.; Parris, George M.; Patterson, Eddie; Patterson, Ellis; Payne, App. S. Robert D.; Peck, Forrest; Peck, Cecil C.; Pflanz, Sgt. Walter; Pence, Joe Steve; Perry, Sgt. Robert W.; Perkins, Cpl. Delbert W.; Pervis, Samuel W.; Peterson, Malcomb E.; Peterson, S2c Gerald R.; Petty, Dr.; Peukert, Herman; Phillips, C. G. Woodrow J.; Phillips, Sgt. Kenneth W. (killed in action); Phillips, Claude E. (killed in action); Phillips, Cpl. Nolan L.; Phinney, Clayton; Piper, S2c William L.; Pitkin, Helen (Red Cross); Pitzer, John Franklin; Powell, Maurice; Powell, Cpl. Josse R.; Powers, App. S. Keith; Prather, Joseph L.; Priebe, Vernon; Province, Claude E.; Pruett, Paul C.; Pruett, App. S. Albert R.; Pryor, Cpl. Noel E. Pulliam, Mo MM1c Lynn D.; Pulliam, Anna I.; Purvis, James Lee; Purvis, William N. Purvis, Wayne (killed in action); Piper, Eugene; Prather, Robert L.; Powell, Jesse; Province, Ivan O.; Pulliam, Max H.; Purvis, William R.;



Racey, Sgt. Paul E.; Rader, S2c Paul R.; Rader, GM1c Fred L.; Raine, James A.; Raine, Ensign Ruby M.; Reed, S2c Charles Franklin; Rhodes, F1c Harry Raymond; Rhodes, Glen H.; Rhodes, Leland John; Rhodes, Merlin A.; Rice, George F.; Rickard, Martin E.; Rickard, F2c Harry E.; Riddington, Kenneth; Ridge, S2c Bobbie; Riebel, F.2c Roger M.; Riley, HA2c Floyd J.; Riley, RM1c William Ross; Roasa, Carl; Roberts, Elzia F.; Roberts, Richard R.; Robinson, MM3c Robert C.; Robinson, Stanley R.; Robinson, Harold E.; Robinson, Sgt. Noah Lloyd (killed in action); Rockhold, Jesse L.; Rockhold, Richard; Rockwell, Benjamin B.; Rockwell, William Max; Roebuck, Lt. Gladys M. (Nurse); Rude, Eston; Rugb, Cpl. Orville R.; Rule, Paul E.; Rush, Stanley; Russell, Willie I.; Rice, Maj. Leland; Rorabaugh, Clair; Ross, Robert S.; Russell, Hillis; Russell, Earl M.;

Sample, S2c John S.; Sanders, Lt. William L.; Schell, S2c Henry Lee; Schell, Vinal R.; Scott, Lt. William J.; Scott, Elzie E.; Sears, S2c Frank W.; Sears, S2c Rolla R.; Selby, Hillis G.; Shanes, T-4 Marion A.; Shacklett, Kenneth J.; Shelton, Lloyd G.; Shelton, S1c Jack B.; Shelton, Harold L.; Shelley, Clair; Shelley, Lynn; Shelley, S2c Garland Jr.; Shelley, App. S Forest Wayne; Shepherd, Cpl. James Jackson; Shepherd, S1c Francis M.; Shepperson, Lt. Wilbur S.; Shibley, John P.; Shinn, Cpl. Floyd A.; Shultz, Robert H.; Shultz, Ernest C.; Simms, F2c Warren Charles; Simerl, Floyd A.; Skinner, Mo MM2c Oscar; Slocum, Sea. Max; Slocum, S2c Frank; Small, F1c Ronald A.; Smith, PO James L. (killed in action); Smith, S1c, Vincent V.; Smith, ACOM Francis L.; Smith, S1c Chester, L.; Smith, S2a R. Gale; Smith, Cpl. Waldo W.; Smith, Phar. 1c Donald Frank; Smith, Cpl. Lester W.; Smith, Lt. Marvin O.; Smith, Cpl. James Emerson; Snell, J.; Spradin, Rev. Wm.; Sprague, Lee Roy; Steeples, James B.; Stice, Cpl. John; Suter, Robert; Summers, Cpl. Harold; Swartz, Richey L.; Shinberger, Frank; Stice, Billie E.; Stothard, Claude R.; Stott, Oren Wm.; Strong, Phillip Neal;

Tague, Lt. Gerald Frank; Tague, Everett L.; Tague, Weldon; Tague, Donald D.; Tague, Jean O.; Taylor, Richard B.; Tennant, Raymond W.; Tennant, Sgt. Jake; Terrin, Donald V.; Thommen, Clyde L.; Thomas, Merle D.; Thomas, Donald G. (killed in action); Thoman, Paul Rex; Thomas, George E.; Thomas, Glynn; Thompson, Hillis L.; Thompson, S2c Herbert L.; Thompson, Charles A.; Thompson, Glynn; Thurber, FO

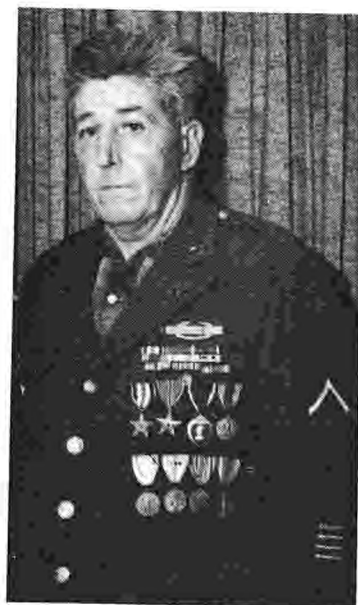
Avon E.; Tibbs, Harold; Todd, Cpl. Charles A.; Todd, Cpl. Helen; Townsend, P. E.; Trent, Franklin; Trent, Robert L.; Tripp S2c Denver L.; Triplett, Dexter C.; Trunnell, Cpl. Frank A.; Turner, Cpl. John M.; Twaddle, Major Chester; Twaddle, Sgt. Maurice E.; Van Baalen, Cpl. Lester C.; Van Baalen, Russell V.; Varnold, Robert L.; Vice, Cpl. Stuart L.; Vice, Seaman 1c Hubert B.;

Waddle, James S.; Waide, Verlin W.; Wagner, S. Sgt. George C.; Walker, S2c William Brice; Walker, Kenneth G.; Walker, Joe Tom; Wallington, H. D.; Watkins, Cpl. George A.; Watson, Vernon W.; Webber, William Rex; Wells, Vancel E.; Wellfort, Sgt. John A.; Whittom, Clarence; Wilson, Sgt. Buford C.; Wilson, Reuben; Wilson, Alexander; Wilson, Sam; Williams, Carl H.; Winn, Cpl. Troy A.; Wishart, Lt. Carl H.; Witherspoon, David; Woehrl, Virgil R.; Woods, Cpl. Grover Jr.; Woods, Cpl. Raymond Edward; Woods, Forrest James; Woods, F2c Leo A.; Workman, Harold A.; Wright, Floyd C.; Waddle, Maurice E.; Woods Clarence Ivan;

Young, James V.;

Zumsteg, Capt. Jack; Zumsteg, Wendell.

Above and on preceding pages is a partial list of names of World War II and Korean War Veterans from Scotland County. A complete list was not available.



ORVIE ROY McDANIEL

Orvie Roy McDaniel of Memphis was the most decorated Missourian in World War II. Trained to be an army scout, was fired upon and missed by a machine gun hidden in some brush. He ran directly toward the machine

gun and threw hand grenades, silencing the gun and killing the operators. For this and other acts of heroism, he was awarded 22 medals, clusters, and ribbons, among them the Combat Infantryman's Badge, three Purple Hearts and the Bronze Star.



Orvie Roy McDaniel and son, Gerald, who won twelve citations with the First Air Cavalry in Viet Nam.

## SCOTLAND COUNTY VIETNAM VETERANS

Memphis Democrat  
September 17, 1970

Mr. and Mrs. Thornburg have received an award that was presented to their son, SP4 Michael L. Thornburg for outstanding service. Mike has been serving with the 9th Infantry Division in Vietnam. He was chosen as a member of a contact group that was among the first into Cambodia.

