

A History of Livingston County, Missouri

Published by

THE LIVINGSTON COUNTY CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE

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Department of English, Chillicothe High School

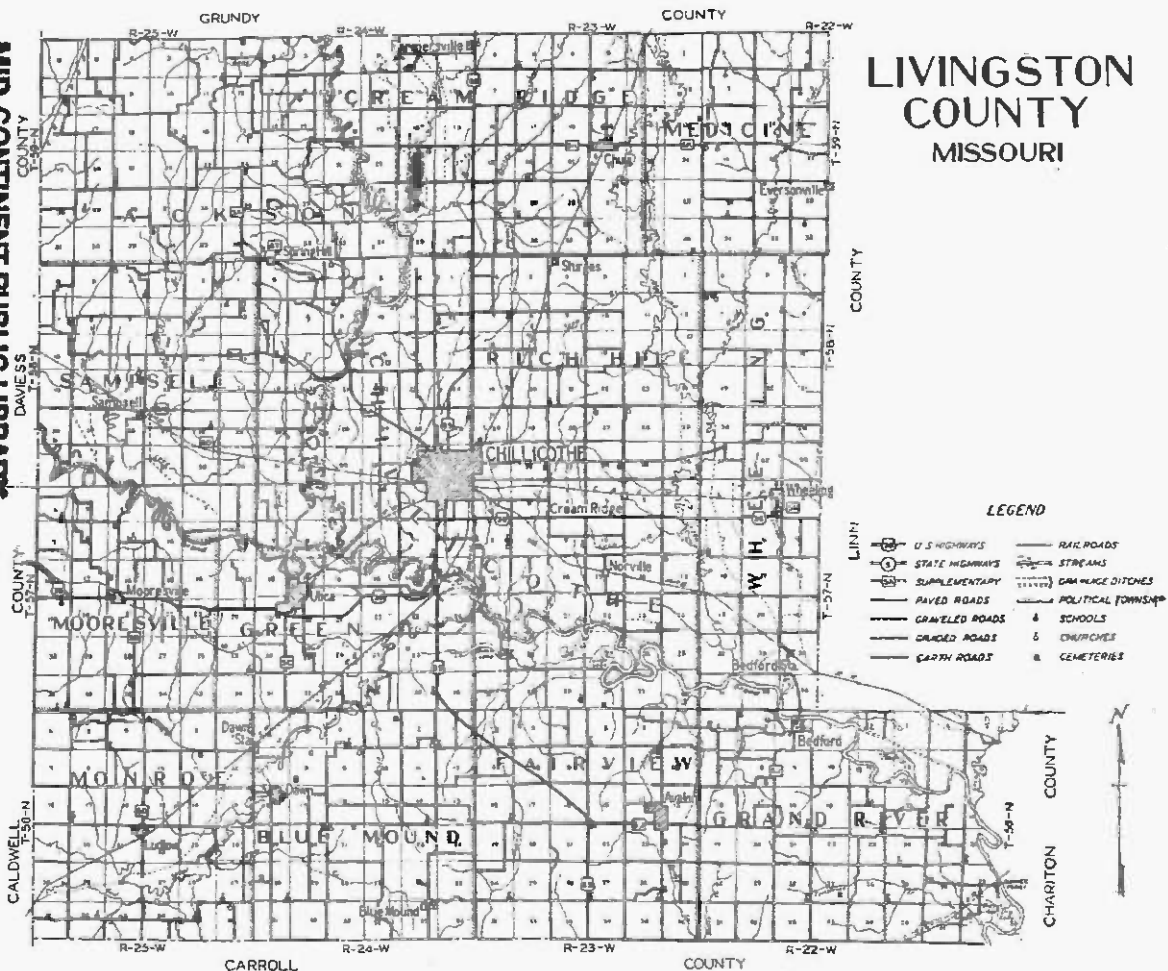
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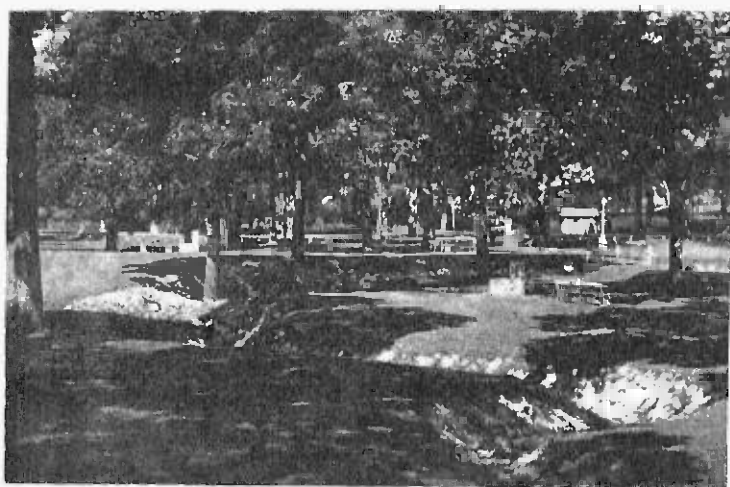
Foreword

This year Chillicothe and Livingston County are observing their one hundredth anniversary with a great "Centennial Celebration." There are thousands upon thousands of people who know and admire this town and county as they are today, but who know little or nothing of their past. We are always interested in knowing something of the "past" of persons whom we greatly admire. The same is just as true of places in which we are greatly interested. The committee which has sponsored this little book felt that many of the people who will attend this great celebration, as well as many others who will be unable to attend, would appreciate having a brief history of this first hundred years of Chillicothe and Livingston County. This book has been prepared, therefore, as a permanent record in brief form of the most interesting people, places, and events which have played a prominent part in the building of the Chillicothe and Livingston County which we know and love today.

Chillicothe has the reputation of being a city where wholesome ideals have the respect of the community. This is also true of Livingston County. Such atmosphere as we have today does not come of itself. As we study the character of the pioneers, we find they were just the kind of people to create this sort of atmosphere; and Livingston County is proud to do honor to these pioneers at this time. A community that does not appreciate its forbears is unworthy of a future. We who are of this generation, seek to do honor in this day to the pioneers who, during these one hundred years, have invested their time, ideals, and lives in this county.

Mrs. Grace Allen Boehner, the author of the book, has done an excellent piece of work in the most limited period of time. She is to be commended particularly upon her excellent selection of subject matter and upon her style of writing, which makes the book both interesting and easy to read. We believe that it is truly a "souvenir of the Centennial," which we of the present, as well as those of future generations, will prize most highly.

H. R. McCALL.



SIMPSON PARK

Editorial Staff



MRS. GRACE
ALLEN BOEHNER
Editor



MR. GILES THIELMANN
Advisory Staff

Mrs. Gunby's interest in the history of the county extends over a long period of years. This interest, together with the valuable material she has collected, has made this little book possible.



MRS. W. J. GUNBY
Advisory Staff



MRS. KITTY
SHEPHERD GRIESSER
Advisory Staff

Other members of the Editorial
Staff are:

DR. LOUIS M. POTTS
General Chairman

MR. H. R. McCALL
MR. JERRY THISTLETHWAITE

The Schools and Cultural Committee acknowledge the kind assistance of citizens from all over the county who have given valuable information toward the compiling of this history.

THE SCHOOLS AND CULTURAL COMMITTEE



Standing, left to right: Reverend M. Q. Stevenson; Giles Thelmann; Allen O. Gloré; Louis M. Potts; H. R. McCall; J. D. Rice; V. R. Crookshank; Eugene Lee; Father B. S. Owens. Seated, left to right: Mrs. Gilbert Olenhouse; Mrs. Grace Allen Boehner; Mrs. Julian Grace; Jennette, daughter of Mrs. Julian Grace; Mrs. Kitty Shepherd Griesner.

The other members of the Schools and Cultural Committee are: Mrs. Olive Cook; Mrs. Laura Cheney; Miss Kathryn Larkin; Reverend M. Q. Stevenson; Reverend I. H. McClymond; Reverend S. A. Bennett; Father B. S. Owens; Mrs. Joe Young; Mrs. R. J. Brennan; Mrs. Frank Dayton; Mrs. John Hogan; V. E. Stephens; J. D. Rice; Arthur Gibson; Allen Moore; Mrs. Anna Hawkins; Therman Tevis; Eugene Lee; Marguerite McClellan; Mrs. Paul Moore; E. R. Popham; Mrs. Ruth Arthand; J. N. Holt; Mrs. J. G. Sigler; Mrs. Palmer Milbank; Mrs. Earl Cox; Mrs. Dee Sherrill; Belmont Bradley; Ed Switzer; Jack Boucher; and John Uhlig.

Story of the Centennial

There are two groups of people who look forward to birthdays, those who are very young and those who are very old. This fact holds true for counties and cities as well as for people. Even as early as 1924, many of our citizens were talking of the celebration we might have in 1937, but it was left to the Chamber of Commerce, through its secretary, Mr. Harry Graham, to start the work definitely. At the Chamber of Commerce meeting of June 18, 1935, he spoke of the Mark Twain Centennial to be held at Hannibal, Missouri, and voiced the hope that Chillicothe would plan a program for 1937 when our county and city would be one hundred years old. From July, 1935 to July, 1936, the matter came up at intervals. A committee reported favorably on the Hannibal Celebration, and ideas grew for a Centennial Celebration here. At an open session for members and ladies, an interesting program, together with a suggestion for a twin celebration in September, stirred the community to further action. Enthusiasm spread, and by September, a committee had met with the American Legion and a date had been set for the celebration, September 13-18, 1937.

At a special meeting in the Chamber of Commerce rooms, a committee of ten representing the American Legion and the Chamber of Commerce further discussed the matter of a Centennial Celebration. At this time Mr. Beardsley presented his idea for a pageant. How to divide the responsibility of the Centennial Celebration came before the group, whereupon the American Legion consented to take the responsibility of all activities at the Kitten Ball Field. The two highlights of attraction there are to be the pageant and the horse show.

Work toward the big event continued. At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, following a report from Mr. John Sigler's committee on investigation, a committee headed by Mr. W. G. Keath extended to Dr. Potts an invitation to act as general chairman of the Centennial. An indorsement came from the American Legion. A call to all civic organizations and clubs to send a representative to an open meeting at the Strand Hotel, brought to light the marked interest which each organization felt in planning a celebration. At this meeting Dr. Potts was elected general chairman. Early in February, with the consent of his Church Board, he accepted the office, and further reported that the work of the organization was progressing. Thus the Centennial was definitely taking form.

In a few days Dr. Potts called the first meeting of the General Committee at the Strand Hotel. An Executive Board was elected and a General Committee appointed. By the latter part of the month, extensive plans were taking form. At a dinner at the Leeper Hotel at 6:30 p. m., Monday, February 22, there gathered a group of 114 interested citizens including sixteen of the seventeen members of the Executive Committee. After the singing of "America," an opening prayer and community singing, Dr. Potts opened the business meeting by introducing Mr. William B. Jennings, who in turn introduced the speaker, Mr. Frank T. Russell, Secretary of the Chamber of Com-

merce of Hannibal, Missouri. Miss Alice Randall sang and Mr. Jerry Thistlethwaite read an article, "The First Hundred Years." After the various committees reported, the meeting was closed with a prayer.



Front Row, reading left to right: Ed Switzer; Fred W. Gunby; C. C. Cooke; F. M. McCall; Claude T. Botsford; Wm. B. Jennings; Edgerton Welch; Dr. Louis M. Potts; Jerry Thistlethwaite; Giles Thellmann. Second row, left to right: Mayor G. C. Carahan; B. T. Clark; Allan O. Gore. Top Row: Miss Faye L. Stewart; Mrs. H. M. Grace; H. S. Beardsley; and Wm. G. Kenith.

Several called meetings of the Executive Committee followed this successful gathering. The next open meeting, a "Diamond Banquet," honored our citizens who had lived in the county seventy-five years or more. In order to promote interest, Dr. Potts, General Chairman, promised to pay for all "Seventy-fivers" over the number of twelve. The meeting, held April 8, 1937, included 133 persons, 38 of whom had lived in the county for seventy-five years or more. The two addresses of the evening were by Mr. Allen Moore, who spoke on "Looking Backward"; and by Mr. Giles Thellmann, who spoke on "Looking Forward". This was one of the most talked of and successful assemblies.

A number of business meetings followed during the month of May, and the various committees reported work going forward in their respective groups.

By June, 1937, the plans of the Centennial with its various committees had developed until the project might have been likened to a highway map where first is drawn the main highway from which highly necessary roads lead to every home.

The Executive Board has found Dr. Potts an able leader. A budget of \$5,000 has been allowed and is being realized. Senator Bennett Champ Clark will be present at the Celebration one day, during which he will address the people and will crown the Queen of the Centennial. The Centennial has adequate working space in the Gunby Abstract and Loan Company. Mr. W. J. Gunby donated the use of these rooms, including the expense of electricity. It is the profound interest of such people as Mr. and Mrs. Gunby that makes our Celebration possible.

The office secretary for the Centennial, Mrs. Gilbert Olenhouse, has worked faithfully for each committee. A museum has been planned for the display of furnishings of various sorts common to early settler households. There will be a horse show, sponsored by the American Legion, and two big parades, one sponsored by the Schools and Cultural Committee and put on by the school children of the county, and another sponsored by the merchants. Each day there will be an hour of church service. Several church leaders from as many denominations will be present to address the people. Historical material from all over the county has been collected and arranged by the Historical Committee. The Constitution-Tribune is planning a gigantic edition of their paper. "Wooden Nickels," advertising the Centennial, have been purchased by the American Legion and are being circulated by the merchants of the county.

Dr. Potts is to be congratulated for promoting this stupendous undertaking which time and money and, most of all, the loyal support of the citizens of the county have made possible.



Dr. Louis M. Potts, General Chairman of the Livingston County Centennial Celebration, has given many hours of his time to make the Centennial a success. Keeping in touch with the numerous committees is no easy task, but Dr. Potts has organized his tremendous work until every committee is functioning in such manner that the happy outcome of the task cannot be questioned.

Mr. John G. Sigler is the able First Vice-Chairman, whose sound advice and hard work mean much to Livingston County's happy birthday.



Mr. C. C. Cooke, the Second Vice-Chairman of the Committee, has co-operated in the extensive plans which the committee is bringing to a successful close.



Mr. Fred W. Gunby, Secretary of the committee, has not only kept accurate and full records of each meeting, but he has furnished valuable materials and ideas for this and minor committees. The Centennial is indebted to Mr. Gunby, who with his father, Mr. W. J. Gunby, has given office space that this project may succeed.

Mr. Edgerton Welch, Treasurer, has kept careful account of the expenses such an undertaking entails. This is no easy task which Mr. Welch has accomplished.



Mr. Claude T. Botsford, Chairman of the Finance Committee, has done a tremendous work in creating in the people of the county a desire to give of their money toward the celebration. Without money the celebration cannot succeed, and Mr. Botsford, with an efficient committee, has arranged for a glorious Livingston County birthday party.



MR. H. S. BEARDSLEY

Mayor G. C. Carnahan is representing the City of Chillicothe. He has instilled in the leaders of many other towns and cities such interest in our celebration that not only Livingston County but many other important communities of the state will be members of our gathering in September.

Mr. H. S. Beardsley has undertaken the responsibility of a pageant greater than anything of its sort the county has ever known, but with the help of a splendid committee, this great pageant has been planned, and work toward its completion is well under way.

Miss Faye L. Stewart, Chairman of the Historical Committee, has managed the gathering of local data so efficiently that the records of even the smallest schools and churches, as well as of the largest institutions of our county, are now available. This seemingly impossible task has been accomplished through an efficient committee, of which Miss Stewart is a highly qualified leader.



MR. F. M. MCCALL

Mr. Jerry Thistlethwaite, Chairman of the Publicity Committee, has taken the work of advertising the Centennial far and near. The excellent response to the work of this committee shows how well they are doing their work.

The Chamber of Commerce, without whose help it would be almost impossible to hold the celebration, is ably represented by two members, Mr. F. M. McCall and Mr. B. T. Clark. These two men are each capable and willing to undertake the difficult work assigned to them.



Mr. Allen O. Gore is Chairman of the Amusement Committee. He has arranged interesting programs for all types of people, ranging from those who prefer the sedate to those who enjoy the ridiculous.

Mr. H. R. McCall, Chairman of the Schools and Cultural Committee, has the responsibility of filling the demands which are always made upon schools and other educational organizations when work for civic and community progress is under way. With the help of an industrious committee, Mr. McCall has arranged an extensive program for the Centennial.



Mrs. H. M. Graco, President of the City Federation of Women's Clubs, is Chairman of the Museum Committee. An elaborate display of clothes, furniture, musical instruments and jewelry is among the many interesting features of the work of this committee.



Mr. William B. Jennings, Committeeman at large, has found himself called upon to serve in various ways, and in all of them he has met with well earned success. Mr. Jennings is peculiarly fitted for this work because of his recent experience with the Mark Twain Centennial at Hannibal, Missouri, from where he moved to Chillicothe a short time ago.



Mrs. Gilbert Olenhouse, Office Secretary for the Livingston County Centennial, has written innumerable letters, answered countless questions, arranged many meetings, and has typed the manuscript for the Centennial Booklet. It would have been difficult to find a secretary more interested in Centennial work than Mrs. Olenhouse has been.

The General Committee for the Livingston County Centennial is as follows: Members of Executive Committee, Father B. S. Owens; Reverend M. Q. Stevenson; Jack Boucher; Allen Moore; V. E. Stephens; Roy Moore; Mrs. John May; Mrs. Ila Summerville; Mrs. W. G. Engelhardt; Mrs. B. T. Clark; Mrs. J. W. Biggerstaff; Miss Marie Miller; Mrs. Jewell Kirby; Mrs. I. W. Waffle; Mrs. J. G. Sigler; Mrs. J. F. Heiser; Mrs. Manford C. Meador; Judge Lee Tiberghien; W. C. Hutchison; Elmer Kerr; J. S. Condon; Mrs. L. P. Carlyle; Mrs. John Timmons; Jim Roberts; Joe E. McNabb; Ed Raulie; L. F. Bondorer; Mrs. Jewell Jeffries; Mrs. Ben Ritchie; Mrs. Kenneth Hubbard; Mrs. Claude Hackett; Mrs. Walter Johnson; Mrs. Gordon Darling; Miss Graco Shumlin; Mrs. Ray Damerell; Mrs. W. T. Cady; Mrs. D. C. Sidden; Mrs. Chas. Austin; Mrs. R. D. Russell; Mrs. E. E. Merriott; Mrs. Clifford Case; Mrs. R. R. Garr; Mrs. D. A. Watson; Mrs. John Slattery; L. W. Brown; Sam McDowell; Fred Cornue; Prentice Barnes; J. A. Wisdom; Eugene Lee; Dr. Donald M. Dowell; Mrs. Lawrence Henry; Mrs. Kitty Shepherd; and Mrs. Chas. Sidden.

For each township a committee of three has served efficiently to create an active interest in the Centennial. These committees follow: Rudy Grouse; Mrs. Ed Raulie; Mrs. James Morgan; Mrs. Clyde Sei-

fert; Lloyd Flenniken; Joe McNabb; C. D. Busick; Ray M. Smith; Abner Cunningham; Miss Helen Howes; Mrs. James Baxter; Ashford J. Stamper; T. E. McCoy; Arnold McDonald; Mrs. Opal Diekman; Mrs. Minnie Carlyle; Mrs. Austin Taylor; Austin Taylor; E. F. Kerr; Jesse Hopper; Mrs. Orlando Phillips; Mrs. Victor Waits; Mrs. Emmett Raney; F. E. Smiley; J. F. Winans; Mrs. Edith Kissick; Mrs. Grace Draper; Harry Stevens; Harry Brown; and Earl Deardorf.

The Program

The Centennial program will be one of the best of its kind, not only in Missouri, but in the entire Middle West as well. The committee has provided many excellent free shows, a stupendous pageant, a splendid horse show, parades, and exhibits of which any community would be proud. Each day at union religious services, bishops and ministers of note will speak to the people. The large crowds which will attend the Centennial will find every type of entertainment.

The Centennial program opens Monday, September 13 at the Christian Church at 10:45 a. m., with union religious services. At this hour, Bishop John M. Moore of Dallas, Texas will speak. Bishop John Monroe Moore was born in Morgantown, Kentucky, in 1867. After receiving the degree of A. B. from Lebanon College, Ohio in 1887, he studied at Yale where he received the degree of Ph. D. in 1895, and the degree of D. D. in 1925. During the years of 1894 and 1895, he studied in the Universities of Leipzig and Heidelberg. In 1926, from Southwestern University in Georgetown, Texas, he received the degree of LL. D., and from Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, the degree of Litt. D. Since 1887 he has been licensed to preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church South and has served in many of the leading churches of the United States. He has been managing editor of the Christian Advocate and secretary of Home Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. May 4, 1918, he was elected Bishop and appointed to Brazil where he served from 1918 to 1922. After his return to the States, he served as Bishop in several districts, and in 1927 he was elected secretary of the College of Bishops. Every important world session concerning his church has found Bishop Moore a valuable member. He has written a number of important books, among them "Etchings of the East," "The South Today," "Brazil—An Introductory Study," and "Making the World Christian."

In the afternoon, opening exercises follow the parade of floats from organizations of Chillicothe. The speaker for the afternoon will be Senator Bennett Champ Clark. The well known Senator Clark, one of Missouri's most favored sons, is not only an able orator but he is also an outstanding critic of political, governmental, and business affairs. His father is the famous Senator Champ Clark who has spoken in Chillicothe on several occasions. Thus the Centennial will be officially opened from the reviewing stand on the public square. The crowning of the Queen of Livingston County is another feature of the Monday afternoon program. The museum display in the city hall will be opened at 2:00 o'clock by the City Federation. Each following day, the museum will be open to the public from 10:00

o'clock a. m. to 9:00 o'clock p. m. At 5:00 o'clock and again at 7:00 o'clock, free attractions uptown precede the horse show at the Kitten Ball Field, where seats have been constructed for 4,000 spectators. The committee from the American Legion in charge of the Calf and Horse Show is pictured.

H. S. BEARDSLEY, CHAIRMAN
(Photo on Page 11)



H. E. Barnes, Secretary



Herman Shiflet, Finance Officer

The other members are: Glenn Hosman, M. F. Pendergast, Ray Paterson, C. J. Gaunce, F. M. McCall, A. R. Popham, Ross Dehner, Frank

Bonderer, T. Pfaff, Fred Carlton, J. O. Hunt, and Bransford Crenshaw. Both Monday and Tuesday evenings there will be a parade of livestock from the prize winning groups judged in the afternoon. The horse show of September 13 includes fifty-five prizes, ranging from \$10.00 to \$1.00 for gaited saddle horses.

Tuesday, September 14, the second day of the Centennial, begins at 10 a. m. on the St. Joseph's Academy lawn, where Bishop LeBlond of the Roman Catholic Church will speak during a solemn mass. Bishop Charles Hubert LeBlond, whose home is in St. Joseph, Missouri, was born in Celina, Ohio in 1883. His preparatory education was in the Cathedral School, Cleveland and St. Ignatius High School where he graduated in 1901. Until 1909, he studied in



BISHOP CHARLES H. LeBLOND

John Carroll University and St. Mary's Seminary. He was ordained priest of the Roman Catholic Church and became curate of St. John's Cathedral, Cleveland, in 1909. Bishop LeBlond has served as director of Catholic Charities in Cleveland.

Tuesday afternoon Centennial visitors may attend the stock judging contest at the Kitten Ball Field, or the free show uptown. In the evening the horse show finals at the Kitten Ball Field include fifty-five prizes, ranging from \$30.00 to \$1.50.

Wednesday morning the speaker for the union religious services at the Christian Church is Bishop Charles Larew Mead of Kansas City,



BISHOP CHARLES LAREW MEAD

Missouri. Bishop Mead was born in Vienna, New Jersey in 1868. From New York University he received the degree of A. B. in 1896, and from Syracuse, the degree of D. D. in 1907. In 1920 he received the degree of LL. D. from the University of Denver. Since 1895, when he was ordained in the ministry of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, he has served as pastor of many of the leading churches of the United States. In 1920, he was ordained Bishop. During the World War, he served for six months in France with the Y. M. C. A.

Following the elimination contests in the afternoon, winning high school bands from North Missouri will enter a final contest in the evening at the Kitten Ball Field. At 9:00 o'clock a magnificent display of fireworks will close the program for that day.

Thursday morning, at the Christian Church, Bishop Robert Nelson Spencer of Kansas City, Missouri, Bishop of the Episcopal Church, Western Missouri Diocese, will speak at 10:45 o'clock. Bishop Spencer was born in Tunnell, New York in 1877. From 1896 to 1899 he attended Dickinson College in Colorado. It was also from this school he received in 1931, the degree of D. D. In 1904, he graduated from the Kansas Theological School, and since that year has filled the pastorate of many of the great churches of the Middle West. On numerous occasions he has represented his church abroad. His contributions to current magazines include excellent articles of verse and prose. Frequently he lectures for summer college sessions. Bishop Spencer, who has spoken in Chillicothe on several occasions, is known and loved throughout our county.

Following the free acts of the afternoon, there will be a football game at 7:30 at the Chillicothe Business College Field. The second

grand performance of the pageant, relating in pantomime the story of our county, will take place at 8 o'clock.

Friday, September 17, at 10:45 o'clock, Dr. S. Willis McKelvey, Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Kansas City, Missouri, will speak. Dr. McKelvey was born in Sparta, Illinois, in 1869. He received the degree of B. A. in 1894 from Monmouth College in Illinois, and the degree of D. D. in 1918. In 1897, he received the degree of B. Th., Xenia Seminary, Ohio, and in 1929, the degree of LL. D., Missouri Valley College, Marshall, Missouri. Since being ordained in the ministry of the United Presbyterian Church in 1897, he has served as pastor in many of the important churches of this country. He is a member of the Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, and a member of the Board of Directors of Missouri Valley College, and of the University of Missouri Bible College. Dr. McKelvey is the author of "The Church—Its Privileges," "The Flag—The Meaning of the Red, The White, The Blue," and "The Essential Spirit of Jesus."

At 1:30 p. m. there will be a parade of all the school children of the county. This will be one of the most interesting parades of the Centennial.

The free acts of the afternoon will be followed in the evening by a high school football game at the Chillicothe Business College field. At 8:00 o'clock the pageant, "Drum Beats," at the Kitten Ball Field will tell the story of the history of Livingston County. This stupendous display, calling for a cast of 500 people, following the Grand Opening and Welcome by Miss Livingston County, will depict the scenes from the days of the red man, early settlers and settlements, steamboats on Grand River, sacred fire comes to Livingston County, building the railroad, the Civil War, death of Nelson Kneass, the World War, and the Grand Finale.

On Saturday morning, at 10:45, Dr. Carl Agee, Dean of the Bible School of Columbia, Missouri, will speak at the Christian Church. Dr. Agee since 1934 has been Dean of the Bible College of Missouri where he came as Associate Dean and Professor of New Testament Language and Literature in 1931. Dean Carl Agee, a native of Kentucky, after attending the Eastern Kentucky State Normal School, spent seven years teaching in that state. He received his A. B. Cum Laude from Transylvania College, Lexington, Kentucky; and his P. Th. B. from the College of the Bible in that same city. In June, 1930, Culver-Stockton College conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. In 1930 and 1931, he spent fifteen months in special study at Union Theological Seminary, New York City.



DR. CARL AGEE

On Saturday afternoon at 3:00 p. m. and again at 9:30 in the evening a floor

show of fourteen great acts will entertain the people.

On Sunday, September 19, at 9 p. m. the Centennial closes with the pageant Grand Finale at the Kitten Ball Field. Those who attend the Livingston County Centennial Celebration will be both entertained and instructed, for few of us know the many facts concerning the history of our county.

History of Livingston County, Missouri

Few stories concerning the region about Livingston County date before James Monroe's successful negotiation with Napoleon for what is perhaps the greatest return for the money in history, the Louisiana Purchase. As early as 1724, French traders and trappers explored and wrote of *La Riviere Grande*. In 1721 Fort Orleans was established six miles below the mouth of Grand River, where French traders and trappers seeking the plentiful beaver and otter around the streams were massacred by fierce Indian Huns from the northern tribes.

Before 1800, the famous Daniel Boone came looking for furs. He built a cabin twenty-five miles from the mouth of Grand River, but signs of Indians one winter caused him to shut himself up in his cabin for twenty days, during which he dared not even visit his traps. His only fire was late at night, when he cooked enough venison to last the next twenty-four hours. During a thaw, he dragged out his hidden canoe and escaped down the river to safety.

In 1806, when President Jefferson recommended that part of the surplus in the treasury be spent on public roads, John Gallatin's great-great uncle, Albert Gallatin, then Secretary of State, proposed the National Road, which finally was extended to St. Louis. The influence of this great undertaking in American history can scarcely be exaggerated, for it destroyed the idea that mountains and rivers were barriers to immigration and settlements.

The first white American settler in Grand River Valley was Martin Parmer, who built a cabin in 1817 or 1818, five miles east of Brunswick, where he lived several years. Although illiterate, this strong man of much good common sense later was elected as State Senator from this district, and a very good legislator he proved to be. Settlers came to the counties of Chariton, Carroll and Ray, from where they ventured into the region of Grand River, especially between the forks, looking for game and wild honey. It was said nearly every hollow

tree was a bee tree. A legend of our later history tells of a prominent early settler, name unknown, who was caught trying to ship his load of beeswax with a large rock imbedded therein to bring up the weight.

Other settlers came to Grand River Valley, but the "Big Neck War" in the summer of 1829 caused unnecessary fright to the pioneers, and many pushed back to the settlements along the Missouri.

The first actual settlement of Livingston County was in 1831, when Samuel E. Todd built his cabin in a beautiful elm grove on the hill one and one-half miles west of Utica. His nearest neighbors were Indians camped about three-fourths of a mile from what is now Chillicothe. His white neighbors resided in Chariton and Carroll Counties. It was Mr. Todd who raised the first crop of corn in Livingston County.

It is impossible to name all the settlers who came between the years 1831 and 1835. We do know, however, that on the night "when the stars fell," November 12, 1833, Mr. Elisha Hereford pitched camp on Medicine Creek, eight miles east of Chillicothe. On the same night, Ruben McCoskrie, John Austin and Abe Bland, with their families, settled on Shoal Creek.

Until 1836, there were several Indian towns in the county, two or three of good size. Naturally there were Indian burying grounds, places which instilled far greater fear in the sturdy hearts of the pioneers than the live Indians provoked.

The territory comprising Livingston County had been successively a part of Howard, Chariton and Carroll Counties, then of Grand River Township. By 1836, there were enough people to justify a new county, so on January 6, 1837, an act of the legislature creating the County of Livingston was approved by Governor Dunklin and became a law. Within a few weeks the boundaries were set at their present limits. The county was named for the Honorable Edward Livingston, who served in General Jackson's cabinet two years as the eleventh Secretary of State.

The surface of 532 square miles called Livingston County ranges from the gently rolling hills, none over 225 feet, to the bottom lands along the streams. The main stream, Grand

River, rises in Iowa and flows into the county in two forks which meet a few miles west of Chillicothe. The two other main streams are Medicine and Shoal Creeks. The pioneers found these, like Grand River, usually too broad and deep to be forded. Although navigation of Grand River was never possible above the meeting of the forks, in 1835 the legislature declared this stream navigable from the north boundary of the state.

In the summer of 1840 or 1842, the steamer "Bedford" navigated to the forks with merchandise. Returning laden, twelve miles southeast of Chillicothe it was rammed by a log in low water and wrecked beyond repair. The town of Bedford, which legend says was named for the boat, now stands near this site. In 1849 the "Lake of the Woods," and in 1857 the "Bonita," made round trips after many delays. While the "Bonita" was tied up at Utica, the officers of the boat gave a ball, and all the belles and beaux from Chillicothe and Utica attended.

James Shirley used to tell of a trip with his father, cashier of the Branch State Bank in Chillicothe. They took the boat "Wild Sow" to Brunswick, where they changed to a regular packet bound for St. Louis. When they returned to Chillicothe on the "Wild Sow," they brought with them a ten-gallon keg of silver half-dollars.

During the century of progress in Livingston County, Grand River has proved an indispensable water supply. Even during the recent years of the intense drought, Chillicothe never has been curtailed in its water allotment. Citizens over the county have been forced to haul stock water from the river during such summers as 1934 and 1936, but never have they been forced to dispose of stock because no water was available.

It is recorded that, beginning in 1837, every seven years Grand River reached a high water mark, the highest occurring in 1858. Because no records of river depths were kept, we cannot tell whether the river stage in 1858 was higher than that of 1909, now generally known as the "year of the great flood." Mr. Sam Dupy, who has charge of the pump station, tells us the river stage in 1909 was 33.06 feet.

The following table, furnished by Mr. Dupy, gives the highest and lowest recorded river stages:

FLOOD STAGE—18 Feet

1909	July 9	33.06
1917	July 8	31.04

One hundred thirty-five thousand acres of land flooded: Over \$2,000,000 damage.

1919	June 5	29.85
1922	July 14	30.05
1924	June 30	28.00
1926	Sept. 19	20.07
1927	April 23	28.06
1928	Nov. 19	30.06
1929	June 4	32.01
1931	Nov. 25	29.08
1935	May 29	28.37
1937	Feb. 21	27.15

LOWEST STAGES RECORDED

1918	Sept. 28	.3
1918	Oct. 26	.3
1934	July 28	.7

One-third of the county the pioneers found covered with timber of various kinds. The Gunby Abstract & Loan Company now has in its possession a copy of the Government's survey of the county, made by the late Matt Girdner, and showing the location of numerous tracts of timber. The many kinds of trees, white elm predominating, are carefully listed in clear, old-fashioned handwriting. The pioneers felt that land which would not grow trees could not grow crops. Perhaps the difficulty of turning the firm prairie ground with crude plows had something to do with this belief. Furthermore, the thick growth of prairie grass in the fall time all too frequently burned like paper. Often a pioneer plowed a strip of land as a fire brake between his home and the prairie. Trees were of great value, for, in addition to providing material for homes and hives for bees, these trees were excellent firewood. Our first settlers, especially in Jackson Township, found it profitable selling wood from \$3.00 to \$3.50 a cord. A cord of wood brings \$5.00 to \$6.00 now. In the fall, hickory nuts in quantities, at 25 cents per bushel, were shipped from Sampsel, Utica and Mooresville. Livingston County still can be called a region of beautiful trees.

The pioneers found the soil in almost all the county to be productive of good crops, most of it dark in color, ranging from one to two and one-half feet in thickness, and only a little soil, clay of mulatto color, not adapted to general crops. The gentle slopes of grasses and meadows charmed the stock men from Kentucky, Illinois and Ohio. Nothing could have pleased them better than the wild blue-stem, or timothy, and the red and the white clover. Although each farmer raised a variety of crops and domestic animals on the rich bottom land, corn was the chief product. Early settlers have reported yields of 30 to 90 bushels per acre for 25 to 40 successive years! Could it be that our ancestors exaggerated?

Among other natural products, coal was found in thin veins, and rock quarries, affording splendid quality building stone, are mentioned early. Soon after the building of the Chillicothe & Brunswick Railroad, now the Wabash, the Sampsel gravel pit was opened.

The very little wheat, oats or rye which was raised was reaped by hand. In 1840 the cradles came in, lightening the work and filling the pioneers with wonder at such progress. Then after 1850 the old McCormick reaping machine made the pioneers feel there was nothing left to be desired in labor-saving devices.

In 1937, although farming is still hard work, modern machinery and improvements make possible higher production with a relatively lower output of labor. The recent capture of wind power for electric light and power for all types of machinery is perhaps the greatest boon our farmers have known. Not all farms are equipped with electricity as yet, but it is now only a matter of a short time until every farmer will have access to electrical conveniences at as low a rate, or lower, than his neighbor in the city.

The first mills were "Armstrong," that is, worked by a strong arm, but power mills soon came into existence. Joshua Whitney built a power mill on Shoal Creek where Dawn now stands. Other early mills were: Cox's Mill (afterward Slagle's), James Black's horse mill (afterward Hicklin's), 1838. Samuel Todd's mill near Utica claims to have been the first water mill in the county. It is now believed that Todd's

horse mill antedated by a year or two that one placed by Brannock Wilkerson.

Before Livingston County had stores, pioneers went to Carrollton or Brunswick to trade. The first store in the county was opened by Jesse Nave at Navestown, or Springhill, in 1837. John Doss opened a store in the forks in 1838, the same year in which Stone & Wilson started business in Chillicothe. In 1835 the first ferry in the county crossed the east fork of Grand River west of Joseph Cox's home. Below the forks one Mr. Murphy put in a ferry in 1838; the same year J. Whitney put in a ferry at his mill. Elisha Hereford operated a ferry across Grand River six miles south of Chillicothe about 1839. Later it was run by Martin Wheat. Hargrave's ferry over Grand River west of Chillicothe was running in 1839. The same year C. H. Ashby established one across Grand River at the site of our famous Graham's Mill bridge. Rates were: Man and horse, 12½ cents; one man, 6¼ cents; one-horse wagon, 18¾ cents; two-horse wagon, 25 cents; cattle, 4 cents each; hogs and sheep, 1 cent each. The license fee was \$2.00 each, state and county.

It is told of Thomas Jones, who settled near Bedford, that he once had a terrific fight with John Custer to see which would ride the horse or hang to the horse's tail while they crossed the river. Custer lost and had to take the tail hold.

The following notice appeared in a Chillicothe paper in 1868:

CHILLICOTHE AND BETHANY
TRI-WEEKLY
STAGE LINE !

The Stage leaves Chillicothe on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 a. m., stopping at the intermediate points of Springhill, Jamesport, Crittenden and Baneroff, and arrives at Bethany at 6 p. m., same days.

The Stage leaves Bethany Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, stopping at the above intermediate points, and arrives at Chillicothe at 6 p. m., same days.

FARE REDUCED !

The Stock on this Line is fresh and good, while the Stages are new, commodious, and fitted up expressly for the convenience of Passengers.

G. G. Brown.

Chillicothe, July 16, 1868.

The first county road was opened in September, 1837. It ran from Chillicothe to Millport, near Gallatin. The second road extended from Utica, by way of Chillicothe, to Nathan H. Gregory's residence on Medicine Creek. Numerous private roads, trails or "traces" were already in existence.

The first marriage in the county was that of Thomas Maupin and Elizabeth Austin, who were married by James D. Penney, Justice of the Peace in Shoal Creek Township, 1837. Usually everyone was invited to the early settler weddings. To be left out was an oversight; to refuse to go was an insult. Often the guests danced all night in callous-hardened bare feet, over puncheon boards. There are many interesting stories concerning early weddings in Livingston County. John J. Jordan, who settled in Medicine Township in 1842, used to tell of a young couple who, on their way to be married, found Medicine Creek too high to be forded. A young man with them swam across and brought Justice Jordan to the opposite shore. He was unable to persuade the young people to wait a few days, so the couple joined hands and the marriage ceremony proceeded. Justice Jordan almost screaming the lines to which the couple shouted back, "I do." At the wedding of Eliza Munro to David Allen Creason, May 25, 1854, one man in the county was unintentionally overlooked. Guests who came from San Francisco required six months to make the journey. The bride's uncle, the Mayor of New Orleans, came with his family. The wedding party had a maid of honor, a best man, and six bridesmaids. The ceremony took place on the steps of the Munro home, then the bridal dinner was served on the lawn. The next morning the bride and groom started across the country horseback, with their saddlebags and satchels strapped on their saddles, to a little log house where they began housekeeping.

It was not until 1881 that a marriage license was required. Mr. Robert F. Crannier, who married Elizabeth L. Jester, was one of the first young men of the county to be married with a license.

What is thought to be the first religious service in the county was held in the summer or fall of 1834, in the grove of what was later known as the Comstock place, southwest of Utica. Robinson Smith, Daniel Patton, Wiley and William Clarke,

Cumberland Presbyterians from Clay County, conducted the meeting. In 1838 the next preaching in that settlement was by the Reverend Aldrich, a Methodist, who later organized a little church at the McCroskie school house. Preachers of early Livingston County were as human as anyone. An amusing incident is told about John Ballew, who preached as a Methodist for his section of Grand River Township. Returning from church one Sunday, he was shocked to meet his colored man, Arthur, carrying a gun. In all piety he exclaimed, "Why, Arthur, how often have I reproved and punished you for hunting on Sunday?" Just then Arthur dragged from the grass a fat deer he had killed. "Well, I declare," said Mr. Ballew, "if you haven't killed a deer. You're a bully boy. Bring him home and we'll have a slice of him for dinner."