A partial list of the service men and women in the Vietnam conflict:

Alderton, Larry; Alexander, James A.; Allen, Richard F.; Aldridge, Harry; Aldridge, Kenneth E.;

Baker, Donald L.; Baker, Connie; Balfour, James H.; Bissell, Stanley L.; Bissell, Stephen; Blaise, Gary L.; Blaise, Paul D.; Briggs, Larry; Briggs, Robert; Brown,

James; Brown, Lloyd; Brown, Stephen F.; Boyer, David A.;

Clark, Lester; Clarkson, Richard J.; Cunningham, Alan W.;

Davis, Billy; Davis, Dean; Davidson, Richard A.; Dice, Donald D.; Dochterman, Peggy; Drummond, (Mike) Paul F.; Durham, Robert C.;

Eager, John; Egbert, Gene E.; Eggers, Charles L.; Eggers, Gregory; Eggleston, John W.;

Fulk, Jerry;

Glasscock, Garry E.; Grindle, Steven D.;

Hale, Lonnie L.; Hamilton, Billy B.;

Harvey, Donald H.; Henry, Gregory W.;

Holton, Robert Eugene; Howard, Dennis V.;

Humphrey, Stanley C.;

Jackson, Orville;

Kaldenberg, Donald P.; Keller, Ronald W.; Kirchner, Tom; Kraus, Jean M.; Kutzner, David M.;

Laird, Steve; Liles, Jack; Ludwick, Dennis L.;

Maddox, David B.; Mankopf, Mark;

Mathes, Terry; McCluskey, Terry; McDaniel,

Gerald; McElroy, Donald B.; McPherson,

John R.; Monroe, George M.; Moore, Charles

T.; Morrow, Jack; Myers, Bill;

Owings, Thomas; Overhulser, John R.;

Parsons, Cecil E.; Porter, Douglas;

Porter, Greg.; Powell, Michael Max; Purvis, Larry;

Reese, Jay W.; Rice, Noel; Robbins, David;

Shelley, Steven Ray; Shultz, Richard; St. Clair, Pamela Sue;

Thornburg, Michael; Trask, Harry A.;

Varnold, William R.;

Ward, David; Ward, Charles; Ward,

Robert E.; Ward, James E.; Wesely, William

J.; Westoff, Russell; Wilson, Buddie C.;

Woods, Paul A.; Westoff, David; Woodsmall, James;

Young, Keith.

## LAND OWNERS IN EACH TOWNSHIP IN 1898 AND IN 1967

Farmers and Land Owners in Jefferson  
Township in 1898 and in 1967

1898

W. W. Arnold, C. L. Allen, G. O. Allen, F. Allen, O. B. Allen, Fred Allen Est., John Aylward, J. Arnold, Solomon Allen, L. Barker, W. G. Barker, A. D. Barker,



James H. Black, Sam Brunk, David Bear, V. B. Barker, E. Burns, S. M. Beach, Mary Briggs, J. M. Butler, E. W. Butler, Myne and Bourn, B. F. Bourn, Thomas Broadwater, Clem Baker, A. B. Baker, C. M. Baker, John Baker, William Bertram, John Butler, A. Briggs, S. D. Beewley, M. J. Buraker, W. Baker, William Bertram, W. B. Baker, N. M. Bertram, G. G. Beswick, H. C. Baker, M. Bokon, F. Bertram, May A. Briggs, D. F. Baker,

I. M. Clark Est., L. M. Clark, J. D. Clark, E. L. Clark, Charles Crawford, B. F. Chancellor, David Calloway Est., W. J. Calloway, Lewis Cross, J. F. Cross, Sam J. Creek, Ward Calloway, A. E. Cowell, E. N. Cowell, John Crook, Harry Collins, C. T. Collins, J. A. Cassingham, A. Crook, C. R. Combs, Newel Cone, W. C. Clement, Newton Cone, M. Cone, Daniel Crump,

Enoch Dunn, Peter Dunn, C. Dauma, Henry Duma, W. A. Dance, H. M. Drescoll, S. W. Dowdell, M. Drew, Frank Drake Est., J. C. Douglas, Julia Dawson, G. D. Dawson, Carman Dunn, H. J. Dunn,

Joe Ewing, Peter Ellicott, L. S. Ellicott, E. Eberling Est., Mary Eberling, William Eberling, H. B. Eggleston,

Mary Foster, Margaret Forrester, J. M. and G. W. Freeman, J. M. Freeman, George Freeman, James K. Fowler, H. L. Fowler, A. Flagg, William Forbes, W. A. Franklin,

Nancy Greene, Francis Greene, W. W. Green, C. E. Garrett, A. L. Garrett, John Garrett, John Gristy, John Gollihur, Ina Gilbert, J. L. Graves,

I. Hall Estate, C. W. Holmes, W. F. Hayward, H. L. Hayward, George Huckey, Adalade Howard, W. A. Harbur, A. P. Harbur, J. E. Harbur, G. M. Harbur, A. H. Harbur, Eliz. Harbur, E. Habor, G. M. Harbor, H. A. Israel, M. House, A. Hotchkiss, P. Hilmich, E. S. Havens, H. Halleck, Roff Hays, A. Hay Estate, W. R. Harris, F. L. Harris, Sarah A. Hudnall, Jas. Jackson Estate, D. E. Hall, Wm. Huggans, J. A. Hohstadt, John L. Holley, S. Holly, J. H. Hammond, J. S. Hammond, J. W. Harker, A. Harker Estate, F. Jordon, C. A. Justice, Thomas Keethler,

W. H. Keethler, F. H. Kendall Est., Lewis Kapfer, Charles Kirkpatrick, I. P. Kellogg, F. B. Kellogg, H. S. Kapfer,

L. Lecumbee, N. V. Leslie, Hezakiah Lough, D. A. Lough, D. M. Lough, D. M. Lough Jr., Alice H. Leopard, J. M. Leeper, William Leach, J. W. Logsdon,

M. McKnight, Rebecca McKnight, J. E. McKnight, H. McKnight, Thomas E.

McKnight H. E., M. McClintock, I. McHenry, Margaret McHenry, W. W. McVey, M. A. McDaniel, J. A. McDaniel, L. B. Miller, L. N. Morgan, W. T. Mathes, L. E. Mankopf, L. J. Muir, A. T. Morrison, W. M. Morrison, Cole and Mety, E. D. Mallett, John Mallett, J. C. Montgomery, T. L. Montgomery, Lydia Montgomery, H. Montgomery Est., W. R. Moore, C. M. Moore, W. A. Mendenhall, N. Morgan, J. B. Monroe, A. E. Myers, A. W. Mount, Z. H. Morton, S. D. Mitchell, J. H. and T. L. Moffett, Gilbert Musgrove, S. W. McKnight, W. P. McKnight,

Sanders and Mudd, Mary E. Martin, Lucy J. Myers Est., D. E. Myers, Thomas S. Myers, S. Myers, Eva Myers, Fannie McIntosh, J. M. McIntire, J. J. McCandless, E. R. McGee, H. H. Miller, G. W. Miller G. H. Miller,

Z. M. Neely, E. E. Nuckles, William Neel Est., Rachel Neel, John Newman,

John Probst Est., W. H. Poole, L. Pultz, Guy Palmer, Jesse Purvis, F. Phillips, Francis Phillips, Riley Pence, Thomas M. Pile, A. P. Patterson, H. G. Pitkin Est., J. H. Poiner, J. W. Pagett,

William Richardson, J. Rose L. T. Ruggles, Aza Rake, Joe Regnold, L. C. Ryman, M. Ralph, F. M. Ruble, C. A. Rice, Alice Rice,

H & L Smith, C. Smith, E. A. Smith, J. W. Smith, E. J. Smith, W. L. Smith, Thos. H. Smith, A. L. Smith, Cora Smith, P. H. Smith, Mrs. S. J. Smith, John A. Smith, Nancy B. Smith, Elizabeth Smith, I. M. Smith, Fred Smith, Peter Schell, D. M. Stratton, E. A. Strosnider, U. J. Strosnider, W. P. Stephenson, A. E. Snider, Elizabeth Stone, S. P. Sims, Thos. R. Sanders, John B. Sanders, S. Sample, Eli Seely Est., G. I. Seely, Clem M. Sample, George Struble, T. C. Stine, Ira Stine, H. N. Stemberger, W. G. Stobough, Mary L. Sanders, W. D. Summers, George W. Summers, Isaac Shriver, Asa Shriver, David Schenk,

Mrs. Thurber, J. P. Tennant, Wm. Van-Dyke, L. E. VanGison, O. Vugins,

J. White Est., James Wright, W. C. Wright, Cr. wells, E. M. Walker, J. G. Walker, Jay Walker, J. J. Walker, C. B. Williams, R. B. & H. William, N. J. William, J. Wallow Est., L. N. Wagner, F. G. Wagner, J. H. Wagner, Smoot, Mudd & Wagner, A. P. Wise, W. W. Wise, Lee T. Witty, Mary T. Wilson, R. C. Warren, J. F. Warren, D. W. Webb, M. Zugg,

W. F. Adams, Eva Anthony, Ben Baker, Mrs. C. Baker, Frank Baker, Hillis Baker, O. E. Baker, R. C. Baker, Myron Bissell, Adrian Black, Harley Black, Leo Brown, George Bulen, Davis Burrus,

Harry Callahan, Leo V. Campbell, Leland Cantril, Hilmer Carlson, Garland Carter, John Chance, Miles Chancellor, Leo Cooke, Lela Courtright, D. C. Courtright, Leon Cowell, Faye Crist, Hillis Curry,

R. B. Davis, Berry Dennison, Robert Dochterman, Glen Donaldson, Stanley Doss, R. E. Downing, Jesse Easterday, Kenneth Eggleston, Omer Eiffert, J. R. Enness, Victor Erwin,

Leland Faucett, Richard Ferguson, Robert Ferguson, W. L. Fogle, Mrs. T. E. Foley, V. M. Foley, Irene Forquer, Gene Garrison, C. E. Glass, Hillis Goodrich, Irvin Gray, William Gray, Charles Green, Bob Grey, J. H. Grogan, J. P. Grover, Warren Grubb,

Edward Hall, Kenneth Hauk, Olin Hauk, Myrtle Hayes, Van Hays, Lloyd Heaton, Don Henry, Mrs. Clark Hicks, Danny L. Hinds, Francis Hines, E. B. Holton, Elmer Howard, Gale Hunter, Milton Hyers,

Victor Jackson, John H. Johnson, Harold Kirkpatrick, Harley Kerr, George Kull,

Walter H. Lay, Gene Louder, Gary Ludwick, Paul Mathes, Lester Ludwick, Wayne Mattock, Howard Mayfield, L. J. McLellan, J. A. McKnight, Robert Mendenhall, Charles Miller, Hugh Miller, Olen Miller, Robert Mohr, Bob Monroe, Frank Monroe, W. S. Monroe, Morrison Brothers, Herman Morrison, Loretta E. Mount, Wayne William Musgrove, J. W. Myers, R. T. Myers, Robert Newboldt, Millard Odell, Ira Onken, Donald Orton, August Osing, Robert Overfield, Orville Onken, Edson Orton, Leon Orton,

Wayne Parker, Keith Patterson, Don Pence, Jason Perry, Emmett Phillips, Gerald Porter, H. L. Prather, Les Prather, Floyd Riley, Wayne Ralph, Roy Rice, Donald Robbins, Fred Robertson, Wendell Robertson, Cotton Robinson, Douglas Robinson, H. Robinson, Roy Robinson, Virgil Rockhold, Mrs. Anna Roland, F. D. Roland, Everett Roush, Ralph Rubert, George Rude,

Omar Schell, Paul Schenk, F. T. Scott, Billy Shelley, Clint Shepperson, Charles L. Smith, D. G. Slocum, Craig Smith, Donald Smith, J. V. Smith, Joe Smith, Emery Snyder, Waldo Stephenson, Pearl Stivers, S. Stott,

Gordon Thompson, Don Troutman, Charles Vroman, J. T. Walker, Mary Walker, Mike Walker, J. W. Watkins, Robert Weaver,

Mrs. Morris Walker Sr., Joe Wesley Jr., Larry Wiggins, Wayne Wolfe, A. G. Woods, Leo Woods, Vern Woods, Wayne E. Wright, Ralph Young.

### Farmers and Land Owners in Union Township in 1898 and in 1967

1898

W. F. Adams, W. A. Adams, C. T. Adams, W. H. Adams, John Q. Adams, W. Abbott, A. Aleshire, C. J. Alexander Est., C. J. Alexander, J. R. Armstrong, W. H. Aten, David Abernathy, M. Abernathy, M. and E. Aylward, F. Aylward, F. M. Aylward,

H. M. Blanchard, D. Boise, B. F. Boise, C. L. Beard, F. L. Beard, I. D. Billups, H. A. Billups, W. P. Billups I. M. Billups, Mary Billups, John T. Billups, M. A. Billups, W. A. and W. E. Billups, H. B. Biggs, E. J. Biggs, H. R. Biggs, B. W. Biggs, A. C. Biggs, D. Bonnett, B. C. Burnell, George Barrett, W. H. Baker, M. Baker, D. Black, H. Bull, E. Bull, O. A. Barnes, S. E. Butler, J. Boyer, Matison Boyer, M. H. Barnett, L. Batterson,

C. A. Crook, S. W. Crook, John Cross, A. Chinn, J. J. Cone, William Cone, Newel Cone, Newton Cone, C. M. Cone, May Cone, T. R. Cone, J. C. Cone, M. S. Cone, O. L. Cone, Marion Cone, W. J. Cone, C. C. Cone, Hamilton Cone, Morton Cone, A. W. Cortelon, A. Clow, J. W. Conaway, A. Conaway, M. Conaway, J. W. Carr Est., J. Campbell Est., J. T. Carmay, W. N. Cunningham, Reuben Coe, S. A. Collins, C. C. Critz, E. L. Clark,

Murray Darling, Eliza Darling, T. S. Drummond, H. R. Drummond, J. P. Davis, Benjamin Davis Est., J. H. Day, I. L. Darnall, R. M. Drake, W. H. Drake, I. T. Drake, C. E. Drake, Marion Drake, J. Drake Est., E. Drake Est., F. Drake Est., J. C. Drake, H. I. Drake, A. H. Drake, H. H. Daggs Est., M. E. Douglas, W. H. Donley,

M. Echenhour, H. M. Eliff, W. K. and T. M. Eliff, H. B. Eggleston, Austin Eggleston, Bert Eggleston, Mark Englehart, P. Englehart, D. L. Easterday, N. D. Easterday, Henry Elder, W. J. Elder,

W. A. Franklin, A. Franklin, W. L. Franklin, H. F. Fowler, D. L. Fowler, D. N. Fulk, H. B. Fulk, M. Fritz,

Charles Green, J. A. Gill Est., H. Garrett, B. R. Grinstead, W. T. Guy, F. W. Hyde, Walter Hyde, Jasper Hyde, E. Hyde, Cyrus Hyde, Roe Hyde, D. L. Hyde, Nelson Hyde, B. F. Harwood, E. Huntley, I. C. Humbert,

W. W. Ingersoll, J. H. Jenkins, I. S. Jenkins, J. D. Johnson, Jacob Johnson Est., G. W. Jones, J. E. Jones, A. F. Jones, E. E.



Jones, J. H. Jones, Sylvanus Johns, I. C. Johnson,

Dennis Kittle, E. M. Kirkpatrick, Jane Kirkpatrick, J. A. Kirkpatrick, M. Kuntz, J. King, W. A. Kennedy, Charles Kisling, J. W. Kisling, Bartlett, Cowell and Leslie, H. Lough, J. Leeper, J. Ludwick, E. A. Ludwick, Nathan Ludwick, Nora Lancaster, William Lawrence, D. S. Lawrence, N. V. Leslie, William Leach, C. Lowry, C. H. Lowry, Edmond Lightfoot,

C. Magorin, James Magorin, W. A. Mallett, M. E. Mallett, J. J. Muir, D. Mustoe, J. H. Mustoe, William Mustoe, J. A. Merrill, J. D. Morgan, J. H. Morgan, C. G. Miller, T. T. Miller, James Miller, B. F. Miller, D. Montague, A. K. Murphy, George Medley, Oscar Mankopf, J. C. Mankopf, L. T. McClellan, L. J. McClellan, S. E. McHenry, L. McHenry, S. A. McHenry, George McClain, D. McClain, J. W. McGee, J. M. McGee, A. McMunn, Ira McDaniel, Hannah McMillan,

Eliza J. Norman, W. P. Noble, W. F. Noble, E. B. and T. R. Oyler, M. Oyler, E. Overfield,

M. Prather, S. K. Peel, E. C. Peel, L. W. Pitzer, T. B. Poe, Thomas Pinnell, E. W. Phares, F. Pundt, Emeline Pierce,

Alfred Rathburn, W. Rathburn, Alfred Robinson, N. F. Robinson, Marshal Robinson, G. H. Rice, John Rice, Joshua Rice, Fred Rosenberger, J. B. Rosenberger, B. Rosenberger, J. W. Richmond, Emmett Richmond, M. F. Rorabough, J. J. and G. W. Rudy, J. Ray, W. H. Rogen, Jacob Reggard, C. Reed, M. Randell, John Roberts, O. Rush, M. A. Riney, C. M. Riney, G. W. Rugh, E. G. Rugh, Z. Rugh, C. H. Rugh, Henry Rugh, O. W. Rugh, F. M. Rugh,

A. C. Stephens, B. Stephens, E. G. Summers, David Summers, W. M. Summers, Benjamin Summers, Jacob Stine, August Smith, George Smith, G. R. Smith, W. H. Smith, E. A. Smith, Fred Smith, Curtis E. Smith, J. G. Shalley, G. W. Shacklett, G. H. Shacklett, Eli Seeley, Eli Seeley Est., H. M. Speagh, Mary Speagh, S. Short, Buel Stevens, S. R. Southmayd, S. Shaw, M. S. Shelley, Cora Shanks, H. Stone, A. Storer, David Schenk,

J. Thompson, A. B. Talbott, G. W. Thomas, C. Tenneswood, L. B. Troth, S. Tiffey, Phares and Teter, Ella R. Tull, A. Tackaberry, George Thomas,

Eli Vaught, Ephrum Vaught, R. J. Vaught, O. Vaught,

W. S. Warren, R. C. Warren, John Wishart, J. A. Walker, Rosa Walker, Calvin Webber, J. W. Webber, McGuire Wainright, W. H. Wilcox, William Smith Wildman, W. W. Woods, S. W. Wilson, M. Wilson, O. Yeager, Thomas E. Yeager