COURTS

April 6, 1837, Livingston County's first term of court was held in the home of Joseph Cox, four miles north of Chillicothe. The first, and practically only business attended to after naming Judge William Martin President of the court, was the division of the county into townships as follows: Shoal Creek, Indian Creek, Medicine Creek (so named because a doctor lost his pill box while crossing the stream), and Grand River. In 1839, changes were made in the names of these townships, and other townships were named. W. O. Jennings was named the first sheriff of the county, and Thomas Ryan the first clerk. At the present time, Mr. Lee Tiberghien is the presiding judge of our county court; Mr. E. L. Lang, judge of the eastern district; and Mr. J. E. Raulie, judge of the western district. This court, which does not try cases, acts as a board of managers for the county.

The first term of circuit court began July 3, 1838 and lasted



HONORABLE IRA D. BEALS
Present Judge 36th Judicial
Circuit.

two days. Six cases were disposed of and Honorable Austin A. King of Ray county, later Governor of the State, was the



JUDGES OF THE COUNTY COURT, 1937

JUDGE LEE TIBERGHIEH
PresidingJUDGE J. H. RAULIE
Western DistrictJUDGE M. C. LANG
Eastern District

judge. The first court house was built in 1837 at a cost of \$50.00. The following is a literal copy of the order:

Ordered that a house be built in town of Chillico for a temporary court house for the county of Livingston to be built by the forth Mondy in march next or 1838 to be of this description to-wit. Eighteen feet from Ont to Out to be raised in cabin form to be flored with Loose plank of punce ons (puncheons) to be well hewn down in side to be coverd with clahords (clapboards) well nailed on—joice to be 7 feet from floor with a good wood or turf chimney with hack & Jams as is usal to cabins & to be well Chinked & daubed to have a door cut out faced up & Shutters made to it. The said Commissioner to let out said house to the Lowest bidder or not to give higher in private contract than Fifty dollars to the undertaker of said house & it is further ordered that said court house be set on lot 5 block eleven.

Because the specifications called for no windows, there were none until 1839. This log court house was built where the "Kirtley" house now stands, at 808 Walnut Street. The furniture ordered purchased for the building comprised one long table with a large drawer and six chairs. In March, 1841, Chillicothe used the building as a school house.

The second term of court at Cox's began November 7, 1836. Of the twenty-four named on the grand jury, only

eleven appeared. Several bystanders were drawn into service, and the jury retired for consultation, but there was no business to come before them! When they announced this to the judge, he dismissed them. Mr. Cox provided free board for the entire court, judge, lawyers, jury, litigants, and all. Under the trees he spread long tables laden with corn pone, butter, and venison, cooked in every style known to the pioneers. This log house still stands just north of the home in which the Cox family lives. For one hundred years this site has been occupied by a member of that family.

The second court house, a two-story brick building, costing \$5,000.00, was erected in the center of the square in Chillicothe. There was much discussion among the pioneers, many of whom felt the exorbitant sum might bankrupt the county. This attractive structure, with its painted "cupelow," stood until 1864, when it was torn down. Its large rooms, with thirteen-foot ceilings, were at first heated by fireplaces.

A history written in 1886, gives Mr. Moses Burton credit for the second court house contract, and further states he did not receive his full pay for several years. Mr. Moses Hutchison, who now lives in Livingston county, thinks that his grandfather, Moses Burton, built the first court house. Mr. Hutchison talks interestingly of many changes made in the town of Chillicothe. He remembers the first railroad, saw the first stone laid in the jail now standing at the corner of Webster and Cherry Streets, and witnessed the construction of Graham's Mill Bridge in 1867.

In 1870, a two-story brick county house was erected in Chillicothe at the corner of Webster and Cherry Streets. Here all records were kept in fire-proof vaults, but court was held in rented rooms—the Methodist Episcopal Church basement, the old city hall, the Masonic Temple—until our large stone court house was built in 1912. At the present time, the circuit court holds three terms a year, averaging about twenty-five days. Usually about one hundred twenty-five cases are disposed of, according to the estimate of Miss Bessie Abshire, deputy clerk of the circuit court. Judge Ira Beals, whose home is in Kingston, presides over the present circuit court. Judge Arch B. Davis, who now practices law in Chillicothe, and the late Judge John L. Schmitz, preceded Judge Beals,



COURT HOUSE, 1912

POPULATION

One M. Maite Brunn, a Frenchman, who in 1827 published a history and geography of the world, gives the average population of Missouri in 1820 as one per square mile. By 1840, we have figures of our own, although they do not agree. Boyd's Atlas, published in 1878, gives the census of Livingston county in 1840 as 1,325, whereas, a history published in 1886 gives the 1840 population as 4,325. The two books agree on the 1850 population as 4,247. The 1886 history states the population of 1850 was less because of the loss to Grundy county and the migration to California. The 1870 population is given as 16,730, the 1880 as 20,196. The 1900 census gives Livingston county 22,302, and the 1910 census, 19,453. Mr. Root, in his History of Livingston County, gives migrations to Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas as the reason for the falling off. In 1930, the latest official census, Livingston county is credited with 18,625, including Chillicothe, with 8,174.

It is difficult to estimate the increase in value of produce, crops, livestock, etc., in Livingston county. However, the following figures may prove of interest:

Boyd's Atlas	Horses	Mules	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	Corn	Wheat	Oats
1876	7,676	1,706	29,321	32,068	12,269	1,921,991	131,211	211,648
1876	Wine—3,474 Gallons.			Sorghum Molasses—39,835 Gallons.				
Root History of	10,135	2,121	not given	19,843	not given	1,900,000	210,096	242,946
Livingston Co. 1912	\$35.50	\$39.15	\$17.50	\$ 3.41	\$ 4.35	\$.57	\$.87	\$.41
Assessed Val. 1912				to \$47.00				
1937 Estimate by County Agent	Missouri second in rank in bee colonies.			Inc.				
	7,762.	with	24,984	25,933	25,000	1,664,000	120,000	498,000
In 1936, there were listed 1,687 automobiles.								
Total assessed valuation of property in Chillicothe.....							\$ 4,645,714	
Total assessed valuation of property in Livingston County.....							\$14,850,520	

SCHOOLS

Often the early evangelists in the county served as teachers for the children of the pioneers. Although their qualifications were limited, certainly the county owes these preachers a debt of gratitude for conducting, what we might term, our first schools. The Boucher School, typical of the very old schools of the county, was held first in a cabin deserted by a squatter or hunter. The tiny structure was of logs, with a dirt floor, backless puncheon seats arranged around the walls, "windows" on one side where a log was left out, a puncheon door propped up against an opening left for it, and a puncheon roof. Here a preacher taught children the a b c's, after which he gave them a copy of Aesop's Fables, or the Bible to read. Because most of the early preachers knew how to add and figure a little, they taught that, too. The lack of desks was not negligence. It was believed desks induced laziness, for pupils might lean on them. As late as the '60s, a school might have one desk large enough to accommodate two writers at one time.

These early preachers were followed by subscription schools, where parents paid according to the number of children attending. Teachers' salaries were distressingly small, usually \$1.00 a month per pupil, and the teacher had to "board around." If a family had one child in school, the teacher boarded one week, if two children, two weeks, and so on. Even after the Civil War, when the community began to show marked interest in the schools, the terms were short, perhaps

three months in the early spring, and sometimes two months in the early fall. From the 70's to the twentieth century, nearly all the enrollments were large, fifty to one hundred pupils, ranging in age from six to twenty-five years. They had great times, especially on the days the teacher was supposed to treat with a bucket of hard candy or big red apples. Woe unto the poor instructor who failed to live up to the custom, for he was locked out if he were late to school, or smoked out if he were early. This latter process was accomplished simply by placing a board over the chimney. Most of the rural schools were surrounded by hazel brush or large groves of trees. One old settler states that it was not unusual during school hours at the Cor Campbell School (started in 1861), to hear the hounds chasing deer, running from the mounds to the woods along the river; but George Campbell, who is an old settler, too, says he never saw but one deer in the community, and then he was a boy about eight years old.

Mrs. Lily Toppas, a first term student (1860) at the Leaton School, tells us that during recess, pupils hunted wild flowers and berries now extinct. She remembers, too, the Indian raids on smoke houses. Mrs. S. A. Stone recalls that once a tall, young Indian stationed himself outside the window, a vantage point for watching the pupils within. Annoyed, the teacher asked a boy to say to him, "Puck-a-chee," meaning "go away," to which he replied, "Puck-a-chee yourself."

These first school houses served as churches and as gathering places for all community activities. No drives were more frequented than those leading to the school house hitchracks, for often at night there was a debate, a singing school, a spelling bee, a political speech, or a box supper.

No school history would be complete without the biography of Mrs. Annie Stewart Williams.

Mrs. Annie Stewart Williams (Mrs. Ira T. Williams) was born in Jackson Township September 11, 1856. Her parents were Robert Mackley Stewart and Martha Porterfield Stewart. Mrs. Williams received her early education in the subscription schools of Jackson Township, as there were no public schools then. She, herself, began her teaching career in such schools at the age of fifteen. Mrs. Williams attended Valparaiso Normal school in later years. She taught in every public

school in Sampsel and Jackson Townships and in many other rural schools of Livingston County. She also taught in schools in Daviess County and at Meadville. Mrs. Williams was a member of the corps of teachers in the Chillicothe public schools, and taught three years as primary teacher in the Kansas City public schools. She was head of the schools of Lock Springs just prior to taking up work in Kansas City. Mrs. Williams has the distinction of being the only woman to have held the office of Commissioner of the Livingston County schools. She was elected in April, 1893 and served two years—the term of this office was for only two years at that time. She was the first woman to hold an elective office in the county, and it is thought she is also the first woman to hold an elective public office in Missouri.

Not always were the teachers poorly equipped; many of our successful lawyers and doctors taught as a means of securing money for their own education. Mrs. Mary M. Lawler remembers teachers from academies, colleges, and even universities in the New York School, where water to drink was carried from a spring a mile away, and, as it was in all schools, passed in a wooden bucket during the study hours. Naturally, everyone drank from the same bright tin cup or dipper. Ah, sanitation!

The law creating the office of County Superintendent of Schools, called then County Commissioner of Schools, went into effect in 1868, when J. D. Roberts was elected Superintendent. Those still living who have served in this office are: Mrs. Annie Stewart Williams, County Commissioner; Dr. W. A. Henderson, Mr. Frank Sparling, Mr. J. M. Gallatin, Mr. J. J. Jordan, and Mr. J. A. Boucher, County Superintendent of Schools.

In 1885, there were 7,328 children in the county, 345 of these were colored. For the year ending April 1, 1885, the amount



J. A. BOUCHER, County Superintendent of Schools, 1937.

actually expended for school purposes was \$45,573.37. The average expense for each child of school age in the county was \$6.22. Many children did not attend school, however, so the actual expense per child was much higher. At the close of that same school year the county boasted 97 school districts, not including Chillicothe, and 105 schools, including Chillicothe. At the close of the 1936 school year, there were 14,379 children, including 106 colored; the expense was \$195,-255.71, averaging \$44.59 per pupil. The number of school districts at the present time is 71, and the number of schools 65, not including eight consolidated schools and Chillicothe.

Since 1915, consolidated schools have replaced many of the old district schools. Now, children are transported in buses to modern brick structures where the opportunities for elementary and secondary education equal those found any place in the state. The superintendents for our consolidated schools, 1937-38 are: Mooresville, C. C. Cokerham; Utica, Justine M. Walker; Dawn, M. E. Lomax; Ludlow, J. Drew Nelson; Wheeling, John F. Uhlig; Bedford, G. B. Winburn; Chula, Fred Cinatto; Avalon, Norman Calvert.

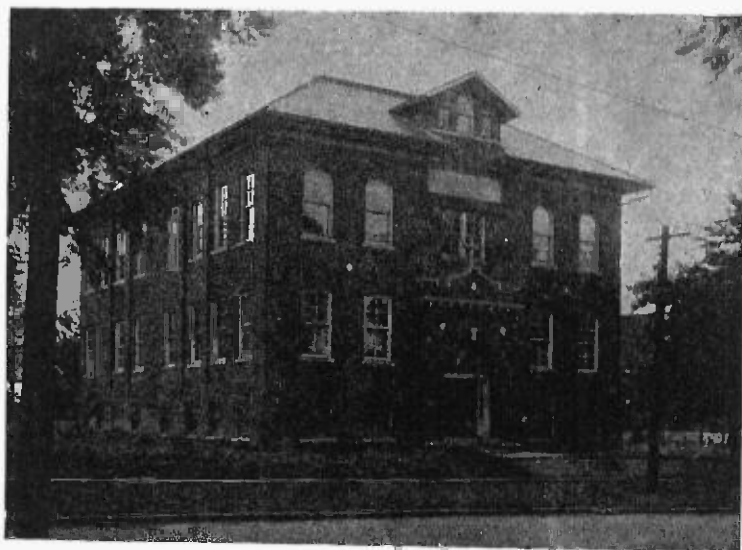
In Chillicothe in 1858, the Reverend Ellington, a South Methodist minister, taught a private school in his church on Locust Street. The first seminary in Chillicothe was a boarding school, located on East Webster Street. Here boys were allowed to attend until they were sixteen years old. On the street in front of the school, a board sidewalk at least eight feet from the ground, made an excellent place to play during recess. When the public schools came into existence, this school had to close.

During the Civil War, in answer to pleas from parents, Father Hogan, the first Catholic priest in Livingston County, opened a school in the old seminary building. Here for two years he taught both boys and girls. In January, 1872, the Catholic sisters opened a day school in the old Redding building, but in the spring of 1873, a lot was purchased from Thomas Bryan and the Convent built where it now stands. Although it is owned and operated by the sisters of St. Francis who came here in June, 1935, the school is still called St. Joseph's Academy. Its large and active alumnae association was organized in 1898 by Miss Ellen Wall whose untiring

efforts have meant so much to the school. The parochial schools of our city were started in 1872. In 1880, the first school building was erected. Here Mr. Henry Schultz, now living in Chillicothe, taught boys and girls in 1882 and 1883. The present two-story brick building was constructed in 1913. Since 1920, this building has housed only grade school pupils.



ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY



CATHOLIC SCHOOL



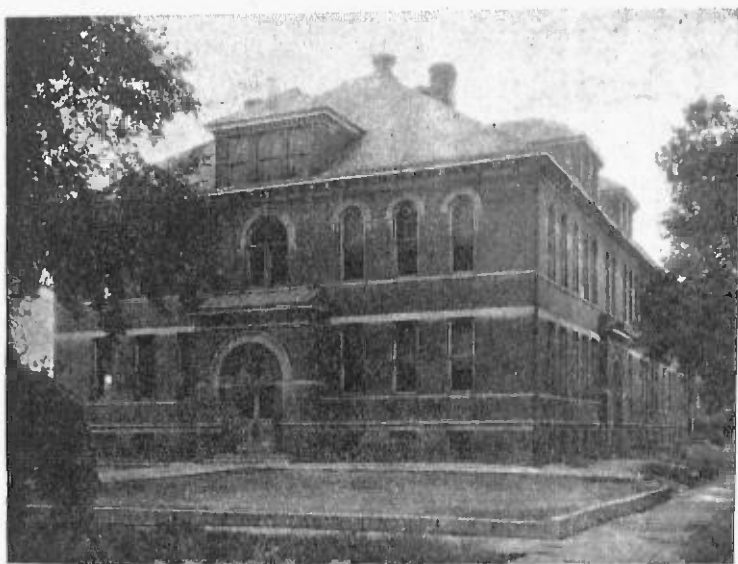
OLD CENTRAL

Both boys and girls attend St. Joseph's Academy for high school work. The present enrollment in the parochial grade school averages one hundred; the enrollment at St. Joseph's Academy, fifty.

At the close of the Civil War, a system of grade schools for Chillicothe was established under a special charter. In 1865, the second, third, and fourth ward schools were built, but the first ward pupils attended school in the Garr building at the corner of Locust and Calhoun Streets. At the same time high school met in the basement of the First Methodist Church, which stood on the same site as the present building.

In a small two-room structure on West Webster Street, white teachers had charge of a little group of colored children. Now, our colored people have a well equipped grade and high school, presided over by teachers of their own race.

It was in 1876 that the old three-story Central building was completed at a cost of \$35,000. When in 1886 the tall tower was struck by lightning, the heavy iron bell fell through to the basement and a new squat tower was built to replace the former high one. Old Central was in constant use from 1877 until the close of school in 1923, when it was condemned, and



NEW CENTRAL

shortly afterward razed. The old bell, which had called in so many lagging as well as hurrying feet, was saved and now stands as a beautiful memorial on the north lawn. It was for Old Central that Mr. Hazelton of New York gave a considerable sum of money to establish what is still the finest library in any school of its size in Missouri. Mr. Hazelton, who never saw our town, did this because the little western city paid promptly and faithfully the bonds which he had purchased.



OLD CENTRAL BELL MEMORIAL

On the same lot with Old Central, in the year 1900, the present Central school, then a high school, was built at a cost of 25,000. In 1914, an addition costing \$33,000 completed

the structure. New Central is now a grade school since the building of our \$300,000 high school. In 1923, the bonds were voted and Mr. R. Warren Roberts chosen architect. The building was open for use January 5, 1925. The present junior-senior high school faculty numbers 25, and each year an average of 100 students are graduated.

Six substantial and influential business men compose the school board, they are: Mr. Joseph D. Stewart, President; Dr. Ruben Barney, Vice-president; Mr. Roy F. Chase, Treas-



CHILICOTHE HIGH SCHOOL



MR. H. R. McCALL
Superintendent of Schools



MR. GILES THEILMANN
Principal

urer; Mr. Frank McCalmont, Secretary; Dr. Clarence M. Grace and Mr. Allen Moore. Mr. H. R. McCall is Superintendent, and Mr. Giles Theilmann is principal of the Chillicothe Public Schools.

CHURCHES

The history of the churches of Livingston County is as old as the history of the first settlement, for as soon as a few families made their homes in the same neighborhood, they held religious services of some sort. Sometimes the services were conducted by the pioneers themselves. What is thought to be the first religious service in the county was conducted in this manner in a grove southwest of Utica. A few early traveling preachers came through the county to instruct, baptize, marry, and preach funerals for the pioneers regardless of their denominations. These men were strong characters, God-fearing, made of the same sturdy stuff as the other pioneers. They rode through the country on horseback, carrying all their worldly goods in their saddlebags. Their board was free with the various families they served. Rarely were they paid in money for their work. It would be interesting to know how long it took a preacher to barter his salary of honey for other necessities of life.

One of the early churches of our county was organized in 1838, when the Reverend Aldrich, a Methodist, met a small group of people at the McCroskie school house. In the home of Isham Ware, in Sanpsel Township, the Methodists held their first meetings. Over this group, organized possibly during the '30s, the Reverend Jesse Green of Lexington was the first Presiding Elder. In Jackson Township, the Reverend Reuben Aldrich was the first Methodist preacher. In Chillicothe, in 1855, the South Methodists built the first church. They paid \$100.00 for the lot which was in the same block where Wigely's Drug Store now stands. After the building burned in 1863, the church built on the present site the second building which, completed in 1866, was used until 1903 when the present Elm Street Methodist Church was built. The organization of Methodists recalls such names as: The Reverend J. McMahan, about 1833; the Reverend Elmore

Carlyle, born in Livingston County in 1842; and the Reverend Willis E. Dockery, father of Governor Dockery, both now buried in Edgewood Cemetery at Chillicothe.

The Free Methodist Church in Gravesville was organized in 1898.

The long and colorful history of the Baptist Church of our county begins in 1840, when at the home of Thomas Williams, five miles northeast of Chillicothe, there was organized a Union Baptist Church of Christ, now known simply as the Union Baptist Church. Until 1844, meetings were held at homes, after which they put up a log church for all denominations. The little structure was named Macedonia. This church weathered the turbulent war days even though the church building was burned. In their present building, erected in 1900, they will soon celebrate their 100th anniversary. During the years since Elijah Merrell served as the first minister, 1840-44, three ministers have been ordained: The Reverend J. K. Steen; the Reverend William J. Diegelman; and the Reverend Clay Morris. Another early church, known as the Fairland Baptist Church, was organized in 1847.

Unfortunately, the records giving the early history of the church in Chillicothe were destroyed in 1912. We believe, however, that there existed an active, devoted band of Baptists in Chillicothe as early as the beginning of the little city itself. In 1857, they built a brick edifice at the corner of Webster and Elm Streets. The congregation, divided during the Civil War, joined again in 1869 and organized as the First Baptist Church, with their meetings in the building at the present site. The present building, under the leadership of Doctor Ray Palmer, was erected in 1903 and dedicated May 1, 1904. Among the oldest Baptists in Chillicothe is Mr. Gillispie; Mrs. Lizzie Rice has worked faithfully for her church at Utica since she joined them sixty-six years ago, when she was eleven years of age.

The First Methodist Church was organized in 1853, in a little school at Ludlow where in 1888, they purchased and built on the present lot, now occupied by the brick church built in 1907 and 1908. The Chillicothe First Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1864. For two years they had been combined with the First Methodist Episcopal Church

at Utica. May 28, 1864, the church group in Chillicothe purchased the Cumberland Presbyterian Church house at the corner of Locust and Ann Streets for \$650.00. During the Civil War the building was used for a stable for soldiers' horses. It was sold in 1866, after which the Methodist Episcopal Church bought the present church site at the corner of Webster and Cherry Streets. Mr. Era Switzer, father of Ed Switzer, was the carpenter and contractor. The original article of incorporation of the church, dated June 1, 1867, will be displayed with other interesting legal documents at the Centennial. In 1903, the present church building was erected. A number of descendants of the original board of trustees are still living in the county and are members of the present church.

The next oldest organized denomination in the county is the New Providence Cumberland Presbyterian group, 1855. In 1906, they joined the union of Presbyterian churches. In Chillicothe, in 1858, the Presbyterian Church was organized by the Reverend Ralph Harris. In 1933, this group celebrated their 75th anniversary. At the outbreak of the Civil War the church was seized, the bell sold, and negroes quartered in the building. An appeal to the Governor of Missouri restored the edifice to the congregation. At one time the minister here was the Reverend Sheldon, father of Charles Sheldon, who wrote "In His Steps." In 1892, the present place of worship was constructed.

The history of the Christian Church begins very early, indeed. In 1844, the Reverend John S. Allen, an early Missouri preacher, who later filled an appointment at Lily Grove, wrote that some day they could tell their grandchildren how they worked, traveled, and lived on hazehuts. In Chillicothe this group met first in the old red court house, and when they built their first building they shared it jointly with the Baptists, who sold their interests in 1856. When in 1864, at Trenton, the religious publication, "The Christian Pioneer," was destroyed by fire, Elder D. T. Wright moved the business to Chillicothe. This was the first Christian religious publication in the state. At this church was organized the State Missionary Society, and here, too, Alexander Campbell preached in 1859. In 1889, when the group moved into



ELDER D. T. WRIGHT

a new building, the question of using an organ with the services came up. Not until 1892 was the organ introduced, whereupon one member rose and left, and another cried at the desecration. In 1893, a clerk's notes read: "The matter of the organ's use is now accepted and peace reigns in the church."

Uncle Jimmie Hutchison, one of the oldest men in the county at the time of his death in 1914, attended church here. In 1926, the corner stone for the beautiful new Christian Church was laid, and in 1927 the

building completed at a cost of \$93,000.00.

In 1857, Father Hogan, the first Catholic Priest in Livingston County, organized a Catholic Church, and by 1860 the group had moved into and dedicated the St. Joseph's Church in the south part of town. John Graves donated the lot for this church. It was built with stained glass windows that were shipped by boat to Hannibal, thence by rail to Shelbina, the western terminus of the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad, thence by wagon to Chillicothe, where they arrived safely, not a square inch of glass broken. Sometime after, vandals broke the windows and plain glass had to be substituted. The corner stone of St. Columban's Church was laid in 1879 and dedicated by Bishop Hogan in the presence of an immense crowd of people. The present St. Joseph's Catholic Church in Chillicothe was not built until 1895. By 1877, there were enough Catholics at Utica to build a church.

1868 saw the beginning of two denominations, the Episcopalian and Congregational. In Chillicothe, in this year, the Grace Episcopal Church was organized. By 1875 they had erected and consecrated their building. The Congregational Church at Dawn was organized in the year 1868. Three other groups of this denomination have existed, but the church at Dawn is now the only one active.

In 1887, when the Milwaukee Railroad established a division here, enough families came to warrant the organization of the

Christian Science Church. This denomination meets each Sunday in the hall on the second floor of the Gunby Building on Washington Street. In 1936, the group purchased grounds on North Locust Street, where in a few months their new building will be erected.

By 1925, work began toward organizing the St. John's Lutheran Church. This was accomplished in 1931 and the group purchased the Eysenburt home on Walnut Street. Four years later the building was remodeled, and here each Sunday a growing congregation meets.

Twenty-five years ago the Church of Christ was organized in Highview. No instruments are used to accompany the singing in the services of this church.

The Negroes of our county attended church with their masters until the close of the Civil War. In 1865, Mt. Zion Baptist Church was organized in a little school house, and in 1869 the African Methodist Episcopal Church began its existence.

Our many denominations have smaller churches throughout the county; and each little church serves adequately the people of its neighborhood. How many of us remember with pardonable sentiment, the grandest church in the world—the church of our childhood and manhood!

WARS

The Indian wars, the "Big Neck" and "Black Hawk," served to retard the settling of Livingston County. After the Indian "fright" subsided and the county began settling, the first conflict in which the county had part was the so-called Mormon War in 1838. While no Mormons lived in this county, its citizens did not stand by idle. Money was subscribed and a force of men, composed largely of Livingston County inhabitants, under the direction of William O. Jennings, marched to Caldwell and Daviess Counties where they participated in activities to drive out the Mormons. Captain Nehemiah Comstock also had a company. After the trouble was over, Mr. Jennings returned \$14.13, the balance of the subscribed money, to the county treasurer.

The next conflict to draw men from our county was the

Mexican War of 1846. Then early in the summer, Hon. Sterling Price commanded a regiment of Missouri volunteers to re-enforce the army of the West. Livingston County men joined the forces. In the late summer, a Livingston County company was organized at Chillicothe, with William Y. Slack, a young lawyer, as captain. This group was known as Company L, Second Missouri Mounted Riflemen.

In early days in Missouri, all able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45 were required to organize into companies. In this county, company musters were held in every township. In Chillicothe, the drill ground was about two blocks north of the square. Colonel Joseph Cox was the earliest commanding officer. While these companies met no war experience, they did create many captains, majors and colonels who, dressed in showy uniforms purchased at their own expense, made imposing figures as they marched in parades.

The gold rush of 1849 took a number of good citizens from Livingston County. A few remained in California where it was said even the "wave of the river and the spray of the fountains were bright with the glitter of genuine gold." Of those who stayed, a few "made good," though many failed. In 1850, a second emigration took place, but eventually the majority of those who left returned.

Before the Civil War, slavery was an institution in Livingston County. In 1860, out of a total population of 7,417 there were 705 slaves, nearly one-tenth of the entire population. Most of the slaves came here with their masters from Kentucky and Virginia; few were bought in this county, for slavery here was never profitable. To tell of the lives of the slaves would take more space than this summary affords. Suffice it is to say, they fared well, much better than many of their race in more southern states. After the war, nearly all of them left their masters and set about doing for themselves. Some went to Illinois and Iowa where they expected much sympathy and assistance, "forty acres of land and a mule," but they did not receive it.

After the declaration of war, the Livingston County secessionists were active, but never did they succeed in holding the county under their own armed forces, for early during the war the county came under the armed guard of the Federal

ists, and so remained. A company of Southern sympathizers, under General Slack, joined forces at Richmond and Lexington, and later took part in every principal engagement fought in Missouri.

The first company organized to do service to the Union cause was an independent company of sixty-seven Home Guards, belonging to no regiment. Peter Sutliff was captain. Later, home guard companies were organized at Utica and Springhill. In September, 1861, a company of Federal cavalry was organized at Chillicothe. At first Captain Garrison Harker was their leader, then Captain Harker was promoted to Major, and Lieutenant William N. Norville to Captain. This company served in Missouri and Arkansas and took part in numerous battles and skirmishes.

The county suffered most during the war from bushwhackers and guerrilla warfare. Robbing, plundering, wasting and burning of grain and property created suspicion and hatred between former friends and often neighbors. Now there is one Civil War soldier left in the county, Mr. Jerome Miller, who lived for years in Utica, and was a gallant Federal soldier. His present home is in Chillicothe.

Of the slaves over whom the Civil War was fought, there are four still living: Daniel Munro, Nancy Kiles, "Hamp" Arnold and John Palmer. Dan was janitor at the high school for many years, then he ran a hamburger and ice cream stand. Many were the homemade cones filled with homemade ice cream consumed by Dan's white patrons!

In 1898 the Spanish-American War brought volunteers from Livingston County to the fore. Company II of the Fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry was organized with Frank S. Miller, Captain; William T. Broaddus, First Lieutenant, and Harry D. McHolland, Second Lieutenant. Although the company was mustered into service, it was never drawn into action, and in 1899 its men were mustered out. This does not include the number of volunteers from this county who joined other companies and served in active warfare.

Before war seemed imminent to the United States, Company I, National Guard, was formed in Chillicothe about 1914 with Morris Ellett, Captain; Warren Roberts, First Lieutenant, and Elmer Goben, Second Lieutenant. During the sum-

In pursuance to General order No. 1 of the Provost Marshal General Department of the Missouri, Dated St. Louis Dec 18th 1862, and in obedience to the order of the War Department made 24th September, 1862. I have ascertained that

Chloe Woodus a negress dusk color medium size aged about 38 years and Wm. H. Gudgel brown color good size aged about 13 years and Harrison Gudgel brown color good size aged about 9 years and Fred Gudgel light color small size aged about 6 years and Caroline Gudgel brown color small size aged about 3 years and Bondo Gudgel a negro boy dusk color small size aged about 3 years and Edmund Gudgel light color small size aged about 7 months are to be considered and treated as captives of war and as such are entitled to the protection of all officers of the United States.

Given by me at Chillicothe in the County of Livingston State of Missouri the 9th day of January 1863

Witness
 Robt. S. Moore
 Pro. Mars. Liv. Co. Mo.

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 Wm. H. Wilson

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 Pro. Mars. Liv. Co. Mo.

mer of 1916 Company I was called to the Mexican border, and after their return, because it seemed the United States would enter the war very soon, a number of the company went to Fort Riley, where they were trained and received commissions. Several joined the regular army, among them Fred Black, who is now a Major stationed at Fort Benjamin Harrison, in Indiana. Company I was merged into the 35th division, although a number of its members were taken into other companies and other divisions. This county's quota was high, but the young men responded so loyally that in a short time the quota was far exceeded.

Only two months after the United States entered the war, her first troops landed in France. By November they were seeing actual service, and in January, 1918, they were occupying first line trenches. During the months which followed, Livingston County was represented overseas in at least twenty-one divisions where fighting was heaviest and losses were greatest: St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, Chateau-Thierry, Aisne-Marne. There were Livingston County men in Engineer divisions, Aviation, signal corps and hospital corps. The navy, too, drew heavily for its share. After the Armistice was signed, November 11, 1918, and our troops at last returned, it was found that twenty-five of our men had lost their lives in service. Stories of their bravery and loyalty have often been told. There was Vernon Glick, who, learning that Company I was to be thrown into the Meuse-Argonne offensive, walked eight days to join his comrades and was struck and instantly killed by enemy shrapnel only a few hours after he reached the company. Perhaps some day there will be written a full account of the heroic deeds of those who died and of those who have returned to us, many of them to make the finest of our citizens.

A record of Livingston County's World War activities, her soldiers, sailors, Red Cross and other workers is written in a beautiful book called "The Roll of Honor," published by the Chillicothe Constitution. Much of the material in this book was collected for the D. A. R. by Mrs. W. J. Gunby after long hours of investigation and many visits through the county to talk with parents of soldiers.

When the officials at the state capital called for county

service flags, Mr. J. J. Jordan presented the names from Livingston County, and had our service flag made. Following is a list of commissioned officers who received their commissions before, during and since the war:

Herbert V. Wiley, Lieutenant Commander
Fred S. Black, Major
Ross Diehl, Major Reserve Officers Corps
Dr. J. P. Henderson, Kansas City, Missouri, Major Surgical Department
A. Morris Ellett, Captain
Elmer R. Axon, Captain Engineers
George F. Rixey, Chaplain

FIRST LIEUTENANTS:

R. Warren Roberts
Fred W. Gunby
Don Chapman
Harold Hoylo Sutherland
Walter Raymond Bright

SECOND LIEUTENANTS:

Frank Batta
Arthur J. Bayers
Lee Dee Cady
Charles G. Glasgow
Clyde R. Kinnison
Curtis B. Perryman
Robert H. Read
Herman W. Shiflet
Charles E. Williams
Max J. Jordan

RAILROADS

At Hannibal, in 1846, in the office of Mark Twain's father, a few men held a meeting which resulted in the existence of the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad. The enterprise was not accomplished without difficulty. Newspapers of the towns to be reached by the railroad favored it, but there were local jealousies and controversies to be overcome. After the legislature passed an act incorporating the railroad company, there was a meeting, or convention, in each county seat. At Chillicothe the gathering not only adopted favorable resolutions, but went to work to secure the road through the county. Five thousand two hundred eighty dollars in bonds was subscribed to aid the road; later these were returned to

the county without any pay. Among the subscriptions from citizens one thousand dollars, given by John Graves, was the largest.



Top row, left to right: Mr. and Mrs. George Munro, who came from Howard County, Missouri to Livingston in 1837; Miss Hannah Campbell and Mr. Corydon Campbell, who came with their parents from Ohio to Livingston County in 1838. Bottom row, left to right: Uncle Matt Glidner, who came from Kentucky to Livingston County before 1810; Mrs. Matilda Minick, who came to Livingston County in 1834; Mr. Spencer A. Alexander, who came to Livingston County in 1837; Mr. James B. Francis, who came to Livingston County about 1834.

In 1859 the crews working from east and west met a few miles east of Chillicothe on what is now the Grothe farm. Mr. George A. Mahan, a lawyer, has placed a marker at this point on Highway 36. The building of this railroad, which is now the Burlington, was of almost inestimable importance to the county. It brought in hundreds of emigrants, revived and created public enterprises, and marked a new era in the progress and general welfare of the people.

The present Wabash railroad through Chillicothe, called earlier the Chillicothe and Brunswick, started twenty years before, when the legislature granted a charter to the North Missouri Railroad. On the completion of the railroad to Chillicothe in 1870, there was great rejoicing and a large

excursion to Brunswick.

During the building of this railroad, the gravel pit at Sampsel was opened. Until a few years ago it had been worked at intervals, when it was opened again by the Cooley Gravel Company. Since the purchase by the company of this important pit, gravel has been shipped to many points over the country.

Although a number of railroad projects have threatened our county, only three have materialized. The last, and certainly an important one, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, was completed April 1, 1887. The building of division shops here brought great prosperity and many new families of the finest type who remained in Chillicothe even after the division was moved in 1904.

Our progressive county, in the heart of North Missouri Valley, crossed by three roads, two United States highways, and several minor roads, is best described by the current remarks of people, far and near, whose work or travel has brought them to us, "Chillicothe is the best town, and in the best county, in all North Missouri.

MEDICINE TOWNSHIP

Medicine Township, through which flow both Medicine and Muddy Creeks, is the smallest in the county. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad has added to the value of property in this neighborhood. Although William J. Wallace settled here as early as 1837, and in a short time was followed by other pioneers, land was not put up for entry until the year of 1840. Much of the land was entered for investment and profit by persons living in Linn County. On May 5, 1868, a petition was offered for the organization of Medicine out of Cream Ridge and Chillicothe Townships. When it was organized, the township was a larger district than it is now. Its name, that of the large stream that flows through it, may have been derived from the Indian name, meaning "medicine," rather than from the fact that a doctor, while crossing the stream, lost his pill bags. The creek bore the name Medicine as early as the spring of 1837. It was in Medicine Township, in 1844, that the anxious young couple was married from across the stream.

The postoffice of Gordonville was long the nearest semblance of a town in the neighborhood. Two churches were organized early, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, about 1845; and the Methodist Episcopal Church, 1867. The first sermon in the township was preached in 1840 by the Reverend Nathan Winters at the home of Mr. Wallace. The first school was taught by John H. Perkins at his house in 1846. In 1849, a school house was built.

Medicine Township continues to be one of the most valuable farming communities in the county.

CREAM RIDGE TOWNSHIP

Cream Ridge Township, crossed by Medicine and Honey Creeks, lies between Grand River and Medicine Township. When Francis Preston came here in 1838, he settled on Crooked Creek. Other settlers soon followed, although their land was not entered until about 1840. On May 13, 1857, Cream Ridge was organized as a municipal township from territory taken from the northeast corner of Chillicothe Township.

The New Providence Cumberland Church was organized February 17, 1855; St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in either 1868 or 1869; the Union Baptist Church in 1840. This last named church is one of the oldest in our county.

Farmersville was laid out and platted June 10, 1870. Mrs. Annie Stewart Williams, now living in Chillicothe, taught school in Farmersville. Two churches were organized early, the Farmersville Methodist Episcopal Church, 1867; and the Farmersville Christian Church, built in 1872, and reorganized in 1873. This little village on Highway 65 has about five businesses, including garages and filling stations, where people of the neighborhood find it convenient to trade.

When the Milwaukee Railroad built through this section, two towns sprang up in the north part of the county, Sturges and Niantic. After a year the depot at Niantic burned and since a few town lots had been sold, a settlement was started at Chula about 1894. For two or three years a box car served as a station.

In spite of the unfinished graveled road between Highway

No. 65 and Chula, this town of nearly 400 population continues to be the main trading center for the township. The name, Chula is an Indian word meaning "red fox." Most of the town is laid out on the land known as the Leavell's estate. The first station agent, Charles Wait, who served for years, laid out an addition. The other additions are called Carry, Elmore, Marshall, Smith, and Jenkins. Here a dozen business places carry on a profitable trade. For many years Chula was the best stock shipping point on the Milwaukee road between Ottumwa and Kansas City, but in later years trucks have replaced a great part of the railroad shipping.

The two banks Chula has had were the Farmers and Merchants, organized about 1912, and the Exchange Bank, 1891, which, when it closed in 1922, paid each depositor in full. When the town of Chula started, Dr. Foster, then living in Cotton Grove, a little settlement one and one-half miles south, moved to the new place, where he continued to practice for many years. In 1930, with the death of Dr. L. P. Carlyle who came to Chula in 1909, the town lost its last and much loved physician.

For perhaps ten years, Chula, like many of our little towns, held a fair; families held big picnics and crowds came from the country around. From 1898 to 1906, a flour mill did a flourishing business. Perhaps the best known institution was the "Chula News," run last by Charles Steel as the "Chula Chronicle." The little "Chula News" came into fame because of the clever writings of Ed Smith. His miniature volume, "Four Flushes," treats of characters of Chula and Chillicothe, with an occasional personage of national or world fame thrown in.

Chula has three churches: the Baptist; the First Methodist Episcopal, of which the Reverend Brott is the minister; and the Presbyterian, with the Reverend McClymond, minister. A telephone exchange was established as early as 1898 by O. B. McCoy; the present owner is E. A. Bartruff. On Saturday nights the community enjoys a program of local talent, known as amateur night. The first car in Chula was a two-seated Ford touring, owned by Bill Caddell. W. E. Payton remarks that cars are now so numerous, it is all too easy to go to Chillicothe to shop.

In this community, as in the rest of our state, the farmers are happy over bumper crops of oats and corn. It will be easier all over the county this year for country children to attend the splendid schools provided for them.