## 1967

W. H. Adams, Emmett Arnold, Jesse Aylward, Lee Aylward, Paul Aylward, Phil Aylward, Ray Baker, Millard Becraft, William Becraft, Perle Biggs, Brainerd Billups, Ervin Boise, Hubert Boise, Paul Boise, Joe Boyd, Olin Boyer, Abbie Bull, Buford Bull, Chan Bull, Stanley Bull, Vern Bullock,

George Camp, Russell Campbell, Ray Carver, Keith Chance, Sam Coffrin, Tom Coffrin, Evelyn Cone,

Delbert Dalton, L. M. Darr, Leo K. Drake, Gordon Duke, Gertrude Duncan, J. L. Durnal,

Austin Eggleston, Clark Eggleston, V. E. Ferris, George Flick, W. E. Forrester, R. P. Fowler, Milo Franklin, Pete Freburg,

Mrs. Van Gardner, Van W. Gardner, Dewey Garrett, William F. Glover,

Paul Hale, James Hall, Louise Hardman, Dick Harper, George Harper, Mrs. Bernard Harvey, Lonel Henderson, Harvey Hendricker, Mrs. Ira Hester, Carol Hester, Clarence Hicks, Elmo Humphrey, Mrs. Chleo Humphrey, Virgil Humphrey, A. A. Hyde, A. J. Hyde Jr., Charles Hyde, Mrs. H. D. Hyde,

Gordon Kerby, J. M. Ketchum, Clarence Kiddoo, Don Kirby, Lynn Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Evelyn Kisling, Mrs. Bertha Kittle, Mrs. R. A. Kutzner, Buford Lancaster,

B. E. Mankopf, Oscar Mankopf, Kenneth Marquette, Glen Martin, Mrs. Fred Mathes, Lowell McConnell, Dale McDaniel, E. E. McDaniel, Ernest McDaniel, Robert McHenry, George Meinhardt, Archie Miller, Clare Morgan, Clarence Morgan, Milo Morgan, James Morris, John Morrison, Clark Mustoe, Gary Moyer, Mrs. Esther Mustoe,

Harry Nicoli, Donald Norton, Carl Overfield, Newton Overfield, Max Patterson, Victor Patton, William Patton, C. F. Reed, Mabel Rice, Lynn Riddington, Floyd Riley, Floyd J. Riley, Richard Roberts, Harry Robeson, Ida Robinson, J. B. Robinson, Ted Robinson, Ward Robinson, C. W. Rodgers, Israel Rude,

Loren Schenk, Bob Schlotter, Dale Seals, Donald Shelley, Emil Shelley, Harley Shelley, Loren Shelley, Robert Shelley, O. W. Shinn, Bill Shoop, Merle Smith, Roy Southmayd, Hugh Speagh, Clifford Spears, Leonard Stockdale, Lavern Stott, Leo Summers, Orlo Summers, Earl Westhoff, Paul Westhoff, T. W. Workman.

## Farmers and Land Owners in Miller Township in 1898 and in 1967

### 1898

Jane Abbott, J. Alexander, E. Brundage, John R. Barker, David Barker, A. J. Baxter, Frank Batter, J. Banson, William Bourn Est., J. E. Bowen, W. Barker, George Bryant, J. D. Bourn, J. H. Beacraft, J. A. Brown, J. D. Brown, L. Brewer, J. J. Bourn, Henry Bish and Joseph Bish, William Brown Est., B. Brown, J. Barnes, W. E. Berry, F. Butler,

W. Campbell, J. B. Crawford, John Crawford, James Crawford, Mary Crawford, N. J. Cox, Allen Crook, W. C. Campbell, Bartlett and Cowell, W. L. Crawford, C. Comstock, A. J. Campbell, Frances Collins, N. E. Calhoun, W. H. Campbell, J. L. Craddick, R. J. Campbell, E. C. Crook, G. W. Conaway, M. Conaway, Mamie Conaway, Bartlett, Leslie and Cowell, J. H. Crawford, S. W. Crook,

J. K. P. Dawson, I. T. Drake, J. C. Daughters, William Daniel, J. P. Davis, H. F. Davidson, J. W. Drake,

S. Eller, D. W. Fogle, W. H. Fogle, N. S. Fogle, H. Fogle, H. Foster, J. W. Foster, A. H. Farnsworth, D. A. Farnsworth, George Farnsworth, A. R. Farnsworth, W. H. Faucett, Martha Faucett, James Fryrear, M. Fort, David Foster, J. H. Fryrear,

D. Gundy, Abram Gundy, G. Gundy, G. W. Gundy, F. S. Goldsburg, F. Gray, Jacob Gordy, E. Gordy, R. Gordy, H. Gibbs, D. O. Gooden, S. Gleason, J. S. Goldsbury, Mary G. Good, D. M. Gordy,

D. F. Hall, William Hardman, W. J. Holt, J. D. Holcomb, J. Holt Est., John W. Hardman, R. R. Hesse, F. J. Hardman, M. Howard, S. Hays, G. W. Holt, G. F. Ingersoll, J. F. Ingersoll,

J. J. Jones, J. D. Jones, G. Knisley, M. A. Kerr, Mary A. Kinney, K. H. Kinney, Dan Knupp, L. N. Kinney,

Reuben Lancaster, John Lancaster, J. M. Lancaster, Alex Lancaster, G. W. Lancaster, P. H. Lancaster, William Lancaster, Joseph Leeper, M. E. Leeper, Sarah LeGrande, William Leeper, E. Lucas, Jesse Luther, D. B. Luther, J. E. Luther, George Luman,

B. F. Mudd, O. P. Muir, C. R. Muir, J. F. Marlowe, H. Mathes, M. Mathes, J. J. Muir, M. Martin, Theo. Miller, W. H. Mullens, D. C. Mustoe, J. L. Mudd, William Mudd, F. C. Mustoe, S. G. Mustoe, P. G. Miller, W. B. Martin, G. S. Ray, T. Ray, S. Ray, G. Ray, M. O. Rhodes, O. T. Riney, Mary Robinson, J. W. Reed, W. G. Reed, C. H. Reed, J. S. Reed, P. Reed, Jesse Reed, R. P. Reed, S. A. Reed, J.

M. Reed, F. Rife, Fred Reis, J. H. Riddell, A. L. Riddington, J. O. Rush, William Rorabough, James Ruggles,

David Schenk, J. D. Slaven, J. H. Slaven, J. G. Shalley, E. Seeley, E. F. Shanes, M. S. Shanks, F. Smith, D. Shaw, J. A. Smith, L. Spees, Henry Stephenson, S. Sterick, H. W. Swindler, J. H. Shanks, E. M. Shelly, G. F. Shanks, Jas. V. Shanks,

W. H. Tadlock, S. A. Tadlock, W. J. Talbott, M. J. Talbott, D. S. Tucker, H. H. Tucker, Henry Tucker,

R. Vaught, E. Vaught, Alfred Vaught, R. Vermillion, John Winn, W. Winn, M. O. Wineinger, E. Wineinger, D. B. Wineinger, H. Wineinger, A. F. Williams, John Williams, E. M. Wilsey.

### 1967

Aubrey Alexander, Harvey Allen, Okla Arnold, Alex Abernathy, Glen Bloomfield, Leroy Bullock, George Camp, Hillis Clow, W. T. Coffrin, Junior Comstock, Kinney Cossell, Bessie Cossell, Frank Cossell, Lucy Cravens, Alvin Crawford, Claude Crook, Hazel Crook, Cecil Doss, Olin Elschlager, Stanley Fogle, Paul Franklin, John Fryrear, Charles Garrett, Herbert Garrett, Hobart Gooden, Chester Graham, Henry Gray, Hubert Gray, Dick Graham,

Irma Hamm, Eddie Harvey, J. E. Harvey, Robert Holton, Merritt Hyde,

A. R. Kinney, Henry Laws, Clyde Lay, Mrs. Wesley Lay, E. V. McCarty, Ward McConnell, Roy McGee, C. M. McWilliams, James McWilliams, Mrs. Laura McWilliams, Charles Myers, David Newland, Eugene Newland, Lowell Newland, Bob Nicoli,

Eugene Piper, Joe Purvis, Robert Riney, Wallace Roberts, Claude Shelley, Elliot Seamster, Edward Slayton, H. E. Slavin, Vern Spees, Harold Summers, Chauncey Slavin,

Dick Thompson, Herbert Thompson, Owen Tucker, Roy Tucker, C. McWilliams, Everett Waterbury, Ivan West, Charles Wineinger.

## Farmers and Land Owners in Harrison Township in 1898 and in 1967

### 1898

H. H. Austin, Harvey Austin, W. H. Austin, James Alderton, A. J. Ammons, George Arnold, A. Bergholdt, B. F. Bector, M. Bull, George W. Buford, Mary Boyer, A. H. Bennett, A. Boyer Est., John H. Burcham, C. W. Burcham, J. B. Bengel, I. L. Bounds, W. Bounds, Fred C. Bertram, Conrad Bertram, C. Bertram,



F. A. Chambers, M. A. Catlett, T. N. Chapman, J. B. Creson, A. Cox, C. C. Clatt, W. J. Calloway, E. P. Drallenger, B. P. Drallenger, Nick Davis, J. Dalton, John Dieterick, J. E. Johnson, J. W. Johnson,

W. J. Kittle, C. F. Kapfer, Godfried Kapfer, John Kieffer, Charles Kieffer, Charles Kieffer Jr., John Kemmer, Louis Kraus, J. N. and C. Kraus,

William Laswell, G. Lawson, J. B. Luck, W. R. Lease, Joseph Lease, B. Lightwell, Allen Leah,

G. Musgrove, Phillip Miller, E. F. Miller, W. G. Miller, W. G. Miller Est., A. J. Morris, J. Murchie, J. W. Powell, J. T. Powell, R. A. Parish, Victor Peterson, L. W. Peterson, J. L. Primm, J. W. Price, Arthur Price, R. Price, Wm. Price, Mary J. Perry, J. W. Pulliam, F. Peterson,

Reichberry Hairs, Henry Reichberry, H. L. Remling, M. Remling, H. L. Remling Est., B. Rector, Lewis Ruth, C. Regnolds, T. P. Raine, J. L. Romjue, J. S. Raines, L. W. Robertson, Edgar Robbins,

B. R. Shacklett, Dean See, Wm. Spees, Wm. Spees Est., C. H. Simpson, August Shultz, E. L. Suter, G. M. Suter, R. M. Suter, Albert R. Suter, J. Stephenson, S. Sinnock, A. A. Smith, J. A. Smith, J. H. Smith, John Stall, Harriet Schuchlett,

E. T. Tull, J. H. Trent, D. H. Triplett, Michael Tague, J. W. Tittle, G. H. Triplett, W. S. and J. E. Triplett,

M. E. Wilson, Harry Walters, G. E. Woodsmall, S. Williams, Theophilus Williams, W. Wilcox, F. Woodsmall,

#### 1967

John Adams, Hal Ammons, Loyd Ammons, Troy Arehart, Billy Austin, Junior Aldridge,

Gerald Barnes, Harold Bertram, Nelson Bertram, Hollis Blain, Wallace Boyer, Grover Buford, Joe Buford, C. M. Burchfield, Donald Dochterman, Wilber Daniels,

Carl Ebeling, Bill Ebling, Arden Ebeling, Earl Egbert, Emma Egbert, Ervin Egbert, Maenard Egbert, Raymond Egbert, Miles Epperson, Everett Erickson, Franklin Erickson, Tobe Ewing, Harley Erickson, Mrs. Florence Evans,

Mrs. Elmer Findley, J. K. Fehr, Earl Findley, Jim Freitag, Nelson Golbricht, Charles Hern, Ebert Herring, Mrs. G. Hicks, Gilbert Hines, Clarence Horn,

Jim Jansen, Loyd Kiefer, Cecil Kiekkel, Minnie Klopfer, Lewis Kraus, Richard Kraus, Rudolph Kraus, Milton Kraus, Vaughn Kugler,

David Lawson, Hugh Luck,

Noah Martin, Kenneth Mayfield, Tobe Morris, John Miller, Floyd McNamar, Junior Miller, H. L. Musgrove,

Bill Neagle, Russel Nichols, Arthur Oberman, Adren Parris, Bob Peterson, Ben Price, Owen Price, Carl Pryor, Richard Pulliam,

Cleon Rodes, Dick Riekeberg, Homer Rogers, Ralph Shacklett, Mrs. John Shibley, Ray Smith, Orville Steele, Jim Swearingen, Bruce Tague, Earl Tague, Everett Tague, Floyd Tague, Hollis Thomas, Elmer Thirtacre.

#### Farmers and Land Owners in Tobin Township in 1898 and in 1967

##### 1898

L. Anderson, J. Anderson, C. L. Arnold, M. Abrams, J. E. Brann, J. T. Brann, B. E. Brann, J. W. Boley, M. Barnett, E. Boise, G. Blything, M. Barker, C. R. Burrus, J. T. Black, Bartlett and Cowell,

J. H. Childress, J. F. Childress, J. I. Childress, Dora Childress, M. Clifton, P. G. Corder, James L. Collins, M. Calhoun, C. F. Cline, V. G. Chaney, James L. Collins, Est.,

Lucy J. S. Davis, William T. Donaldson, James Donaldson, Margaret Donaldson, Joseph Donaldson, J. T. Donaldson, William Donaldson, T. S. Datson, E. L. Dalton, W. H. Echart, E. Ewing, J. R. Frogge, E. W. Forquer, C. Feters Est., John Feters, J. Forrester, A. H. Fox, Ella Foley, J. N. Frogge,

Wm. Greever, E. N. Greever, John E. Gray, I. G. Garrison, L. F. Garrison, C. N. Garrison, G. Gout,

James Heryford, A. Horner, Sarah Hilbrant, C. H. and J. H. Hardy Est., J. P. Hardy, J. H. Hardy, Hardy Est., J. H. Henry, Elmo Henry, M. Henry, C. L. Hall, Samuel Huston, J. L. Hicks, Joseph H. Hawks, N. Haverscraft, T. M. House, William Hall, W. I. Humphrey, Sylvester Hilbrant, James Inman,

J. M. Jefferies, W. L. Jefferies, A. S. Jayne, L. P. Justice, S. P. Johnston, E. Jones, F. W. Jeffries, M. Knight, Welcome Kenison, W. Little,

F. Lowry, Charles M. Myers, W. A. Myers, Frank Myers, M. M. Myers, L. S. Myers, L. I. Myers, L. L. Myers, T. S. Myers, M. Murray, W. Matlick, J. T. Matlick, Mary Matlick, Joseph Moore,

J. W. Neese, Aaron Neese, I. Neese, Adron Neese, James O'Moore, Charles B. Pettitt, A. B. Pettitt, W. H. Pettitt, J. Power, Leander

Pence, W. A. Robinson, J. J. Risk,  
W. Stark, Samuel Symmonds, B. T.  
Symmonds, Joseph Snodgrass, James  
Snodgrass, I. T. Spilman, Frank Sturgen, F.  
Small, M. Small, T. W. Small, Lemuel Small,  
A. Shriver, F. H. Schurer, E. Thompson, L.  
Thompson, James Thompson, William  
Thompson, W. T. Thompson, Joseph Thompson,  
Mary Thompson, M. Thurman, A.  
Vanorman,

Walker and Wagner, I. G. Walker, L.  
Wright, W. Waldron, Wimp Brothers, S.  
Wheeler, M. Wilsey, Sam Witt, J. W. Wills, J.  
Wrenn, B. Weirling, J. M. Woodruff, D. H.  
Wilsey.

#### 1967

Gale Barker, Francis Beller, John  
Bingman, Steve Bowdish, Jack Childress,  
Bernice Clark, Ralph Conner, Dan Dienst,  
James Donaldson, Harold Drummond,

Eugene Forrester, Earl Gilfillan, Harry  
James, Harry Kirkpatrick, Basil Lancaster,  
Bill McRobert, Leland McRobert, Loyd  
Marsh, H. Mallett, Holland Moore, Sydney  
Moore, Glen Myers, Carl Moyer, Mike Myers,

Carl Neese, Orilla Padgett, Louis Priebe,  
William Purvis, George Rice, Darl Ruggles,  
A. Shumaker, Arthur Small, Dennis  
Small, Dennie Small Jr., Mrs. Hollis Smoot,  
Densel Snowbarger, Ralph Suter, Grace  
Swearingen, Andrew Woods, Price Woods.