JACKSON AND SAMPSEL TOWNSHIPS

The first land entered in Jackson Township was in 1836, although Levi Gobon, with two or three others, settled there as early as 1833. The township lies between the east and west branches of Grand River. This district, with Sampsel Township, was formerly a part of Indian Creek Township. The name Indian Creek was changed in 1839 to Jackson. Because of the timber land, springs, and game, this was a favorite spot of the pioneers. The unpleasant number of panthers, wildcats and huge timber wolves left them undaunted. In 1836 Jesse Naves opened a little store in Navestown (Springhill). He was the first settler and promoter of trade in all this part of North Missouri. This township, which settled rapidly, was known as it is now, as one of the friendliest and most loved of all the community. At first there were few schools or churches. The house of Isham Ware, in what is now Sampsel Township, was the meeting place for the Methodists. Until the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad was built in 1859, flat boats carried market produce down the river to Brunswick. Some of the settlers in the southern part of the township took their grain to Todd's Mill at Utica; some went to Millport, in Daviess County. Then John Gillaspys Mill was built on Grand River. Because a Mr. Henderson, a United States surveyor, who laid off Sampsel Township, died before he turned in his reports and his papers were lost, Sampsel Township, although settled as early as 1834, was not declared entered until 1846. This region was known for a decade as the lost township.

For the Mormon War, the Mexican War, the California emigration, and the Kansas troubles, Jackson Township furnished her part in men and money. During the Civil War her sympathies were largely for the South. Probably more thrilling activity took place there than any place in the county. Among the early and respected citizens was Sam Thompson,

whose funny stories are still rehearsed in "the forks" of the river.

Uncle Jesse Naves, early postmaster of Navestown, objected to the too frequent "Knaves Town," with its unpleasant suggestion, so he sought to change the name to Springhill (1848), so called for the number of springs at its base. From 1850 to 1859, Springhill was a mercantile center, and it once had a tannery, the only one in the county. It was more prosperous than Chillicothe, but the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad, which proved a boom to Chillicothe and Utica, drew from Springhill its business activities.

The Methodist Episcopal Church South at Springhill was organized in April, 1843. Two early churches of the neighborhood were Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, and Lily Grove Christian Church, both of them are still active.

In July, 1874, the township of Sampsel was created out of Jackson. It was named for the town of Sampsel, laid out in July, 1871, when the old Chillicothe and Omaha Railroad built a station there. The town took its name from one of the men prominent in railroad affairs.

Mount Pleasant Baptist Church, perhaps the oldest in the community, was organized in July, 1852. In 1873, Pleasant Ridge Church was organized. J. A. Boucher, father of our present County Superintendent of Schools, furnished the hardwood of white oak trees to build it. This type of generous donation was current throughout our county in the early days. Besides giving material, these early settlers gave of their time to fell the trees they gave; not one would have thought of stopping until the building was ready for use.

A few of the well known names from Jackson and Sampsel Townships are: Richard Hargrave, Emma Sterling Lewis, Ray Lewis, Ross Cooper, Edward McCollum, E. P. Dowell, Mima Volk, J. C. Stith, Fred W. Williams, Mary Noah, May Stith, Homer Kessler, W. C. Hutchison, D. F. Girdner, Lester Rose, J. W. Bills, John Kessler, Thomas Lytton, Jim Cooper, Jim Forester, and Ed Raulie.

MOORESVILLE TOWNSHIP

Most of Mooresville Township, crossed by Highway No. 36 and the Burlington Railway, lies south of the west branch

of Grand River. Part of this tract of land is timbered and hilly, other sections boast of as fine farming land as is found in the county. Settlers came here as early as 1833, and by 1840, it is said that at least fifty families were living here, among them the Hudginses, the McCroskies, the Tomlins, the Bryans, and others. In 1860, Mooresville was platted. It was named for W. B. Moore, who located there in 1844. Mr. Moore was the father of Mrs. Cora Hitt, who lives in Chillicothe. He lived in a little cabin just north of the town-site. In the town itself he built a log house where, with a small stock of goods, he kept store till the following year. In 1860, a postoffice was established, with S. A. Brock the first postmaster. For several years trains did not stop at Mooresville, but threw off mail. Then, in 1864, the superintendent of the railroad came up and made arrangements with Mr. Moore to build a regular depot. When the Civil War broke out there were in the town, Brock's store, the postoffice and a blacksmith shop. In 1863, a detachment of militia was stationed here to guard the place. The citizens complied with a request to provide corn for the use of the government troops. After the corn was nearly all paid for and stacked in one large heap, it caught fire and in four days was completely burned. This community, like the most of our county, suffered from bushwhacking and guerrilla warfare. Four men were murdered; people were robbed, and in many cases the culprits went unpunished.

Now, all the Civil War soldiers are gone. Of the number of slaves who continued to live there after their emancipation, none are left. When the War of 1898 came along, two or three soldiers from the township enlisted. C. D. Comstock, now dead, was one, and Clay Lydick of an old settler's family, was another.

Since the war the town has grown slowly. A number of neat, newly painted dwelling houses, some near the Springs and others "up town," mark the place where in 1860 only one home stood. By 1870, the present cemetery was laid out.

In 1874, the town of Mooresville was incorporated. It may be interesting to note the reason as given by "The History of Caldwell and Livingston Counties," published in 1886. "The inhabitants, headed by Solomon Mix, represented to the court

that they were compelled to work on the public roads outside the town; that their own streets were mere highways, along which men might and did drive furiously and recklessly 'to the great danger of our children'; That they had no power to punish certain offenses, and so their prayer for incorporation was granted."

Mooreville once had a lawyer, Mr. W. Y. (Bill) Slack. Like many of the lawyers of the older generation, he taught school during his youth. Mr. Gill Hudgins, the postmaster since 1914, was once a pupil of Mr. Slack's. There is no longer a doctor in the community since the death of Doctor Neemen several years ago.

The peaceful little town of Mooreville has street lights, two garages, and one general store, run by Mr. Edson. Sometimes, as often as once or twice a week, there is a picture show. Nearly every home has a radio and a car. Mr. Hudgins recalls four early cars in the township. The first was a Reo, owned by Mr. Mayhugh in 1901. Soon Bill Benson bought a Reo, too, and Mr. Chapman bought a car. Mr. L. F. (Lark) Hudgins owned the fourth car, a Ford touring, probably the first Ford in the township. The Mooreville private telephone exchange, established thirty-five years ago by C. D. Mayhugh, is now operated by Herman Mathis.

It is interesting that the town clings to the old town well, though it lost its pump some twenty years ago. A bucket and a pulley still serve to capture the sweet, clear water from its depths.

Six years ago the Mooreville Bank closed its doors, but every depositor was paid in full; not one lost a cent.

In Mooreville in 1871, the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized; in 1879, the Christian Church; and in 1867, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. At the present time the Reverend S. A. Bennett of Chillicothe, presides over the Methodist Church. Reverend Rudolph, now of Chillicothe, was formerly pastor of the Christian Church.

Mooreville Township has, from its earliest history, been famous for its bluegrass, much of which is threshed for seed. Until the years of drouth, 1934 and 1936, large herds of livestock and poultry were raised. Then the large herds and droves were sold and have not been replenished, since the feed

for them, once so plentiful that a great surplus found its way to the market, now has to be purchased at an almost prohibitive price.

Coal is one of the township's earliest mentioned products, and until recent years mining was an important industry of the neighborhood. The rock quarries of the township have always been of the best. At the present time the WPA on the old Walter Clark place, about one mile west of Mooresville, is preparing rock for the roads of the township. Already the north road to the river is graveled. The old river bridge on this road went out a few years ago, but the township is looking forward to a new bridge which will give Sampsel an outlet to Highway No. 36 and will permit more children to attend high school in Mooresville. The road from Rattle Snake bridge east to the township line is being graveled now.

One of the earliest establishments of the township was the old steam mill, a good one, fired by wood which was both plentiful and cheap. Another early source of income was from the orchards. Many yet remember when every farmer in the township had a sizable grove of fruit trees. Four were very large: the orchards of John F. Hudgins, O. G. Wright, Ami Lawson, and the one on what is now the Joe Clark place. Now, nothing is left of the orchards but a few scattered trees; cultivated fields have taken their places.

MOORESVILLE SPRINGS—In the year 1842, Mr. James Lawson came here from Kentucky. Needing a rest, he stopped at one of the several clear flowing springs. Disturbed by the thick coating left on the cooking utensils by the spring water, he moved on to a fresh spring. Later Mr. Moore, who located here in 1844, decided that the "sulphur" water might cure the dreaded disease of hog cholera. Here he allowed his hogs to drink and lost not a single head. Then Mr. Moore had this spring water analyzed and found it contained minerals valuable in combatting diseases of the stomach and liver. Time passed and fame came to the waters of this spring. A large hotel was built, where Doctor T. Fiske managed a big and profitable business. Nearby a pop factory manufactured a health-giving drink from the spring mineral

water, and until 30 years ago, all about the country the product was peddled by wagons. But business flagged, and after a period of less activity, the hotel burned. This was fifteen years ago. M. H. Gibault, now station agent at Callao, Missouri, bought the site and built his home there. Only a few come now to drink of the curative spring water where the pump and the little shelter house still stand.

For the last twenty years, and until only lately, the spot has been a favorite picnic ground where the Fourth of July has been joyously celebrated, and families have been happy in their reunions. People came from all over the country to enjoy this native wooded spot north of the springs. The last big family reunion was by a part of the Hudgins people; families, kinfolk, and friends attended. There were Reynolds, Stampers, Hudgins, Gates, Woolseys, and Matsons—a large gathering it was.

GREEN TOWNSHIP

Green Township, lying between Shoal Creek and Grand River, contains much land usually covered by water during overflow. Bluffs and hills are found along the river. The prairie land of the township is rich soil, adapted to diversified crops. Fruit is grown here extensively. Brick shale, found in abundance, has proved of great value to the community. There is sand stone, suitable to building, along the west fork of the river.

It was the western part of this township that Samuel E. Todd, in 1831, made the first settlement in Livingston County. By 1840, there were a goodly number of settlers. The township was named "in honor of Jeneral Green of the Revolution War," so wrote William E. Pearl. Nathaniel Greene always spelled his name with the final "e," but the township has retained the spelling given it by Mr. Pearl.

Utica, just north of United States Highway No. 36, was laid out April 27, 1837. Because Todd's Mill was operating here, the location was considered a good one. Mr. Roderick Matson gave the town the name of Utica in honor of his native city in New York. Next to "Jintown," Utica is the oldest town in the county.

In 1837, from boards split by hand and the finishing lumber sawed at Todd's Mill, Mr. Henry Stover put up a little frame store, kept first by a man named Taylor.

The Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad, in 1857, brought a boom to the town. Merchants came to buy their goods in Utica. Shippers journeyed with their stock from Carrollton and other towns south. The displeasure of the citizens over the first location of the depot resulted in track-soapings, and finally a fire; afterward, the depot site was changed.

In the election of 1860, so an old legend runs, Lincoln received one vote in Green Township. A few quarrelsome investigators learned that a Methodist preacher was the "offending" voter. In revenge, they started to ride the poor fellow on a rail, but as they were passing the home of Annie Fletcher, they attempted to remove a picket from the fence surrounding the yard. Annie was drawn to the door by the commotion, and, sympathizing with the poor victim, she produced a pistol with which she ran away the disturbers and freed the unfortunate preacher.

Mr. Hoy, who built a beautiful brick home in Utica, had a most unpleasant experience during the war. One version of the story goes that a friend of the family, a lady from the South, was visiting in the Hoy home when Federal soldiers approached the house one afternoon. In fury the visiting lady stepped to the porch and waved a rebel flag. No sooner had she done so than the Federalists started shooting. To this day it is said the marks made by the musket balls are visible in the brick of the old house.

The township was about equally divided during the Civil War; a company for each side was formed. It is said that one day the stars and stripes, waving over one of the stores, was replaced by a rebel banner, but the man who hauled down the American flag became the next year a prominent officer in the Federal militia.

As early as July 19, 1856, the Masonic Lodge organized a chapter in the town. The early churches were Utica Methodist Church, organized in 1868; and the Second Advent in 1878. In 1877, a petition was granted by the Bishop and the Catholics built their church. In 1873, the "Utica Herald" was established, then stopped completely in 1876, and re-

established in January, 1877.

Mr. Billy McCloughan, who now lives in Chillicothe, remembers that Utica, during these years, was so busy, so filled with people that when his father with Billy and the rest of the family arrived in Utica in 1864, there was no room at all in any hotel, so the McCloughan family found it necessary to sleep on the floor of the lobby. Mr. McCloughan remembers, too, that the family bought tickets in Indiana for Chillicothe, but so small and insignificant was the town in those days, the train did not stop. Thus it was the railroad gave the family a free ride on into Utica where they stayed.

Utica at one time boasted a fine five-story mill, built by the Braden brothers from Iowa. It ran profitably for several years, when circumstances resulted in its sale. It was owned by Rudolph and Redwine, and at another time by "Water House" Johnson. It was the latter person of whom people whispered he had much money buried somewhere, but the somewhere remains a mystery. When this old mill was built, the dam was on the river; but later years brought the drainage ditch to straighten the river and now it flows a mile and a half north of the old dam, which has disappeared underneath the sand and mud. The mill itself had disappeared before. A former mill at this site caught fire in 1874, (no one knows how), on the top story and literally burned down. With a river of water at hand, the citizens were forced to watch the old mill burn.

The brick plant, now built at this site, has always done well. Since March 1, 1935, it has been owned and operated by The Midland Brick and Tile Company. Here building brick is prepared on a large scale. At one time there came to Utica a man by the name of Adam Schmidt, from Quincy, Illinois. He established a large furniture factory, a grist mill, and a saw mill, all as one business. The industry, which was doing well in 1864, ran profitably for many years. A native of Switzerland, Flavian Bonderer, born in 1827, came early to Utica where he established the business of burning lime, making brick, and contracting rock. In Utica, the late Judge James M. Davis, for eleven years Judge of the 36th Judicial District, spent several years as a young lawyer. Among the old settlers still living in the township is Herman Deitrich,

who for ten years was Consul General to Equador. He was born in Utica in 1866, and though he still claims it as his "home," as does everyone who has lived there, he now resides in Chillicothe.

Mrs. George Rice came to Utica in 1865, when she was eleven years of age. Here she has lived since. For sixty-six years she has been a faithful member and worker in the Baptist Church. Mr. and Mrs. Rice, who were married by the Reverend Wadley sixty-three years ago the 2nd of July, now live a mile west of Utica on the site of the old home built by the father of Elisha Wells. Mrs. Rice tells us that when they came to Utica by train, they stopped on the other side of the river because the bridge was not safe. Although they were not far from Utica, they were from five o'clock in the afternoon until the next day noon finishing the trip.

Other well remembered names in Utica are: Mike Ludwig, who came from Germany in 1880; Mack Williams; Roderick Matson, and Doctor Mitchell. George Walz is now the oldest citizen born in Green Township who is still living there. Fred Bloom claims the honor of being second oldest.

Utica's Bank, of which G. W. Kent was cashier, closed a few years ago with every depositor paid in full. There is no doctor in the town at present, but Dr. Carpenter, who now practices in Chillicothe, came from Utica, and among its citizens he has a large practice.

Fruit growing is still an important industry in Green Township. Years ago there were two large nurseries, the one owned by Stone and Harper, and another owned by George Weatherby. The Central Orchards and the Moore Brothers' orchards, near Utica, are the largest in the county.

It is said that no finer people exist than those who settled in this neighborhood. The many old settler names still found in Utica makes a long and interesting list; for this community, one of the oldest in the county, is also one of the most loved and respected.

MONROE TOWNSHIP

Monroe Township, so called in honor of James Monroe, until 1839 was a part of Shoal Creek Township. Here "the night the stars fell" the first settlement was made by those

mentioned earlier in this summary. Here the soil was rich, the water pure, and the woods full of bees. What more could a pioneer ask? From this township of Monroe, May, 1839, Green Township was formed. In 1843, Blue Mound Township was organized. The majority of the settlers of Monroe Township sympathized with the North during the Civil War and entered Federal service. Monroe is still as it has been, a prosperous farming district.

The thriving town of Ludlow, with a population of 300, lies almost in the center of the township. It came into being when the Milwaukee Railroad was built through the county in 1887. Early settlers there were Sanford Smith, Alonzo Wells, and Thomas Bryan. Although Ludlow is among the youngest of our family of towns, it has eighteen businesses, enterprising and prosperous. Farm-to-market road "D" gives the people another means of communication with their neighbors. In 1892, the Farmers National Bank was organized, and in 1930 was reorganized as the Ludlow National Bank.

Five chapters of secret orders are active in Ludlow; community and 4-H clubs do beneficial work; the Boy Scouts have a strong organization, and there is a fine school band. In this neighborhood parents find it possible to give their children all the advantages usually found in larger places.

Ludlow has its own ice plant and its own park, where every summer families gather to celebrate the holidays. The quarry, now under a WPA project, furnishes gravel for the country roads. Soon all the roads of Livingston County will be graveled—no more staying at home because of Missouri Mud!

The first automobile in the township was a Model T Ford, owned by Doctor Murray. Now almost every family has a car. In Ludlow, as in nearly every community, interest centers about the school house, where an invitation to the public never goes unanswered.

BLUE MOUND TOWNSHIP

From Material Collected by Mrs. A. T. Weatherby

In the south central part of the county, and south of Shoal Creek, lies Blue Mound Township, one of the best farming communities of the county. This section, settled by people of Welsh descent and people from the northern and eastern

states, came into the county as a township in 1843. It is still occupied by prosperous farmers who raise a variety of crops, including much grain. The name of the township came from the blue veil constantly hovering over the hills as they are seen from a distance. On the high ground east of Shoal Creek lies Dawn, laid out by William Hixon in 1853, and which ungrounded tradition says, was named by Mr. Hixon or some other hunter as he looked toward the dawn in a moment of exhilaration after the kill of a deer.

The first settler was Joshua Whitney from Massachusetts, who built a house and a mill and called the spot Whitney's Mill. In 1841, there was built a bridge, believed to be the first north of the Missouri River and west of Chariton County. Washed out in 1867, the bridge was replaced in 1874 by a poorly constructed one which, two years later fell, carrying with it three children of James Bench, and injuring one child quite seriously. The strong iron, two-span bridge, put up after the tragedy, stood until 1933 when a substantial one of iron and concrete was erected by the State Highway Department.

At Dawn, in a little log building above the creek, Mr. Hixon began to sell goods. Soon he built of native lumber the first house within the town limits. This was later occupied as a hotel, then as a dwelling for more than fifty years, when it was destroyed by fire. When George Dancinburg bought the store in 1867, the medium of exchange for the small but valuable stock of goods was principally beeswax and coon skins.

The Civil War left no marked effect upon the fortunes of the citizens. One classic story grew out of it, however. A substantial farmer, whose sympathies were "with the other side," was seized by the enemy, taken to a ravine and told to say his prayers, but as he spoke, the leader of the band, seized with apoplexy, fell dead. The farmer, who was released, looked upon the enemy's fate as an example of divine intervention.

Names connected with the early history of Dawn are G. H. Clark, a merchant from New Hampshire; and Henry Bushnell, who later joined Mr. Clark in business. Other names to be remembered are Hugh Jones, merchant and postmaster;

John Reed; R. L. Patrick; J. K. Mosher; John H. Williams; George W. Fiske; John H. Price; M. V. B. Culver; W. A. Fisher.

About 1880, Mattingly Brothers from Virginia erected a large steam flour mill, with full roller patents, called the "Dawn Roller Mills," of one hundred barrel capacity. Spontaneous combustion in the dust room set fire to the mill and it was completely destroyed in May, 1884. The mill was rebuilt about as before, and burned about 1902. A creamery, built in 1884, enjoyed a prosperous business for many years.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, built about 1887, came to within two miles of Dawn. The first station master was John Brough. A Star mail route and bus service for passengers and freight was established between the depot and town. Bridge Graham for many years was the driver.

A non-partisan weekly newspaper, "The Dawn Clipper," was published in Dawn for many years, beginning as early as 1882. It suspended publication about 1900. A G. A. R. Post, Number 60, comprising seventy-five members, was said to be the strongest post in the county, if not in the state. The Dawn Concert Band was organized in 1879, with J. Drake as leader. This band was in existence over a period of years, and was an organization that would have done credit to a much larger community.

For many years the only church in Dawn was the Presbyterian, organized in 1865, built about 1872. During this period the different denominations represented in the village worshipped together as they do now, for in 1927, a federation of the different denominations, Welsh, Congregational, Baptist and Methodist was effected under the name "Dawn Federated Church," where the members all worship together in the one-time Methodist building.

In June, 1883, a tornado swept across a closely settled farm community, four miles south of Dawn. Four people were killed outright, others seriously injured, and thousands of dollars worth of property destroyed. The beautiful home and a large barn belonging to Henry Glick, one of the neighborhood's most prosperous farmers, were blown into kindling wood, and members of his family were killed or injured. The effects of the storm were felt as far away as Utica. A

resident of Dawn said the storm sounded like a mammoth threshing machine grinding boards.

Dawn has had three banks, now merged as the Community Bank of Dawn, which, organized in 1919, continues to serve the community. There is a resident minister in Dawn, the Reverend Ira D. McClymonds; a lawyer, M. F. Pollard, is also station master. The first telephone switchboard in Dawn was set up in about 1902 by a Mr. Iglehart, in his residence. Electric current was first furnished the town by J. M. Decker, about 1918, by means of a Delco system. A few years later the community made a hook-up with the Excelsior Springs line, which affords abundant current for power and light. The first automobile owned in Blue Mound Township was a Model T Ford touring car with acetylene lights, and was purchased in 1912 by A. T. Weatherby. The second was a Model F Buick and was owned by William Bowen.

Automobiles and excellent highways have eliminated distance and brought the village and the city into closer relation, in this way changing the economic, and therefore, the historical aspect of the community.

FAIRVIEW TOWNSHIP

Fairview Township, lying in the southern part of the county, boasts rich farm lands suitable for a variety of crops, including feed grass for thousands of head of pure blooded livestock. Although the township, created out of Blue Mound and Grand River Townships, was not organized until March 4, 1867, the first settlers came in 1837 to 1839. Dr. John Wolfskill, a pioneer physician who lived across the line in Carroll County, practiced here as he did in the entire southern part of the county. Among the interesting stories of the pioneers is that of Fielding J. Rawlins, who made three trips to California in the very early days. On the last trip he had charge of a company of immigrants bound for the state in the far West, where they arrived safely in the spring of 1850, after four months of strenuous traveling. By the '50s the Wardens, Todds, Brownings, Shannons, Alexanders, Wolfskills, Munros, Herefords, Campbells and others had arrived. At the present time Mr. S. C. Linton, Mrs. Cora B.

Price, Mrs. R. T. Miller, Mrs. F. W. Linton, Mr. and Mrs. Rickenbrode, Mr. James Beauchamp and Mr. William J. Rawlins are a few of the older descendants of the pioneers, still living in the township.

The trading center of the community is the little town of Avalon, the only town of our county bearing a literary name. August 9, 1845, Wesley Scott, who came to Livingston County in 1843, entered the townsite. On November 12, 1869, David Carpenter laid out Avalon on the elevation called Scott's Mound, where stood one small log cabin with a mud and stick chimney. Immediately after 1869, settlers came to build homes and open shops and stores. J. W. Botts ran one of the early stores here. A large steam flour mill flourished from 1875 to 1908. Now the little town has eight business enterprises, two churches, and an active club and a secret order. The first churches were United Brethren, organized 1870; the Presbyterian Church, 1869; Methodist Episcopal, 1871, and Avalon Holiness Association, 1861. From 1880 to about 1890 the Avalon Fair was one of the important celebrations of the county. People came from miles about to visit and attend the races. From 1890 to 1928, when interest in fairs died out, there was a one-day fair. Mail for Avalon was carried for years by the Avalon "hack" from Chillicothe. Now a regular bus line performs the duty. Mr. J. D. Roberts was an early postmaster; Mrs. Jessie Browning has charge now. In 1905 the Citizens Bank of Avalon opened for business and ran successfully until 1932, when voluntary liquidation paid every depositor in full. The WPA, using material from the old rock quarry, built Highway J connecting Bedford and Avalon with No. 65. The first telephone service was a toll line from Chillicothe to Hale *via* Avalon. Then Mr. Iglehart put in an exchange, later owned by Elmer Kern, then the late Charles Zirkle. In 1910 there were two cars in Avalon, one a Lambert with friction drive, owned by Doctor Baxter, and the other a Reo, belonging to Mr. S. A. Browning.

In 1869 the Avalon Academy was founded, and in the fall of 1873, at a cost of \$13,000.00, in a two-story building the United Brethren of Christ opened the Avalon College. (The third story of the building was not added until 1883.) Whose idea it was to create this institution no one can say now, but



AVALON COLLEGE

it happy thought it was, for it has been the means of schooling for many of the respected and loved citizens of our county. David Carpenter was the largest donor in this enterprise. He gave ten acres of land for the campus and forty acres in town lots, many of which he gave away or sold cheap as an inducement to building up the town. There were twenty-two students the first term and forty the second. By 1880 and 1881 the institution was offering full collegiate work to an average of one hundred students each year. In 1882 the first graduating class, Mr. Fred Conger and Miss Mattie Gray, received the degrees of B. S. During school terms it was a rare treat to the citizens of the town to listen to programs given by the Cleimathean or the Philophrean Societies of the college. In 1890, when the United Brethren moved to Trenton, the Presbyterians took charge of the college and ran it successfully until about 1900, when it closed. The building now is used for church services.

GRAND RIVER TOWNSHIP

Next to Jackson, Grand River Township, lying in the southeast part of the county, is the largest. Many bluffs are found along the north and west side of the river which flows through the northern part and along the eastern edge of the township, before it leaves the county. The township has rich farming land, stone quarries and coal beds, although coal is no longer mined. The pioneers who entered the land, all of it between 1836 and 1839, found traces of an old French trading post. The only tramps they knew were bands of Indians who stopped to hunt and beg. The pioneers believed that Grand River would be a principal market route, so they made their homes along the river to be near the shipping ports. In early times they bartered and traded mostly, for money was scarce and Carrollton and Brunswick, their trading points, were far away. Many interesting stories are told of the pioneers. One anecdote concerning Doctor Wolfskill, the earliest practicing physician, runs that one day he called to prescribe for a lady. She declared, no doubt truthfully, that no doctor had ever set foot in her house before. He left some powders with directions to take them in water. The well-meaning and obedient lady, to follow his directions literally, had brought in a barrel of water into which she climbed before she took the powders.

In the northwestern part of the township are three or four large mounds said to be the work of ancient mound builders. It is further related that at one time several men, on opening one of these mounds, found a rudely constructed vault of stones from which they took well preserved parts of a human skeleton.

About the year 1843, in a small log cabin with slab seats, Old Kay Smith taught what must have been the first school. The first steamboat which came up the river was the "Bedford," mentioned on a previous page. Sometime later another boat was wrecked at Ballew's Ford, but during high water she was pulled ashore onto an improvised dock, and after being repaired, was able to make the return journey. In addition to the excitement of steamboats there was a race track in the neighborhood where the folk tried out their horses

before an excited crowd given to much betting and fierce fist fights.

Spencer Austin Alexander came to Grand River Township in 1837. September 4, this year, his many descendants celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of his coming to the county. Mr. A. E. Myers had charge of the celebration, where the familiar names of Alexander, Myers, Browning, Littrell, Gale, Ryan, Ramsey, Piatt and others were heard. Bulletins concerning the celebration include interesting items. We learn that eggs often brought as much as two cents per dozen at the store. Early trips to the mill were long and hard for all except the small boys, to whom the journey was a holiday. At the wedding of Eliza Alexander Browning in 1859, guests stood in wonder before a gift so strange as to call forth much speculation. It was the first coal oil lamp they had ever seen.

On April 12, 1837, the town of Astoria was laid out and platted fifteen days before the platting of Utica was filed. Astoria was located on the west bank of Locust Creek in the region which was considered the most important area of civilization in North Missouri. Boyd's Atlas tells us no houses were ever built, and in 1868 the site was changed to the mouth of Locust Creek and was called Grandville. But the 1886 History says this statement is incorrect, as Grandville was never regularly laid out and platted, and owed nothing to Astoria for its origin. The beautifully colored plat, with places for banks and public halls, may still be in existence, at least Mr. Joseph Ruegger had it in 1886. Of Grandville, or "Coonville," Mr. John Jacobs, an early settler there, said that it had two stores, two dramshops and, at one time, a tobacco factory.

Many are the exciting stories of pugilistic encounters and disorders generally. During the Civil War Grand River Township suffered greatly from pillaging and thieving by bushwhackers.

The little town of Bedford, named perhaps because its founder was interested in the "Bedford," which met its untimely fate at that point, was laid out as the town of Laborn, by whom, we do not know. In 1838, a Frenchman named William LeBarron, made a new survey and plat identical with that of Laborn. Perhaps as early as 1840, Bedford had a

school, taught by John S. Boles. The first religious services were conducted by a Methodist minister whose name was Newbill, or Neubill. John Custer ran the first ferry over Grand River. This ferry was operated until 1866, when a bridge was built. The Wabash Railroad, built in 1871, gave Bedford another means of communication with places far and near. For a number of years a horse street car drawn on wood tracks covered with strap iron, carried passengers the two miles from or to the station. Now graveled roads make it an easy matter to reach Bedford from either Highway 36 or Highway 65. At one time Bedford had two tobacco factories and a chair factory.

The Civil War found the town wholly unprotected against bushwhackers who destroyed property, marauded and plundered. In 1880 another disaster, a cyclone, took the center span from the "new" bridge, destroyed the mill, and damaged some fifteen buildings.

In 1852 the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was organized, and in 1871 the Masonic Lodge opened a chapter in Bedford.

WHEELING TOWNSHIP

The fertile land of Wheeling Township, which offers large quantities of grain and livestock for Missouri, is bordered on the west by Medicine Creek. Limestone building rock and coal are two natural products of this region. The first entry of land was made by James Littrell in 1839. The same year five other first entries were made.

The first town in the vicinity, although three miles over in Linn County, was New Baltimore, established by John Botts in 1858, laid out and made Bottsville, 1860, and changed to Meadville, 1869. Here a store and a blacksmith shop made an important trading point for the settlers.

The township of Wheeling, organized May 6, 1867, was named for the town of Wheeling, so called by Henry Nay, for his home in West Virginia. Mr. Nay completed the first house in Wheeling, Missouri, in 1856, a building which served as postoffice, store, hotel and church. Mrs. C. L. Dahl, granddaughter of Mr. Henry Nay, lives in Wheeling at present,

At one time Wheeling was incorporated, but some flaw was found in the charter, then it was lost. Since then all public improvements have been made by subscription. One of the bright spots of the town is the park given to the town during the '60s by Josiah Hunt. In the same year that the town was regularly platted, the Reverend Burr, "North" Methodist, held the first church services in Mr. Nay's house. In 1874 the First Methodist Episcopal Church was built, although the congregation had organized in 1868.

The depot, built in 1866, burned in 1881, and was replaced by another building. Doctor James Gish began his practice of medicine there in 1868. Mr. Nash was the blacksmith. In 1859 a log school building was erected, but in 1869 a new frame building took its place. A later school building, constructed in 1882, including furniture, cost about \$2,500.00. Collier's Mill, remembered by many as the most important in the community, was discontinued many years ago. At the time white settlers came, there was an Indian town near.

Many old settler families still live in Wheeling Township. Familiar names are: Nay, Warren, Lawler, Kinsella, Lowery, Fells, Springer, Spooner, Gish. Mr. L. A. Seely is the oldest man now living in Wheeling Township. He came from Norwalk, Connecticut to Wheeling, just after the Civil War. Mr. Seely is ninety years old.

Mr. William James Littrell, another old settler, came to Wheeling in 1866 when there were only three houses on the wide expanse of prairie. Mr. Littrell has several children still living in the little town.

In 1898 a disastrous fire destroyed half of the east side of the town, which later was rebuilt. Wheeling has sent three representatives to Jefferson City: J. G. Littrell, F. L. Smiley, and A. J. Buster. The most famous native son is Lieutenant-Commander Herbert V. Wiley, who visited Wheeling this summer.

RICH HILL TOWNSHIP

Rich Hill Township, taken from Chillicothe Township, was organized in 1872. Those presenting the petition asked that the name be "Grant," in honor of the leading spirit of the organization, and not "Grant the General." The request was

allowed one afternoon, taken back the following morning, and the suggestion of James D. Beal, father of "Webb" Beal, was followed. He reasoned that, since to the north the new township had a neighbor called Cream Ridge, and since the land for which they sought a name was just as good and in his opinion better, they should call the place Rich Hill. This is the only municipal township coinciding with a single perfect and entire congressional township. Highview, a part of Chillicothe, lies within its boundary on the southwest, and Medicine Creek flows through the northeast section.

In 1918 the drainage ditch, which ruined many acres of land in Chillicothe and other townships, proved to be a blessing to the farm lands in Rich Hill, for hundreds of acres of swampy marsh country were reclaimed for cultivation. There were squatters living in this area long before the first land was entered in 1839. On November 3, 1840, John Cox laid out a town, which never developed, at the site of Cox's Mill. This mill was later known as Slagle's; here from miles around farmers came, bringing their wheat and corn to be ground into flour. In later years the mill was used mostly for grinding corn and oats into stock feed. In this little community there were, for a long while, a postoffice, a cording mill, a brick yard and a blacksmith shop, making up an important settlement.

A favorite spot, although it was over in Wheeling Township, was the section below the dam where pioneers could wade or swim, fish or row, or best of all, where they could come to be baptized as a pledge to the religion of their choice.

Near by the mill, in 1844, Slagle's Bridge was thrown across Medicine Creek. Now the mill is gone, but Slagle's school house and Slagle's Cemetery still mark the place where another influential pioneer worked to develop our country.

About 1877, when Judge Slagle retired, Doctor J. B. Freeman purchased and operated the mill. In the same neighborhood at one time Mr. Adams established a successful creamery which ran for a number of years. Rock quarries on the Gilbert and Collins farms furnished materials for the WPA project of road graveling. Already the farm-to-market road from the highway east five miles is finished, and the gravel road crossing the township from north to south is under construction.

Although coal mining has never been an important industry in this community, at one time a few mines near Slagle's Mill furnished fuel for local consumption. In 1887, upon the completion of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad through the township, a little town of Sturges, named for a railroad official, was established. The same year they had a postoffice and a store, operated by Hopper M. Tracy, and now known as Boorn's Store. In 1903 Mr. L. A. Martin built the Hallowe'en telephone exchange. A bank established in 1904 closed in 1925 with every depositor receiving one hundred per cent of his money.

The farmers in the south portion of the township ship stock from Chillicothe, but in the north portion Sturges is the shipping point. Mr. Webb Beal remembers that in one day one hundred fourteen cars of stock were loaded and shipped from Sturges. Farming and stock raising have always been the most important industry with the leading crops hay, corn, oats and wheat. During the '80s C. B. Williams and H. A. Roberts bought and shipped stock extensively. R. F. and G. L. Cranmer were influential in the economic development of the township, for they were cattle feeders who furnished the market with many young cattle, hogs, and much grain in the south section of the township. In north Rich Hill William and H. L. Lightner, Stephen and Jesse Hopper and J. D. Gordan fed and shipped stock extensively. For years after 1870 P. H. Minor was a breeder of Shorthorn cattle. During the late '90s T. F. B. Sotham bred Herefords extensively. Among the names of this township, we might mention H. Metzner, W. B. Popham, George Walz, Charles and Clum Gordon, Louis Howell, John W. Hill and R. F. Cranmer.

Mrs. M. S. Gilbert remembers when the enrollment at Smith school grew too large for one teacher, so two schools were created, Pond and Bradford. Mrs. Gilbert has seven children and a number of grandchildren, all of whom attended the same school she attended.

The early churches of the community were: Bethel, organized in 1868; Centenary Chapel (Methodist Episcopal, South), built in 1884; and the New Hope Church, built in 1890, then in 1903 sold to an organization in Highview.

In 1918, and during the years of the Farm Congress in

Chillicothe, Rich Hill vied with Chillicothe Township for first honors, and usually won. The many fine citizens of this township make up a loyal group of public spirited people of whom any county has a right to be proud.

CHILLICOTHE TOWNSHIP

Chillicothe Township, irregular in form, is shaped like the letter "L." Grand River, in its twistings and windings, flows along the border about thirty miles, thus forming the western and southern boundaries. Originally called Medicine Creek, the name it bore from April 6, 1837, until 1839, it included Wheeling, Cream Ridge, Medicine and Rich Hill Townships. The township is made up of land varying from swampy tracts of bottom acres to beautiful, level, improved farms. Driving over any of the several roads through the higher level country of the township, travelers are struck with the beauty of its farms and well kept homes.

The first settler was Joseph Cox, who came in 1833. It was at his home the first courts were held. William Linville came in 1834, and soon Brannock Wilkerson and Caleb A. Gibbons were here. Elisha Hereford moved from his earlier home on Medicine Creek eight miles east, and settled on Grand River south of Chillicothe, near Hereford's Ferry, in 1834. In the northern part of the township land was not opened to entry until 1839, although in the southern part land was on the market in 1835.

In 1836, before Livingston County was organized and in what was then North Carroll County, three speculators bought land and laid out twenty-five acres for the first town in the county. They called it "Jamestown," but it has always been known as "Jintown." The founders thought it would be the county seat, since it would be centrally located and was on the river, a nice shipping point when extensive navigation began. But John Graves, a formidable opponent, willed otherwise. Several times "Jintown" seemed to take on life: a ferry, a house, a store or a saloon would start, but each time the struggle proved too great, and at last "Jintown" settled into real apathy. This point on the river, where now three piers of an old bridge stand, knows one lasting honor—that of being the site of the oldest town in the county.

On August 7, 1837, at the County Court, John Graves was appointed to lay off lots in the county seat wherever it might be located. The order included the name of Chillicothe, which Mr. Pearl, deputy county clerk, spelled with one "L." The name was for Chillicothe, Ohio, county seat of Ross County, and originally spelled "Chil-li-co-a-thee." The name is from the Shawnee Indians, who used it to signify the "big town where I live," or "our big home," to distinguish it from a smaller town they had.

October 16 and 17, 1837, after the posting of five notices over the county and the running of three ads each in the *Missouri Republican* of St. Louis, and *Boone's Lick Democrat* of Franklin, Howard County, the big sale of lots came off. Every third lot in each block save the public square was sold, and N. H. Gregory, Commissioner, was ordered to enter the town immediately. For some reason he failed to get around to it so the new settlement belonged to the United States until 1839, when it was entered by William Pearl. This same year the clerk ordered two acres in the northeast corner of the southwest block "to be set aside for a burying ground." This burial place is now deserted, and Edgewood in the northwest part of the city serves the city as a cemetery. On July 15, 1839, the town was declared the county seat, an office it had filled unofficially since its creation.

Life was uneventful unless frequent attacks of chills and fever might be called a diversion. In its early years even Springhill fared better. Although kept alive as a county seat, Chillicothe was merely a thick settlement of unkept yards and buildings with no sidewalks except an occasional strip before a store. There were no sanitary laws, so its few inhabitants waded back and forth through mud, filth and slops. Goods for Chillicothe were laboriously hauled from Brunswick, where Ballentine & Outcalt sold everything from "hardware to millinery, from school books to whiskey." Money everywhere was scarce. If a family had a dollar or two they sat up nights figuring out the best way to spend it when the covered wagon hit the trail to return with sugar, coffee, salt, ammunition, quinine, calico, books and almanacs. A man earned twenty-five cents a day working as a hand, but his pay was usually hides, honey, venison or knitted articles, and almost

never money. Religious services were rare for churches did not exist, and the one small private school was poorly attended. Not until 1841, when the old log court house was used for a school, did the town turn at all to public education. On August 13, 1851, on petition of two-thirds of its inhabitants, Chillicothe was "hereby Declaired a boddy Polatic and Corporate." At that time the city directory was about as follows: "Attorneys W. Y. Slack, Henry Slack, W. C. Samuel; physician, Doctor J. H. Ellis; hotel, by John Graves; one newspaper, the *North Grand River Chronicle*, by James H. Darlington; a carding machine, by Joseph Miller; two blacksmith shops, by Elijah Hill and Joel Bargdoll, besides two or three general stores."—1886 *History*.