### Farmers and Land Owners in Sandhill Township in 1898 and in 1967

#### 1898

Mamie Alverson, W. D. Adams, Thomas  
A. Barnett, John Barnett, A. Barr, H.  
Bergtholdt, A. S. Bergtholdt, Jessie Bertram,  
D. A. Beal, Sarah Blane, Elizabeth Bryant,  
Henry Bertram,

J. W. Calloway, L. A. Chambers, J. M.  
Chambers, W. M. Chambers, George J.  
Chambers, A. J. Chancellor, Mary Commons,  
A. Chapman, J. Cunningham, W. A. Crump, S.  
P. Childers, Mary D. Cape, David Calloway,

P. Dye, W. M. Egbert, Alvin Elder, W. L.  
Ewing, Martha Evans, D. R. Evans, Thomas  
Evans,

Charles Folker, Ida Forquer, J. A.  
Forquer, S. C. Forquer, H. H. Fugate, B. C.  
Flannigan, J. H. Flannigan, W. V. Frogge, W.  
R. Frogge, Neuton Fordney, T. Fordney, E.  
Fordney, D. W. Fordney, A. H. Fox, M. J.  
Foley, W. P. Frances, M. F. Frances, George  
Frederick, D. M. Fordney,

J. H. Golden, J. J. Hodge, P. F. Hendricks,  
L. R. Hendricks, J. H. Hendricks, P. F.

Hendricks, A. Hendricks, W. S. Hume, Samuel  
Harris, R. R. Hicks, C. M. Hoops, J. W.  
Harvey, F. W. Holman, J. E. Hayward, C. O.  
Hagluckem, C. O. Hagalick,

Sterling Jackson, J. W. Jackson Est., J. W.  
Jackson, M. Jackson, E. Jackson, M. V.  
Jackson, S. Jackson, D. P. Joliff,

N. V. Leslie, S. Leslie, S. J. Leslie, S. L.  
Leslie, John Lackey, William Lingerfetter,  
Nathan Lackey,

M. C. Moffett, Charles Moffett, M. M.  
Myers, John Matlick, J. C. Matlick, Joseph  
Matlick, W. H. Matlick, Amos Matlick,  
George Matlick, James T. Moore, B. F.  
Moore, Josephus Moore, Melissa Marvin, G.  
Musgrove, P. M. Miller, R. S. McPherson, I.  
G. McPherson, J. M. McPherson, J. L. Mc-  
Clamrock, J. C. McClamrock, W. C. Mc-  
Namara, J. A. McDaniel, W. J. Meyers,  
Elizabeth Matlick,

I. H. Petty, J. S. Petty, J. W. Powell, I. P.  
Powell, J. A. Puls, C. W. Parrish Est., L.  
Parrish, C. L. Parrish, W. H. Pool,

Richbury Heirs, H. Richbury, T. P.  
Rounsavell, J. P. C. Rounsavell, Mary  
Rounsavell, F. A. Rector, J. F. Reynolds, J. H.  
Roberts, T. J. Roberts, E. Riggins, Elizabeth  
Riggins,

J. L. Stall, J. M. Short Est., J. L.  
Swearingen, John G. Smith, A. L. Smith,  
Charles Smith, I. T. Spilman, W. M. Suter, M.  
R. Suter, Henry Stone, E. Stone, Nancy Stine,  
D. Stine, R. S. Staples, T. Sheckler, M. G.  
Shriver,

J. E. Tippet, E. Tippet, W. J. Taylor,  
Jonathan Whalen Est., Samuel Witt, William  
West, George Walker, J. S. Weigner, J. L.  
Waywood, E. E. Wilsey.

#### 1967

Roy Adams, D. H. Akey, Mrs. H. Berger,  
James Brown, James D. Brown, Laurence  
Burgess, Mrs. Glen Chambers, Leo Cameron,  
Paul Chancellor, Ernest Childers, J. P.  
Childers, E. H. Clark, Zion Clark, Harold Cole,  
Ray Conyers, Fred Corwin, George Crabtree,  
John Cole,

Orville Douglas, Martin Dale, Orin  
Erickson, Clark Ewing, N. B. Ewing, Vernon  
Ewing, Walter Folkner, George Fordney,  
Henry Forquer, James Freeman,

James Grant, William Grabowski, Bessie  
Grosenkemper, Alva Heaton, Charles  
Houghton, James Houghton, Carl Howard,  
Leroy Huff,

Ivan Johnson, David Johnson, Art Lowe,  
Wallace Matlock, Letus McCabe, Denver  
McClamrock, Hillis McClamrock, O. W.  
McClamrock, Leland Miller, Joe Moore,



Joe Neese, Junior Neese, Carl Oliver, Gilvie Oliver, M. E. Peterson, Earl Phillips, Elmer Purvis, Ernest Riney, Donald Small, Lee Smith, Troy Smith, Vern Sprague, Willis Staples, Floyd Swearingen, D. C. Triplett, Gerildive Triplett, Vern Trueblood,

Jesse Weigner, Glen Wiley, Henry Wilsey, Otis Wilsey, Roy Witte, Alvin Woehrle.

### **Farmers and Land Owners in Vest Township in 1898 and in 1967**

#### **1898**

W. B. Anderson, B. Anderson, R. Alnett, C. H. Allen Est., T. J. Allen, W. H. Baker, C. A. Baker, W. E. Berry, H. H. Baker, J. W. Barnes Est., G. W. Butler, C. T. Bryon, W. E. H. Bondurant, J. W. Barnes, S. D. Baker, H. E. Briggs, J. R. Baker, L. P. Boone, Eli Barker, J. W. Barnett, R. M. Barker, J. H. Barker Est., A. E. Barb, Daniel Barker, D. J. Barker,

S. W. Cox, James Crawford, J. H. Crawford, Frank Carr, F. Cathell, H. C. Crutcher, H. Caldwell, M. Coffey, H. Childers, Louise Collins, C. A. Childress, M. J. Childress, G. A. Childress, Sadie Childress, H. S. Childress, A. C. Cavell, N. J. Cox, Walter Crutcher,

S. Childress, A. C. Cavell,  
William Driscoll, M. V. Driscoll, John Duncan, J. H. Drury, C. Dunbar, J. T. Donaldson, C. Elschager, W. J. Epperson, J. T. Evans, J. B. Foster,

Charles K. Green, Rose Gillon, Sarah Gash, G. C. Garnett, A. J. Grayson, G. C. Garrett, I. Grabowski, G. M. Gundy, L. Groseclose, John George, F. M. Howard, Mary Hays, F. M. Hope, Lewis Hale, W. S. Hickerson, Franklin Harrison, W. T. Hope, W. P. Huston, J. M. Hunt, J. Hall Est., H. H. Hickerson,

James Inman, E. P. Isreal, M. E. Inman, W. P. Johnson, H. C. Kendall, John Kincheloe, Thomas Kirkland, L. P. Kunkle, C. W. Kerr,

W. Lancaster, J. M. Lancaster, Green Lewis, Scott Lewis, F. S. Mullins, J. T. Marlow, R. B. Muir, J. H. Muir, Benton Muir, M. McGary, S. G. Middleton, J. W. Moore, J. C. McDaniel, E. W. Mulliken, R. Meek, John Morris, Herman Muhler, A. W. and J. M. Mulliken, J. J. Muir, J. H. Norris,

J. T. Nuckolls, J. B. Nuckolls, George Owens, R. T. Padgett, S. B. Pile, C. H. Pryor, A. J. Prough, H. D. Priest, James R. Powell, J. W. Priest, Thomas Reedy, S. W. Rosenberger, F. M. Rife, C. W. Richard, W. J. Rhodes, John Ridge, James Ridge, William Ridge,

G. F. Shanks, N. T. Smith, David Schenk, Jane Smith, Sam Smith, N. S. Smith, Sylvester W. Smith, S. E. Smiley, H. E. Smoot, A. D. Smoot, William Sutton, J. R. Smiley, T. C. Stine, William Smiley, Zelen Sandoz, D. J. C. Smith, Peter Schell, S. K. Snider, H. Serman, John Smith, H. Sherman,

W. C. Trent, Stephen Turner, J. M. Tudor, Henry Wineinger, S. Winn, I. Winn, A. J. Woods, M. Ward, S. A. Wooles, Weber Est., Aug. Wood, Brann C. Wood, Robert Williams, John Winn.

#### **1967**

Basil Anders, Basil Arnold, Andrew Baker, Harley Baker, Wayne Baker, Lewis Bennett, Usa Bissell, Cecil Blaine, Jake Blessing, Gilbert Bradley, Les Bradley, C. E. Campbell, Archie Crawford, Tom Crawford, H. C. Crook,

Elmer Donaldson, Dean Ferguson, Vaughn Fogle, John Fogle, D. C. Fountain, Lauren Ferguson,

Doyle Garr, Alva Garrett, Chleo Garrett, Vilas Garrett, Herman Girardin, Charles Green, James Garnet, Emma Gundy, P. V. Gundy, Vivian Gundy,

William Hay, Dick Hayes, Ed Hocker, Floyd Hocker, Raymond Jackson, Mrs. Cleve Ketchum, Leland Ketchum, Leonard Koll,

Gale Lancaster, Mrs. Lena Lancaster, Garland Lancaster, Okla Lancaster, Vinol Lawson, Jim Lewis, Pete Long, Wilma McElroy, Bruce Nicoli, Victor Pryor,

A. Robinson, E. H. Robinson, Curley Robinson, Harold Robinson, William Rush, Ivan Rush,

Omar Seamster, William Shelly, G. W. Summers, Nellie Smoot, George Simmons, V. O. Smith, Victor Snodgrass, William Snodgrass, Callie Stewart, Will Stine, Ted Swank,

Ronnie Talbert, Garland Waibel, Lawrence Ward, Richard Webber, Curtis Williamson, C. I. Woods, Ed. Woods, Junior Woods, Louis Woods, Robert R. Woods.