The *North Grand River Chronicle* was the first newspaper in the county. Certainly its life was spasmodic, for in 1856, the year it should have been in its thirteenth volume, it had only entered its eighth. As a side line in his office the editor sold Dr. Bragg's Celebrated Indian Queen Vegetable Sugar-Coated Pills and a little medical work entitled "Sappington on Fevers." In spite of such resourcefulness times were hard. In 1855 the editor's son, E. S. Darlington, took charge and published the *Chronicle* until the outbreak of the Civil War, when Colonel L. J. Easton became the editor and publisher.

March 1, 1855, an act of the Legislature made the town a city, and February 26, 1869, municipal government vested the city with a mayor, a councilman-at-large, and one councilman for each ward. Since then changes in its government have resulted in the following offices with their occupants: Grover C. Carraban, Mayor; John McBride, Councilman-at-Large; Frank C. Lang, Councilman First Ward; Sam A. McDowell, Councilman Second Ward; Harold F. Way, Councilman Third Ward; N. J. Wilkerson, Councilman Fourth Ward; Elmer C. Johnson, Auditor; Maurice Dorney, City Constable; Ila Summerville, City Clerk; Joseph H. Warren, City Treasurer; W. W. Dunn, City Assessor; Arvid V. Owsley, City Attorney; Buel B. Staton, Police Judge.

Work began in August, 1852, on the east end of the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad, but progress was slow. By 1857 the work started on the west end. When the two ends were about one hundred miles apart a stage was put on to carry passengers

back and forth. It ran through Chillicothe and business was better. A sort of boom set in and the population increased from 800 to 1,200 by 1859, and to 1,800 by 1861.



MR. J. E. JAMESON

Mr. J. E. Jameson, whose daughter, Annie Jameson, now lives in Chillicothe, assisted Mr. Orin Garver in making an official survey of the town in 1859.

By 1855 more than fifteen trades and occupations were listed in the city directory. After the boom set in, a group of young men in Chillicothe organized, in 1857 or 1858, an amateur dramatic club, called the "Chillicothe Thespian Society." The orchestra had one member, for Doctor Green had a violin. No ladies consented to play act, but they furnished the apparel for the young men who took the feminine roles. The first performance was "Toodles;" at 25c admission, it drew a packed house upstairs in the building on the southeast corner of Locust and Jackson Streets. By 1861, amateur performances were no longer a novelty and no longer a success for several years.

When the Civil War came, prosperity in Chillicothe seemed struck down. Business shrank or perished, and schools closed. Men spoke in loud voices of secession, and women stitched Confederate flags for them. General Slack left with his troops to join General Price in 1861. In the fall Captain W. F. Perry, with his Jackson Township recruits, passed through the town. The next spring a company from the Forks broke open the jail and freed some rebel prisoners. From the fall of '61 until the summer of '65 Federal soldiers occupied the streets of Chillicothe at will. Confederate citizens resented Union soldier injustices, and Union citizens complained of Confederate occupation. But the situation was far better than in most places, although the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was burned, so it was said, by Federal soldiers, and although both sides suffered from threats, foraging and plundering.

After the war new families moved in, business picked up

again, and schools were given more attention. The Seminary ran the following notice in the *Chillicothe Spectator*:

Chillicothe Seminary
and
Normal School
for
Males and Females
Will be opened for the reception of Pupils,
September 14th, 1868
For particulars, address,
H. Ellis,
Principal.

The Board of Education took the census in 1866 and found it to be 2,141 including 840 children of school age. That year fifteen new businesses opened and six brick buildings were erected on the west side of the square. The assessor's report of the county, including property which escaped assessment, totaled \$2,413,920.00. A number of new homes were built throughout the county.

It was in 1868 that Nelson Kneass, the man who set to music the beautiful words of "Ben Bolt," found his way to Chillicothe. With his little theatrical troupe, he stopped at the Browning House, Chillicothe's leading hotel, where his untimely death from pneumonia shocked and grieved the citizens. Now his grave is marked with a "slab of granite so grey" and the story of his song is engraved on a copper plate inserted in the south wall of the Clark building at the southeast corner of the square.

By 1870, the population had increased to almost 4,000, when such a slump set in that for years recovery seemed uncertain. During the next six years the population decreased almost five hundred. Even the advantage of the completion of the Brunswick Railroad in 1871 was offset by the failure of the Chillicothe and Des Moines Road, for which all the bridges had been built, when the project was abandoned. From an article written by the late Mr. Douglas Stewart, we learn that during the early '70s the buildings on the square were nearly all frame. The old red brick court house had been torn down in 1865 and the brick used in Bell and Moore's Hall, a building housing at present the Stagg Haberdashery and Woolworth's Store. The public square was a thicket of black

locust trees, underbrush and weeds. When farmers came to town, they tied their teams to the hitch racks in front of the board fence around the square. The streets looked like a shiftless farmer's barnyard strewn with corn stocks, hay, and cobs, among which rooted pigs seeking grain dropped from the horses' feed.

The vote for \$35,000.00 in bonds for a school building (old Central) in 1876, met with fervid opposition before it won. A public enterprise was completed in the building of the first city hall at a cost of \$20,000.00. When in March, 1876 it burned, another and finer building, costing \$25,000.00, was completed within a year. It was a handsome structure where the courts were held on the first floor, and on the second was a public hall with a seating capacity of five hundred.

The spirit of the town began to revive, for about 1877 the Kansas City Guards came to Chillicothe on a special train to be the guests of the Chillicothe Light Guards. The occasion was an important one for it marked the opening of an opera house. Though the affair must have been resplendent with showy uniforms, it is doubtful that it could have been of as much profit to the citizens of either city as was the friendly visit of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce in the winter of 1936. Be that as it may, by 1880 another tide of prosperity had set in and by 1886 the town numbered about 5,000. The Leeper Hotel, built in 1884 and 1885, was then as it is now, one of the finest hotels for counties around. Soon Chillicothe was literally pulled out of the mud, for the streets around the square and a few blocks adjoining were paved. More than eighty places of business flourished in the little city. These included four livery stables and four carriage and wagon factories. In 1885, the town was lighted by electricity, a service which for a number of years ran till midnight, six days a week. It is to be presumed church goers needed no light to guide them home after a Sunday night meeting. The next year Mr. J. L. Mastin was permitted to establish a water works, an enterprise which the next three decades saw variously owned and favored with fortunes sometimes good but more often bad.

At 715 Locust Street, the same year, Mr. L. G. Jarrett put in the first telephone exchange; it served thirty telephones.

Only five years later the People's Telephone Exchange took its place and served the public well until 1912, when they sold out to the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company. The present number of local connections established each day is 10,500.

The Farmers' Store, which was established in 1868, moved to the west side of the square during the '80s, when the New York Store, which had been located on the west side of the square since about 1867, moved to South Locust Street. For many years these were the largest department stores in Chillicothe.

The First National Bank erected a building on the north side of the square and in 1887, started business. Judge James M. Davis was the first president; Mr. George Milbank, vice-president; and Mr. Adamantine Johnson, cashier.

The '80s saw further progress, for in 1889 the Citizens National Bank, which has served the community long and faithfully, moved to the first floor of a three-story brick structure. Mr. Thomas McNally was the first president, and Dr. W. W. Edgerton, cashier. Only last year the bank purchased this building which they remodeled and furnished with the most modern equipment.

About this time the state deemed Chillicothe important enough to have a state institution located in the town, and in 1888 the corner stone of the first building, Marmaduke, was laid for the State Industrial Home for Girls. Now ten large buildings, dotted over a beautiful campus, house this institution. Three of these buildings are just now complete.

Chillicothe at one time had a street railway with four cars and eight or ten nice little mules to haul them from one depot to the other, around the square, and to the Chillicothe Business College. The distance from the Milwaukee to the other railroads seemed to make this service necessary. It was discontinued after about ten years as a non-paying concern and, finally, even the tracks were torn up.

Chillicothe was now decidedly advancing. In 1890, Mr. Allen Moore, Sr., owned the Chillicothe Normal School. There were only two buildings for the institution at this early date. Here many of the citizens of this and other counties were trained as teachers. Now the school operates as a business college, with an enrollment of more than 2,000 students

the year round. Students come from every state in the Union and from foreign countries to obtain a business education. At the present time a smaller but an equally good school called Jackson's University of Business, gives thorough training to stenographers.

1890 to 1900 saw a number of changes in the town. The old Browning House burned and was replaced by the Henrietta Hotel, which stood until 1919, when it, too, burned. In 1893, free mail delivery began. Mr. J. W. Toppas was postmaster at the time. Mr. W. E. Walsh, now retired, began his service as a mail carrier in that year. It was hard work carrying mail in those days. The "fellows" who had that part of the city where there were plank walks had the easier time.

Over on Locust Street, in the 400 block, stood the fire department building. A reader going over old records and histories cannot but be impressed with the appalling number of fires whose history begins with the history of the county and continues to be recorded with it. In 1893, the building housing the means of putting out fire was itself destroyed by the demon it sought to extinguish. Then the department was moved to a building on the lot adjoining the city hall. It was on a Sunday in the spring of 1925 that the second city hall, after serving the city for almost fifty years, burned, and with it many valuable records. Chillicothe acts quickly in time of necessity, so by 1926 the new city hall, costing \$80,000.00 was finished and dedicated. To make room for the three-story brick structure, the old fire house was razed and a new home was provided for it in the city hall, where every type of modern equipment has been added for fire prevention. Our fire department at the present time boasts a record for excellent service which is not excelled in the state.

It was in 1895 that Mr. Zibe Myers purchased the site for the Louella Theatre, and soon the structure was completed. Here for years, even after picture shows came to town, the folk of the county listened to opera or attended current plays. Before the new high school was built, classes were graduated there. At last Louella Theatre was forced to give way to the cinema, which it housed under the name of the Dickinson Theatre until it burned about four years ago.

Of all the circuses that have come to town, perhaps re-

membered best by those who were of school age at the time, is that one in 1900, for school was dismissed one afternoon that the students might see the miraculous invention the circus had advertised—a horseless carriage! At the Burlington station the wonder was unloaded and taken to the public square, around which, under its own power, it circled several times. That evening mothers tried to teach their children a strange new word, "automobile."

It was only a short time before Chillicothe boasted three cars of her very own. At the time when windshields and tops were added luxuries, Doctor A. J. Simpson, Mr. Percy Brightman, and Mr. Will Gunby each bought a car. Mr. Gunby was just as accommodating to his friends at that time as he is now. Many times during those first few days, he took people for a ride of several blocks. Once, because they requested it, he took an old gentleman and his wife for a ride. When the ride was over, the little old lady, who was then past eighty, exclaimed, "Now, I'm ready to die!"

Chillicothe's first tourists were the Gunby and Wigely families, who early one morning started to Cleveland, Ohio in Mr. Gunby's new car. They had seven blowouts between Chillicothe and Wheeling, ten miles away. It was no wonder that by the time they reached Brookfield these bold adventurers rented a room to rest awhile! By night they had reached Macon. Perhaps no more happy and thankful travelers have since returned to Chillicothe than these who stayed away several weeks and visited as far away as Cleveland.

Dr. Stephens, father of Byron Stephens, was among the first to own a car. Perhaps he had not read the book of instructions as carefully as he should, because after he started the machine he could not stop it and so was forced to drive around the block until finally the car was out of gas.

Thus in Chillicothe began such change in the mode of travel that now filling stations, garages and auto laundries replace the many livery stables before which, in chairs tilted against the wall, old men sat to discuss politics and crops. When the Wilson livery barn, an old land mark for forty-eight years, was destroyed by fire in 1920, there remained only one business of the kind, the G. G. Brown livery stable, an old business, and it disbanded soon after. Another old land mark

disappeared with the razing of the Garr Building in 1921. It was from this building that for years grade school children were graduated to the basement of the Methodist Church where they attended high school. Life was very full for Livingston County from 1900 to 1910. New Central was built and Chillicothe knew for the first time a building devoted solely to high school work. Although the moving of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul division shops from Chillicothe deterred progress for a long time, the sturdy little city recovered from its loss and set about building beautiful new homes and churches.

Time and labor to promote a new civic project resulted in 1911 in a vote of the city to form an electric light department of its own. When the old light owners contested the election, the case was carried to the Supreme Court which declared the election legal. Mr. John H. Taylor was mayor at the time. It was not until 1915, when Mr. Stephen Hawkins was mayor, that the city bought the old water plant for \$77,000.00 and formed a water department of its own. The inspiration followed the successful ownership of the light plant. The water project was equally successful. At the present time Chillicothe citizens pay one of the lowest light rates in the state. The water system is exceptionally fine and rated among the highest in purity. Indeed, so successful has the city been, that the money saved in these two enterprises amounted to a large enough sum to further benefit the community. On July 29, 1935 enough money was released from the light and water fund to pay 55 per cent of the building expense for a new hospital. PWA funds furnished the remaining 45 per cent.

The Chillicothe hospital has an interesting beginning. In 1888, Father Hugo of St. Columban's Church was awakened one night by people who sought refuge for a young man injured on the railroad. Though he was not equipped to care for the patient, pity prevented Father Hugo's refusal to the anxious group. The young man remained and soon was well. This incident prompted a letter from Father Hugo to St. Louis, explaining the need of a hospital here, and so promptly was the need answered that by July 2, 1888, the Sisters of St. Mary had arrived and opened a hospital, supported in part by

large funds subscribed by the community. As necessity demanded, several times the building was enlarged and equipment added. Many years ago the Sisters sold their interest. This spring a three-story fire-proof brick hospital was opened to the public. Doctor H. M. Grace and Mrs. A. J. Simpson gave to the city the site and the old building with all its equipment. The old building was razed following the completion of the new one, and the work of landscaping and beautifying of the grounds is in progress. The hospital is governed by a Board of Hospital Commissioners, approved by the City Council.

After many elections in which they met defeat, bonds were voted in 1912 for a new court house. The magnificent structure in the center of the public square was completed in 1914 at a cost of \$100,000.00. Some thirty years before this time Doctor Greene, a pioneer dentist of Chillicothe, had planted rows of elm trees in the park. Each year he had them trimmed and cared for; therefore he was exceedingly happy when enough of these beautiful trees were left standing on the lawn to lend a stately setting to the white stone house of justice. By 1914, a newspaper states, "Chillicothe is building with a broad vision," and so it was. In 1915, the corner stone of the \$125,000.00 Federal Building was laid. This three-story edifice of yellow brick, with its red tile roof, is one of the most beautiful buildings of our county.

As late as 1912 the Livingston County Fair continued to attract large crowds from this and neighboring counties, for here were the best horse races in all North Missouri. This, too, was the decade of the chautauqua and Chillicothe excelled in the quality of entertainment for edification that was offered to the public. Household plans started in the spring when summer clothes were stitched and schemes were laid against the big event where there were programs varying from dignified lectures to comic opera and sleight of hand. Entire families went. Mothers sat down front where they listened and fanned and visited at intervals, while children milled about the edge of the tent-like canopy eating ice cream cones and comparing the quality of new dresses or white buckskin shoes.

With the ardor of a zealot, Chillicothe watched the building of a great unpainted wooden tabernacle, for a union revival as

big, emotional and fine as Billy Sunday meetings was getting under way. During the weeks which followed, many hardened sinners hit the sawdust trail, and many young couples learned the thrill of romance. At last the meeting ended and the great barn-like structure stood in empty silence until a resourceful citizen thought of a county show, a Farm Congress. What a success it was! For four years every township displayed in booths built for them, corn, wheat, oats and other grains finer in quality than like products shown at the State Fair. The county was advancing. By 1916 the total assessed valuation reached \$10,228,613.00.

Some four miles south of town and right beside the river was a lake where school children and grown-ups had picnicked for years. It was a favorite spot in spite of the mosquitoes attendant in all such swampy places. One morning the public awakened to a kind of sadness when it was learned that old Bear Lake, just over night, had quietly passed into the river. All the old loved spots were disappearing. Only Graham's Mill, with its dam and bridge, was left. Now the mill itself and the dam are gone, and the old covered bridge stands in danger of being washed away; but a movement headed by Reverend Hargis and supported by hundreds of citizens, fills us with hope for the preservation of our last old landmark.

When the World War came, Chillicothe joined the county in support of the nation. Liberty bonds were sold, Red Cross chapters were organized, and long trains filled with soldiers were cheered on their way to the front. Women young and old, knitted woolen mufflers, socks, and sweaters. Silent picture shows paused each night while a loyal citizen spoke inspiringly to equally loyal audiences. From the myriad white gauze bandages, flawlessly made by little girls, to the giving of priceless lives of young men, our county did her part. We who are grown remember those days and we carry with us one prayer, that war may never come again.

During the War, women's clubs had learned the art of raising money; and now they turned their efforts successfully to the organizing of a county library. Here every day small boys and girls rub elbows with their elders as they sit reading the numerous magazines and books. Before many years it will be recorded that Livingston County has built a magnifi-

cent structure to house the numerous fine books on her library shelves.

On January 5, 1925, the new \$300,000.00 high school was opened and dedicated before a large throng of proud citizens. The building has forty rooms arranged about a magnificent auditorium which seats 1,100 people. The stage of this auditorium serves as a gymnasium as well.

Chillicothe had been known as the "Highway City" for a decade before Washington Street was officially declared a part of No. 65. Mr. William Scruby was mayor at the time, 1926. In 1927, when Mr. Harry Pardoner was mayor, Highway No. 36 was completed through Chillicothe and Chillicothe held a celebration. Now, so accustomed are we to paved connections, it is difficult to remember how long it used to take to reach Trenton or Brookfield, especially after a rain. Chillicothe is favored in the matter of location, for three main line railroads and two United States highways make it a central point for travel and trade.

Among the new buildings erected in Chillicothe during the last few years is the Strand Hotel, a beautiful modern, fire-proof structure. In 1927, Chillicothe witnessed the dedication of the Christian Church. In 1929, one night in January, when the thermometer registered 28 degrees below zero, two buildings burned on the east side of the square, the American Candy Kitchen, and the hardware store which, until a short time before the tragedy, was known as Minter and Williams. These buildings were replaced with more modern, handsome structures, as was the block where the new Hurley Lumber Company and the Grace Hatchery stand. These last named businesses burned in 1936. After this terrible fire, Chillicothe added another fire engine to cope with future conflagrations.

No doubt the finest gift Chillicothe has ever known was that of Doctor and Mrs. A. J. Simpson in 1928. The gently rolling wooded acres just north of the city limits seemed meant for a park. Doctor and Mrs. Simpson realized this and acting generously as they always did, they deeded the land to the city and dedicated beautiful Simpson Park "to the children and citizens of Chillicothe." In a short time the city built a swimming pool. One needs but to pass by any day from early



HOME OF MR. AND MRS. ALLEN MOORE.

spring until late fall to realize how much Chillicothe loves the place. Crowds, both young and old, from this and neighboring communities find pleasant recreation beneath the many stately elm trees. So perfectly is Simpson Park cared for that the trees and grass of velvet green excite exclamations for its beauty from every passerby. It is the pride of our city and the envy of our neighbors.

When kittenball sprang into vogue, Chillicothe straightway organized a number of teams. For a place to play, Doctor Simpson deeded to the town a field adjoining the south side of the park. Here, almost every night for five cents admission, a fan may watch the fortunes of his favorite team.

Looking back on the years beginning with 1929 and the stock market break, we wonder why more of us did not see trouble coming, but few did. On buses and trains every shop girl and filling station employee had a newspaper open at the market page. At social gatherings people talked of big money in exchange of stocks. Then the crash came, leaving the country stunned. Because Livingston County is primarily agricultural, it seemed at first as if the blow might not be so severe, but that idea, too, was an illusion. A few years passed and just as the farmers of Livingston County seemed to breathe a bit easier, they were confronted with the summer of 1934. It was a season of intense heat and drouth, and



HOME OF
MR. AND MRS. BERT CLARK



HOME OF
MR. AND MRS. IRA HEDRICK

dust storms from western states to add to the discomfort of the people. Corn curled, burned and died. Grasshoppers started their deadly work even in Missouri. Still the spirit of the county was unbroken. The summer of 1935 followed with rain at the wrong season, so that a rank growth of weeds sprang up where crops should have been. Only the wheat was saved. Coming as it did on the heels of the depression, such adversity was hard to bear, but our farmers are brave. In 1936, again they planted, and the summer following made the one of 1934 seemed mild. All heat records were broken as days upon days the temperature registered above 100 and even 110 degrees. No rain fell. Grasshoppers swooped upon fields and destroyed them. Dust filled the air. Water for families and stock had to be hauled from Grand River. Stock was fed as if it were mid-winter, and thousands of head were sold because the price of feed was prohibitive. Business



HOME OF
MR. AND MRS. A. H. MYERS



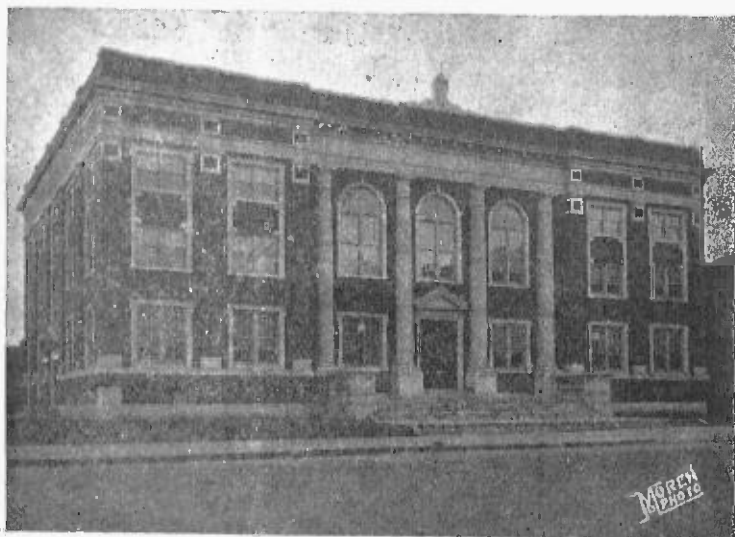
HOME OF
JUDGE AND MRS. A. B. DAVIS

dragged, and one long siege of endurance set in while every one waited for rain and the blessed cool of fall time.

Now, in the summer of 1937, Nature is kind again. Save for some damage by black rust to wheat, the crops are excellent, the weather is ideal, and Chillicothe is preparing to play hostess at the celebration of her county's hundredth birthday. Those who visit here will find several hundred thriving business enterprises in a beautiful little city where comfortable homes nestle among spreading shade trees. Here excellent schools, fine churches, a lovely park, two beautiful country clubs, each with a splendid golf course, and best of all, a friendly people make this the enchanting place we love, our big home, Chillicothe.

Picture
Section

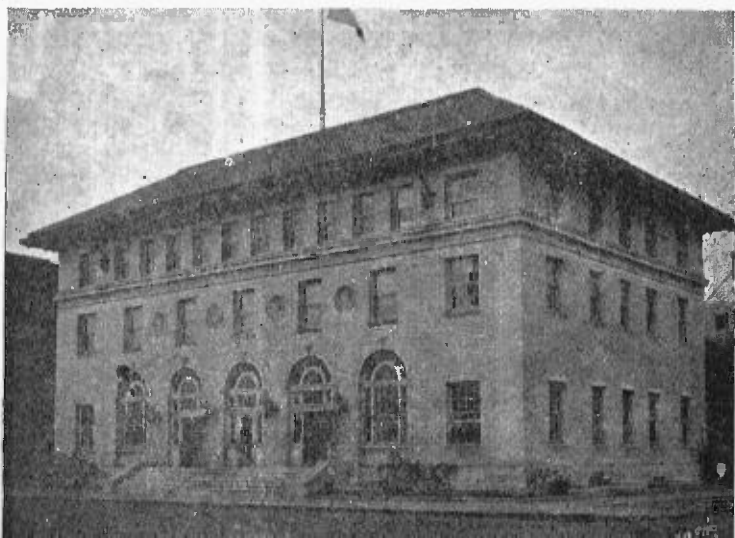
THE
CITY
HALL

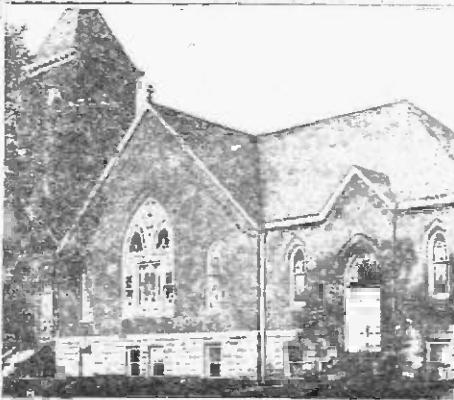


THE
NEW
HOSPITAL



THE
FEDERAL
BUILDING





First row, left to right: St. Columban's Catholic Church, St. John's Lutheran Church, First Christian Church, Presbyterian Church, Presbyterian Church
 Center: Street Scene
 Second row, left to right: First Methodist Episcopal Church, First Baptist Church, Grace Episcopal Church, Elm Street Methodist Church



FATHER L. S. OWENS
 Pastor St. Columban's
 Catholic Church



REV. FRED C. STEIN
 Pastor St. John's
 Lutheran Church



REV.
 LAVERNE L. RUDOLPH
 Pastor
 First Christian Church



REV.
 M. Q. STEVIE
 Pastor
 Presbyterian Church



DR. LOUIS M. POTTS
 Pastor First Methodist
 Episcopal Church



REV. W. H. BRINGLE
 Pastor
 First Baptist Church



REV. W. M. HARGIS
 Pastor
 Grace Episcopal Church



REV.
 FATHER J. J. O'CONNER
 Pastor St. Joseph's
 Catholic Church



REV. P. P. TAYLOR
 Presiding Elder
 Methodist Episcopal
 Church, South



REV.
 HASTINGS McNAMEE
 Chillicothe
 District Supt.
 Methodist



REV. G. A. SHAFER
 Pastor Elm
 Methodist Church



CITY
OFFICIALS

Front row, left to right: N. J. Wilkerson, Councilman Fourth Ward, John McBride, Councilman-at-Large, Major Grover C. Carnahan, Frank C. C. Lang, Councilman First Ward, Harold F. Way, Councilman Third Ward. Top row, left to right: Maurice Dorney, City Constable, W. W. Dunn, City Assessor, Ila Summerville, City Clerk, Arid V. Owsley, City Attorney, Buel B. Station, Police Judge, Joseph H. Warren, City Treasurer.



Mr. Joseph D. Stewart
President



Dr. Ruben Barney
Vice-President



Mr. Frank C. McCalmont
Secretary

THE
SCHOOL
BOARD



Livingston County Officials



VAN B. CHAPMAN
Court Reporter



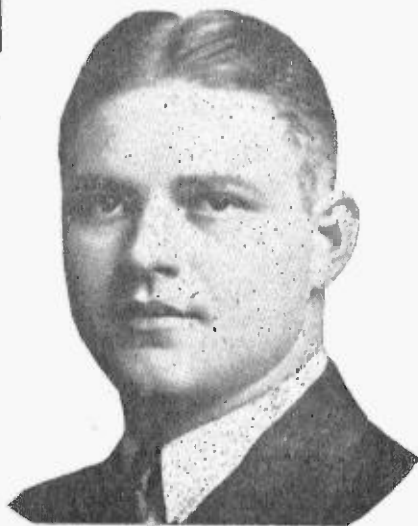
Wm. J. OLENHOUSE
County Clerk



CHARLES YOUNG
Treasurer



R. WARREN ROBERTS
Surveyor



W. C. URMACHER
Sheriff



FRANK C. LONEY



DAN WALKER
Representative



EUGENE LEE
County Agent

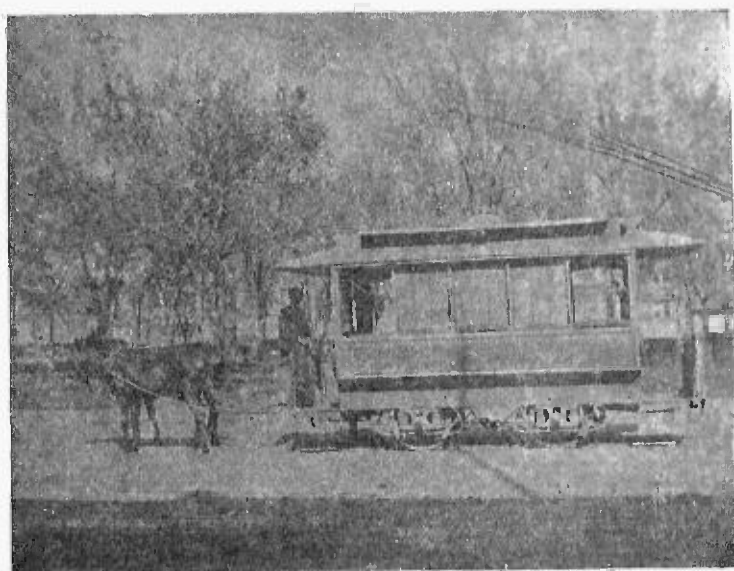


JOHN M. GALLATIN
Probate Judge



RICHARD C. ASHBY
Prosecuting Attorney

NOT PICTURED
VIRGIL B. HUNT, Clerk of Circuit Court
DR. W. L. WHITE, Coroner



Our Seventyfivers

Mrs. Jennie Ireland, 77 years old, was born in 1860. This same year her father, Richard Parks of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and her mother, Samira Jane Mathew Parks, came by steamboat, then with horses and wagon from Illinois to Livingston County. Mrs. Ireland walked three-quarters of a mile each day to a little one-room log school in Monroe Township. In 1869, the family moved to Mooresville, where Jennie attended school until she was eighteen years of age. Mrs. Ireland, who has lived her entire life in Mooresville Township, has never been out of the state. She recalls the Indians who used to camp and do their washings at the everlasting spring on her brother-in-law's farm. Once she went with her niece to see the Indians who gave the little dark-haired niece a pair of amber beads, but dismissed Mrs. Ireland with a grunt of "No like paleface," for she was very fair.

Mrs. A. T. Rockhold, 80 years old, was born in Ray County in 1857. Her parents both came to Ray County when they were very young, her father from Kentucky to Ray County by ox team. In 1862, the family moved to Utica. Mr. and Mrs. Rockhold will celebrate their 60th wedding anniversary October 18, 1937. In the words of Mrs. Rockhold, "That's a long time to bake biscuits every morning for one man." When Mrs. Rockhold's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Williams, came to Missouri, Indians were still plentiful, and the white men, who were often forced to hide from them in corn shocks, sometimes had their bonnets and hats pierced by Indian arrows.

Mr. A. T. Rockhold, 86 years old, was born in 1851 in Livingston County. When he was a young man his father, John Rockhold, came to this county from Tennessee. His mother, Mary Cave, came from Indiana to Ray County. His parents first settled in Ray County, but soon they moved to the Rockhold farm, two miles west of Utica, where he lived until the last few years when he and Mrs. Rockhold moved to Mooresville. Mr. Rockhold has thrived on the biscuits Mrs. Rockhold has baked for him every morning since 1877.

Mr. J. C. Cox, 87 years old, was born September 28, 1850, and died April 25, 1937. Mr. Cox's father, Joseph Cox, settled here in 1833. J. C. lived in the original house in which were held the first courts of the county. Sterl Cox, a cousin, owns the farm now. The Cox house, though changed by additions, is still in use. It is more than one hundred years old, an important landmark of our county. Mr. J. C. Cox was a retired farmer and coal miner.

Mr. J. R. Collier, 85 years of age, was born in Illinois in 1852. In a covered wagon with his parents and sisters, he came to this county and settled on a farm about eleven miles northeast of Chillicothe. When Mr. Collier, the youngest child, was seventeen, his father died, leaving Mr. Collier with the responsibility of the family. One day a few years later while playing with a group of boys, he lost almost entirely the sight of one eye. The family moved to Colorado for a year and here an accident caused Mr. Collier to lose part of one foot. Until 1916, Mr. and Mrs. Collier lived on what was then known as the Davis farm which Mr. Collier purchased. Mr. Collier is now a retired farm-



These "Seventy-fivers" attended the Diamond Banquet, April 8, 1937, at the Strand Hotel:

Front row, reading left to right: Mrs. Mary Bolander; Mrs. Allen Adams; Mrs. Luella F. Chapman; Mrs. Anna M. Sault; Mrs. Kathryn Jackson; Mrs. Annie Stewart Williams; Mrs. Catherine L. V. Byrd; Mrs. J. K. Stuen; Mrs. Harriett L. Campbell; Moses Hutchinson. Second row, left to right: Miss Sally Graunier; Mrs. Jennie Ireland; Mrs. Verinda Walker; Mrs. A. T. Rockhold; Mrs. M. S. Gilbert; Mrs. Louisa McCarthy; Mrs. Mary Schwab; Mrs. Jennie Knies; W. G. Munpower; W. O. Clark; A. J. Hughes; Mrs. Mary Jane Brunsell (d. Howell); George Grouse; E. R. Duwell. Third row, left to right: L. O. Howell; J. D. Grant; Adam Sault; G. M. Campbell; Ed Herford; W. H. Hedrick; J. P. Oliver; Mrs. Margaret Shippl Linton; R. P. Graunier; J. R. Collier; J. C. Cox. Fourth row, left to right: Goodlow Grouse; Seymour Wigley.

er, living in Chillicothe. His one living sister is eighty-nine years of age. She lives in Columbus, Ohio.

Mrs. Kathryn Jackson, 90 years of age, was born in 1847 on a farm near Chillicothe. When she married Mr. Jackson, they moved to a farm only half a mile from her birthplace. Here they lived for many years until they came to Chillicothe in 1918 to live with their son, Walter. Mr. Jackson died in 1919. Mrs. Jackson was fourteen years old at the time of the Civil War.

Mrs. Harriett L. Campbell, 81 years old, was born June 28, 1856. Her father and mother came down the Ohio River from Virginia in 1830 on a boat, bringing with them their slaves and household furnishings. During the trip Mrs. Hale, her mother, asked that the slaves be treated with consideration and kindness, and to see that this was done, she went into the slave quarters herself to protect them. While the family was on board the boat, a great fire broke out and Mrs. Hale dropped to her knees and prayed. After the fire was under control, the captain told Mrs. Hale that he noticed when she started praying the flames almost instantly abated, and he believed her faith and prayer had saved the boat and passengers. The family settled on a farm about eight miles from Chillicothe and built one of the nicest log cabins of that time. It had two stories. Later they built a house of walnut throughout. The house still stands. Mrs. Campbell, who was four years old at the outbreak of the Civil War, relates many interest-

ing stories of that time.

Mr. Bob Crammer, 85 years of age, was born November 18, 1852 in Scott County, Kentucky. He came with his family to Livingston County in 1856, a trip which took thirty long days although they traveled with horses. His three brothers and one sister who came with them are dead, but one brother and one sister, born in Livingston County, are still living. Mr. Crammer has spent his life in the county. He recalls seeing the jail built and the burning of the second city hall. Although he now lives in Chillicothe, he drives his car to his farms which he still oversees.

Mr. Ed Heriford, 79 years of age, was born June 18, 1858. His grandfather, Elisha Heriford, settled here and raised his family. When a son, Ed's father, was ready to settle down, he was given 120 acres adjoining the home place. Later a log house with a wood chimney was built close to the old homestead. When the property was surveyed and laid off in sections, the log house was right in the middle of the big road. Now Ed laughs and says he was born in the morning of June 18 in the middle of the big road. Mr. Heriford recalls sitting on the bank of the river watching the ferry his grandfather built. He remembers the money called shimplaster, in five and ten cent denominations, used by the passengers as change. A man on foot paid five cents, a man on horseback, ten cents, and a man with a wagon, twenty-five cents. The soldiers not only refused to pay, but they became vivid from anger when they were asked for their fare. From town to the Heriford home, five and one-half miles, there were no fences, roads, or bridges, and only three houses. Travelers simply cut across the country, and, if it were muddy, chopped down trees or "dodged around."

Mr. D. G. Johnson, 76 years of age, was born September 30, 1861. His father, John L. Johnson, came to Livingston County from Kentucky and settled here. D. G. was born on what we now call Jackson Street. When he was two years old his mother died. Mr. Johnson has spent his entire life in Livingston County. He, too, recalls seeing the jail built, and the old city hall burn.

Mrs. Mary Bolinder, 78 years old, was born March 21, 1859 in Chillicothe. When she was quite small her parents moved to Tennessee, which they liked much less than they did Missouri, so they moved back. On the return trip, made with oxen, as they rounded a curve they found themselves face to face with an image of Old Nick, or the Devil. They were all frightened, and her father took it as a warning of punishment for his own wrong doing, no doubt that of moving to Tennessee.

Mr. Seymour Wigely, 75 years old, was born November 24, 1862 in Chillicothe. Mr. Wigely laughs and says the most important thing which ever happened to him was getting married. Mr. and Mrs. Wigely celebrated their golden wedding anniversary last year. April 15, 1937 marked the fifty-sixth year that Mr. Wigely has operated a drug store in Chillicothe. His drug store is on the same site and in the same building in which he started business.

Miss Sally Crammer, 79 years old, was born in Livingston County. When she was a child it took an entire day to make the trip to Chillicothe and back to their farm, ten miles from town. She recalls the hitchhacks all around the square, and the cows, permitted to run loose, eating from the wagons the feed the farmers brought with them for

Adam Saale, 77 years old, was born January 7, 1860 in the Saale homestead on North Cherry Street, Chillicothe. Of the five children, four boys and one girl, Dan, who now operates the Saale Confectionery, and Adam are living. They are heirs to the Saale homestead where Adam was born.

Mrs. Mary Ann Baker, 90 years old, was born October 11, 1847. Mrs. Baker has lived in Livingston County for more than 83 years. She was born in a log house on what is known as the Z. T. Hooker farm. Her parents were L. O. J. Perrin from South Carolina and Elizabeth Ciphert from Michigan. Her father came to Livingston County with his parents in an ox-drawn wagon. While her father was serving in the Confederate Army four years, her mother was left with the six children to rear. Mrs. Baker, the oldest child, was married before her father returned from the war. The young couple rode to Judge Slagle's in Cream Ridge Township where, still mounted on horseback, they were married in 1863. On 160 acres of raw prairie land, covered with grass and hazelbrush, they built their home and started farming where Mrs. Baker still lives. Mr. Baker specialized in feeding cattle.

Mrs. Susan C. Turner, 90 years old was born September 8, 1847 at Slagle's Mill. Her father, Judge Joseph Slagle, settled here with his family of four children in 1837. He had two card machines, a grist mill, a saw mill, and a brick yard. He built a store and a blacksmith shop, and at one time did a very large business. Mrs. Turner, whose mother was Sarah Littlepage Slagle, married in 1863. Mrs. Turner had eight children, three of whom are living. Her present address is China, which she says is the greatest distance she has ever lived from Chillicothe.

Mr. George Grouse, 76 years old, was born August 4, 1861, on a farm about five miles northwest of Chillicothe. In 1886, at the age of 26, he married and bought a farm, where he has lived since.

Mrs. Alice Hoff, 82 years old, was born December 10, 1855. She came with her parents on a train from Pennsylvania to Livingston County in 1860 when she was five years old. The train, which used wood for fuel, had to stop several times to replenish the supply. The trip took more than a week. At the station a sleigh, drawn by oxen, awaited them. They settled at Cottonwood Grove, where there was a store and a school house. In 1875, Mrs. Hoff married George Hoff and moved to a farm a mile north of Chillicothe. Soon they moved to Chillicothe, where Mrs. Hoff has lived since. Mrs. Hoff relates many interesting stories of bushwhackers and regular soldiers during the Civil War. A brother, who was only 17 at the outbreak of the war, succeeded in enlisting in the Federal Army, although it took several attempts to accomplish this.

Mrs. Jennie Knaus, 82 years old, was born May 28, 1855 in Grandy County. Her parents, Judith Elizabeth Duncan Gaines, and George W. Gaines, were married in Kentucky. When Mrs. Knaus was a small girl, they moved to Livingston County. This was during the Civil War.

Mrs. Catherine L. V. Byrd, 78 years old, was born September 26, 1859 on a farm, six miles northwest of Chillicothe, in Jackson Township. She has lived in or near Chillicothe all her life. At the present time she lives south of town.

their horses. After the death of her mother, Miss Cranmer kept house for her father and brother until she went to Kirksville to attend the Normal School. Following her graduation she taught in the rural schools for a time. For the past twenty-three years she has lived in Chillicothe.

Mr. Ben Marlow, 76 years old, was born August 7, 1861 on his grandfather's farm, north of Springhill. His grandfather, Jerry Hutchison, was a brother of Judge Thomas Hutchison, one of the county's first judges. His mother was a first cousin of Moses and Bill Hutchison.

Mr. Moses Hutchison, 87 years old, was born September 30, 1850, on a farm two miles west of Chillicothe. He has lived all his life in or near here. He tells of many changes in Chillicothe. He saw the first railroad put through the town, saw the first stone laid for the county jail, and witnessed the construction of Graham's Mill Bridge in 1867. His grandfather built the first brick court house. In 1866, Mr. Hutchison joined the Christian Church, which he has attended since.

Mr. Zibe B. Myers, 77 years old, was born October 9, 1860 in Chillicothe in the house where he and Mrs. Myers now live. The house has been remodeled several times so that the room in which Zibe was born is now the living room. Mr. and Mrs. Myers moved into this house several years ago. For twenty-five years Mr. Myers was in the show business. It was he who built the first privately owned theater in town; this was the Luella Opera House. The big opening night cost ten dollars a ticket. In Moberly, Mr. Myers built the third and the finest opera house in North Missouri; it cost \$65,000.00. He also had the contract for the \$85,000.00 opera house in Chanute.

Mrs. Annie Stewart Williams, 81 years old, was born September 11, 1856 in Jackson Township. The biography of Mrs. Williams is included with the history of Livingston County schools because her life is vitally a part of their development.

Mrs. S. A. Stone, 86 years old, was born October 14, 1851. Her father was John Garr of New Castle, England, and her mother, Nancy A. Young of Durham, England. A few years after their marriage, her parents came to America, where they settled in Pennsylvania in 1825. Then they lived in Illinois, and still later decided to go to the "far west." Before the railroads were built, they came to Chillicothe with a two-horse covered wagon and a two-horse carriage. Still it took two trips to bring the ten children and all their belongings. Mrs. Stone, the youngest child, was only five years old. There were no public schools when she was young; furthermore, she recalls the names of a number of the subscription school teachers. She remembers the Indians who frequently came to town to beg from house to house. Since 1856 Mrs. Stone has lived in Chillicothe.

W. H. Hedrick, 82 years old, was born in Tazewell County, Virginia on July 19, 1855. His parents moved to Missouri in 1856. They left Virginia March 1 and arrived here May 31. It was a long journey for the four girls and three boys.

Mr. Goodlow Grouse, 78 years old, was born November 5, 1859 in Ohio. With his parents he arrived in Chillicothe October 12, 1860. Seventy-seven of his seventy-eight years have been spent in this county where he now lives on a farm, six miles northwest of Chillicothe.

Mrs. Luella F. Chapman, 79 years old, was born January 8, 1858 on a farm southeast of Chillicothe and in the Avalon vicinity, although she has spent nearly all of her life in Chillicothe. She is the widow of the late L. A. Chapman, a well known attorney in Livingston County. Mr. and Mrs. Chapman celebrated their golden wedding anniversary a year before Mr. Chapman's death. Mrs. Chapman attended the old Seminary, located on Webster Street.

Mr. W. G. Mumpower, 82 years old, was born April 12, 1855 on the David Mumpower farm, three miles east of Chillicothe. This land was bought from the government for \$1.25 an acre. Until the year 1930, Mr. Mumpower lived on the old homestead, when he moved to an adjoining farm. He recalls seeing the Burlington Railroad finished through Chillicothe in 1859.

Miss Laura Cravens, 75 years old, was born May 21, 1862. When her father was nine years old, he came with his family to Livingston County. They came with an ox team, and drove a flock of sheep with them. This was in 1844. They settled near Springhill, where later Mr. Cravens married Sarah A. Anderson, a native of this county. Mr. Cravens carried mail and hauled goods from Brunswick to Springhill for his uncle who had a general store. Miss Cravens, who was one of four children, was educated in the rural schools and at the Chillicothe Normal, after which she taught school in Livingston, Grundy, and Clay Counties. Until 1904 she lived near Springhill, when she moved to Chillicothe. She remembers the close of the Civil War and the return home of the soldiers. She remembers when flails were used in threshing grain. Miss Cravens, who has been blind for two years, finds much comfort in listening to her radio.

Mrs. Isabel Raulie, 75 years old, was born April 2, 1862. Her father, Riley Brassfield, was born in Nashville, Tennessee; and her mother, Rachel Tramel Brassfield, in Frankfort, Kentucky. Soon after their marriage, her parents made the trip to Missouri, where they settled near Springhill. There was much fine timber in that neighborhood where Indians roamed at will. Her father built a log cabin with a huge fireplace, one door, and a window into which a block of wood was inserted when light was not needed. Mrs. Raulie talks interestingly of old times. Her own words follow: "Father paid \$1.25 per acre for most of his land. There were all kinds of wild game here then, and father would go hunting and bring home a half dozen wild turkeys, geese, ducks, and possibly a deer. I am the youngest child of the family of ten children and can remember seeing father kill a deer that was only a short distance from the house. There were no stores or town nearer than Brunswick, and father would go every two or three months there and get flour, coffee, sugar, and salt. It would take him three or four days to make the trip. We had honey by the barrel, taken from the trees where the bees made their home. There was no fruit here when they came, and they made use of the wild grapes and crab apples, made with new sorghum molasses, and they had dried pumpkin for a special dessert. Later, when they had apples, peaches, and fruit, they dried all the different kinds, never canning, as they do now. I have seen several two-bushel grain sacks of dried peaches, apples, a bushel of dried cherries, blackberries, and pears which we dried for the winter. Father marked off his corn ground with a small

diamond plow and one horse, and I have dropped corn in the cross from early morn till the close of day and helped to cover the corn with a hoe, and we raised lots of big ears of corn. Father had a flock of sheep and mother and my older sisters would spin and weave the flannel for our dresses and skirts, and men's shirts and jeans for the men's trousers. The women of the neighborhood always looked forward to the good times of helping each other pick wool. There seemed to be sociability that existed then that doesn't exist now. I remember my parents telling of attending a protracted meeting which lasted several weeks, they walking and carrying each a child, the distance of four miles, and not missing a sermon. I can remember when we held church during the day at the neighbor's house and at the school house at night; and those were glorious meetings. I think Missouri a grand old state to live in, and Livingston County the choice of the state."

Mr. L. O. Howell, 77 years old, was born February 28, 1860 in Livingston County. Except for six years which he spent in the West, Mr. Howell has lived his entire life in Livingston County. His home is in the northeast part of the county.

Mrs. Louisa McCarthy, 75 years old, was born February 11, 1862 in Livingston County. When she was four years old, her family moved to near Cottonwood Grove, where they lived until she was eleven, before they moved near Springhill. Mrs. McCarthy well remembers the thrill of crossing the new bridge over Grand River. For the past seventeen years Mrs. McCarthy has lived in Chillicothe.

Mrs. Ellen Cashman, 79 years old, was born May 31, 1858 in Chillicothe. During the Civil War, her family moved to Springfield, Illinois, where they were living when Lincoln was assassinated. Mrs. Cashman remembers walking through the court house where Lincoln's body lay in state.

Mrs. Sallie Peyton, 93 years old, born March 12, 1844 in Springhill, lived most of her life in Livingston County where she died August 21, 1937. For a short time she lived in Texas and again in Illinois with her only son, who was a railroad dispatcher. She knew the Springhill tannery, and the rope factory. She rendered lard, cured hams, sent to Brunswick by ox teams, used a loom for weaving clothes and blankets. She remembered the gold fever of 1849, when men, rushing west, were slain by Indians. She saw the roving bands of Indians near Springhill. She watched the first train that went through on what is now the Burlington road, and remembered church services in her father's home. Many times she has forded and ferried Grand River before there were bridges.

Mrs. Margaret Shipp Linton, 75 years old, was born December 24, 1862. Her parents, Obed and Martha Shipp, were born and reared near Fayette, Howard County, where they were married. They came to Livingston County before the Civil War in a covered wagon with an ox team. Here they settled on a farm, two and a half miles from Avalon, where they reared twelve of thirteen children. Mrs. Linton lived on the old farm place until she married Mr. Linton in 1883. At that time, Mr. Linton bought a farm, where he and Mrs. Linton still live. Mr. Linton, who was born in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania in 1853, came to Missouri in 1868.

Mrs. M. S. Gilbert, 76 years old, was born September 23, 1861 in Livingston County. Her parents were Drury Wilson and Margaret Miller. When Mr. Wilson came with his team of oxen from the South, he met and married Miss Miller, a native of Livingston County. They settled in the northeastern part of the county where Mrs. Gilbert was born. Her home now is only one and one-half miles from her birth-place. The Smith school, which Mrs. Gilbert attended, grew so large that the Pond and Bradford schools were created from it. Mrs. Gilbert, her children and grandchildren have all attended the same school. She now lives on the original Gilbert estate. When Mrs. Gilbert was small, wild game in Livingston County was plentiful—deer, wild turkeys, pheasants, and prairie chickens. There were no laid out roads, and as they traveled across the country, deer often ran across their paths. There still remains a large elm called the wild turkey tree, for the many turkeys who made it their roost. Four generations of Mrs. Gilbert's family are living. She has seven children, nineteen grandchildren, and two great-grandsons. Mr. Gilbert died in 1936, after they had been married fifty-one years.

Mrs. Cora Hitt, 90 years old, was born March 24, 1847 in Livingston County. Her mother Amanda Lawson, who was born in Howard County, came as a small child to Livingston County. In 1884 she was married to William Moore, who platted and laid out the town of Mooresville after the Burlington railroad went through. The town was named for Mr. Moore.

Mr. A. J. (Andy) Hughes, 79 years old, was born October 13, 1858 in Jackson Township, where he has lived all his life. He and Mrs. Hughes live on a farm only three-fourths of a mile from his birth-place. His father was Marion M. Hughes, and his mother, Louisa J. Brassfield Hughes. The two children of Mr. Andy Hughes, Oscar Simpson and Neah Madison, are still living. Mr. Hughes has cut wheat with a reap hook, cradle, draper, and binder. He has plowed with a diamond point, double shovel, cultivator and rider.

Mr. W. O. Clark, 79 years old, was born in Bedford County, Virginia, September 2, 1858. He came to Livingston County in 1868, where he worked for the late Hy Wallbrunn and his successors nineteen years consecutively. He had been engaged in the book and stationery business for twenty-nine years, when he sold out to Hal Beardsley in July, 1932. Mrs. Clark died after they had been married nearly forty-eight years. His son died at the age of thirty-two.

Mr. O. B. Knott, 78 years old, was born in 1859 near Bedford. Mr. Knott, who is now a retired farmer, has lived all his life in this neighborhood. He has operated both horse and steam power threshing machines.

Mrs. Anna M. Saale, 81 years old, was born January 10, 1868 in Utica. She came of a family that enjoyed doing the hard work necessary to all early settler families. She was a June bride in 1885. Mr. Saale died in 1931. Of their three children, two are living. A daughter died suddenly in 1925.

Mrs. J. K. Steen, 76 years old, was born September 6, 1861, about seven miles north of Chillicothe on what is now known as the Life farm, on Highway No. 65. At the age of three, she moved to Nebraska City with her parents to escape the violence of the Civil

War soldiers, but in six months, returned to Livingston County, where her father bought the Hyde farm, eight miles north of Chillicothe, shortly after the Civil War. They chose this place because of the privacy offered by the dense forest surrounding it. Today a paved highway passes within a few feet of the old building site. Mrs. Steen married the Reverend James K. Steen, a student of William Jewell College and a Civil War veteran. Mr. Steen passed away at their farm home near Sturges a few years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Steen have three children, two who now live in Montana, and a son who lives at the old Steen homestead.

Mr. Michael Jackson Trumbo, 85 years old, was born in Livingston County and has rarely been away from his native place. His parents, Thornton Trumbo and Susan Trumbo, came to Missouri from Virginia by train to Brunswick. Mrs. Trumbo died when "Mike" was only three. Mike remained on the farm, grew up, and married Martha McWade. They had three children, one of whom is still living. After the death of his first wife, he married Ritta Hodges in 1927. Mr. Trumbo remembers that often it was necessary to hide their two horses from the Civil War soldiers who came plundering.

David Flynn, 88 years old, was born January 23, 1849 in Connecticut, of Irish parents. His parents moved first to Massachusetts, then to Kane County, Illinois. When the Gold Rush started, his parents decided to go, too, but when they reached Blue Mound Township in Livingston County they stayed. Here Mr. Flynn has lived since, except the short time he was in Nebraska, where he met and married Sophia Hepzinger in 1882. Mr. Flynn recalls fording Grand River before there were bridges or ferries. He tells, too, of hiding in the cornfields from hushwhackers during the Civil War. He heard the first shot fired at the Battle of Lexington, Missouri.

Mrs. Mary Schwab, 77 years old, was born July 12, 1860. Her father, John Volk, a Union soldier, found it necessary to move to Utica during the Civil War, and there Mary was born. After the war they moved again to Jackson Township. In 1875, Mary was married to John Schwab, who died after they had been married fifty-four years. They had six children, four of whom are living. Mrs. Schwab recounts stories of the first court house, built of logs; of picking large blackberries by the bushels; and of the bountiful supply of wild game of all kinds.

Mr. J. D. Warren, 81 years old, was born March 2, 1856 in Wheeling Township. He was the second child born in the township where he has always lived. He speaks of many changes in the neighborhood, among them the building of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, and the platting of Wheeling.

Mrs. Alice Adams, 77 years old, was born November 6, 1860. She is a sister of the late J. C. Cox, and a daughter of Abel and Milda Cox. She was born in Livingston County, where she has lived her entire life, only a short distance from her birthplace. Her home is about five miles north of Chillicothe.

Mrs. Verlinda Walker, 87 years old, was born December 1, 1850 in Logan County, Kentucky. When she was six years old, she came with her parents to Livingston County, where she has lived since. In 1874, she married Andrew G. Walker and moved with him near Sampsel to a farm where they kept slaves. Thirteen years ago Mrs. Walker

moved to Chillicothe, where she now lives.

Mrs. Mary Lawler, 76 years old, was born March 9, 1861, in St. Joseph, Missouri. When she was only four weeks old, her parents moved to Livingston County, where she has spent her entire life, except the year she attended the Academy of the Sacred Heart in St. Joseph, Missouri.

Mr. Jerome Paris, 75 years old, was born November 9, 1862, in Blue Mound Township, where he has lived since, with the exception of eighteen months when he lived in Kansas. Mr. Paris was only a little tot when his father returned from the army, but he remembers distinctly seeing his mother throw down her milk bucket and run to meet her husband. Mr. Paris remembers the drouth of 1874, and the grasshoppers of 1875.

Mrs. Amy Oliver Gibbons, 77 years old, was born July 15, 1860 on a farm east of Dawn. She is a niece of Frank Oliver of Chillicothe. When she was four years old, her parents moved to Nebraska, to live two years before their return to this county, where Mrs. Gibbons has since lived. She attended school in Chillicothe, and the Avalon College, then she taught school for nine years in this county. Mrs. Gibbons watched the building of the Milwaukee Railroad near her home. In 1888, she married Mr. Thornton Gibbons. They have one son who is now a Civil Engineer, with offices in Kansas City, Missouri.

Mrs. Lola Sidden, 76 years old, was born February 18, 1861 on a farm, three and one-half miles southwest of Mooresville. Except one year spent in Hamburg, Iowa, Mrs. Sidden has lived all her life in Livingston County. She used to attend Sunday school in a little log church a mile from her home. In those days people went in wagons, rode horseback, or walked to church.

Mrs. Rachel Johnson, 83 years old, was born July 1, 1849 in Gallie County, Ohio. In clear, old-fashioned writing, she tells her own story: "My father, Joseph Allen, and mother, Elvira Shelton Allen, moved in November, 1852 to Missouri and lived in Carroll County until October, 1855, when mother died and we moved back to Ohio and lived there until November, 1860, and moved back to Missouri and lived in Livingston County all the time, except eighteen months we lived in Iowa, in Mahaska County. I married in 1866 to George A. Johnson and we lived here until his death in April, 1912. He was with Sherman's March to the Sea. I remember all about the Civil War. My brother went to Lincoln's call in 1863, and I remember the trouble near our home, the killing of three men in May, 1863. This is the best I can do for you, as I am awful old."

Mr. Sanford Smith, 82 years old, was born August 3, 1855 on a farm about four miles northwest of Ludlow, in Monroe Township. He has never lived outside Monroe Township. He well remembers conditions following the Civil War, and the destructive tornado of June 20, 1883.

Mrs. Georgia Ann Kirk Kessler, 77 years old, was born January 3, 1860 in east Jackson Township on a farm not far from the covered bridge. Her parents, Lorenza Dow, and Harriett Kirk, came to Livingston County in a covered wagon. Her sister, Elizabeth Fifield, is dead. Mrs. Kessler does the driving for the family in a 1919 model Ford.

Mr. John S. Kessler, 82 years old, was born September 22, 1855, in

west Jackson Township. His present home is in Sampsel Township. His parents, Christopher and Mary Kessler, came from Virginia to Illinois and then to Missouri in a covered wagon with their six children, three boys and three girls. Mr. Kessler and Mrs. Kate Jackson, 94 years old, of Chillicothe, are the only children now living. In February, 1878, Mr. Kessler married Georgia Ann Kirk. They have two children living, one in California and one on the old home place. Mr. Kessler was an active farmer until last fall when he was injured in a fall from a wagon. For fifty-five years he has lived on his farm near Sampsel.

Mrs. Lester J. Moss, 94 years old, was born November 30, 1843 in Carroll County, Ohio. When she was one year old, her parents, Hanna Miller Lowe, born in Baltimore, Maryland, and Luther Lowe, also born in Maryland, came from Ohio by boat as far as Brunswick, Missouri. With a team they traveled on to Livingston County and settled near Springhill. Mrs. Moss remembers crossing the river on ferries, the building of the old Graham's Bridge, and the turbulent days of the Civil War. She was married in 1866.

Mr. J. Wesley Bills, 78 years old, was born March 31, 1859 near Sampsel. His father, Stephen Bills, was born in Chariton County, and his mother, Harriett Boone, in Grundy County. She was a descendant of Daniel Boone. There is a family history which traces the Boone family thirty-two generations. In 1849, Mr. Bills' father made a trip by ox wagon to California, where he remained four years before he returned in 1853. Mr. Bills attended a log cabin school with puncheon floor, split log benches, and stick chimney. Their miniature blackboard was a luxury, for there were no writing desks. This was Harper School, near Penitentiary Branch. Although Mr. Bills farmed just over the Daviess County line for eleven years, he called Livingston County his home and ran the farm on which he now lives near Sampsel.

Mrs. Lovie Jarvis Bryan, 81 years old, was born December 16, 1856, on a farm near Lindlow. She has been a resident of this county all her life. She recalls the Civil War days and the various stages of progress in the county.

Mrs. S. B. Mumpower, 83 years old, was born February 1, 1854, on a farm, five miles east of Chillicothe. Her parents, Uriah and Margaret Kent, came to Missouri from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania in 1847. They traveled by boat to Brunswick and then came overland to this county. Sarah Ellen, one of seven children, was reared and educated in Livingston County. February 27, 1876, she was married to Stephen Baxter Mumpower. This was the first wedding in Pleasant Grove Church. Mrs. Mumpower, who continues to hold her membership in this church, attends when her health permits. Here Mr. Mumpower was superintendent of the Sunday school for more than fifty years and, until his death only a few years ago, he was one of the most active of the church members. Mr. and Mrs. Mumpower started housekeeping three miles east of Chillicothe on a farm of new land, mostly covered by brush and timber. Neighbors were far away—not a comfortable feeling for a young farm woman whose husband was working in a distant field. Mrs. Mumpower had two daughters, the late Mrs. Elmer Reed, and Miss Effie Mumpower, who lives with her mother in their

home at 827 Cherry Street. Mrs. Mumpower remembers the days of homemade soap. For it, lye was made by running water over a hopper of hickory wood ashes, saved from the cook stove. A pan under the hopper caught the brown liquid which housewives put into a big iron kettle over a fire in the back yard. With the waste grease added to it, the lye was boiled until it was the consistency of jelly. Such artists were many early housewives that the cold hardened soap, cut into large, irregular chunks or bars, was often nearly white. Tobacco was one of the principal crops raised on new ground. First, brush was burned on ground to be devoted to tobacco. Plants were started in beds and reset in fields when they reached the proper size. During the season the crop was hoed, wormed and suckered. The matured crop was cut and hung in the barn until it was dry, when it was packed in ricks to soften. After softening, the bunches were stripped, tied into "hands" and so made ready for market. Mr. Mumpower built a real tobacco barn, in which there were two large pens built of long, straight logs hauled from Grand River bottoms. After sixty years, the lumber from this building was used in a sheep barn.

Mrs. Alice Kessler, 95 years old, was born May 21, 1842 in Ralls County. Her parents, Doctor and Mrs. J. W. Rose, came to Missouri from Kentucky in 1837, and in 1845 they came to Livingston County, where Mrs. Kessler has since lived. December 12, 1867, Alice Rose married Mr. John Kessler. Mr. Kessler died in 1898. Mrs. Kessler, who for the past nine years has made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Ira G. Hedrick, at the corner of Cherry and Clay Streets, tells us many interesting stories of pioneer life. There were no matches; the early settler brought with him the precious fire which, winter and summer, he kept alive by careful tending. Occasionally it was necessary to take an iron kettle to a neighbor's to borrow coals, but frequent repetition of such requests usually reflected unfavorably on one's ability as a housekeeper. One family, the Duckworths, kept burning for seventy-two years the fire they brought with them from Kentucky. Mrs. Kessler recalls that usually grinding of corn and wheat was done at home, where two large stones, or burrs, crushed the grain. Wheat ground in this manner was then "bolted" through coarse linen cloth. One of the burrs from the old Hicklin Mill now covers the well on the Kessler farm. Bread was baked on a slab of wood before the fire, or in a covered iron pot set in the coals. From the sheep the pioneer raised, he clipped the wool, picked out the burrs, washed, carded, spun and wove the cloth. He raised the flax from which he made linen thread. Mrs. Kessler remembers linsey, a combination of wool and linen. Three standard dyes were possible; oak bark made yellow, walnut bark made brown, and crab bark made green. Men's caps were of coon skins, with tails intact. Soap was made at home from ash-lye and grease drippings. Shoe makers traveled over the country carrying their tools with them and making shoes for those who needed and could afford them. From left-over scraps of leather, ingenious housewives made buttons for coats and dresses. Gourds, too, played important roles for these women who used them for dippers, bowls, and baskets. Brooms were made of hickory staffs of comfortable lengths, whittled into many long, thin strips on one end. Those days every family had a burying ground,

and coffins were made by those who mourned. When camp meeting time came, as it did nearly every year, each pioneer turned out his stock, loaded his family and tent into the oxcart, and joined his neighbors for a week of prayer.

Mr. George Munroe Campbell, 76 years old, was born March 17, 1861 in Livingston County on the farm where he now lives, ten miles south-east of Chillicothe, in the Avalon neighborhood. His father, Thomas F. Campbell, moved from Kentucky to Ohio, from where he came to Missouri in 1836. With him he brought a number of purebred horses, thought to be the first for breeding purposes in the county. In 1837, Mr. Campbell entered land in Livingston County. George Campbell's mother, Elizabeth Owens, was born in Bates County, but when she was small, her family moved to Carrolton, where she lived until she married Mr. Thomas F. Campbell and settled on a farm in Livingston County. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Campbell had three children, two boys and one girl. Mr. George Campbell attended the Cor Campbell and Lowland schools. Except for two summers spent in the Rockies and a few other short trips away, he has lived his entire life in Livingston County. Mr. Campbell has four children living.

The following Seventy-fivers registered at Centennial Headquarters but failed to send in their biographies in time for this history: J. D. Grant; E. R. Dowell; Mrs. Mary Jane Brassfield Dowell; Mrs. Eliza Bowen; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Oliver; Mrs. Jessie Walton; Thomas Dryden; John A. Pepper; Mrs. Leticia Widener; Mrs. Jennie Alexander; Mrs. Amanda Straight; Mrs. Martha Ann Goff; Mrs. Alice E. Black; J. O. Garr; Wm. M. Runion; Mrs. Lee Wilkerson; Thomas J. Ballew; George Walz; J. H. Bowen; Mrs. W. R. May; G. A. McBride.

It is impossible to relate all of the interesting history concerning descendants of Livingston County pioneers. However, Jack Logan Reynolds and his small brother, James Homer Reynolds, have such an interesting line of ancestors that they must be mentioned. Since David Girdner and John Leeper came to North Missouri several years before the county of Livingston was so called, each has had a direct descendant who has lived his entire life in the county. These interesting families join in this manner:

David Girdner	John Leeper
James Madison Girdner	Martha Jane Leeper Wingo
Alice Girdner married.....	Woodson W. Wingo
Mayme Wingo Reynolds	
Jack Logan Reynolds, 19; James Homer Reynolds	

NEWSPAPERS OF LIVINGSTON COUNTY



CLARENCE E. WATKINS, Publisher of
The Chillicothe Constitution-Tribune

The Chillicothe Constitution-Tribune, published by Clarence E. Watkins, the only newspaper, daily or weekly, being published in Livingston County today, is the culmination of a series of suspensions and mergers involving publications in all sections of Livingston County.

Newspaper activity in the county started with the establishment of the Grand River Chronicle in June, 1843, by James H. Darlington. Then followed the establishment of many other papers, both dailies and weeklies, in various sections of the county, not particularly as business institutions, but rather to sponsor the interest of some political, social or economic theory or group that felt the need of newspaper support.

Because of the limited financial support, Mr. Darlington kept a few "pills" and "powders" for sale in his office in order to secure enough money to buy white

paper. Upon his death in 1853, the newspaper became the property of his son, Ed. S. Darlington.

Ownership of the paper changed hands a number of times until its purchase on March 8, 1866, by Glassop, Worthington & Company when, with Col. Joel F. Asper as editor, the name of the paper was changed to the Spectator.

In 1867, The Spectator became the property of E. J. Marsh, D. B. Dorsey, B. F. Beazell and John DeSha, who changed the name to The Tribune. Later it came under the ownership of Hal D. McHolland, George T. Sailor and John P. Sailor, who operated it as a successful daily and weekly newspaper until its sale by them to the Reverend Frank C. Fay, a Methodist minister, in 1925.

Reverend Fay conducted the newspaper until March 1, 1928, when it was acquired by Clarence E. Watkins and Hal S. Beardsley, publisher of The Constitution, who merged the newspapers under the title of The Constitution-Tribune.

The Constitution, a weekly newspaper, was the second paper established in the county. It was started in 1860 by Howard S. Harbaugh, and its ownership and management changed a number of times until it was acquired by the late R. W. Reynolds, who operated The Constitution plant for twenty years. After his ownership, the plant passed through many hands, including Bouton and Detweiler, Frank Leonard, James G. Wynne, Sherm Smith, Jones and Leeper, and Mike Gilchrist.

J. L. Newland and William L. Watkins acquired the plant from Gilchrist and published the newspaper for many years under the firm name of Newland and Watkins. Later Watkins purchased his partner's interest and continued to publish the Constitution until his death on July 6, 1912, at which time it came into the possession of his brother, James E. Watkins.

Upon the death of Mr. Watkins in 1923, The Constitution became the property of Mrs. Martha Watkins, Clarence E. Watkins and I. W. Watkins, the latter selling his interest to Clarence E. Watkins two years later.

Hal S. Beardsley joined the firm in 1928, and together he and Watkins purchased The Tribune from Dr. Fay. Watkins purchased Beardsley's interest in The Constitution-Tribune in 1935 and became virtually the sole owner of the merged properties, his mother, Mrs. Martha Watkins, and son, Charles Edwin Watkins, having limited interests in the business.

Early newspapers in the county included The Avalon Aurora, The Mooresville Mention, The Ludlow Meteor, The Dawn Clipper, The Chula News, and The Utica Herald. Most of these suspended publication after varied careers. The Chula News survived until it was acquired by George T. Sailor, about 1928, when it was moved to Chillicothe and published by Sailor and his wife, Mrs. Kathryn Sailor, as The Chillicothe News. Watkins bought The News in 1936 and merged it with the Constitution-Tribune.

The other surviving county weeklies, The Dawn View and Ludlow Herald, were acquired by Allen O. Gore, merged and moved to Chillicothe where they were published for a time by Mr. Gore under the name of The North Missouri Press. The Press was likewise taken over by Watkins in 1936 and merged with the Constitution-Tribune, which is now the only daily or weekly newspaper published in Livingston County.



JERRY THISTLETHWAITE
of the staff of the Constitution-Tribune,
who is Chairman of the Centennial Pub-
licity Committee.

The Chillicothe Constitution-Tribune is giving wide and effective support to Centennial activities. In addition to lending the personnel of its staff to the Centennial organization for any desired service, the newspaper is giving liberally of its space in publicizing the one hundredth birthday anniversary of the city and county.

The newspaper's staff is now engaged in gathering, preparing and printing an elaborate Centennial Edition which will, perhaps, contain seventy-five or more pages of interesting and informative historical material, reproduced in news, features, advertising and pictures. The Centennial Edition will be the most complete and elaborate printed recording of a special event ever attempted in Livingston County by a newspaper.

Special emphasis is being placed on securing and reproducing historical pictures of persons, institutions and events, together with informative printed material to accompany the pictures.

The Centennial Edition will be released as the regular edition of The Constitution-Tribune on Monday, September 13. The newspaper estimates that 10,000 copies of the edition will be necessary to cover its regular subscription list and supply the extra demand.

THE LIVINGSTON COUNTY MEMORIAL LIBRARY



When the building of memorials to the soldier and sailor boys of the World War was at its height, the women of the Federated Clubs of Chillicothe and the women's organizations of the county felt that Livingston County must build a memorial for their soldier and sailor boys.

The state offered to give one thousand dollars to any organization putting a like amount on a memorial. The women of Livingston County accepted the offer, and thus started the history of Livingston County's Memorial Library. It is a history of

continuous hard work and courageous struggles; of many encouragements and discouragements; of many and various entertainments, rummage sales, ice cream and watermelon suppers, both in town and county, where our good women even found a location for a carnival, and assisted at a rodeo! They made money, too. Then, with the donations from the various clubs and organizations of city and county, including country schools, and the generosity of the citizens of the town and county, the thousand dollars was raised. In 1924, the thousand dollars from the state was paid.

After many months of planning, revising and executing, a triumphant group of women announced that The Livingston County Memorial Library, occupying two rooms in the residence of Mrs.

Minnie Watkins, at the corner of Washington and Calhoun Streets, would open August, 1921. By the time of the opening there were over 2,000 books on the shelves, all donated. One special donation was the entire library of the XIX Club, 300 volumes.

Miss Annie Broadbuss was appointed librarian. The Board was made up of the following women: Mrs. R. Barney, President; Mrs. C. E. Watton, Secretary; Miss Kitty Lever, Treasurer; Mrs. J. A. Dalley; Mrs. Harry Minter; Mrs. F. C. Fay; Mrs. John Taylor. The county outside of Chillicothe was represented by Mrs. Raymond Russell, Mrs. L. F. Bonderer, Mrs. R. H. Hall, and Mrs. W. B. Popham.

In September, 1923, with permission of the County Court, the library moved to a new home—the northeast room on the first floor of the County Court House.

On February 1, 1924, the president, secretary, and treasurer of the Board filed papers of incorporation, legalizing the Board to buy or sell real estate holdings of the library. In this incorporation was the agreement that should the Board acquire property and sell it, the money was to be re-invested in real estate and the income to be used for the upkeep of the library. Aided by generous donations of our citizens, in 1924 the Board purchased the lot now occupied by the One-Stop filling station. It had been the dream of the Board to erect a library building there at some future time.

There was a small income from the rental of the lot. On November 26, 1930, the lot was rented to an eastern firm for a five-year lease with an option. In December, 1935 the firm bought the lot. In 1936, the Board bought the building at the southeast corner of the square. In March, 1936, the residence at 813 Calhoun Street was purchased that the first floor might be used for the library, the upper floor as an apartment. The Federated Clubs generously assisted with payments for new floors, lights, and redecorating.

The present Board is: Mrs. Raymond Russell, President; Mrs. I. W. Waffle, First Vice-President; Mrs. W. H. Brengle, Second Vice-President; Mrs. H. M. Grace, Secretary; Mrs. J. M. Horn, Treasurer; Mrs. J. G. Sigler; Mrs. J. N. Philp; Mrs. Jewell Kirby; Mrs. Joe Heiser; Mrs. A. W. Cies; Mrs. Ralph Mallen; Mrs. Manford Meador.

Mrs. F. A. Davis is Librarian; Miss Alta Barrett, Assistant Librarian. Mrs. Russell succeeded Mrs. Barney as President, and Mrs. Waffle was elected Vice-President at the same time; Mrs. Horn was elected in 1924.

STATE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR GIRLS

Hilda Evans

As a patriarch stands at the head of his descendants, Marmaduke Cottage, old and sturdy founder of the State Industrial Home for Girls, stands benignly at the south entrance of the campus, welcoming additions, mourning losses, and ever, ever seeing change.



Mrs. Kitty Shepherd
Gleaser
Superintendent

An Act of the 34th General Assembly, approved March 30, 1887, established the Home—"to be conducted on a cottage plan, in which there must be thorough and systematic teaching of all domestic industries, which industries shall take precedence of all trades, and be a thorough education in every branch of household work."

On July 23, 1887, the locating commissioners accepted a gift of \$5,000 from the citizens of Chillicothe, tendered through the Chamber of Commerce, and located the institution on a beautiful tract of forty-seven acres, about three-fourths of a mile from the city square. An appropriation of \$50,000 was made for location, buildings, furnishings and maintenance.

The control thereof was vested in a Board of five members, three men and two women, who served without compensation other than expenses. Under their supervision the grounds were planned, the buildings erected, walks laid out and trees planted, an avenue of which, still standing along the campus front, seems symbolic of their vision as to the growth and development of the school.

The first cottage, named in gratitude to Governor Marmaduke's efforts in behalf of the school, was opened on January 22, 1889, with a capacity of 40 girls, and on February 16, 1889, the first girl was committed from Cooper County. Julia S. Vincent, a former board member, served as the first superintendent.

Growth of the school was slow at first, due to the restrictions of the commitment law, and in order to extend the privileges of the training offered to a more deserving class of girls, the old "master and apprentice law" was revived and used for a number of years until this law was revised in 1907. Only seven girls were admitted that first year, and the staff numbered five. However, the population steadily increased until the Legislature of 1895 found it necessary to appropriate money for



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING



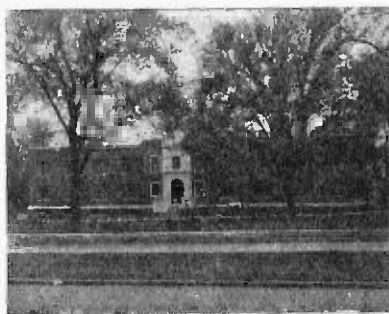
MARMADUKE DORMITORY



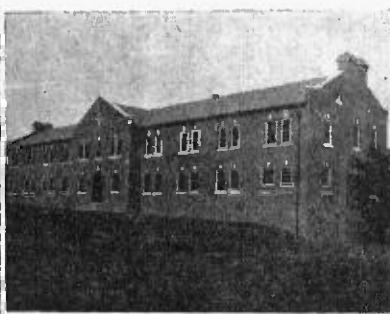
MISSOURI DORMITORY

a new building. This building, named Missouri, for our commonwealth, was opened for occupancy in January, 1896, with a capacity of thirty-eight girls. A school building was also erected at the same time, as no class room was left in the cottage.

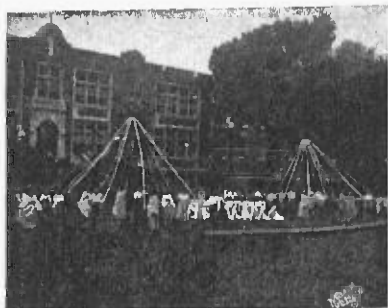
The capacity of the Home was soon taxed again, and in 1901, the Legislature appropriated money for "Slack Cottage," a building for thirty-seven girls, so named for Mrs. Isabella R. Slack, a board member since the school's beginning. A boiler house was erected this same year, and during the next biennium, the schoolhouse was extended and a small greenhouse built. In the biennium of 1905-06, a plot of ground was obtained across the street and the Administration Building, with living quarters for school officials and office rooms was erected. Folk Cottage, for fifteen girls, named for Governor Folk, was also built, with the intention of housing colored girls; it was, however, utilized for white girls upon its completion. A power plant was added in 1910, and with it building operations practically ceased until 1922, when a steam laundry and fine modern school building were erected. No further appropriations have been made for expansion, but we have shared under the bond issue for the rehabilitation of Missouri's penal and eleemosynary institutions, passed in 1932, and this summer we have opened a new dormitory for thirty girls to replace Slack, which was razed; a commissary-bakery-utility building



THE NEW RECEIVING CLINIC



THE NEW DORMITORY



MAY FETE
High School Building in the Background



THE ROCK GARDEN

combined; and a new fifty-room hospital and clinic building. It is interesting to observe here that the urgent need of a hospital was stressed to the Legislature of 1897. The present layout consists of the hospital, four cottages, school building, Administration building, an old school building now utilized for various purposes, a steam laundry, boiler house, commissary, an excellent barn and chickenhouse, and various small buildings. The grounds consist of sixty-nine and one-fourth acres.

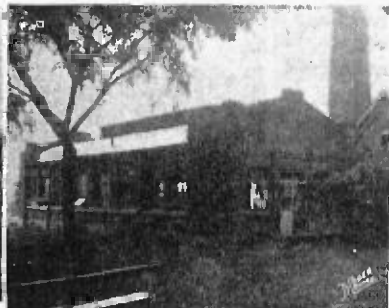
On June 28, 1917, the control of the school passed to the newly organized Department of Penal Institutions, and the local board was abolished. From the inception of the school until that time, many prominent Chillicotheans had served the school with a keen interest in its growth and training. Among them were Wm. McIlwraith, W. H. Sipple, J. P. Stephenson, T. J. Hoge, W. T. Ford, A. M. Shelton, and Mrs. I. R. Slack. Mrs. Slack was the only life-long member, serving the school tirelessly for twenty-two years, until she passed away in 1910.

The present enrollment of the school is 217, far beyond the intended "normal capacity" of 170. However, the peak was reached in July, 1927, when the population was 341. Three thousand two hundred ninety-three girls were admitted to August 1, 1937.

The activities of the Home are varied. While methods of train-



THE DAIRY BARN



THE LAUNDRY

ing have changed with modern ideas of administering to delinquency, different ideas and ideals of the various superintendents, the changing economic status of our country, the original aim of the institution has been carried forward—"while intellectual training will be a prominent feature in the Home, the teaching of all domestic industries shall constitute the leading feature in such management." Domestic training is stressed, as practically every girl eventually marries and needs to make a good and lasting home for herself. One-half of each day is allotted to school, and the other half to practical work, and each three months the work assignment is changed in order that each girl may become conversant with all methods of homemaking.

A fine laundry teaches the girls this branch of work, and has sufficient equipment also to teach them steam laundry work as a trade.

A modern bakery, with electric ovens, provides an opportunity for baking instruction supplementary to kitchen work. This instruction may also be continued in our domestic science department, thoroughly equipped for class work and canning, and under the supervision of accredited teachers. During the school term, this department is conducted as a class and is a unit of our high school training. The pupils prepare and serve a noon dinner. In the summer months, surplus fruits and vegetables are canned, averaging about 6,000 gallons in a normal season. The first science department was organized in 1909, under a university graduate.

Sewing was first organized as a department in 1907, with nine machines. There are now two splendidly equipped rooms, one in which art needlework is mostly taught, and the other in which are made coats, dresses and other wearing apparel. For many years uniforms were worn here as in other well conducted schools, but on a memorable day in 1919 a unique celebration was held, an all-day picnic, culminating in a fashion show, in which the girls wore beautiful print dresses of their own making, followed by the burning of an effigy—the old "Home" girl, a blue unit of rank and file—and an "individual" was born. Fine needlework has been taught from the early days when it was a necessary part of millady's wardrobe, and in 1916, a department was organized for the exclusive teaching of needlework, which became of commercial importance when such work was popular. Sales from this department have run as high as \$5,000 per year. For many years an exhibit has been held each summer at the State Fair, and our display cases are filled with prize ribbons awarded us there. Rug weaving is also taught, and the mending and care of clothing is taught by cottage managers.