### **Farmers and Land Owners in Johnson Township in 1898 and in 1967**

#### **1898**

J. W. Adams, J. A. Adams, G. F. Brookhart, William Brookhart, G. W. Brookhart, L. Brookhart, C. S. Brookhart, W. Brookhart, Jacob Best, Jacob Best Est., G. Bechtel, E. J. Biggs, John Bennett, J. L. Brown, H. M. Blanchard, B. W. Biggs, A. F. Bechtel, Thomas Brooks, N. Bryant, W. D.

Billups, M. H. Barnett, H. M. Barnett,

D. S. Culber, J. M. Cooley, J. S. Carbiey,  
Mary E. Carlton, C. H. Cunningham, A.  
Cunningham, P. C. Carder, M. D. Crutcher, F.  
Case, M. Case, Frank Case, J. M. Cooley, Dan  
Crutcher, E. Case, H. I. Callahan,

N. A. Daner, Chris Dannenhauer, Fred  
Dannenhauer, C. Daggs, N. L. Davis Jas.  
Davis Est., C. and G. Daggs, G. Daggs J. H.  
Drummond, H. R. Drummond, I. P. Daver, I.  
C. Davis, Eli Duley, C. L. Duly, William Duly,  
Catherine Eldowny, M. and P. Englehart,  
Sylvanus Flick, Mary Flick, Chas. Fritz, H. P.  
Frazey, J. W. Harbridge, A. G. Hoover, V. T.  
Hannon, E. A. Heald, Joshua Hughes, L. T.  
Hunter, J. D. Hannon Est., J. S. Hannon, W. B.  
Hamlet, F. A. Heald, H. G. Hanks, J. R.  
Hamlet, W. B. Hamlet, W. Hamlet, S. Hurton,  
William Heald Est.,

J. W. Kittle, J. C. Kerr, A. Kilmar, Lewis  
Kessel, Calvin Kittle, J. E. Kerr, William  
Kerr, William Kerr Est., Thor Kerr, Oliver  
Kerr, J. S. Kerr, J. W. Kerr, John Kessel,

J. M. and J. W. Lockhart, M. A. Lockhart,  
L. A. Lockhart, W. J. Lockhart Est., E. L.  
Leonard, E. C. Leonard, D. O. Line, Joseph  
Miller, Americas Miller, T.T. Miller, J.C.  
Miller, L.W. Miller, Harrison Miller, Orman  
Miller, Virginia Miller, Martin Miller M.  
McCrutcher, Sam Miller, William Miller,  
George Miller, William P. Miller, S. D.  
Maddox, J. W. Marguer, C. W. McNamer,  
Cath. McDany, Rebecca McNamer, E. P.  
McDaniel, S. R. Morris Martha Marguer,  
William McGowan, E. McDaniel, Mrs. Frank  
Mitzenbury, Benjamin Phillips, H. Parrish, A.  
B. Parrish, W.H. Phillips, R.G. Phillips, A.J.  
Phillips, Eda Phillips, Frank Phillips, G. F.  
Pixley, F. Pundt, S. W. Pomer, H. G. Parrish  
James Peterson, Mrs. S. McGowan, J. S.  
Miller,

F. M. Riebel, A. C. Riebel, Morris Riebel,  
J. L. Racey, E. W. Rogers, J. F. Racey, Israel  
Rude, J. Reasch, Abram Spencer, J. D.  
Shepperson, Elizabeth Sparks, Hattie, Mary  
and Hester Searight, G. A. Searight, Shev M.  
Sparks, F. D. P. Shelley, C. E. P. Shelley, C.  
Shepard, A. W. Stapler, More Shaw, Wilson  
Shaw, Mathew Shaw, T. G. Shannon, Jas.  
Schirch, Albert Schirch, N. Summers, George  
Stockdale, P. M. Sparks, Benjamin Stapler, E.  
O. P. Shelley, C. Stewart, J. C. Stewart, E.  
Shaw,

D. Teter, J. Teter, L. Teter, L. F. Teter,  
W. T. Thomason, J. A. Thomason, N. M.  
Thomson, A. Tackaberry, W. N. H.  
Tackaberry Est., Minian Thompson, R. M.  
Thomas,

J. H. Watson, E. J. Wagner, David  
Yeager, Dan Yeager.

Mrs. Otto Abernathy, Stanley Adams,  
Marion Aylward, Paul Baker, James Barnes,  
Florence Bennett, Reed Beveridge, Bob  
Biggs, R. E. Bowman, Gerald Brunk, Shannon  
Busby, Opal Cline, Nelson Curfman, Harold  
Daggs, James Daggs, Marion Daggs, Holbart  
Davis, Eldon Dice, Alfred Dohrer, Earl  
Drake, Donald Durham, Gene Durham,

Dean Harvey, Gene Hilpert, Mrs. John  
Hilpert, Mrs. Ed Hatfield, C. B. Hoskinson,  
Gene Howard, Kenneth Hughs, Charles Hull,  
Virgil Hyde, Stanley Hatfield, Arthur Heald,  
Wayne Glasgow.

Felix Jansen, Scott Jansen Clyde Kerr,  
Leslie Kirby, Mrs. Cecil Kittle, Elmer Kirk-  
patrick, Clarence Kittle Dale Kittle, Bill Kerr,  
Reeder Marsden, Glenn McNamar, Eddy  
Merrick, Mrs. Charles Miller, Mrs. Hubert  
Miller, Marion Miller, Waltman Miller, Elmer  
Nelson, Mrs. Fred Nelson, Howard Nelson,  
Raymond Nelson,

Eugene Orton, Leo Orton, Claude Palmer,  
Lyle Palmer, F. D. Paris, Leon Parrish,  
Frank Phillips, George Phillips, John Phillips,  
Paul Phillips, George Riebel, Stanley  
Robinson, Mabel Rupe,

John Schleeter, Claude Shelly, Elmer  
Sellers, Jack Sherrod, Mrs. Wesley Shriver,  
Bill Smith, Ernest Stark, Paul Stevenson,  
Donald Stott, Lawrence Stott, Elmer Taylor,  
Rex Thommen, Bill Todd, Mrs. Ray Warning,  
Mrs. Kathryn Watson.

#### Farmers and Land Owners in Mt. Pleasant Township in 1898 and in 1967

##### 1898

T. W. Austin, J. Atkins, F. W. Austin, J. A.  
Armstrong, J. Andrews, W. Andrews, J. R.  
Bryant, T. Bryant, Robert Britt, James  
Barker, Z. Burrus, J. H. Barker, J. L. Barker,  
James Barker, W. M. Breedlove, A. M.  
Bradley, J. R. Burrus, J. M. Bradley, W. D.  
Burrus, J. H. Bradley, S. B. Bradley, T. A.  
Bradley, Robert Burr Est., C. Birkland, R. M.  
Barnett, Phillip Blaine, W. P. Browning, G. W.  
Cowell, T. H. Crandall, Jerry Crandall, J. R.  
Chaedle, William Curtis, C. Cline, Sylvester  
Corwin, A. Corwin, A. C. Corwin, T. Curtis,  
Owen J. Carter, John Crowley, C. Crawford,  
Oliver Corwin, J. Corwin, J. O. Caster,

William Dunn, Clara Dunn, J. A. Dalton,  
Clare Deems, Clarence Dunn, Charles Dunn,  
Thomas Dotson, W. H. Davis, Martha Dye, T.  
J. Donahew, S. Dotson, T. A. Dye, J. Dalton,  
Leslie Drommond, J. A. Eierman, S. A. Flynn,  
E. H. Forquer, G. W. Fisher, D. A. Flynn,



Rosa Flynn, J. F. Forrester, W. Friend, Mary Forrester, H. R. Farley, N. Fogle,

R. S. Greenlake, C. V. Garrison, G. C. Garrett, James Garman, D. F. Garrison, H. Hunt, William Hunt, Silas Hunt, H. Howard, Noah Harris, L. M. Hatfield, W. A. Harle, Joseph Hornle, J. K. Humphrey, J. A. Huston, J. Hoernl, T. P. Humphrey, C. Huston, Lovel and Hunter,

A. Inman, John Johnson, Joseph Johnson, Jesse Jennings, John Kiger, J. R. Klegg, John Kaser, J. D. Kaser Est., Cath. Ketchum, D. W. Lore, M. Lancaster, R. Lancaster H. P. Lang, M. P. Loud, James McGorian, John McClure, H. Marsh, W. L. Morris, C. Murre, J. H. McCandless, J. M. McCandless, J. T. Marsh, George McMurray, G. L. Norton, S. A. Norton, S. D. Norton, S. Northrup, J. M. Nabb, Joseph Norton,

O. H. Pearce, E. I. Pruett, J. Penton, M. Pruett, E. Pruett, J. P. Palmer, P. A. Palmer, George Purvis, H. G. Pitkin Est. J. P. Pedigo Est. W. A. Purvis, S. L. Probst, William Purvis, Joseph Pence, D. P. Powell, W. P. Powell, Probst. Est.,

Thomas Quertermous, J. W. Richardson, C. W. Rowland, John Riebel, C. W. Remling, M. G. Richardson, Peter Schwank, Wilson Silvers, William Silvers, George Silvers, T. P. Smith, H. Stapleton, S. Stone, William Stone, E. M. Smoot, S. E. Smoot, James Salesbury, D. J. Stice, M. Stough, W. S. Smith, H. Shirt, W. I. Smith, E. Smith, S. Smock, M. V. Stice, A. Stice, W. B. Stice, Phelix Stice, Z. Smith, P. Snell, Henry Schurer, J. P. Thrasher, S. D. Updike, James Windrum, Walker and Wagner, J. Wright, Wimp Brothers, Mary Wilson, C. Wahr Est., W. Wright, Virginia Woodward, J. J. Wieland, J. A. Wilson, Curtis Woodward, A. M. West, R. Whittim, H. Whittim, J. M. Wright, J. Wilson.