A practical art department teaches ornamentation of the home at little expense, and how to utilize and convert loose material into practical and pretty objects for the house.

A well-equipped beauty parlor, under a licensed operator, offers a complete course in beauty culture. This department has existed about twenty years. Through the assistance of the State Board of Cosmetology, students in this department are enabled to take the state examinations and find lucrative jobs.

There are outdoor activities also—gardening, poultry raising, dairying, and flower culture. In addition to about forty acres of garden,

we have a rented farm of 280 acres for field crops and pasture. Fresh vegetables are provided for the tables in summer and a nice surplus for canning. A fine herd of Holstein cattle, numbering about thirty, provides an abundance of milk. About 2 500 chickens are raised each summer. A number of hogs are raised and butchered. All these, combined with the care of lawn and flowers, provide the girls wholesome labor, fun and frolic.

Throughout the years, school attendance has been compulsory a portion of each school day. The first school embraced eight grades and bookkeeping, and in order to accomplish this, classes were held in the evening. As early as 1895 the school received recognition at the State Association, and has always articulated with the work in public schools. A two-year high school was added in 1897, and continued until 1916, when low enrollment made practical departments more urgent. In 1935, through the aid of the FERA, a high school was again organized, with a twenty-three and one-half unit approved course. This year there were seven graduates. The first graduating class was in 1909. Business training has been given always, the first class in stenography being under the tutelage of the secretary. At its largest, there were 102 enrolled in this department. An interesting monthly magazine, "The Hawthorne," is published by these girls.

To supplement the school work, there is a fine library of 4,000 volumes. The library began with the school, the first having 297 volumes. Literary clubs have been many.

Music is a fine factor in our school life, instruction being given in chorus work, piano and orchestra. Our chorus numbers about seventy. The first orchestra was organized in 1910, and for several years concentrated work was put thereon, both band and orchestra playing many chautauqua and other varied engagements, and at one time providing the local band concert and picture show music. Many students attained such proficiency as to find fine positions with musical organizations at fine remuneration.

Physical training has always been to the fore. In 1909, our first annual field day was held, with athletic contests of all types. These are reminiscent of Dr. F. L. Moss, who so kindly provided competition prizes, and whose generosity many girls will always remember. Such field days were held for several years and were succeeded by our present May Fete, a beautiful pageant, in which more than one hundred girls participate. This is held each spring and is attended annually by hundreds of guests.

The religious training of the girls is well looked after, there being Sunday School and Endeavor, conducted by cottage managers, and a church service in the chapel each Sunday. This service has been held by local ministers since 1889, and has meant much in the life of the school.

The health of the school has been carefully guarded by a succession of local physicians with unselfish loyalty.

Entertainment is provided the girls in plenty. Local theatres have been most kind throughout in admitting our girls to shows, which have been a strong incentive to good behavior; other local folk have brought us entertainment and culture and our audiences have been most appreciative.

And so girls have been and will be trained to equip them best for life. Our staff has grown to forty-three.

In time, Marmaduke, too, will pass and a new head succeed to the clan. Faces will change and ideals will change, but as always, the "Home" will be an interesting and integral part of Chillicothe life.

CIRCUIT JUDGES

By Arch B. Davis

Perhaps no county in the state has known more illustrious judges and lawyers than has Livingston. The Livingston County Bar has long been noted for its honorable and marked interest in the welfare of our community.

During the period since the organization of the county in 1837, twelve Circuit Judges have presided over the Circuit Court of the county.

Austin A. King, of Richmond, was the first judge. He held the office from 1837 to 1839. He was afterward, from 1848 to 1853, Governor of Missouri. He died in 1870, and is buried at Richmond.

Judge King was succeeded by Thomas C. Burch, who had been circuit attorney and who only held the office a short time during the year 1839.

Judge Burch was succeeded by Judge James A. Clark of Brunswick, Missouri, who held the office from 1839 to 1854, and who was in turn succeeded by Colonel James McFerran, who held the office from 1859 to 1864, during a considerable portion of which time Judge McFerran was a colonel in the Union Army. Judge McFerran later moved to Colorado Springs, where he engaged in the banking business and where he died.

Judge J. Clark of Chillicothe, succeeded Judge McFerran, being elected in 1864 and taking office January 1, 1865, and held the office for ten years, his term expiring in 1874. Judge Clark died in Chillicothe and is buried in Edgewood Cemetery.

Judge Elbridge J. Broadus was, in 1874, elected to succeed Judge Clark, taking office on the first day of January, 1875. He held the office until December 31, 1880, when he was succeeded by Judge James M. Davis, who was elected to the position at the November election in 1880.

Judge Davis was re-elected in 1886 and held the office until September 18, 1891, when he resigned to resume the practice of law. Judge Broadus was appointed by the Governor to succeed him on September 18, 1891. Judge Broadus held the office until the first of January, 1901, at which time he resigned, having been elected to the position of Judge of the Kansas City Court of Appeals, a position he held for twelve years. After the expiration of his term, he died in Kansas City and is buried in Edgewood Cemetery at Chillicothe.

Upon the resignation of Judge Broadus, Judge Joshua W. Alexander of Gallatin, Missouri, was appointed to fill the unexpired term. Judge Alexander held the position until February 1, 1907. At that time he resigned, having been elected at the preceding election a member of Congress from the Third Congressional District. Subse-

quently, Judge Alexander was appointed Secretary of Commerce in the Cabinet of President Woodrow Wilson. He died in 1936 and is buried at Gallatin, Missouri.

Upon the resignation of Judge Alexander on February 1, 1907, Governor Folk appointed Francis H. Trimble of Liberty, Missouri, Judge of the circuit to succeed Judge Alexander. Judge Trimble continued to be Judge of the Circuit Court of this county until August 16, 1909. The General Assembly in 1909 divided the circuit, pulling Livingston, Caldwell, and Daviess Counties into a new circuit known as the 36th Judicial Circuit, and when the Act dividing the circuit became effective on August 16, 1909, Governor Hadley appointed Arch B. Davis as Judge of the 36th Judicial Circuit. Judge Trimble continued as Judge of the 7th Judicial Circuit until 1912. At the general election in that year, Judge Trimble was elected Judge of the Kansas City Court of Appeals, which position he held until his death.

Judge Davis was re-elected to the position to which he had been appointed in 1910, again in 1916, and again in 1922, and held the office until August 16, 1925, a period of sixteen years. On the last named date he resigned to resume the practice of law and is now engaged in practice in Chillicothe with his son, James M. Davis.

Upon the resignation of Judge Davis, John L. Schmitz was appointed to hold the position until the next general election.

In the next election, Ira D. Beals of Kingston, was elected and assumed the duties of his office December 1, 1926, since that time Judge Beals has been Judge of the Circuit Court of Livingston County. His present term will expire December 31, 1940.

THE BAR

Livingston County has produced many eminent lawyers numbers of whom have distinguished themselves in public life.

General W. Y. Slack was one of the first lawyers to practice in Livingston County. He was a distinguished member of the Bar, and during the Civil War was an able general in the Confederate Army, losing his life at the Battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas.

Joel F. Asper, another distinguished member of the Bar, was elected a member of Congress in 1868.

Henry M. Pollard was elected a member of Congress in 1878.

Colonel Charles H. Mansur was elected to Congress in 1886, 1888 and 1890 from the Second Congressional District.

James M. Davis served with the distinction as Judge of our Circuit Court.

Arch B. Davis, son of James M. Davis, served with distinction for sixteen years as Judge of our Circuit Court.

Elbridge J. Broadus served with distinction as Judge of the Circuit Court and as Judge of the Kansas City Court of Appeals.

Frank Henry, after leaving Chillicothe, served with distinction as a district judge in Montana.

Fred S. Hudson, who has served with distinction in the Missouri Senate, is at present Referee in Bankruptcy of the Western District of Missouri.

Elton L. Marshall, now of Kansas City, served with distinction as General Solicitor of the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington.

Jonas J. Clark served with distinction as Circuit Judge.

John L. Schmitz was Mayor of Chillicothe, Postmaster, Prosecuting Attorney and Circuit Judge, in each of which positions he served with distinction.

Other members of the Livingston County Bar, each of whom was an able lawyer and each of whom has rested from his labors are: Judge W. C. Samuel, Luther T. Collier, Alex W. Wolfolk, Colonel John Dixon, John E. Walt, Frank Sheetz, Lewis A. Chapman, B. B. Gill, R. R. Kitt, W. W. Davis, Frank W. Ashby, J. D. Allen, Thomas H. Kemp, Edwin C. Orr, L. A. Martin, Joseph Barton, James G. Wynne, Frank S. Miller, Douglass Stewart, Jr., Captain William N. Norville, Colonel Robert S. Moore, Smith Turner, James McMillen, John M. Voris, James L. Davis and Matthew McBride.

It is a fact worthy of note that several families furnished to the bar several members thereof. They were: General W. Y. Slack and W. Y. Slack, Jr., B. B. Gill and Forrest M. Gill; Judge Elbridge J. Broadus, his sons, Bower Broadus and Elbridge J. Broadus, and his grandson, James W. Broadus; Judge James M. Davis, his brother, George F. Davis, his sons, Arch B. Davis and W. W. Davis, and his grandson, James W. Davis; Lewis A. Chapman and his sons, Nolan M. Chapman and Don Chapman; Frank Sheetz and his sons, E. R. Sheetz and S. L. Sheetz; R. R. Kitt and son, Paul D. Kitt, and grandson, Randall R. Kitt; John H. Taylor and sons, R. B. Taylor and J. E. Taylor; A. R. Coburn and son, Richmond C. Coburn; Scott J. Miller, Frank S. Miller and Charles Miller, brothers, and Roger S. Miller, son of Scott J. Miller; Frank Arthaud and Joseph Arthaud, brothers; Colonel John Dixon and Paul J. Dixon, father and son; Frank W. Ashby and his nephew, Richard C. Ashby; W. C. Samuel and James W. Samuel, father and son; Douglass Stewart, Jr., Joseph D. Stewart and Francis Stewart, brothers; E. C. Orr and Edwin C. Orr, Jr., father and son.

The following lawyers who formerly resided in Livingston County, are now practicing their profession elsewhere:

C. A. Loomis, Fred S. Hudson, E. L. Marshall, James W. Broadus, Jay J. James, George W. Stubbs, and Glen C. Weatherby, in Kansas City, Missouri; Richmond C. Coburn, at St. Louis, Missouri; Frank H. Sparling, Los Angeles, California; Miles Elliott, St. Joseph, Missouri; Maurice P. Murphy, Washington, D. C.; S. J. Jones, Carrollton, Missouri; E. R. Sheetz, Trenton, Missouri; Frank H. Stubbs, Superior, Nebraska; Francis Stewart and Bower Broadus, Muskogee, Oklahoma; Sherman M. Smith, Woodward, Oklahoma; and Elbridge J. Broadus, Wagoner, Oklahoma.

The following are now members of the bar residing in Livingston County, Missouri: Scott J. Miller, Arch B. Davis, John H. Taylor, Paul D. Kitt, Nolan M. Chapman, James W. Davis, Don Chapman, Richard B. Taylor, Forrest M. Gill, A. T. Weatherby, Robert C. Frith, Randall R. Kitt, Andrew Field, Charles S. Greenwood, Joseph D. Stewart, Elbert S. Miner, Richard C. Ashby, Arvid V. Owsley, Joseph J. Shy, A. R. Coburn, J. E. Taylor, F. L. Arthaud and Archie H. Gaje, all

of Chillicothe, Missouri.

Marvin F. Pollard, another member of the bar of Livingston County, resides in Dawn, Missouri.

DOCTORS

The debt of gratitude we owe the doctors of our county cannot be expressed in spoken or written lines. Any attempt to praise them seems empty with inadequacy, for who is more respected and loved than the doctors of a community?

Chillicothe's foremost son was a practicing physician here. In 1831 Alexander Monroe Dockery, a Kentuckian, settled in Livingston County. He married Nancy Ware, also from Kentucky. Their son, Willis E. Dockery, was reared in this community. In 1844 he was licensed to preach and in 1851 was ordained a deacon and the following year an elder. For many years Reverend Dockery was one of the best known ministers in this part of the state. In 1842 he married Sarah McHaney. February 11, 1846, their son, Alexander M. Dockery, was born. Although his parents' home was in Chillicothe, at the time of Alexander's birth his mother was visiting in Daviess County. Alexander attended the public schools of Chillicothe and the Academy at Macon. Because he had decided to become a doctor, he entered the office of Doctor White at Keytesville, where he read until he entered the Missouri Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1865. After attending courses of lectures in New York he went to Illinois, Missouri, where he practiced until he came to Chillicothe and established his office in the Yates and Dillon Building, now known as the Braun Drug Store. In 1870, he served on the Chillicothe School Board. From 1872 until 1882, he was a member of the Board of Curators of the University of Missouri. Much of his time and energy was devoted also to the Masonic Order. After practicing medicine here for a time, Doctor Dockery became interested in politics and was elected a member of Congress and re-elected in 1884. This same year he married Mary E. Bird, whose father was a former resident of Chillicothe. Governor and Mrs. Dockery had eight children, seven of whom died in infancy and were buried in Edgewood Cemetery. From 1901 to 1905 he served as Governor of the grand old state of Missouri, and he was one of the ablest of Governors. His last office was that of third assistant Postmaster General under President Wilson, an office which he held until the end of President Wilson's second term. Governor Dockery's last visit to Chillicothe was May 29, 1925, when as a venerable member of Friendship Lodge in Chillicothe, he made his last and most excellent speech. Governor Dockery died in Gallatin, Missouri, December 25, 1926, and was buried in Edgewood Cemetery in Chillicothe. The Grand Lodge of Missouri Masons had charge of the funeral attended by hundreds of Governor Dockery's admiring friends.

Among the early ante-bellum doctors of our county was Doctor Joseph W. Rose, who came to Livingston County in 1838 and practiced near "Crisco" in the northwest part of Jackson Township. Doctor Charlie Williams, who married the daughter of John Graves,

practiced here a good many years, both before and during the Civil War. In Springhill were Doctor Gray Dorsey and Doctor Frank B. Dorsey, sons of Doctor Dennis Dorsey, who edited the Chillicothe Tribune from 1869 to 1885. Dr. Frank B. Dorsey now practices at Keokuk, Iowa. Here and at Farmersville, Missouri, too, Doctor John R. Clark practiced before he went to Denver in 1890. At Farmersville Doctor Huff followed Doctor Clark, and was in turn succeeded by Doctor Franklin Batdorf.

At Chula Doctor Alexander was a prominent physician during the years from 1886 to 1900. He was followed by Doctor Ogen, whose successor after 1895 was Doctor Carlyle, whose death still is mourned in that community. Doctor Carlyle was born in Livingston County December 23, 1866. He was educated at St. Charles Military Academy and at the Marlon Shumms Medical School of St. Louis University, where he received his M. D. degree. He did post-graduate work in New Orleans. Doctor Carlyle started his practice in Wheeling, but in a short time he moved to Chula, where he practiced until his death in February of 1930. Near Chula, Doctor Miller practiced from 1870 to 1900.

In Springhill Doctor W. R. Simpson, father of Doctor A. J. Simpson, practiced until 1889, when he moved to Chillicothe. The late Doctor William Girdner practiced his first years here, as did Doctor W. L. White, who now lives in Chillicothe. Doctor Paton, another physician of that community, practiced there from about 1888 to 1914.

In Utica Doctor Dice, a Civil War army doctor, practiced until his death in 1900. Doctor Waters was another early physician there. Doctor Tracy practiced in Utica several years before he moved to Dawn, and then to Chillicothe. At Dawn Doctor Murray and Doctor Davis were two well known physicians. Avalon, after the war, had Doctor Marshall and Doctor Piatt, who later moved to Chillicothe. Doctor Wolfskill, who practiced at Bedford before and during the Civil War, was one of the earliest practicing physicians of the county. Many are the interesting anecdotes related of his experiences.

In Wheeling Doctor Gish was a prominent physician, as was Doctor W. W. Edgerton, who in 1889 became cashier of the Citizens Bank of Chillicothe. Doctor Trimble, who began his practice in Wheeling, later moved to Chillicothe. Doctor W. A. Swope, who died in the summer of 1937, came to Wheeling in 1885. He was born in 1861 in Clayton, Illinois, and was educated in Shaddock College at Quincy, and at Louisville University in Kentucky. Doctor Swope was the first president of the Farmers and Merchants Bank in Wheeling. In the vicinity of Eversonville, just across the line in Linn County, Doctor Musgrove was a prominent physician.

At Ludlow Doctor George Morse has practiced medicine for thirty-five years. His work there began in 1902.

Chillicothe has had and still has many fine doctors. Among the early physicians of the town were Doctor Poindexter and Doctor Charlie Williams, who were contemporaries. Doctor T. W. McArthur practiced in Chillicothe during and after the Civil War. His son, Doctor Arthur McArthur, died July 30, 1937, at Delta, Colorado. He was born in Palmyra, Missouri, in 1863 and spent his early life in Chillicothe, where he attended public school. He attended Kansas City Medical

College, and after graduation practiced in Kansas City for a time, then moved to Delta, Colorado, where he was surgeon in the Memorial Hospital until ten years ago, when he retired. Doctor McArthur often visited Chillicothe, which he felt was his real home.

Following the Civil War, Doctor Cloud and Doctor N. B. Stevens were well known in Chillicothe. Doctor Reuben Barney, Sr., and Doctor W. R. Simpson were no doubt Chillicothe's best known and best loved physicians. Doctor Barney, who came to this county in 1868, had served as medical cadet and assistant surgeon during the Civil War. Doctor W. R. Simpson started his practice in Springhill, where his father had a tannery—the only one in the county. Within two or three years Doctor Simpson came to Chillicothe, where he continued to practice until his death. He was the father of the late Doctor A. J. Simpson, who practiced many years in Chillicothe. Doctor Barney was the father of Doctor Reuben Barney, Jr., who now practices in Chillicothe. Other well remembered post-bellum doctors were Doctor Cooper, Doctor Cherrington, Doctor Davis, Doctor David Gordon, and Doctor George Gordon, a homeopath.

From about 1890 to 1905, Doctor W. A. Henderson, a native Chillicothean, practiced medicine here. Previous to 1890, he taught several terms of school and at one time served as County Commissioner. In 1905, Doctor Henderson moved to Kansas City where he continued his practice of medicine until recently. For the last few years he has spent the summers in Kansas City with his son, James, and the winters in California with his sister.

Doctor A. J. Simpson was born in Chillicothe in 1874. He studied medicine in the Medical College of Kansas City, Missouri, from which he was graduated in 1895. He studied also in Chicago, New York, and in European medical colleges. Doctor Simpson was a superior physician and surgeon, and a kindly citizen who was interested in all projects which might promote the welfare of Chillicothe and its citizens.

The late Doctor W. M. Girdner also was a native son of Livingston County. His father, David Girdner, and his uncle, Matt Girdner, were among the early settlers of Livingston County. Doctor Girdner practiced long and successfully in Chillicothe.

At the present time Chillicothe has a number of splendid doctors. Doctor Reuben Barney, Jr., whose parents were Doctor Reuben Barney, Sr., and Mattie Prindle Barney, is a native son of Chillicothe. He still lives in the house in which he was born, 411 Jackson Street. This is one of the most beautiful of the old homes of Chillicothe. Doctor Barney was educated in the public schools of Chillicothe and at St. James Military Academy at Macon, Missouri, where he was graduated. He attended the University Medical College of Kansas City, Missouri, and the Bellevue Medical College of New York City, where he received the degree of M. D. In addition to his extensive and successful practice, Doctor Barney adds the work of a public-spirited citizen, ever striving for the progress of the county. The many positions of trust he has held and still holds testify to the confidence the people feel in his judgment.

Doctor H. M. Grace, who was born in Ray County, near Excelsior Springs, Missouri, practiced for ten years in Lawson, Missouri, before

he came to Chillicothe in 1901. When Doctor Grace's father, Mr. William M. Grace, was twenty-five years old, he died of pneumonia, leaving Mrs. Grace with four small children. They were very poor, but Mrs. Grace was a wonderful mother, for she instilled in her children the desire for an education. When Doctor Grace was only ten years old, he plowed corn, and by the time he was thirteen, he was serving as a full time farm hand. Notwithstanding hardships, he did not miss a day of school. At eighteen he was teaching. After attending one term at Spalding's Commercial College in Kansas City, he returned to his native county, taught eight terms of school, and then attended medical college at Washington University, where he was graduated in 1891. Since that time he has taken nine post-graduate courses in New York, St. Louis and Chicago. Doctor Grace is not only a successful physician but a much loved citizen of Chillicothe.

Doctor Clarence Grace, a leading physician and surgeon, practices with his father, Doctor H. M. Grace. He was born in St. Louis, where his father was attending medical college. He was educated in the public schools of Lawson, Missouri, and at Chillicothe, where he was graduated from high school. After receiving his A. B. degree from the University of Washington state, he attended Harvard Medical College, where he received the degree of M. D. in 1916. Since that time he has taken several post-graduate courses in New York and St. Louis. For a short time Doctor Clarence Grace was affiliated with Doctors Simpson and Grace, but soon the present offices of Doctors Grace and Grace were established.

Doctor Horace S. Dowell, another of our excellent physicians and surgeons, was born in Livingston County. His father, who came as a small boy from Kentucky, grew up here and married Eliza Simpson. Doctor Dowell, although he did not begin his practice here until 1929, attended the public schools of this county. At the Chillicothe Normal School he was trained as a teacher, and, as did many others of our fine doctors, he taught school to earn money that he might attend medical college. His medical education was in the Kansas City University of Medicine and in the University of Chicago, where in 1903 he received the degree of M. D., and in 1921, finished a post-graduate course.

Doctor George W. Carpenter, who was born in DeKalb County, Missouri, came to Utica in 1905. He attended school in St. Joseph, Missouri, where in 1905 he received the degree of M. D. Since that time he has taken many post-graduate courses in leading medical schools of our country. During the World War, Doctor Carpenter was a surgeon in the United States Army, stationed at Camp Grant, Illinois. A few years ago he moved his offices to Chillicothe, where he now practices. His many patients from Utica and surrounding community now come to Chillicothe to see the doctor in whom they have such confidence.

Doctor A. Collier was born in Callaway County, Missouri. Since his graduation from Louisville, Kentucky, Medical College, where in 1911 he received the degree of M. D., he has taken several post-graduate courses. In 1912 he settled in Avalon, where he practiced until he moved to Chillicothe. In addition to his extensive practice, Doctor Collier finds time to take part in the important civic movements of the community.

Doctor M. M. Russell, who was born in Pullen County, Illinois, came to Missouri in 1907. He received the degree of Ph. G. at Creighton University at Omaha, and the degree of M. D. from the University Medical College of Kansas City. In 1913, he began his practice in Chillicothe, where he now lives. Doctor Russell, who is an excellent physician, finds time for worthy activities which affect the welfare of the community.

Doctor W. L. White, who now practices medicine in Chillicothe, was born in 1866 at Springhill, where he lived and practiced medicine for a number of years. Doctor White is a graduate of the University Medical College of Kansas City, where he received the degree of M. D. in 1893. Doctor White is well and favorably known throughout the community as the County Coroner.

Among the young doctors of Chillicothe is Doctor R. J. Brennan, who was born in Eshon, Kansas, in 1895. From Creighton University in Omaha he received the degree of B.S. in 1920, and the degree of M. D. in 1922. His junior internship was in the Ford hospital in Omaha, and his senior internship in St. Margaret's Hospital in Kansas City, Kansas. Doctor Brennan came to Chillicothe August 3, 1923, and established his office. Since that time he has built up a large and successful practice.

Another of Chillicothe's young and successful doctors is Doctor Donald Dowell, who was born in Braymer, Missouri. After graduation from the Braymer High School, he attended school in Warrensburg, Missouri, in Chicago, and in St. Louis at Washington University, where he received the degree of M. D. Doctor Dowell also is a graduate of the Cook County School of Medicine in Chicago. After practicing for a year and a half in Kansas City, he came to Chillicothe, where during the past six years he has proved himself an able physician.

Doctor C. H. Brady, born in Warsaw, Missouri, attended Warrensburg Teachers College and the University of Kansas, where he earned both his B. S. and M. D. degrees. Doctor Brady is a post-graduate of Illinois Post-Graduate School at Chicago, Illinois. Four years ago, after practicing for a short time in Cole Camp, Missouri, and in Kansas City, Missouri, he moved to Chillicothe, where he has built for himself a splendid and well deserved practice.

Doctor John H. Timberman was born in Cotton Plant, Dunklin County, Missouri. He attended school at Point Pleasant and at West Plains, where he was graduated from high school. From the Marion Simms Beaumont School of Medicine, absorbed by the St. Louis University School of Medicine, he received the degree of M. D. in 1906. During the war, Doctor Timberman served in the army and did post-graduate work in the Medical Research Laboratory at Mineola, Long Island, where he specialized in eye, ear, nose and throat diseases.

Chillicothe has a number of able dentists. Of the older dentists now deceased are: Doctor Greene, Doctor Wilcox, Doctor James R. Campbell, Doctor Goodrich and Doctor Fred Moss. All are well remembered not only for their ability as dentists, but also for their many fine traits of character.

At present in Chillicothe Doctor E. H. Moss is the oldest practicing dentist. Doctor Tom Campbell, son of Doctor James R. Campbell, has practiced here many years, as have Doctors C. G. and E. P. Stubbs.

Doctor E. R. Carlstead, Doctor B. C. Jones and Doctor Lee Jackson also have attracted favorable attention because of their superior work. Doctor E. T. Dolan and Doctor Doyle J. Smith only recently have started practice in Chillicothe.

THE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY TO THE LIVINGSTON COUNTY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

The Women's Auxiliary of the Livingston County Medical Association was organized in Chillicothe October 4, 1930, at the home of Mrs. Reuben Barney. The Auxiliary, which now has thirteen members, had ten charter members. The first president was Mrs. Barney.

The meetings are held monthly and the programs, which are educational, use State, National and American Medical Association program material.

The Auxiliary has for its projects the promotion of Hygeia, the support of the Visiting Nurse Association, distribution of health literature and interest in schools.

A year book is put out by the members, and an annual picnic is held at the local Country Club.

BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

(From material collected in part by Mahell Cramer)

There are many trades and occupations in Livingston County which are more than twenty years old. The following list of brief biographies is far from complete, but it has been compiled with as much accuracy as circumstances have permitted.

Wallbrunn Brothers were in business in Chillicothe as early as 1865. Some years later the three brothers, Henry, Abe and Dan, each established a general merchandise store. The Howell & Stein clothing store at 621 Locust Street dates back to the Henry Wallbrunn store, later known as Wallbrunn & Berg. The store was next door to the present location, where Harvey Howell and Louis Stein are now proprietors. Mr. Howell and Mr. Stein are both natives of Chillicothe. The Howell family came here from Kentucky during the Civil War; the Wallbrunns from New York about the same time.

In 1909, Douglass Stewart, a native of Livingston County, formed a corporation known as the Douglass Stewart Abstract and Investment Company. Mr. Stewart had been a merchant in Chillicothe. He was a member of the grocery firm Stewart & Mahaffey, which was located on the north side of the square for more than twenty years; purchased an interest in the abstract, loan and real estate and insurance business of C. R. J. McInturff in 1897, and the two men formed a partnership known as McInturff & Stewart, with offices in the Barney building. Mr. McInturff had bought of John T. Moss his loan and abstract business, which had been established in 1867. Daniel G. Saunders was the first abstracter in Livingston County, according to available

information. Mr. McInturff owned the original books of the county. Mr. Stewart bought his partner out in a few years and incorporated his business. Upon his death in 1931, his youngest son, Joseph D. Stewart, who had been associated with his father in business, became president of the corporation. The insurance business which Mr. Stewart had conducted is carried on under the name of Stewart Insurance Agency. These business firms, or their immediate predecessors, have been located on the southeast corner of the square for thirty years.

In 1867 George Milbank came from Troy, Illinois, to Chillicothe, where in an oat field he placed the corner stone for the present Milbank's Mill. The original building is still a central part of the present one. The building of the mill started in the spring and by fall it was finished. It has run seventy years, and its owner is of the third generation. The old mill pond which provided power for the mill is gone, but many Livingston County people can remember it as a swimming hole, a fishing pool, a skating rink, and a baptismal spot. The mill has been enlarged from fifty-barrel capacity to 161 barrels, and Diesel engines are used. In 1888, the roller process was added. The first lights were lard oil. It is interesting to note that later the power from the mill was used to light the first electric light in Chillicothe; this was one light installed in front of the Leeper Hotel, and people came from miles away to view the wonder. The policy which has made the mill successful is that of buying all wheat offered and at all seasons. This is not the custom at all mills. This is now the only mill between Quincy and St. Joseph.

Meinershagen Furniture & Undertaking Company, at 509 Washington Street, began in 1867, when D. F. Chapin and George N. Fobis opened a furniture store in a frame building opposite the Mills Brothers' present location. In 1871 the store became Baker & Chapin, in 1879, D. F. Chapin & Son. In 1884, Mr. Chapin erected the building now known as Meinershagen's, on South Washington Street. In 1895, A. F. Chapin bought out his father's business which he continued until 1899, when Mr. Meinershagen and I. M. Greer bought the business. In 1906, Mr. Meinershagen bought the entire firm. His son, Julius, is associated with him at present.

The Farmers Store, known since March, 1937 as Wade H. Wright & Company, at 614 Washington Street, was established in 1868 on the north side of the square. Mr. Denel was the proprietor, and Joe Botts an employee. Then for many years Mr. Botts was one of the proprietors. The various names of the store have been: Gunby, Stevens & Botts; Stevens, Conger & Botts; Gunby, Botts & Minter; Botts & Minter, and Wade H. Wright. Mr. Wright, whose ancestors were among the earliest settlers, tells us that he has a pair of dress boots from the original stock of eighty-nine years ago.

Jacob J. Mohrs came to Chillicothe with his family in 1869. Mr. Mohrs worked in woodcraft as a cabinet and casket maker, and he did his work well. He opened a furniture repair and cabinet shop at 822 Jackson Street where Mr. Kitt and his son now have a law office. After three years he formed a partnership with Robert L. Seay in the hardware and furniture business at 720 Jackson Street. After five years Mr. Seay and his son, George, went into the hardware business

and Mr. Mohrs into the furniture business with his son, John. This business has been run since, for sixty-five years, under the name of John Mohrs and Son Furniture and Rug Company. Mrs. Jacob J. Mohrs has lived at 1020 Jackson Street since 1869.

Shearer's Hardware Store, at 515 Locust Street, was established in 1870 on the east side of the square by Dunn & Dalley, who later sold to Mr. Hoppe. Mr. C. E. Shearer, who bought the business from Mr. Hoppe, is the present proprietor. He came to Chillicothe from Stewartsville, Missouri.

The Railroad Express, managed for the last eight years by Mr. S. T. Davis, is a consolidation of the Wells Fargo, Adams and American Express Companies. Since 1918 the company has been located at 613 Webster Street.

Mr. J. A. Grace engaged in the lumber business in Chillicothe in the early seventies, about 1872, across the street north of the present city hall, on Calhoun Street. After operating a number of years at that location, he moved his yard to the corner of Jackson and Elm Streets, where the Hurley Lumber Company is now located. He continued in business at that location until his death, June 26, 1906. At his death his son, W. O. Grace, who had been associated with him in business for a number of years, continued the business for about one year, when he sold it to the Saunders Turner Lumber Company, who later sold it to the Hurley Lumber Company, the present owners. At the present time, Mr. W. O. Grace, with his son, Julian C., operates the Grace Hatchery at 625 Elm Street. This business, established September 1, 1925, with a capacity of 47,000 eggs at one setting, was enlarged from time to time. April 23, 1936, the building burned and was rebuilt the same year. The hatchery now has a capacity of 315,000 eggs at one setting.

In 1879, Mr. Frank Way established a foundry at 601 Calhoun Street. In 1910 the foundry was destroyed by fire. After a short time Mr. Claude Botsford purchased the site from Mr. Way and re-established the business in a new building. The foundry, still owned and operated by Mr. Botsford, now includes the fabrication of structural steel.

Wigely Brothers' Drug Company, owned and operated by Seymour and Buel Wigely, is fifty-six years old. The store started as Baalis Davis, after which it was known as J. B. Ostrander & Company; Ostrander & Wigely; Seymour Wigely; then Wigely Brothers' Drug Company. Mr. Seymour Wigely's father, Charles Wigely, with Mr. Beaucamp, had a general mercantile store. In 1872 they built at the northeast corner of the square where the old First National Bank Building now stands. Here they put in the first plate glass window in the county. The glass, made in France, attracted people from all over the country.

Saale's Confectionery and Tobacco Store on the south side of the square, which was established in 1885, ran intermittently until 1891, and has run continuously since. Mr. Adam Saale, Sr., and Mr. Bernard Saale made and repaired shoes on the south side of the square in the early '70s. Between 1875 and 1880, Mr. Adam Saale, Jr., ran a confectionery. In 1885, J. E. Saale started the present business, and was joined in a short time by his brother, D. F. Saale.

England's Pharmacy, 721 Webster, is located at a site known as a

drug store for the past sixty years. The store has known the various names of Thornton & Hutton; Hutton & Vincent; McEachan & Benge; Benge; Ryburn & Rensch; Rensch, and England's Pharmacy. Mr. W. B. England, the present proprietor, purchased the store in December, 1933.

The Henderson Produce Company, operated by L. C. Henderson, who came here from Monroe City, Missouri, was established as early as 1870 by Lowenstien & Orth. In 1875, it was Lowenstien & Eyllenburg, following this, the plant was known as Lowenstien until it became Henderson Produce Company in 1912. One plant is located at 801 Locust Street, and the other at First and Ryan Streets.

In 1881, Robert Phillips started business in Chillicothe. At the present time he and his sons have motor garages on Jackson and Locust Streets.

The Markey Tin Shop started in 1882, when Mr. Jim Markey established a business at the corner of Jackson and Elm Streets. Mr. Markey served a five-year apprenticeship with Mr. S. Palmer before establishing a business of his own. Here he made all kinds of tinware, milk cans, tea kettles, boilers, buckets, coffee pots, and stove pipe. Now their work has changed to guttering, roofing, and heating plants. Mr. Markey has installed over 700 heating plants in Chillicothe and neighboring communities. James and Raymond Markey are now associated with their father in business. Mr. Markey's motto, "A satisfied customer at any cost," combined with excellent mechanical work, has been in a great measure responsible for the long, successful years he has spent in business.

Mr. James Gladioux came to Chillicothe in 1883 from Ohio. Mr. Gladioux's parents were French. For many years before he established a plant for manufacturing ice, Mr. Gladioux cut and stored ice each winter. About ten years ago, Mr. Gladioux's sons, Frank, Clarence, and Raymond, took over the business.

Boehner's Market, 507 Locust Street, was established in the early '80s by Chris Boehner. The grocery and meat market continue under the same name, with H. C. Boehner as proprietor. His son, Chris, is also interested in the business. Mr. Boehner's father came from Germany when he was about fifteen years old.

The New Leeper Hotel, 702 Washington Street, was built in 1884-85, with thirty-two rooms. Mr. Thomas Spencer was the first manager. For the past twenty-seven years, Mr. Clark and Mr. Carder have been the proprietors, and Mr. Bert Clark, manager. The remodeled, air-conditioned hotel, called the New Leeper Hotel, has one hundred five rooms.

The location of the Chillicothe Music Company, at 512 Washington Street, is at the same site as the former S. A. Stone Music Company, a very old establishment. Mr. R. E. Reynolds, at one time a clerk in Mr. Stone's store, is the present proprietor. He came to Livingston County when he was a child.

The Sipple Clothing and Shoe Company, at 503 Locust Street, is now owned and operated by Mr. W. G. Englehardt. The business was begun by Mr. W. H. Sipple, who came here in 1885. Mr. Englehardt joined the company in 1920.

Slifer's Laundry and Dry Cleaning Company was purchased thirty-

six years ago by John Slifer from Robert Hall, who began the business in 1885. In 1912, their present building was erected. Mr. Slifer's sons, "Binks" and Hugh, run the business.

The North Missouri Lumber Company, at 324 Locust Street, managed by Wilson Atwell, is fifty years old. The business started as the Badger Lumber Company, after which it was the Hannibal Saw Mill Company. Mr. Atwell's father, John, moved to the present site in 1918. Mr. Atwell's family came from Maine to Livingston County many years ago. Mr. Atwell came as general manager of the business, an office which has been filled by a member of his family since.

The Braun Drug Company, at 517 Locust Street, was established forty-nine years ago by George B. Braun. This is one of the oldest of the present Chillicothe stores. Mr. Albert Braun, whose parents came from Germany, was born here.

Scrubby Brothers' Grain and Implement Company, at 508 Washington Street, was established in the early '70s by Wes Jacobs. He sold to Scrubys in 1888. The business was started in a little frame building which burned in 1891. Mr. William Scruby is president, and Mr. C. N. Weckman, manager of the present corporation.

In 1889, the Jenkins Hay Rake Factory was established at 101 Brunswick Street. For many years the factory did a large business, employing more than one hundred men.

In 1889, Mr. E. H. Lake came from Ohio to Livingston County, where he was in business in Chillicothe, and then in Sturges. In 1904, he established what is now known as Lake's Storage and Supply Company. When he started in business, he kept implements and buggies. Mr. Lake sold extensively on long time credit. "You know," he says, "I trusted everyone." Mr. Lake has a plow made eighty-five years ago by Jeff Garr.

The store known as the Butcher Grocery and Market, at 400 Third Street, is forty-five years old. The building was erected by Chris Boehner. The present proprietor is Tony Butcher, who tells us that the store has been owned previously by G. A. Ostrander, Bill Bird, Ben Carr, and Frank Rickett, from whom Mr. Butcher bought it five years ago. Mr. Butcher came here from Iowa about 1887.

The Harris Food Market, owned by R. I. Harris, has at previous times been run by William Summerville, Ira Switzer, E. E. Laffer, and George Ryan. This business is forty-five years old.

The Gunby Abstract & Loan Company, at 712 Washington Street, succeeds W. E. Gunby & Son Insurance Agency, which in 1893 bought the F. W. Trent Insurance Agency. They have since been located in the same building. Mr. Trent was the first insurance agent in Chillicothe. In 1895, Mr. W. E. Gunby & Son formed the present Abstract, Loan and Insurance Company. Mr. Will Gunby began his career in Chillicothe as a clerk at Smith & McVey's store in 1874; in 1882, he opened a shoe store on the west side of the square which he ran successfully; and in 1893 he entered his present business.

In 1894, Mr. Jess Haston began the first cleaning establishment in Chillicothe. Mr. Haston's business, which included tailoring also, was located on the square. Before Mr. Haston's death in 1933, his son, Ivan, had been associated in business with him for six years. At the present time Mr. Ivan Haston manages the business.

Forty-two years ago, on Second Street, Mr. John Andrews established the Andrew's Broom Factory. The present manager is Mr. Cecil Biglow.

Mr. A. H. Huggett began his work as a contractor and builder when he came to Chillicothe from Columbia, Missouri forty-two years ago.

Brownfield & Bird Candy and Ice Cream Factory was established forty-one years ago by V. A. Brownfield at 715 Washington Street. In 1917, they built and moved to the present site at 608 Webster Street. The business is managed by Mr. Shirley Brownfield and Mrs. Onita Bird.

The Chillicothe Transfer Company, of which Mr. John Kenyon is manager, has been operating for more than forty years. The company has been known as Ishmeal and Allen, John Mitchell, and Charles Chase. Mr. Kenyon was employed by the company for fifteen years before he bought the business. The Chillicothe Transfer Company has known interesting changes from horse-drawn street cars and big twelve-passenger buses which met the trains, to the present comfortable Chevrolet and Ford cars.

MacDonald's Jewelry Store, of which Miss Helen Ford is the proprietor, was established about 1897 by Mr. MacDonald. In 1924, the business was sold to Chris Gier and Virgil Hunt, and in 1933, Miss Helen Ford entered the business. The business moved in 1935 from the east side of the square to 719 Webster, the present site, where Mr. Chris Gier continues his jewelry repair shop in the same store.

The Byron B. Stevens Heating and Plumbing business, located in the Stevens Building on East Jackson Street, was established in 1898. Mr. Stevens is a native son of Chillicothe. His father, the late Doctor B. N. Stevens, was a practicing physician here.

Mr. G. A. McBride started a grocery store at 82 Washington Street in 1898. His father, Mose McBride, came here from Ireland.

Mr. C. O. Hatcher, who owns and operates the Hatcher Printing Company at 618 Washington Street, has been in business in Chillicothe for thirty-eight years.

Heger's Restaurant, at 709 Webster Street, has been serving the public for thirty-eight years. The proprietor, Mr. J. F. Heger, came to Livingston County about 1898.

In 1900, the late Mr. J. T. (Tom) England started a small grocery store at the corner of First and Elm Streets. By 1910 he established the second store, this one on the south side of the square. Here the business continues. In 1912, his son, Marvin, became a partner. Mr. J. T. England continued at his work until his death in 1931. In 1936, Mr. Marvin England moved two doors west, to 708 Jackson Street, into a beautifully remodeled store with modern equipment.

Since 1900 Mr. J. E. Meek has run Meek's Second Hand Store, which was established in 1887. The Meek family came to Chillicothe in 1857 from Indiana. Mr. Meek used to send antiques to Chicago, but now, demand in the local market is more than he can fill.

The McCormick Coal Company, at 310 Locust Street, owned by Mrs. Alva McCormick, was established by J. W. McCormick thirty-seven years ago. The business which earlier included carriage, livery, and funeral service, has changed location three times, but the name McCormick has continued.

Although Mr. Pete Burgy has owned a grocery store for only five years, for thirty years before he owned and ran a cigar factory.

For thirty-five years the well known Clark's Pharmacy, at 601 Locust Street, has done business at the same site. For many years preceding this the James Buford Drug Company, from whom Mr. Clark purchased the business, was located at this corner. Mr. Clark came here from DeKalb County.

Mr. T. J. Gorman, in 1902, established the T. Gorman Grocery Store at 24 Washington Street. Mr. Gorman was born in Livingston County. His parents came from Ireland.

Mr. H. S. Beardsley's Book Store is at the same location, 514 Washington Street, where before Mr. W. O. Clark ran a book store. In 1903, Mr. Clark bought his book store from McIlwrath and Reynolds, two of the earliest merchants in Chillicothe.

Mr. O. S. Moore has been in business thirty-three years. He now runs a grocery, lunch, stationery and notion store at 1116 Springhill Street. This store, familiarly known as "The Dux," has been for many years a meeting place for Chillicothe Business College students.

The American Candy Kitchen, at 613 Locust Street, of which Mr. E. H. Liberty is proprietor, was established twenty years ago. Mr. Liberty, who was born in Greece, came to Missouri when he was very young. Another outgrowth of this business is the Sugar Bowl, at 508 Locust Street. Mr. George, the present proprietor, who was born in Greece, was the first owner of the American Candy Kitchen.

Anderson's Ready-to-Wear, at 603 Locust Street, started more than twenty years ago as Phillips & Thompson, located on North Washington Street, then as the Wenzel Shop, across from the postoffice. The store was later Bernard's, then Anderson's. The present proprietor is Lewis Anderson, whose family were old settlers of Livingston County.

The Klein Plumbing and Heating Company at 601 Webster Street, was established twenty-seven years ago. In 1886, Mr. Klein came to Livingston County from Wisconsin.

Although the Mid-Way Camp and Service Station is only nine years old, Mr. T. J. Wischaupt has been in business for more than twenty years in Bedford and Chillicothe. Mr. Wischaupt was born here. His parents came from Pennsylvania.

The Skinner Brothers' Ambulance Service, owned and operated by E. S. and Omer Skinner, is thirty years old. Mr. E. S. and Omer Skinner, who came to Chillicothe in 1918 from Shelbyville, took over the business at that time.

The Southwestern Bell Telephone had its beginning in Chillicothe as a central office, run by L. J. Jarrett, at 715 Locust Street. The firm next became Leach & McArthur, then People's Telephone Exchange, with offices at 616½ Washington Street. In 1908, the present building at 610 Webster Street, was put up. In 1912, the People's Telephone Exchange sold out to the present company.

Swift and Company was established first as the S. P. Pond Company in 1908. Mr. E. H. Sawyer was the manager. In 1910, Swift bought the plant and erected the building they now occupy. During busy seasons, more than one hundred fifty workers were employed. Mr. R. L. Evans is now the manager of the plant.

Austin Cleaners and Dyers, at 716 Jackson Street, in business for twenty-eight years, eighteen of which Mr. Frank Austin has been the proprietor, started as Trogne & Dider, then it was Cornue & Company. The business moved to its present location twenty-three years ago. Mr. Austin, who came here from Hamilton, sold his business in July, 1937 to Wallace Austin and Ray Saale.

In September, 1908, Mr. James D. Gordon began work as an undertaker for J. Mohrs & Son Furniture and Undertaking firm. In 1914, Mr. Gordon passed the examination of State Board of Embalmers at St. Louis, Missouri, after which he continued for seventeen years to work for the Mohrs firm. In 1925, he purchased the undertaking department from them and established his own business, located at 515 Washington Street, in the I. O. O. F. Building. In 1929, he added the chapel, with a seating capacity of 200.

In 1909, Mr. W. J. Wiley came to Missouri from Kansas, where he had been in business. In Chillicothe he set up an ice and fuel establishment. Four years ago the company became known as the Consumers Ice and Fuel Supply Company. Mr. Wiley is superintendent of the plant which is located at 104 Washington Street.

Mr. Joseph V. Young has been in the grocery business for twenty-six years. Mr. Young, who was born in Texas, moved here when he was a small boy. Mr. Young's grocery store is located at 710 Clay Street.

The grocery store now called the Agee Grocery, at 234 Madison Street, was long known as the Owen Grocery. The business is a very old one.

The Klein Bottling Works, at 325 Locust Street, has been owned and run by Joe Klein for twenty-five years. Mr. Klein is a native of Livingston County.

Wigely's Shoe Store, at 517 Locust Street, was started in 1912 by Mr. Brooks Wigely. Mr. Wigely's family were old settlers who came from New Hampshire and Indiana.

In 1913, the Chillicothe Gunstock Manufacturing Company was organized by Roy T. and Orval A. Myers. During the World War, airplane lumber was exported to England and gunstocks were sold to the United States Government. 6,500 gunstocks were manufactured per day, and 390 men were employed. In 1921, the company was re-organized under the name of the Chillicothe Furniture Company. The present building was erected and the production was changed to the manufacture of high grade solid walnut dining room suites and radio cabinets. It was during this time that the company earned the distinction of being the first manufacturers to deliver their radio cabinets by airplane. The cabinets were delivered by O. A. and A. H. Myers to Kansas City, Missouri. Ninety thousand cabinets were manufactured and delivered within a period of four years. At the present time, furniture is not manufactured, but a new Knight all-steel saw mill and new modern Moore dry kilns have been installed for lumber production. With this mill, 6,000 feet of lumber is sawed per day and the kilns have a drying capacity of 55,000 feet of lumber. Walnut logs and stumps for veneer are sold to companies in the East and South for foreign and domestic use. Walnut and hardwood lumber is shipped to many points in the Middle West, East, South, and Canada. Ad-

ditional men are being employed to take care of the increased production and the line of manual training lumber installed. The plant does all kinds of special mill jobs and supplies over fifty kinds of lumber for manual training purposes.

About 1909, several men of Chillicothe ventured capital toward the development of a brick and tile company at Utica. Very little was done toward advancing the plant, however, and in 1914 the Shale Brick and Tile Company was incorporated with practically the same ownership as before. On the old Cies Hill they constructed a plant of some seventy-five tons per day capacity. In 1920, the capacity was doubled. The plant operated steadily, selling their products over a wide area of half a dozen states. Following the depression, the plant discontinued operations until 1935 when it was purchased by the Midland Brick and Tile Company. Mr. C. H. Patek was made president, and Mr. Ernest W. Dalley, manager. With the increase in building the plant has increased the volume of production until at present production compares most favorably with the same industry all over the country. From raw material of high grade shale, superior quality face brick is made. Structural clay tile—including high quality texture face tile—standard building brick, and farm drain tile are made at the plant. These products have gone into many of the monumental structures, not only of Missouri, but of many of the Southern and Western states as well.

The Druen Coal and Feed Company was started in 1914 by Mr. H. W. Druen, who is still the proprietor. The business is located at 2 East Jackson Street.

The Fairmont Creamery began business in Chillicothe in 1914, at 105 Elm Street. Mr. H. G. McGowan was the manager. At the present time the creamery is located at 438 Locust Street. For the past six years Mr. M. C. Meador has been the manager.

The Palm Optical Company, established in 1915, moved from the Barney Building to 714 Washington Street in 1922. Dr. C. W. Palm came to Chillicothe from Hale, Missouri.

Pardonner's grocery store, at 722 Washington Street, was established twenty-two years ago. Mr. Harry Pardonner, the proprietor, has been a grocer in Chillicothe for twenty-two years; this is longer than any other living grocer. His father came from Kentucky, and his mother from Pennsylvania. Each of his parents came to Livingston County at a very early age.

The Chillicothe Electric Company was established in 1916 by Frank McCalmont at 602 Jackson Street. From where it moved to 705 Webster Street a few years ago. Mr. and Mrs. McCalmont came here from Kansas City. Mrs. McCalmont is a native of Missouri. Mr. McCalmont came to Missouri from Pennsylvania.

Mr. F. B. Norman came here from Springfield, Missouri and established the F. B. Norman Funeral Home in 1916. In 1924, he built the present funeral home at 434 Locust Street.

The Mills Brothers Lumber and Hardware Company at 417 Locust Street, succeeded the Hoge Brothers Lumber Company in 1919. Mr. K. L. Rinehart is the manager. He was born in Kirksville, Missouri, and spent several years in business in Amarillo Texas, from where he came to Chillicothe.

Mr. Ed Switzer started in business in the Starkey Clothing Company. Since 1922 the business has continued as Ed Switzer, Clothier, at 506 Locust Street. Mr. Switzer's parents came here from Canada and Ireland just after the Civil War. His father, Mr. E. Switzer, for many years was a contractor and builder.

Ryan and Carnahan, Insurance, at 703 Webster Street, has been owned and operated by Mr. G. C. Carnahan and Mrs. Ida B. Ryan since 1924. This firm has been variously known as Daniel G. Saunders; Saunders & Asper; Asper & Davis; Asper & Warren; Asper & Gill; Gill & Ryan; and Ryan & Carnahan. In 1924, the present firm moved from the Barney Building. The Ryan family is one of the oldest in Livingston County.

Mr. Francis Walker, who for twenty-five years ran a shoe store in Brookfield, Missouri, succeeded the Rensch Shoe Store in Chillicothe, 606 Washington Street, in 1929. The Rensch Shoe Store started in the early '70s, when Mr. Rensch made shoes. Before many years he moved from South Washington Street to the square and opened a store stocked with factory-made goods.

Dupy's Grocery Store, at 455 Locust Street, succeeded the Scruby Grocery which began business more than twenty years ago. The present proprietors, John and Roy Dupy, were born in Livingston County.

WHEELING

In 1892, the Smiley Brothers established a hardware and implement business which ran continuously until June, 1937.

Mr. F. L. Smiley opened an undertaking business in 1897 and it continues to operate. Mr. Smiley has officiated in 1,450 funerals from east Livingston and West Linn Counties.

Since 1903 Mr. Luther Boone has been engaged in business in Wheeling. Until 1921 he ran a restaurant and coal and ice business. At the present time he is engaged in hardware and implements, and wholesale oil. He is also interested in the automobile business, associated with Mr. F. H. Bassett.

In 1902, Mr. D. Sensenich bought a lumber yard and in 1917 built the present lumber yard, which operates under the name of D. Sensenich Lumber Company.

The Tharp Littrell Company, general merchandise, began in 1905. The business is now run by F. S. Littrell and M. L. LaRue.

Mr. J. E. Littrell, who still owns and manages his farm south of Wheeling, established a grocery store one year ago.

CHULA

Mr. L. L. Lauderdale, who has a dry goods store in Chula, has been in business for thirty-eight years.

AVALON

E. W. Fink & Son, general merchandise, was established twenty-two years ago. They were successors to S. A. Browning, who bought out the Shields Blain general merchandise store in 1898.

The hardware store, owned by Robert Shields, started as the John Lyons and Frank Riley Store, then it was the Lyons Store. Mr. W. H. Craig bought out Mr. Lyons and ran the store until Mr. Shields bought it in 1889. For twenty-one years the late James Shields was his partner.

Twenty years ago, Mr. Carl Goff and Mr. E. F. Kerr started a general merchandise store, which Mr. Kerr bought in a few years and has run since.

The telephone exchange at Avalon was established by Mr. Iglehart in 1903. He sold it to Mr. Elmer Kern, who in turn sold it to the late Mr. R. Charles Zirkle.

LUDLOW

In 1892, Mr. Richard J. Lee established the Lee Lumber Company. Mr. Lee's family came to Livingston County in 1865.

Jackson University of Business

Walter Jackson, President

CHILLICOTHE, MISSOURI

The Jackson University of Business was established in 1898. It has been under the management of Walter Jackson for the past twenty-seven years. Mr. Jackson, an experienced teacher engaged in business college work in the Chillicothe territory, began his teaching career in 1896.

Scholarships in the Jackson University of Business entitle the student to instruction by mail or in person. The student can take all of the course at home or any part of it at home. More than three thousand young men and women are enrolled in the Jackson University's Home Study Department and have the privilege of transferring to the Jackson University's Resident School.

Jackson University emphasizes the development of character and personality, in addition to thorough training in shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, penmanship, spelling, and business English.



ALLEN MOORE I

The Chillicothe Business College

Forty-seven years ago this fall, the Chillicothe Normal School and Business Institute opened its doors in Chillicothe. Brought to this city by Allen Moore, I, from Stansberry, Mo., it was founded here because of the town's excellent railroad facilities. On September 2, 1890, the school term began with 600 student teachers, and in July, 1891, the first Commencement exercises were held, with seven graduates receiving diplomas upon completion of their teacher training. Of this number, one was a young lady stenographer, the only stenographer in town at this time, except a court reporter.

At the time of the founding of the school, the campus group consisted of the main building which was the first of the group to be constructed, and Emphre Hall, then used as a residence for teachers. The school was known as one of the finest in the West.

Allen Moore, I, was a noted educator, coming to Missouri from Indiana. Previous to coming to Chillicothe, he was a partner in a college at Stansberry, Mo. The Chillicothe Constitution-Tribune says of him: "Although a man of great foresight, it is doubtful whether Mr. Moore ever visioned the buildings and the great stadium with its electric flood lights which probably would amaze the institution's founder were he to see it today." Mr. Moore, Sr., served as president of the institution until his death, on January 9, 1907. His elder son, Allen Moore, II, then became president, and Roy Moore, vice-president, an arrangement which has continued to this day. The two sons continued the policy of their father, whose slogan was: "a business education within the reach of all," and the school flourished amazingly. However, in 1910, in line with the trend of modern business, the school was converted into a business college exclusively, and the name changed to the Chillicothe Business College.

A building program, mapped out in 1900, resulted in the construction of the Telegraph Building and Dryden Hall, then used as a boys' dormitory. Vincent Hall was built in 1917 and was used as a boys' dormitory. A further program of expansion in 1924-25 brought the annex to the main building and a gymnasium. On January 1, 1925, the gymnasium was completed and opened for use, but on March 29, after a successful season of athletics in the new building, the main building and annex were destroyed by fire. This catastrophe—in which all the school records were lost—interrupted school for a short time, but after a brief period the new gymnasium was converted into Commerce Hall and school resumed as usual.

OLD MAIN. THE FIRST UNIT OF
CHILICOTHE BUSINESS COLLEGE





ALLEN MOORE II
President

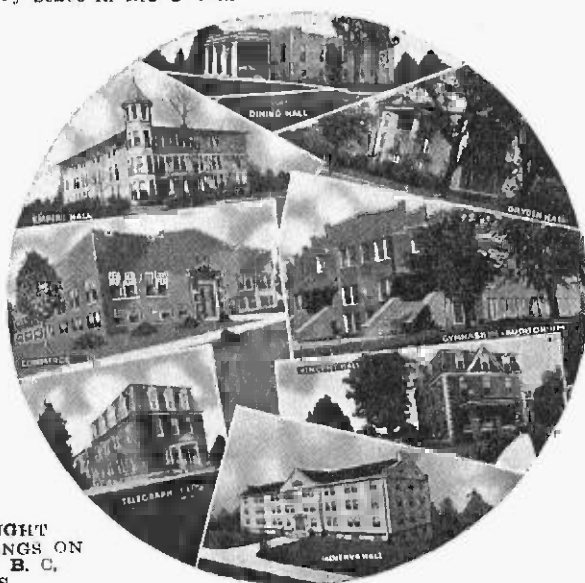
ROY MOORE
Vice-President

Now another building program confronted the management and was solved in 1928 when, on February 3, ground was laid off for a new gymnasium-auditorium. In the fall, on December 6 and 8, the building was formally opened by two social affairs, the first for students, and the second for friends and patrons.

Further growth and expansion have since taken place, with a splendid athletic field and stadium dedicated

on October 17, 1930—one of the finest in the state—erected at a cost of \$40,000.00; a new dining hall, begun in the spring of 1935 and finished that fall; and finally, the eighth building on the campus, begun this spring and now nearly ready for occupancy—Minerva Hall, a \$50,000.00 dormitory for girls.

The history of the school and the history of the city of Chillicothe are intermingled. The college was founded with the aid of the city, although later taken over entirely by Allen Moore, Sr. In 1925, with the aid of the town, the school recovered from the destructive fire which razed Old Main, and in C. B. C.'s last building program, the town stood behind the Moore brothers and in one day subscribed a bond issue which made the building a certainty. Chillicothe is justly proud of the energy and enterprise of the Moores, father and sons, who have made the name and fame of the Chillicothe Business College known in practically every state in the Union.



THE EIGHT
BUILDINGS ON
THE C. B. C.
CAMPUS

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

By HARRY WELLS GRAHAM

The history of the Chamber of Commerce might be said to start with the first settlements of the county, for any attempt to promote the welfare of our community is in keeping with the work the business men of Chillicothe have organized to accomplish. Shortly after the completion of the buildings for the Chillicothe Normal School, Colonel W. B. Leach and others, visualizing the need of a permanent organization to undertake the development of a community, formed "The Commercial Club of Chillicothe, Missouri." Captain A. McVey was President; Allen Moore, Sr., Vice-President; William B. Leach, Secretary and A. Johnson, Treasurer.



B. T. CLARK
President

From then Chillicothe has benefited by a Commercial Club up to 1911, when the name was changed and incorporated as "The Chillicothe Chamber of Commerce Association, Inc." The following citizens have served as President since 1891: Capt. A. McVey, four



CHILLICOTHE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WEEKLY LUNCHEON

Front row, left to right—Mrs. J. W. McAllister; Mrs. Ross McAllister, Vice-President; Allen O. Gore; Alexander Peterson.

Left side of table—Miss Margaret McAllister; Mrs. Consuelo Newton; B. T. Clark, President; Dr. Donald Dowell; Wade H. Wright; Sam Gorman; F. M. McCall; Allen Moore; Ed. M. Switzer; Ed. O. Wahl.

At far end of table and from back to front—J. G. Sigler; W. G. Englehardt; Martha Fromm; Virgil L. Triplett; Edgerton Welch; H. S. Beardsley; John M. Gallatin; William G. Keith; Dr. Louis M. Fottis; C. T. Botsford; W. B. Jennings; J. R. Hall; Harry W. Graham, Secretary.

terms; C. F. Adams, three terms; W. H. Ellet, and Fred G. Peters, two terms; B. T. Clark now is serving his second term; all the following one term: B. V. Gill, T. C. Beasley, Fred B. Brady, A. R. Coburn, E. O. Welch, C. T. Baisford, T. L. Moreland, Frank Batta, A. E. Gillson, C. W. McAllister, P. W. Hartman, Karl M. Blanchard, John M. Gallatin, C. E. Watkins, L. D. Dail, W. F. Attkisson, R. W. Strehlow, Allen O. Gore and F. M. McCall.

Those who have served as Secretary are: Col. William B. Leach, three terms; Fred Hawley, two terms; M. W. Browne, five terms; William G. Keath, four terms; R. F. McNally, one term; B. V. Gill, one term; Charles E. McWilliams one term; William A. Eytlenburg, one term; Fred H. Harris, two terms; and the present secretary, Harry W. Graham, now serving his twenty-third term.



HARRY W. GRAHAM
Secretary Chamber of Commerce

Since its organization, the Chamber of Commerce has aided in the establishment of many new and now substantial business enterprises. It has promoted the construction and upkeep of better highways, paved streets, bridges and country roads. Every city, county school or Federal building project has found support from the Chamber of Commerce. It has found work and livelihood for needy families, has furthered movements for work with problem children, and has fostered successful campaigns for better health laws. It has aided in securing the establishment of a Federal Court in Chillicothe. The City Water and Light plants, the weather bureau, city and county memorials, the Livingston County Memorial Library, Simpson Park, the new Hospital, the new High School building, in fact, all city schools, Chautauquas, farm festivals and the Farm Congress, flood control projects and every honorable business and factory enterprise in the county has found the Chamber of Commerce a friend and sponsor in time of need. Since 1911, the date of earliest available records, this organization has spent \$329,343.41 for purposes of community progress.

Livingston County's total agricultural and horticultural products for a single year amount to \$4,811,019; the net value of manufactured goods and products, less cost of materials (\$3,657,786), is \$5,450,475, by more than one hundred concerns. There is an annual payroll for more than one thousand wage earners of nearly one million dollars, and the annual payroll for eight hundred clerks and professional wage earners is more than \$960,000. The annual postoffice receipts total more than \$55,000.

ROTARY CLUB

The Chillicothe Rotary Club was organized in 1920.

On the eighth of April of that year, Russell Greiner of Kansas City, Missouri, installed the Chapter under the charter number 894. There were twenty-five charter members in the club.



MR. W. G. KEATH
First President of Rotary Club

The first President was Will Keath, and the first Secretary was Allen Moore. Will Keath also served as District Governor of the 14th District in 1922-23.

The Chillicothe Club has sponsored the Trenton, Brookfield, Gallatin, Richmond, Cameron, Braymer and Milan Clubs, and assisted in the installation of the Mexico Club.

In its work with the crippled children movement sponsored by the Missouri Society for Crippled Children, Chillicothe Rotary ranks one hundred per cent.

At present there are fifty-eight members in the Club, including ten charter members. The President is Ed Switzer; Vice-president, Giles Theilman;

Secretary, Will Eytelburg, and Treasurer, Dick Curry.

KIWANIS CLUB



MR. V. E. STEPHENS
President

Kiwanis Club was organized September, 1922, with thirty-five charter members. The first president was Arthur Gibson, who is still a member of the club. Seven of the charter members are also with the club. Kiwanis is an international organization with 1,950 clubs. All of the present charter members have been presidents of the club at least one year each, and two of them, J. D. Rice and Allen O. Gore, have been District Lieutenant Governors. At present one of the members, H. R. McCall, is a member of the District Educational Committee.

The objectives of the club are as follows:

1. Personal service to under-privileged children.
2. Intelligent, aggressive and serviceable

citizenship.

3. Friendly understanding among all citizens, rural and urban.
4. Vocational guidance.
5. Boys' and girls' work.

This club is a member of the Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas division and has been recognized as the most active club in its district.

The Kiwanis Club has been very active in Chillicothe, promoting or endorsing all civic projects, and sponsoring many activities for the under-privileged child. It also has a student loan fund, and at present it has three students in colleges, besides having lent money to a great many who have finished their courses and repaid their loans. The courses that the students pursued were business training, nursing, teaching and music.

The club meets at the Strand Hotel every Monday at 6:15. Its present officers are: Victor Stephens, President; Dr. M. E. Elliott, First Vice-President; Verne Crookshanks, Second Vice-President; Dr. R. Barney, Secretary, and William Olenhouse, Treasurer.

KIWANIS MOTTO: WE BUILD

EAST DISTRICT LEUTENANT GOVERNORS



ALLEN O. GLÖRE



J. D. RICE

CLUB WOMEN OF LIVINGSTON COUNTY

**MRS. ELVER CURRY**

Past Missouri District Deputy, State Oracle and State Supervisor for the Royal Neighbors of America. For more than thirty years Mrs. Curry has served in a state office for this organization.

**MISS MARGARET JAMES**

President District I, State Federation Business and Professional Women's Club; second term.
Past President, Business and Professional Women's Club, Chillicothe.

**MRS. ARDEIS HAROLD MYERS**

State District President, Musicians' Club.
State Chairman Junior Awards, Musicians' Club.
Past President, Musicians' Club of Chillicothe.
Past President of Chillicothe Culture Club.
First Junior Sponsor Chillicothe Culture Club.
President, Field School P. T. A.

**MRS. JOHN PALMER MILBANK**

State Chairman of Fine Arts, American Association of University Women.
Corresponding Secretary, City Federation of Women's Clubs.
Past President, American Association of University Women.
Past President, Chillicothe Culture Club.
Past Junior Sponsor, Chillicothe Culture Club.

Livingston County women are in great measure responsible for the active interest in all movements pertaining to the welfare of our county and city. At the present time excellent unceasing work on their part is keeping our splendid schools, churches and other institutions existing on the high level they have always known. A number of these women have represented their various clubs in state offices. Although it has not been possible to secure the names of all the women who are now holding state offices, the group pictured is representative of Livingston County's splendid women.

CITY FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

On Friday, March 12, 1920, representatives of the D. A. R., P. E. O., Culture, Domestic Science, and Sorosis Clubs met and organized the City Federation of Women's Clubs for the purpose of sponsoring a Memorial Library and a Visiting Nurse. Mrs. H. W. Minter was the first president.



MRS. H. M. GRACE
President

The first movement sponsored by the City Federation was a "Spring Clean-up Week," a successful project.

The D. A. R. and P. E. O. later resigned from the Federation and Fact and Fiction Club was added.

Five members from each of these five clubs now constitute the membership. In addition to the Visiting Nurse and the Library, the City Federation sponsors an annual flower show and yard contest, the Needlework Guild, and also assists with all civic and welfare work.

The present officers are: Mrs. H. M. Grace, President; Mrs. Robert Frith, First Vice-President; Mrs. J. C. Grace, Second Vice-President; Mrs. John Palmer Milbark, Secretary; and Mrs. Ralph Mallen, Treasurer.

NEEDLEWORK GUILD

The Chillicothe Branch of the Needlework Guild of America was organized Tuesday, November 24, 1931. Miss Mary Neipp of St. Joseph, Missouri, a member of the National Extension Committee, met with the City Federation of Women's Clubs and helped with the organization. Mrs. Howard Reed was the first President.

Each year since has seen a steady increase in directors and members, and consequently in the number of garments gathered in.

This past year, six hundred seventy-seven garments were distributed to school children, and one hundred ninety-two garments were turned over to the Visiting Nurse to distribute.

The officers for the past year were: Mrs. Frank Fay, Honorary President; Mrs. J. G. Sigler, President; Mrs. H. M. Grace, First Vice-President; Mrs. Fred Gmby, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Don Chapman, Third Vice-President; Mrs. Frank Cook, Fourth Vice-President; Mrs. J. N. Philp, Secretary; Mrs. B. W. Crenshaw, Assistant Secretary; Mrs. I. W. Waffle, Treasurer.

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUBS



Standing: left, Mrs. Icel Henderson, Second Vice-President; right, Mrs. Leora Wagner, Secretary. Seated: left, Mrs. Ha Summerville, President; right, Mrs. Eva Lee Vosseller, First Vice-President. Not pictured—Corresponding Secretary, Louise Seidel; Treasurer, Miss May Durfee.

July, 1919, should be a red letter date for women in business, for at this time in St. Louis, Missouri, the National Federation of Business and professional women organized. Reversing the usual order, the National Club was formed first, then the state and then the member clubs.

Such a club was organized in Chillicothe, February 25, 1925, with Dr. Vera Young, President. The charter was granted June 23, 1925. This club is non-sectarian and non-political; its aim is to help women, especially business and professional women, and to co-operate with other organizations for civic good. In 1927, it entertained the State Federation, but prior to that it had started four other clubs—Trenton, Brookfield, Marceline, and Macon.

It has ever been active in furthering all worthy civic projects—Red Cross, Library, T. B. Seals, safety, Needlework Guild, feeding undernourished children, etc. For several years it sponsored a large group of Campfire Girls, furnishing them a room in which to work. From the first, there has been an educational fund. Ten girls owe their business training to this fund and two more are now using it. This

club stands ready to aid and guide girls entering a business career. The club has also conducted study and physical culture clubs for its members. Dinner meetings are held the fourth Tuesday of each month.

The club has been served by the following presidents: Dr. Vera Young, Dr. Gladys Ingram, Misses Margaret James, Ada Mae Thomas, Kate Buckman, Louise Seidel, Mesdames J. M. Bauer, Kathryn Williams, and Ella Summerville. Dr. Young served as State President, and Miss James is serving as District President.

P. T. A.



Front row, left to right: Mrs. A. H. Myers, President, Field School P. T. A.; Mrs. John May, President, P. T. A. Council; Mrs. Edgar Strader, President, Central School P. T. A.

Back row, left to right: Mrs. Owen Lessler, President, Highview School P. T. A.; Mrs. Lloyd Chase, President, Dewey School P. T. A.; Mrs. Nola McCarthy, President, Washington School P. T. A.

The first unit of National P. T. A. organized in Chillicothe was the Central and High School P. T. A. This Association met March 15, 1917 in the high school auditorium. Mr. A. R. Coburn, Superintendent, opened the meeting and presented the first President, Mrs. M. A. Burch. The first P. T. A. Council was organized in April, 1924, with Mrs. Steven Hawkins, Jr., as Chairman. At the present time there are seven P. T. A. units in the various schools.

The National Congress of P. T. A. was organized in 1897. The results of their work over a span of years have been notable.

The organization of P. T. A. embraces a three-fold program—parent-education, home-school co-operation, and community development. Locally, such enterprises as the purchasing of playground equipment, pictures and pianos, and the serving of hot lunches to under-privi-

leged children, extensive health improvement campaigns, the planting of trees and shrubs and many other activities have been carried through successfully.

Study Clubs

CHILLICOTHE CULTURE CLUB



Top row, left to right: Mrs. Harry W. Graham and Mrs. W. J. Clun-
by, Charter Members of Chillicothe Culture Club.
Center row, left to right: Mrs. Seymour Wigely, Director; Mrs. Man-
ford Mendor, President; Mrs. Giles Thelmann, Cattle.
Bottom row, left to right: Mrs. C. F. Ford, Director; Miss Anna
Heger, Treasurer; Mrs. Van B. Chapman, First Vice-President;
Mrs. Henry C. Roehner, Secretary.

The Chillicothe Culture Club antedates any other organization of its kind in Livingston County. It was organized by a group of fifteen studiously-minded women who had composed the Chillicothe Chautauqua Circle in 1890, a group which desired to pursue its work under different plans after the course prescribed was finished.

In 1898, the new name, Chillicothe Culture Club, was selected in order to preserve the seal "CCC." Throughout the years each retiring president has been presented with a gold pin bearing this insignia.

Culture Club entered the Missouri State Federation in 1898, the General Federation in 1904, and the City Federation in 1920.

The motto is: Unity in things that are necessary, Liberty in what is doubtful, Charity in all things.

While the Club was organized as a study club, it has always been active and generous in co-operating with the City Federation in all civic projects.

We are proud to name our two charter members, Mrs. W. J. Gunby and Mrs. Harry Gaham. Mrs. J. S. Williams was the first President, and Mrs. Manford Meador, the present President.

JUNIOR CULTURE CLUB



Seated, reading left to right: Marian Buchner, First Vice-President; Sue Lindsay, Second Vice-President. Standing, left to right: La Belle Barnes, Secretary; Doris Cull, President; Marjorie Belshe, Reporter; and Margaret Brady, Treasurer. Other officers: Mary Anne Bensch, Editor; Dorothy Buchner, Auditor.

The Chillicothe Junior Culture Club was organized in 1927, with Mrs. Ardels Myers as sponsor. With the other Junior Clubs in the community, it offers to the high school girl and the recent graduate an avenue of expression and an opportunity for service, and trains her for later leadership in Senior Clubs. Junior Culture Club meets the first and third Tuesdays of the month, combines a program of serious study with social fun, and co-operates with the City Federation of Women's Clubs in projects of community service.

During the past year, the club gave a layette to the Needlework Guild, and helped with the sale of tuberculosis seals and library cards. In addition to book reviews by Senior Club members and a display and study of antiques, the program included a "charm" course, two parties, one at Christmas and one in May, and there was a tea for the Senior Club.

During the winter of 1937-38, the following officers will serve: President, La Belle Barnes; First Vice-President, Margaret Brady; Second Vice-President, Leta Jacobs; Secretary, Mary Frances Jacobs; Treasurer, Jean Boelner; Critic, Martha Mayo; Auditor, Shirley Hamblin; Reporter, Mildred Uhrmacher; Sponsors, Mrs. H. F. Becker, and Miss Martha Campbell.

XIX CLUB



Front row, left to right: Mrs. R. Barney, Charter Member; Mrs. J. G. Sigler, President.
Back row, left to right: Mrs. Donald M. Dowell, Secretary; Mrs. H. K. Benson, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Lloyd Crooks, Treasurer.

The XIX Club was organized in January, 1893. Mrs. Reuben Barney, Sr., now deceased, was the first president.

For years it was a hard-working, exclusively study club, its first civic activity being a "Better Babies Contest" in 1916. It still is primarily a study club, but includes in its programs much of outside interest. Its major work along these lines has been the Memorial Library, the Visiting Nurse, and the serving of meals to under-nourished school children, although the club has always borne its share in every worthwhile project of public interest.

The club concentrated first on the library, helping the other clubs to bring to Chillicothe readers many books otherwise unavailable, making a creditable library grow on completely barren soil. The first gift of any size to the new library was two hundred volumes of carefully selected books from the XIX Club.

Along with the other Federated clubs, the Visiting Nurse work assumed large proportions, as did the serving of meals at Central School.

Both programs, study and civic, apparently are growing in importance and variety, and are becoming an endless chain of untiring usefulness.

The present officers include Mrs. J. G. Sigler, President, and Mrs. Donald Dowell, Secretary. These offices, in the coming year beginning October 1, will be filled by Mrs. C. H. Patek, President, and Mrs. C. W. Robinson, Secretary.

JUNIOR XIX CLUB

The Junior XIX Club, sponsored by the XIX Club of Chillicothe, was organized in 1926. One year later it affiliated with the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and became an active link in the chain of state and national federated work.

This club follows faithfully the outlined studies of the State Federation and takes an active part in projects of the City Federation. Special emphasis has been placed on the supplying of milk to underprivileged children, and the giving of layettes to the Visiting Nurse Board. The club maintains a membership in the Needlework Guild.

The membership is not limited to daughters of the Senior Club, but is an elective body. Individual talent in the club is encouraged, and honors won in artistic and academic competition are proudly displayed.

Miss Grace Stevenson, daughter of Reverend and Mrs. Merle Stevenson, has closed a successful club year. The program for 1936-37 developed the theme, "Our Charm Girl's Date Book," and included lessons in art, music, literature, and etiquette. A book review and a chalk talk were given.

Social activities were a tea for new members, a covered dish luncheon, a Christmas party, the Senior Club party, and a dinner at the Leeper Hotel in the spring.

The other officers for the year just closed are: Patty Schutt, Vice-President; Mary Paramore, Secretary; and Betty Broadus, Treasurer.

The incoming officers are: Wanda Lee Darr, President; and Virginia Salle, Secretary.

SOROSIS

SOROSIS, the compound fruit of many flowers.

In 1900, the date of our organization, we were lucky to capture the interest of the Mother-club in New York City. They sent us a brochure giving the history of the first club for women. From this group was formed the State and General Federations, which now number over 3,000,000 members.

We adopted the mulberry and pineapple, composite fruits, for our color and symbol. The former, in the manufacture of silk, employs more labor than any other industry; the latter, the greatest and most popular industrial project.

We began our organization with the "breakfast," which has continued as a custom for thirty-seven years. We called ourselves an art club, and made a study of the reproductions with which most walls were covered at that time. Before going into the Federation and taking an enthusiastic part in their programs, we gave one hundred framed reproductions and a bust of Lincoln to the public schools. In obtaining pure food laws and good roads, we did our share. As the



Top row, left to right: Mrs. Herman Shiflet, Treasurer; Mrs. L. W. Waffle, President; Mrs. Gus Davidson, Secretary.
Bottom row, left to right: Mrs. R. L. Rinehart, Program Chairman; Mrs. Jonathan Hawley, Charter Member; Mrs. Edgerton Welch, Vice-President.

Federation broadened, so did we, and to all the vital projects—clivic, educational and philanthropic, we gave our support. We assisted in the entertainment of the State Board and District meetings in Chillicothe, and had one member on the State Board.

We assumed responsibility in the World War, and had one member, Miss Emma Evans, go to the seat of activities in France as a trained nurse. When the matter of juniors came up in the city, we were the first to organize a group of six small girls. These have developed into a strong and fine organization, who in turn have been sponsors of a third Sorosis organization called "pledges."

Seniors, juniors, and honoraries work harmoniously together for community interests and their own pleasure.

Our 1936-37 senior and honorary accomplishment has been the furnishing of a room in the new City Hospital, of which we all are proud. It is named for the organizer of Sorosis, and the only living charter member, Mary Lee Hawley. She was elected president for life of the seniors; after serving twenty-five years, she was afflicted with deafness and resigned the presidency. Her attendance includes thirty-seven breakfasts, and every meeting during the thirty-seven years when she was in the city.

JUNIOR SOROSIS

Junior Sorosis was organized in September, 1926, by Mrs. Jonathan Hawley, who served as sponsor for two years. She has taken a great interest in all of the club activities and most graciously responds whenever called upon. Following Mrs. Hawley, Mrs. Oneita Bird ac-



Standing, center: Jenn Allee Gardner, President; left, Mrs. E. J. Egger, Vice-President; right, Mrs. Richard A. McDowell, Secretary; lower center, Mrs. R. V. Norman, Treasurer.

cepted the sponsorship and is the faithful and efficient sponsor at the present time. The ten charter members opened with a breakfast which has been an annual custom. A membership of thirty has been maintained through the following years.

During the club year the meetings consist of miscellaneous programs, such as art, music, current events, antiques, poetry, play, and book reviews.

In 1933, Junior Sorosis was responsible for the organization of a group of twenty high school girls, known as Junior Sorosis Pledges, who are carrying on Sorosis traditions. Their programs are cultural, and their main charitable activity is preparing and delivering Christmas stockings to the needy children.

The following charitable contributions, milk fund, books to the library and subscription to current magazines, needlework guild, tuberculosis seals, Christmas stockings, visiting nurse, flood relief, hospital donations, are made possible by the annual benefit dance, given Christmas night.

The social activities of Junior Sorosis comprise, in addition to the breakfast, two open sessions, a party for the Senior Sorosis, and a dance for the pledges.

SENIOR DOMESTIC SCIENCE CLUB

The Senior Domestic Science Club was organized in January, 1901, by Mrs. Levi Tracy. It became a member of the State Federation in 1902, and of the National Federation in 1904. This club was first organized as a Domestic Science Club, but has since changed to a Study Club. Study is devoted to art, drama, music, and literature.



Top row, left to right: Mrs. James Graham, Treasurer; Mrs. Reuben Taylor, Secretary; Mrs. Perry Lee, Vice-President.
Bottom row, left to right: Mrs. Ray Patterson, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Joseph E. Helser, President.

Some of the things accomplished by the club are several "clean-up" campaigns, adoption of a French orphan, contributions to library and visiting nurse funds, general welfare work, co-operation in civic improvements, and furnishing milk for underprivileged children.