#### 1967

Joe Anders, Jr. Aldridge, Harvey Allen, Dale Barker, Ruby Blaine, Carl Blaine, Kenneth Bradley, Mayo Bradley, Okie D. Bradley, Stewart Bradley, H. R. Brewer, Richard Burrus, John Barker, Jim Barnes,

Glen Corwin, Claude Couch, Irma Couch, Glen Doty, Floyd Dunn, Harold Dunn, Keith Dunn, Arthur Emel, Elton Emel, Mrs. Florence Evans, Albert Farley, Floyd Farley, Darwin Frederick, Dean Frederick, John Frederick, Roscoe Frederick, Frank Frazee,

Raye Greenslate, Albert Hanley, Floyd W. Hasty, Rex Henry, Floyd Hunt, Terry Hunt, Corda Kiger, Richard Kiger, Oakley Mathes, Maxwell Mays,

Robert Norton, Jack Patterson, Vernie Phillips, Chester Probst, Julian Probst, Loyd

Riney, Harry Shultz, Merle Snyder, Fred Snyder, Ray Spray, Dorsey Swearingen, Ed. Spray,

Floyd Thrasher, Floyd H. Thrasher, Lester Thrasher, Ray Townsend, Andrew Wright.

#### Farmers and Land Owners in Thomson Township in 1898 and in 1967

##### 1898

J. D. Archer, Ina Adams, Lewis Adams, J. A. Adams, J. Butler, J. E. Barnes, Fred Bertram, T. Busey, J. H. Busey, Frank Baker, N. E. Bounds, J. W. Ballard, Ephrain Boyer, B. Boyer, H. C. Boyer, F. Breidenstein, R. Breidenstein, C. L. Brookhart, F. M. Brookhart, D. B. R. Brookhart, N. Beach, E. B. Baker, W. E. Bryon, Alex Barrickman, Mary Brookhart, S. M. Beach

A. G. Craus, Minnie Cameron, M. Cunningham, E. A. Cross, Aug. Clatt, A. D. Case, L. Capeland, I. Capeland, D. B. Cravens, Sarah Close, J. M. Close, Josiah Close, J. Caplin, D. O. Connell, A. Clow, G. W. Curry, J. H. Curry, G. H. Curry, J. W. Curry,

Aug. Dieterich, J. E. Dieterich, A. Dieterich, A. H. Dieterich, Jacob Dye, Elizabeth Dye, W. S. Dye, H. H. Dochterman, J. M. Dochterman, A. Davis Est., L. Davis, C. Dames, J. W. Dean, C. M. Davidson, C. Duley, J. H. Dickerson, Alvin Day,

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A. C. Kraus, Aug. Kraus, A. Kraus Est., W. B. Kraus, Chris Kapfer, Jacob Klopfer, Fred Keifer, Z. M. Kennett, W. E. Kemp, Mrs. Lindsey, Richard Lewis, S. J. Lowman, James Leslie Est., David Leslie,

Emeline Martin, J. T. Martin, C. W. Martin, W. W. Martin, E. J. Miller, James Miller, C. Meadow, Fred Mohr, Henry Mohr, F. Mohr, Sam Mustoe, Morris Bros., A. Mead, P. Michell, J. E. Morrison, R. Matlick, J. T. Matlick, J. H. McIntire, M. G.

McEldowny, S. McLellan, E. R. McLellan, I. McClintock, C. McClintock, Alex McClintock, S. F. Northcroft, L. Northcroft, J. D. Neil, P. S. Northcroft,

William Priebe, W. Priebe, G. L. Pulliam, J. W. Pulliam, J. W. Phelps, L. C. Pryor, R. C. Power, J. H. Power, Charles Power, J. B. Power, L. E. Power, Sarah Peter, J. W. Padgett, D. M. Padgett, Otto Pricher,

Lewis Ruth, Jotham Ross, G. E. Robertson, S. Robertson, Keifer and Remling, James H. Rice, S. W. Roberts, A. L. Russell, F. M. Riebel,

J. R. Shacklett, M. N. Shanes, I. L. Stoll, Benjamin Stockler, E. Scofield, J. B. Sanders, L. Searce, H. Shacklett, W. H. Smith, W. E. A. Smith, F. Smith, A. D. Scoll, J. P. Schneider, J. T. Standard, A. Sibley, J. J. Sibley, J. T. Sparks, J. W. Searight, L. M. Sprague, Jaran Shaw, Abraham Spencer, Benjamin Steeples, W. H. F. Smith,

John Thomas, G. Thomas, T. D. Toombs, J. L. Toombs, J. D. Toombs, N. Trent, Stephen Tuttle, J. L. Trummall, R. M. Thomas J. C. Thomas, Nellie Teeter, Mary A. Tucker, Noah Trout, David Trout, J. C. Toombs, S. P. Toombs, H. C. Valentine, G. Van Dyke,

J. H. Wisley, William Waters, W. Waters, Wagner and Walker, Henry Weber, Dixon and Ward.

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Gene Adams, Stanley Adams, Charles Arnold, Donald Arnold, Wallace Bennett, Frank Biggs, Ross Billings, Boyd Bourn, George Bourn, Hollis Boyer, Mrs. O. Boyer, Okie D. Boyer, Ronnie Boyer, Mrs. Zora Billings,

Charles Collier, Robert Cone, Ross Cone, Merle Cooley, Floyd Cowell, Martin Cowell, Mrs. G. Carter, Leland Dannenhauer, Sam Dale, Mrs. M. Dice, Hubert H. Dieterich, Rudolph H. Dieterich, Vic Dieterich, Weston Dieterich, Bob Dieterich, Bob Dochterman, Price Dochterman, Clark Dye, Jesse Dye, John Dochterman, Bill Derksen,

Jack Evans, Rex Easton, Henry Found, Wayne Fulk, Wilbur Fulk, Melvin Feldman, Ray Feldman, Orie Foglesong, Paul Foster, LEO Garrett, Glen Garrison, Brice Gillfillan, Bill Gordy, Willis Gorrell, O. S. Green, Dorsey Guy,

Howard Hamilton, Marion Harbur, Wallace Hardy, Joe Harvey Jr., Leland Harvey, Fred Hauk, Freddie Hauk, J. Herring, Wayne Hohstadt, Kenneth Holman, J. L. Holt, Harold Hornback, Alvin Howard, Eugene Howard, Alva Howell,

Clark Kennett, Burdett Kice, Delmar

Kice, Carroll Kittle, Carl Kraus, Dennis Kraus, Henry Kuntz, Alva Lancaster, Paul Lancaster, Wyman Lemon,

R. L. Mathes, Howard McComb, Larry McNamar, Mrs. B. Mohr, Carl Mohr, Mrs. E. L. Mohr, Mrs. Otto Mohr, Wilmer Mohr, Willard Mohr, Jack Montgomery,

C. A. Nelson, Howard Noble, Irwin Padgett, Beatrice Palmer, Merle Palmer, Raymond Parker, Otto Power, Harold Priebe, Tom Priebe, Jamie Riebel, Roger Riebel, N. L. Rockhold, Alva Sears, Jerry Sears, Lawrence Smith, William Smith, Theodore Snowbarger, A. Steeples, Carl Sommers, Carl Thomas, G. B. Thomas, Arlo Trueblood, Glen Trueblood.

## About The Author



**Mabel Wildman Rice**

Mabel Wildman Rice was born February 1, 1890, the daughter of William Smith and Cynthia Miller Wildman. She and her husband, Paul, whom she married September 5, 1923, have two daughters, Mrs. Basil (Faye) Humphrey and Mrs. Franklin (June) Reed. They are the proud grandparents of five.

Graduating from "Southern Iowa Normal" school and Kirksville State Teachers College in Kirksville, Missouri, in 1919, she taught school for twelve years in Iowa and Missouri.

The Rices lived on their farm in Scotland County until their retirement sixteen years ago when they moved to Memphis.

Mrs. Rice compiled this history of Scotland County beginning in March of 1970. It was completed and publication begun in January, 1973.

She has donated all her work and proceeds from the sale of the book to the Scotland County Historical Society.