Mrs. Joseph F. Helser is President; Mrs. Perry Lee, Vice-President; Mrs. Ray Patterson, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Reuben Taylor, Secretary; and Mrs. James Graham, Treasurer.

JUNIOR DOMESTIC SCIENCE CLUB

In 1927, Mrs. Raymond Russell, President of the Senior Domestic Science Club, appointed a committee of three to organize a Junior Club; accordingly, on February 14, 1927, a club of twenty members was formed. Mrs. Julian Grace was the first sponsor, and Miss Dorothy Taylor was the first president. The lilac was adopted as the club flower, lavender and green as club colors, and the motto, "With the ropes of today we ring the bells of tomorrow." Miss Mary Moore, who was one of the charter members, wrote the Club Collect, which opens the regular meetings on the first and third Monday evenings of each month during club season.

In May, 1929, the Junior Domestic Science Club joined the State Federation; in September, 1928, the National Federation; and in 1929, the City Federation.

The object of this club is to keep the relationship between the Senior and Junior clubs intimate and friendly. Looking to the betterment of life, their ideal is to build better homes, better communities, and better citizens.



Standing, reading left to right: Mrs. G. N. Haynie, Sponsor; Betty Reno, President; Betty Mayo, Treasurer. Seated, reading left to right: Claire Glenhouse, Second Vice-President; Gladys Benzell, Secretary; Betty Jacobsen, First Vice-President.

The Junior Domestic Science Club sponsors two benefit dances each year, usually a Hallowe'en dance and a Valentine dance. They have also established a custom of giving the Senior Club a Mother's Day tea. A meeting called President's Day, closes each club year. A year book is published annually.

Mrs. Delbert Fink is the only active charter member at the present time. The officers for the coming year are: Mrs. C. A. Fish, Sponsor; Gladys Benzell, President; Helen McElwain, First Vice-President; Lillian Fish, Second Vice-President; Betty Mayo, Secretary; and Dorothy Hogg, Treasurer.

FACT AND FICTION CLUB

The Fact and Fiction Club was organized on June 20, 1929 by a group of young married women who had never had the privilege of being members of a Junior Federated Club, but who had felt the need of such training and realized the fellowship to be gained through such an organization. The seven charter members of the club were: Mrs. John May, President; Mrs. Will Coe; Mrs. Milo Brown; Mrs. Ruben McGuire; Mrs. Leslie Coulter; Mrs. O. R. Parker; and Mrs. Doris Roach.

In October, the club joined the City Federation of Clubs and entered into the full program sponsored by the City Federation. Before the club year was out, the Fact and Fiction Club was a member of the State Federation of Women's Clubs and striving to carry on the work of each of its departments.



Front row, left to right: Mrs. C. H. Brady, Vice-President; Mrs. Buel Staton, Treasurer.
Back row, left to right: Mrs. Dora Sharrill, Secretary-elect; Mrs. Jewell Kirby, President; Mrs. John Cook, Corresponding Secretary.

Through the years which have followed, the club has gained and lost many members. There are eighteen members at present.

It has been the policy of the club to keep up an active interest in both facts and fiction and to take part in the many activities sponsored by the City and State Federation. The social life of the club has drawn its members close together, welding many friendships that will never be broken.

The officers of the club are: President, Mrs. Jewell Kirby; Vice President, Mrs. C. H. Brady; Secretary, Mrs. Ruth Brown; Treasurer, Mrs. Buel Staton.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY EXTENSION CLUBS

By MARGUERITE McCLELLAN

More than five hundred Livingston County rural women are now enrolled in the twenty-three organized extension clubs of Livingston County.

These Home Economics Extension Clubs are groups of homemakers living on farms or in small towns and are organized for the purpose of studying and working together to make more efficient and satisfying homes, both from the standpoint of the home itself and from the standpoint of its community relationship. All extension clubs are enrolled with the Missouri College of Agriculture Extension Service and with County Extension Service. No fees are charged for this service which they receive. They are supplied with information for conducting their club work, a monthly letter of suggestions from both the state and county office, subject matter information on club programs through a loan envelope service, and a limited amount of Home



Mrs. John Slattery

Miss
Marguerite McClellan

Mrs. Ernest Thummons

Economics Specialist help through the Home Demonstration Agent.

Some of these extension clubs have been in existence as long as eight years, and during this time have had contact with the newer methods which the Department of Agriculture has discovered. Such clubs include women who are well trained and experienced in such technique as gardening, canning, cooking, sewing, soap making, etc. Many of them have had experience in various types of leadership, and while they are all busy women, they are interested in giving service that will be helpful to others.

The county program of work is planned by the County Home Extension Council. This council is composed of the president of each of the clubs and the Home Demonstration Agent. Mrs. Ernest Thummons of the New York Extension Club is president of the council, and Mrs. John Slattery of the Better Homes Club of Butler and Oak Grove, is secretary.

The council meets several times during the year to plan the program of work and to make plans for the county events.

The County Achievement is held in October. Exhibits and results of the year's work are reported on at this time.

Besides aiding one another in coping with the everyday problems of home and household, these rural club women of Livingston County have rendered important service to the community in which they live. This year they have improved and built parks and play grounds, made donations to charity institutions, improved roadsides, churches, schools and other community centers. They have organized classes in music and in Bible schools, they have sponsored 4-H clubs, have raised money to send 4-H club members to 4-H club camp and to the State Round-up. They conduct book reviews, and a book and magazine exchange. Some have established small community libraries.

Many of these clubs have set in motion recreational and social activities to interest the young people. They have held picnics, parties, fish fries, meetings and tours, in which young and old took part.

They have organized and held health clinics, enlisting the help of physicians and the county nurse in campaigns to immunize children against contagious diseases.

Their contribution to the country life of Livingston County is vital, interesting, and inspiring.

WEDNESDAY STUDY CLUB—Wheeling, Mo.

Wednesday Study Club was organized November 15, 1933, at the home of Mrs. Luther Boone, by a group of Wheeling women who were deeply interested in the community's welfare. The following were present and signed for membership: Mrs. H. D. Clem, Mrs. C. B. Talbott, Mrs. J. L. Walkup, Mrs. Forrest Sensenich, Mrs. E. R. Johnston, Mrs. E. A. Littrell, Mrs. John Uhlig, Mrs. Bert Narr, Mrs. Arthur Buster, Mrs. C. L. Dahl, Mrs. Guy Cox, Mrs. M. J. LaRue, Mrs. A. E. Beckwith, Mrs. Chris Glamser, Mrs. Faye Butler, Mrs. H. J. Clem, Mrs. R. A. Hendrix, Mrs. J. S. Littrell, Mrs. Luther Boone, and Miss Martha Lowe. From this group the following officers were elected: Mrs. C. B. Talbott, President; Mrs. Luther Boone, Vice-President; Mrs. H. J. Clem, Secretary; Mrs. M. J. LaRue, Treasurer.

Meetings are held on Wednesday afternoon every third week. On December 6th the following names were presented and accepted to membership: Mrs. H. Achenbach, Mrs. Glenn Coleman, Mrs. F. S. Littrell, Mrs. Arthur Watson, and Miss Zeta Holcer, making a total membership of twenty-five.

The slogan for the club is: "Making the world better for having lived in it." The object of the club is to develop its members mentally, morally, and socially, and to promote the community's welfare. The club was federated October, 1934 in the First District of Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs. Interesting lessons are presented at each regular meeting. The first project sponsored by the club was placing play ground equipment on the school yard. The club remembered the children in Mercy Hospital of Kansas City at Christmas time with gifts and toys. The club sponsors contests in the school—in essays, in building bird houses, making posters, sewing, etc. The club also sponsored an American Home and Youth conference. The club observes in an appropriate way all national club observances, such as National Book, Fine Arts, and Music Weeks. The club also sponsors a pre-school clinic, which includes giving diphtheria immunization to eighty children of the consolidated Wheeling School District.

Mrs. C. B. Talbott served as president two terms, Mrs. Luther Boone, one term, and Mrs. F. S. Littrell, one term. The present officers are: Mrs. Forrest Sensenich, President; Mrs. M. J. LaRue, Vice-President; Mrs. Luther Boone, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Bert Narr, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. H. J. Barnes, Treasurer. The club has lost one member by death, Mrs. Eugenia Hart Stocum, who died December 20, 1936. Memorial services were held in her honor at the following regular meeting.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

The Chillicothe Chapter of the American Association of University Women was organized Saturday, April 5, 1930, by a group of women representing schools which are on the approved list for membership in the Association.



Back row, left to right: Mrs. Palmer Milbank, Director; Mrs. E. E. Childreath, Secretary; Mrs. Edgerton Welch, Program Chairman.
Front row, left to right: Miss Maude Miller, President; Mrs. H. R. McCull, Vice-President.

Mrs. Vernon Fay was elected president at the first meeting.

The purpose of the branch is to unite the college women of the vicinity for work on the educational, civic, and social problems of the community, and to co-operate with the other associations of university women in their general work.

The range of the work in this association includes the following activities:

1. Raising standards in colleges and universities.
2. Granting and administering fellowships and scholarships.
3. Raising of a million-dollar fellowship fund.
4. Studying of international relations.
5. Co-operation with other groups in endorsing legislation having

to do with education.

The officers for the year are: Miss Marie Miller, President; Mrs. H. R. McCall, Vice-President; Mrs. E. E. Calbreath, Secretary; Mrs. C. H. Patek, Treasurer; Mrs. Palmer Milbank, Director.

MUSICIANS' CLUB



Mrs. Manuel Drumm, Social Chairman; Mrs. Walter Golus, Secretary;
Mrs. A. H. Myers, District Chairman; Mrs. T. E. Schutt, Treasurer

On Wednesday, February 10, 1932, ten musicians of Chillicothe met in the home of Mrs. H. M. Reed to organize a music club, with objectives to furnish an outlet and exchange for musical talent; to introduce greater music from the outside of the community; to stimulate generally the development of talent; and to increase appreciation. The first officers of the club were as follows: President, Mrs. H. M. Reed; Vice-President, Mrs. A. H. Myers; Secretary, Mrs. Shirley Brownfield; Treasurer, Mrs. Bertram Clark. The Musicians' Club entered the Missouri Federation of Music Clubs in 1933.

Among the guest artists appearing here in concert and sponsored by the club, have been our own Blanche Sherman Merriman, Mable Riggs Stead, Phradie Wells, Pat Dunn, Stanley Deacon, and Pearl Roemer Kelly.

The eighteenth annual convention of Missouri Federation of Music Clubs was held in Chillicothe March 25-28, 1936, with the local Musicians' Club as hostess. Mrs. Ardeis H. Myers, a member of the State Board, and president of the Musicians' Club, was general chairman of the convention.

Two open programs are given each year by members of the club, one a vesper program, the other a spring program. Exchange programs with Trenton have been given and this year the idea of a Spring Festival of Music was inaugurated. Groups from Carrollton, Trenton, Milan, and Brookfield took part. Mrs. B. T. Clark was president during 1937, and Mrs. Mervin Cies is the incoming president. From a charter roll of thirty-one, the club has enlarged to a membership of sixty-three.

THE PROGRESSIVE ART AND STUDY CLUB



The Progressive Art and Study Club of Chillicothe was organized October 28, 1929, by Mrs. Mildred W. Boone.

The object of our club is to promote intellectual growth and charitable activities and to work for the social, moral, economic and religious welfare of our people.

Motto: We live to serve.

Colors: Blue and white.

Time of meeting: Second and fourth Fridays of each month.

We are represented at the Missouri State Association of Colored Women, affiliated with the National Association of Colored Women.

We send fruit, clothing, fuel, and food to the needy. We also furnish school supplies when needed, and are looking out for our crippled children.

Our officers are: President, Miss Bessie L. Banks; First Vice-President, Mrs. Hattie Phillips; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Mae Lee; Secretary, Mrs. Marjorie Banks; Assistant Secretary, Mrs. Blanche Douglass; Treasurer, Mrs. Rebecca Estes; Chaplain, Mrs. Ira Williams.

Boys and Girls of Livingston County

4-H CLUBS

The 4-H Club work is the largest rural youth movement in the world. The work is a regular and important educational project of the Co-operative Extension Service, established in 1914 by an Act of Congress and approved by every state in the Union. In Missouri, this club work is conducted by the College of Agriculture and the U. S. Department of Agriculture in co-operation with organized counties and local committees. Eugene Lee, County Extension Agent, and Marguerite McClellan, Home Demonstration Agent, are in charge of the 4-H Club work in Livingston County.

Any rural boy or girl, ten to twenty-one years of age, in or out of school, may become a member of a Standard 4-H Club and secure assistance in carrying out better farming and homemaking practices.

The main objectives in boys' and girls' 4-H Club work are:

1. To help rural boys and girls to develop desirable ideals and standards for farming, homemaking, community life, and citizenship, and a sense of responsibility for their attainment.
2. To afford rural boys and girls technical instruction in farming and homemaking, that they may acquire skill and understanding in these fields and a clearer vision of agriculture as a basic industry, and of homemaking as a worthy occupation.
3. To provide rural boys and girls an opportunity to "learn by doing" through conducting certain farm or home enterprises and demonstrating to others what they have learned.
4. To instill in the minds of rural boys and girls an intelligent understanding and an appreciation of nature and of the environment in which they live.
5. To teach rural boys and girls the value of research, and to develop in them a scientific attitude toward the problem of the farm and the home.
6. To train rural boys and girls in co-operative action to the end that they may increase their accomplishments and, through associated efforts, better assist in solving rural problems.
7. To develop in rural boys and girls habits of healthful living, to provide them with information and direction in the intelligent use of leisure, and to arouse in them worthy ambitions and a desire to continue to learn, in order that they may live fuller and richer lives.
8. To teach and to demonstrate to rural boys and girls methods designed to improve practices in agriculture and homemaking, to the end that farm incomes may be increased, standards of living improved, and the satisfactions of farm life enhanced.

THE EMBLEM

A four-leaf clover, with the letter "H" on each leaflet, meaning the four-square development of Head, Heart, Hands, and Health, is the accepted emblem. The emblem is protected by the United States Department of Agriculture copyright.

THE PLEDGE

I pledge

my head to clearer thinking,
my heart to greater loyalty,
my hands to larger service, and
my health to better living.

for my club, my community, and my country.

THE MOTTO: "To Make the Best Better."

THE CLUB COLORS: White and green.

Forty-seven different projects may be engaged in by the 4-H Club member. The principal projects have to do with production of live-stock and crops, preparation and serving of foods, home improvement and making clothing.

In Livingston County, there are forty 4-H Clubs, with an enrollment of 246 girls and 105 boys, forty local leaders and six assistant leaders are responsible for the fine work carried on by these clubs.

The local 4-H Club Achievement, where members exhibit and demonstrate their work, was held in Chillicothe, August 3rd.

BOY SCOUTS

The Boy Scout movement has been struggling along in Chillicothe for a great number of years, but since March, 1936, scouting has been on the up-grade. In March, 1936, the Livingston County District of the Pony Express Council was organized, with Prentice Barnes as permanent chairman; H. R. McCall, chairman of the Court of Honor; Giles Theilmann, chairman of the Board of Review; Roscoe Place, organization chairman; Fred Gunby, Outdoors and Camping; Dr. Brady, Health; Herman Shifflet, Finance; and S. Taylor Dowell, Commissioner.

Since the organization of the Livingston County District, there have been four troops organized in Chillicothe, one in Chula, one in Braymer, and one in Breckenridge. The respective troops and scout masters are: Troop 121, Chillicothe, O.L. McCoy, sponsored by the Saint Columban's School; Troop 122, S. Taylor Dowell, acting scout master, sponsored by the Christian Church; Troop 123, Ted Barbee, scout master, sponsored by the Elm Street Methodist Church; and Troop 124, Owsley Welch, scout master, sponsored by the First Methodist Church. Fred Cinatto is scout master of the Chula Troop; Ralph Hicks is scout master at Braymer, and Frank Potts at Breckenridge.

GIRL SCOUTS

Character Builds a Nation. Girl Scouts Build Character.

The Girl Scout program is designed to meet the needs of girls of ten years of age and over, for a leisure time program of mental, physical, and character-building activities. It is based upon a belief in educational value of small groups.

The program is not only recreational, but educational as well. It provides girls with opportunities for living more fully, intelligently, and wholeheartedly, and thus prepares them for a well-rounded adult life. The Girl Scout movement was started in Chillicothe in August, 1936.

Chillicothe has three troops of Girl Scouts, numbering seventy-five girls, and one Brownie Pack, numbering sixteen girls.

Mrs. R. V. Ducey is captain of the Oak Leaf Troop, No. 1; Miss Dorothy Girdner is captain of Troop No. 2; Mrs. Rose McAllister is captain of the Planet Troop, No. 3; and Miss Marie Miller is captain of the Brown Owl Brownie Pack.

Patriotic Organizations



DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Our emblem is a golden wheel,
Branded with deepest blue.
Each shining spoke tipped with a star,
The distaff showing through.

Daughters of the American Revolution, Olive Prindle Chapter, organized May 20, 1911. National number 1004, Chillicothe, Missouri.

Mrs. Reuben Barney, Sr., was first Regent of the chapter, which was named for Mrs. Barney's mother, Olive Prindle. There were fifteen charter members. The present membership is fifty-four, and Mrs. W. G. Engelhardt is Regent.

In 1912 the chapter collected two thousand dollars, and promoted the paving of Edgewood Avenue. A marker at the entrance of Edgewood was a gift from the Olive Prindle Chapter in 1915.

The chapter's own American Flag was presented to Company I and carried by them to the Mexican border, to France, and returned to the chapter at the close of the World War.

Olive Prindle was the first to organize as a Red Cross Auxiliary; a member, Mrs. Ruth Page Varnbrock, served eighteen months in France as a Red Cross nurse.

A service flag was made containing nine hundred forty-two blue stars and twenty-six gold stars. This flag hung in the Livingston County court house for years.

This organization, with Mrs. W. J. Gunby as chairman, compiled an honor roll of the names of Livingston County boys who served in the World War. A copy of this honor roll was made and now hangs in the Capitol building in Jefferson City, Missouri.

Mrs. Paul D. Kitt was elected State Regent for the Missouri Daughters of the American Revolution in 1920. In Washington, D. C., April, 1924, Mrs. Paul D. Kitt was elected Vice-President General of the National Society. During Mrs. Kitt's administration, the State of Missouri purchased historic Arrow Rock Tavern and made the Missouri Daughters custodians.

Six Livingston County boys have secured loans from the Missouri D. A. R. Student Loan Fund. They were sponsored by the Olive Prindle chapter.

The chapter's activities are local, state and national.

VERN L. GLICK POST No. 25, AMERICAN LEGION

This post was organized July 19, 1919. The application for charter was directed to General H. C. Clark, State Chairman of the American Legion of Missouri, certifying that those who signed the application had served in the military or naval forces in the United States during the time between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, and that they were entitled to membership, and requesting that they be issued a charter for formation of a post at Chillicothe, to be known as Vern R.

Glick Post. No. 25, they agreeing to organize and maintain a post under that name. Those signing the application for the charter for this post were:



C. C. COOKE, Commander

Emma Evans, Chillicothe, Nurse
William C. Zirkle, Avalon;
Nolan M. Chapman, Chillicothe
Robert W. Browning, Avalon
George H. Powell, Chillicothe
Frank C. Gates, Dawn
Joe D. McHolland, Chillicothe
Peter O. Rupp, Chillicothe
Don Chapman, Chillicothe
LeeRoy VanHoozer, Chillicothe
Louis H. Stein, Chillicothe
Charles M. Cooper, Chillicothe
Frank Battu, Chillicothe
Thomas H. Chapman, Chillicothe
Elmer R. Axon, Chillicothe

Nolan M. Chapman, as Chairman of the temporary organization, certified to the accuracy and good faith of the application.

The application was approved by Edward J. Cahill, Secretary and State Organizer, July 22, 1919, and on July 25, 1919, the application was approved and a temporary charter issued, signed by Eric Fisher Wood, Secretary of the National Executive Committee. A permanent Charter was issued, dated August 10, 1920, signed by Franklin D'Olier, First National Commander; Lemuel Bolles, First National Adjutant; Robert M. Clayton, First Department Commander of Missouri, and Edward J. Cahill, First Department Adjutant of Missouri.

Roy Van Hoozer was the first Commander of the post, and Don Chapman was the second Commander. During the first years of the post, its membership was more than three hundred. Later, posts were organized at Utica, Ludlow, Dawn, Wheeling and Chula. Those posts have since become non-existent and the above post is the only one in the county.

It was the policy of the national organization to name posts for some soldier of the community who died in the service. This post was named for Vern R. Glick, the son of John A. and Isabelle Glick. He entered the service at Chillicothe, August 5, 1917, was sent to Camp Clark, Missouri, August 13, 1917, with Company I, was transferred to

Camp Doniphan, November 26, 1917, then to Camp Mills, New York, April 18, 1918, sailed for France April 25, 1918, in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, being struck by a shell fragment. He is buried in the Argonne Cemetery.

This post has been an active post in community service since its organization, and is well known in the state and national organizations for its activities. It has received numerous citations by the national organization for meritorious service. Many of its individual members have received citations from the national organization for meritorious service. Four years ago it organized and sponsored the Calf and Horse Show. This has grown to be an annual event of importance in North Missouri. Many American Royal exhibitors bring their horses here for this show. This post has been an active and efficient force in promoting the Livingston County Centennial Exhibition. It has complete charge of the Horse Show and Historical Pageant, which will be one of the outstanding events of the Centennial.

C. C. Cooke, manager of the Holland Furnace Company of Chilli-cothe, is the present Commander. He will be succeeded the coming year by Frank Bonderer, who has been very active, and given much time to the Centennial work.

VERN L. GLICK POST UNIT 25, AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY



Front row, left to right: Mrs. William Zibde, Mrs. Van B. Chapman, Mrs. Nolan Chapman, La Belle Barnes, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mrs. Virgil Myers, Mrs. John Barnes, Mrs. Jessie Broadus, Mrs. J. A. Glick, Mrs. Harry Mahr. Back row, left to right: Mrs. E. B. Savage, Mrs. Ed Brackey, Mrs. Ben C. Jones, Mrs. H. E. Barnes, Mrs. C. C. Cooke, Mrs. C. H. Brady, Mrs. C. R. Kinnison, Mrs. Fred Carlton, Mrs. Leo Englert, and Mrs. Bessie Dowley.



VADA PARSONS
President

The Vern R. Glick Post, Unit 25, of the American Legion Auxiliary, was organized March 24, 1930, with a charter membership of thirty-five. The first president was Mrs. Margaret Beardsley. Succeeding presidents have been Eva Mahr, Jessie Broadhus, (two years), Velma Barnett, Louise Myers, and Opal McConathin. The present president is Vada Parsons.

The purpose and objectives of the Auxiliary parallel those of the American Legion. It aids in caring for disabled World War veterans, assists families of disabled veterans in hospitals, contributes to the care of orphans and widows of World War veterans, and contributes much to the community welfare work.

The local unit sponsors the sale of poppies each year, the proceeds of which are used for the welfare of disabled World War veterans and their families. It has sold a total of seven thousand poppies for \$714.19, out of which it has contributed to a fund for war veterans in the hospital at Excelsior Springs, Missouri, and also has contributed to the War Orphans fund, to the local charity fund, purchased Red Cross memberships, T. B. Christmas seals, donated food, bedding and clothing to needy families in the community, aided in the work of the visiting nurse, furnished milk for under-nourished children, provided lunches and clothing for under-privileged children in the local schools, sponsored and given prizes for the poppy poster contest, and contributed to the National Rehabilitation fund of the American Legion.

To obtain funds for these various things it has, besides selling poppies, held benefit card parties and dances, rummage sales and markets.

The Auxiliary has aided materially in decorating the American Legion hall, providing a piano and drapes.

The chapter has a total membership of fifty-eight. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month.

Membership in the American Legion Auxiliary is limited to the mother, sister, wife, daughter or widow of a member of the American Legion, or a deceased veteran of the World War.

The following members are Gold Star Members (those who have lost a son in the World War): Mrs. Isabell Glick, Mrs. Jessie Broadhus and Mrs. Lena Galligher.

Secret Orders

CHILLICOTHE MASONIC BODIES

Chillicothe long has been known as a Masonic town. For many years every branch of the York Rite has had a large and active organization in this community.

Friendship Lodge No. 89 was organized in 1846 and was chartered October 12, 1847, with William Hudgins as Worshipful Master and John L. Johnson as Secretary. Herbert E. Danielson is the present Worshipful Master and Martin L. Nerly the present Secretary. This lodge will celebrate its ninetieth anniversary on October 12, 1937.

Chillicothe Lodge No. 333 was organized in 1867 and was chartered October 12, 1869. M. W. Smith was the first Worshipful Master and Edwin Lyman the first Secretary. Okie Austin is the present Worshipful Master, and F. W. Cornue, the Secretary.

Lone Star Chapter No. 30, Royal Arch Masons, was organized August, 1857, and was chartered May 19, 1859, with Lucian McDowell, High Priest, and Jasper N. Bell, Secretary. C. G. Updyke is the present High Priest and F. W. Cornue Secretary.

Chillicothe Council No. 28, Royal and Select Masters, was chartered April 21, 1897, with Dr. Reuben Barney, Sr., as Illustrious Master and S. L. Harris as Recorder. Dr. Reuben Barney, Jr., is the present Illustrious Master and F. W. Cornue Recorder.

Paschal Commandery No. 32 was chartered September 25, 1879, with Dr. Reuben Barney, Sr., Eminent Commander and J. R. Middleton, Recorder. Arthur E. Pringle is the present Commander and F. W. Cornue, Recorder.

Chillicothe has had many distinguished Free Masons that have served in a state-wide capacity. The following have been peculiarly honored by being elected to preside over the Grand Bodies in this state:

Dr. James E. Cadle of Friendship Lodge No. 89, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., 1875-76.

Dr. James E. Cadle of Lone Star Chapter No. 30, Grand High Priest Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons of Missouri, 1880-81.

Dr. Reuben Barney, Sr., of Lone Star Chapter No. 30, Grand High Priest Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons of Missouri, 1887-88.

Nathan J. Swetland of Lone Star Chapter No. 30, Grand High Priest Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons of Missouri, 1905-06.

Don Chapman of Lone Star Chapter No. 30 is at the present time Grand Captain of the Host of the Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons of Missouri.

Dr. Reuben Barney, Sr., of Chillicothe Council No. 28, Grand Master of the Grand Council, Royal and Select Masters of Missouri, 1901-02.

John M. Gallatin of Chillicothe Council No. 28, Grand Master of the Grand Council, Royal and Select Masters of Missouri, 1935-36.

Dr. Reuben Barney, Sr., of Paschal Commandery No. 32, Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Missouri, 1900-01.

The records of the Masonic Bodies of Chillicothe during the last ninety years are full of the names of our community leaders and builders. Alexander M. Dockery, for instance, was High Priest of Lone Star Chapter No. 30 in 1869-70 and was active in the other bodies while a resident of our community.

Other Masonic lodges in Livingston County, 1937: Benevolence Lodge No. 170, Utica, W. T. Stone, W. M.; Chula Lodge No. 388, Chula, James E. May, W. M.; Dawn Lodge No. 539, Ludlow, James Baxter, W. M.; Springhill Lodge No. 155, Springhill, William Black, W. M.; and Wheeling Lodge No. 434, Wheeling, Ross Harder, W. M.

ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR

Chillicothe Chapter No. 113, Order of the Eastern Star, was organized August 5, 1875, and the following persons initiated: Mrs. Elizabeth Rhea, Mrs. Letitia Cadle, Miss Lizzie Rhea, Mrs. Mattie Barney, Mrs. Maria L. Norris, Mrs. Emma M. Brown, Mrs. Mollie Smith, Mrs. Emma F. Smith, Mrs. Fannie Kase, James E. Cadle, U. T. Greene, A. R. Emery, M. H. Wilcox, W. E. Rhea, Henry Kase, Reuben Barney, Stephen Norris, W. B. Brown, J. L. Smith, S. A. Fields, J. R. Middleton, Oliver Chapman, Mose Alexander, Ben Craycroft, S. W. Brown, and W. P. Munn.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rhea was elected Worthy Matron, and J. E. Cadle, Worthy Patron. The Chapter has been very active and very successful, having reached a membership of 304.

One of its yearly projects is its gift to the Masonic Home. This year, the Chapter is furnishing a room in the building for the old people as soon as the structure is completed.

The Chapter has been greatly honored by so many of its members serving in Grand Chapter. J. E. Cadle served as Worthy Grand Patron; Doctor R. Barney, Worthy Grand Patron; Mrs. Mattie Barney, Worthy Grand Matron; and Mrs. Ida Hudson, Worthy Grand Matron; Mrs. F. A. Davis and Miss Myrtle Huggett, Deputy Grand Representatives. There were others whose names could not be secured in time for this history. Mrs. Lenna Blanchard, Grand Ruth; Mrs. Alba McCormick, Grand Adah; Mrs. Florence Dunn, Grand Organist; Mrs. Mattie Barney, as Chairman of the Advisory Board of the O. E. S. of the Masonic Home.

Many members of our Chapter have held minor offices such as D. E. G. M., Grand Representative, Pages, etc. Mrs. Fay Gallaway is the present Worthy Matron, and John Cook, Worthy Patron. Mrs. F. A. Davis has served twenty years as Secretary.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS

LODGE No. 91



F. W. CORNUE
District Deputy Grand Marshal

Chillicothe Lodge No. 91 was founded January 14, 1856, a charter was granted when the Grand Lodge met on May 21, 1856. The charter members were V. W. Kimbal, R. R. Mills, Minor Yeager, George W. Call, and U. T. Greene. The following were initiated on January 14, 1856: George Pace, Jesse Hodge, John Ewing, David H. Kenney, Reverend Wiley Clark, B. F. Carpenter and Harry W. Lansing.

The list of officers under the new charter were V. W. Kimbal, N. G.; W. C. Samul, V. G.; U. T. Greene, R. Sec.; B. F. Carpenter, Treasurer. Starting with these members the lodge met regularly each week and kept growing until they had about 225 members. Brother C. H. Manser was initiated into the order December 26, 1856, and served all the

offices of this lodge and then, in 1871, served as Grand Master, the highest office of this order in the state.

Walter B. Coston, now of Hoquim, Washington, is the oldest living member of the lodge. He was initiated May 5, 1879, and has been a member ever since, serving all the offices of this lodge during his membership.

The lodge met on the west side of the square, about where the Farmer's Store now stands, until 1891, when they completed their own building and have been meeting in it since that time.

The present district officers of the lodge are: F. C. Loney, District Deputy Grand Master; F. W. Cornue, District Deputy Grand Marshal; C. M. Darr, District Deputy Grand Warden; and Hugh V. Hill, Representative. Chas. Young, N. G.; O. C. Long, V. G.; Wm. Gibbs, Chaplain; Roger Dupy, Warden; Chester Childs, Cond.; Roy Dupy, C. Guardian; O. V. Maggard, I. Guardian; C. M. Darr, R. S. N. G.; M. H. Peterson, L. S. V. G.; Fred Cornue, L. S. N. G.; and Ralph Terrell, R. S. V. G., are present officers of the local Chapter.

The three Great Commands of our order have been carried out through all these years and have made this order what it is today; they are to bury the dead, educate the orphans, and relieve the distressed. Many of our members have watched through the long hours of the night while some brother lay sick or suffering, trying to make him easy and cheer him up as best they can. The members are greeted and welcomed in almost any city of the land by their fellow members.

REBEKAH ODD FELLOWSHIP

In 1868, provisions were made for the various Grand Lodges subordinate to the S. G. L., authorizing and empowering them to institute Rebekah Lodges wherever considered proper by the Grand bodies within their respective jurisdiction. The objects and purposes of the Rebekah Lodge should ever be kept in mind by the loyal members, and are declared to be as follows: To aid in the establishment and maintenance of homes for the aged and indigent Odd Fellows and their wives, and also Rebekahs, or for widows of deceased Odd Fellows; to establish homes for the care, education and support of orphans of deceased Odd Fellows; to visit the sick, relieve the distressed, and to cultivate and extend the social and fraternal relations of life among lodges and the families of Odd Fellows.

Those eligible are Odd Fellows, their wives, sisters, and daughters who are eighteen years of age. All must be of good moral character and must believe in a Supreme Intelligent Creator and Ruler of the Universe.

The Chillicothe Rebekah Lodge was instituted May 23, 1872, with twenty-seven members. Charles H. Mansur, a charter member, was Grand Master of Missouri. Mrs. Anna Williams, the only charter member living, was the first Noble Grand. The lodges in Livingston County are Chillicothe, Wheeling, Dawn, and Ludlow.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA

The Modern Woodmen of America is a fraternal beneficiary society, organized over a half century ago to give mutual insurance to families, to be paid for monthly in small payments.

There are several hundred members in Livingston County who are depending on this insurance as the only estate they will leave to their beneficiaries. There are at this time seven lodges of the M. W. A. in Livingston County, most of which meet regularly for business and social pleasures.

The Modern Woodmen of America have a sanatorium located at Woodmen, Colorado, for its members who are suffering with incipient pneumonic tuberculosis. Three members from this county have been cured at this institution.

C. F. Powelson is the Consul, and F. W. Cornue, Secretary.

ROYAL NEIGHBORS OF AMERICA

Organized March, 1895, the Royal Neighbors of America is the largest fraternal beneficiary society. It stands for strength, reputation, service, adequate rates, reserve held in trust, offers paid-up and extended insurance, and disability at the age of seventy.

Mrs. Elver Curry, for over thirty years, has served the society in the state of Missouri as District Deputy, State Oracle, and State Super-

visor. This last named office she resigned two years ago to care for her aged mother, the late Sarah A. Stewart, who passed away last December. Mrs. Curry is known over the state as a great fraternalist, having served as First Vice-President of the Missouri Fraternal Congress in 1934 and 1935.

There are eight camps (lodges) in Livingston County, with a membership of 1,687. Mrs. Curry has kept the society growing, not only in Livingston County, but over the entire state, and the members not only of Livingston County but the entire state, regret her giving up the work, but she has served as many years as she feels she can though she believes fraternal insurance is the best insurance offered the poor man.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

The institution of the Chillicothe Council No. 1084 of the Knights of Columbus was organized February 4, 1906, by Brother John S. Leaby of St. Louis, Missouri.

The last class which was initiated into the Knights of Columbus, Council No. 1084: Leon Baker, Eddie Brown, James B. Cavanaugh, William E. Conway, Oren F. Crookshank, Joseph Doetzi, Dennis B. Frazier, John C. Hamilton, James L. Hamilton, Archie Holling, James T. Jerrell, John W. Kavanaugh, John W. King, Virgil M. McCarthy, John F. McVey, Raymond J. Markey, Frederick J. Meyer, John B. Moran, J. Harold Payne, L. Stanton Payne, Francis E. Pfaff, Carl J. Pfaff, Joseph Raney, Michael F. Reiley, John C. Rupp, John Sevelle, John C. Schneider, Joseph J. Schrader, Edward F. Sullivan, Eugene A. Sterling, William H. Taylor, and Reverend D. V. Downey.

The War Fund campaign was first begun by making an assessment of \$2.00 per member, a fund of \$260.00 being provided. As the need increased, a voluntary subscription campaign was made among members of the Knights only, \$140.00 being collected this time. A Catholic social was later given, in which the various phases of the work were discussed and a fund of \$86.00 was collected.

Finally the work of the Knights grew to such proportions that a nationwide campaign was made. The quota for Livingston County was \$2,000.00. True to spirit, the Knights went over the top with \$86.67 to spare, which they donated to the Red Cross.

As an organization of 125, they had forty-four men in the service. The annual membership dues of these men were remitted for the duration of the War.

The Knights bought, as an organization, a \$100 Liberty Bond; invested \$50 in War Savings Stamps, and donated \$45 to the United War Work Fund.

Chillicothe Council, Knights of Columbus, has given several scholarships, also donated money from time to time, as well as playground equipment, to our schools.

Present officers of Chillicothe Council, Knights of Columbus: Joe H. Klein, Grand Knight; Henry Zosso, Deputy Grand Knight; John L. Gatson, Treasurer; Joseph R. Dunser, Financial Secretary; Trustees

—C. A. McBride, Ed Saale, and Tom Gorman; T. H. Burke, Recording Secretary.

The charter members of Chillicothe Council No. 1084: J. P. Hutchett, Aloys Grier, T. T. Hughes, Frank E. Wisser, Patrick G. Currin; Joseph J. Pierson, Bryan J. O'Conner, Michael Burke, Matthew McBride, F. M. Koehly, Wm. A. Fitzpatrick, T. J. McNally, Jacob L. Kohlman, Garret A. McBride, Dennis Dorney, A. J. Fitzpatrick, P. J. Rupp, D. F. Raley, Reverend J. J. Kennedy, John Miller, Jr., Michael L. Conway, Michael Potts, James A. Dietrich, John W. Raney, Reverend F. P. Cummins, Tim Murphy, R. F. Bumster, Bernard Caylo, M. P. Cunningham, Michael L. Leekky, Thos. H. Burke, John Koehly, Maurice Dorney, Henry W. Shulte, Dan F. Saale, James A. Markey, Harry W. Leahy, Joseph P. Burke, W. T. Reilly, Wm. Manning, Joseph Kuhn, John H. Grier, R. F. McNally, John A. Fitzpatrick, James Smith, Joseph McBride, Jos. E. Bonderer, G. W. Bonderer, Michall Galvin, and John M. Byers, Sr.

Charter members Council officers: R. F. McNally, Grand Knight; H. W. Schulte, Deputy Grand Knight; Matthew McBride, Recorder; Maurice Dorney, Warden; D. F. Saale, Financial Secretary; John H. Gier, Treasurer; A. J. Fitzpatrick, Lecturer; Thos. H. Burke, Advocate; Jos. P. Burke, Inside Guard; Harry W. Leahy, Outside Guard; and Reverend J. J. Kennedy, Chaplain.



PEO is the largest exclusive women's secret organization in the world, and numbers 100,000 women. PEO was organized at Iowa Wesleyan College, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, by seven girls. It is composed of local and state chapters and supreme chapter, has an educational fund of half a million dollars for girls, and is the owner of Cottey College, Nevada, Missouri.

Chapter T., the local chapter, of which Mrs. Vera Saxer Biggerstaff is president, is interested both in study and philanthropy. Two members of Chapter T. have held the office of State President, Mrs. Elizabeth Palmer Milbank, and Mrs. Grace Hunt.

THE FOLLOWING FIRMS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE
PRINTING AND PICTURES INCLUDED IN THE
CENTENNIAL SOUVENIR BOOK:

Established over a quarter of a century ago, the Artercraft Printing Company, owned by Allen O. Gore, has grown from a one-man commercial printing plant into one of the largest and best equipped printing plants in North Missouri. The Artercraft Printing Company has kept pace with the progressive spirit of the community, and has added equipment from time to time, enabling this plant not only to take care of the printing needs of this immediate community, but also to extend into the mail order field, doing printing for many outside business concerns.

Mr. C. E. Watton, who was born in the state of Illinois, moved to Fayetteville, Arkansas, where he established his first picture studio. In 1903, Mr. Watton came to Chillicothe, and at 713½ Webster Street, opened his picture studio which has since remained at that location. Throughout the years, Mr. Watton has prided himself in turning out pictures of superior quality. Mrs. C. E. Watton, a native of Livingston County, was Lillie England, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. England, who were among the early and prominent settlers in Chillicothe.

The site of the Leo Moren Studio was established in 1865 by J. B. Huffman, who remained in Chillicothe until 1908. Mr. Huffman was succeeded by Mr. Charles Kirk, Mr. Jones, Mr. Waters, Mr. Max Watton, son of Mr. C. E. Watton, and Mr. Haynes. In 1926, Mr. Moren came to Chillicothe from Breckenridge, where he ran a picture studio. Although Mr. Moren was not born in Livingston County, he received his elementary education at Old Central school. Mr. Moren, whose work is always excellent, is the official photographer for our Centennial.

Mrs. Lucille Graham Mozealous, a native of Chillicothe, is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Graham. For the past several years Mrs. Mozealous has successfully operated a picture studio in Chillicothe. Her studio is located on the south side of the square.

