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BOLLINGER COUNTY, MISSOURI CEMETERIES

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BY

**JOHN H. JAMES
LADONNA K. JAMES
DAVID H. JAMES
and DONALD L. JAMES**

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*These pages sent to RPL by
Tracy Newman U under cover
of a letter dated 22 APR 1997*

BOLLINGER
1851 -
A Bicentennial

COUNTY:
1976
Commemorative

BOLLINGER CO, MO

Mary L. Hahn, Editor
Blanche Reilly, Associate Editor

This is book No. 206
of a limited edition of
1,000 copies of "Bollinger
County 1851 - 1976".

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FOREWORD

Publication of this book is an achievement made possible by contributions of literally thousands of hours of work by some 70 volunteer writers and researchers in Bollinger County and elsewhere. None of them received any remuneration for their work. It was a labor of love for all of them.

While I take pride in having been the first to suggest such a project be undertaken by the Bollinger County Bicentennial Commission, I take even more pride in the ability and dedication of the writers and editors who made this book possible. My part as chairman was insignificant compared to the others who contributed so much in time, talent and energy.

Above all, great credit must go to Mrs. Mary L. Hahn, the editor, and to Mrs. Blanche Reilly, the associate editor. Without either of these two women the project would not have been possible. From the beginning, Mrs. Hahn presided at the meetings of the writers, made the assignments, worked with the writers when problems arose, and was truly the spark that made the project burn with enthusiasm. She has given freely in so many ways to make this a worthwhile project of enduring value to the people of the county. Mrs. Reilly, an inspiration to all of us, contributed an enormous amount of work in compiling historical facts for many sections in the book. She was the chief writer and researcher for the history of Glen Allen, a comprehensive and professional piece of work. The two of them—with their vast knowledge of Bollinger County history—made an excellent editorial team to work with the writers of the numerous articles.

To them and all the others who gave so unselfishly of their time, I express grateful thanks and heartfelt appreciation. I am certain this book will be appreciated for many, many decades by the people of Bollinger County.

Cletis R. Ellinghouse
Chairman
May 29, 1976

Witmer 1883, 1884, 1886; Louis Mayer 1888, 1890; Dr. C. M. Witmer 1892; Dr. Samuel M. McAnally 1894; Dr. John J. Chandler 1896, 1898; Rudolph L. Mayfield 1900; J. K. Smith 1902, 1904, 1906; Asier J. Speer 1908; Cassius M. Witmer 1914, 1916; Charles A. Loomer 1918; Dr. Wm. Lages 1920; E. K. Statler 1922; Dr. J. A. VanAmburg 1926, 1928; A. T. Kirkpatrick 1930; Dr. J. A. VanAmburg 1932, 1934, 1936; A. J. Baker 1938, 1940; T. E. (Mike) Graham 1942, 1944; Dr. John J. Myers 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952; Gene Ward 1954, 1956; Glen Kinder 1958, 1960; Gene Ward 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968; Eddie Graham 1970, 1972; Dr. John Englehart 1974, 1976.

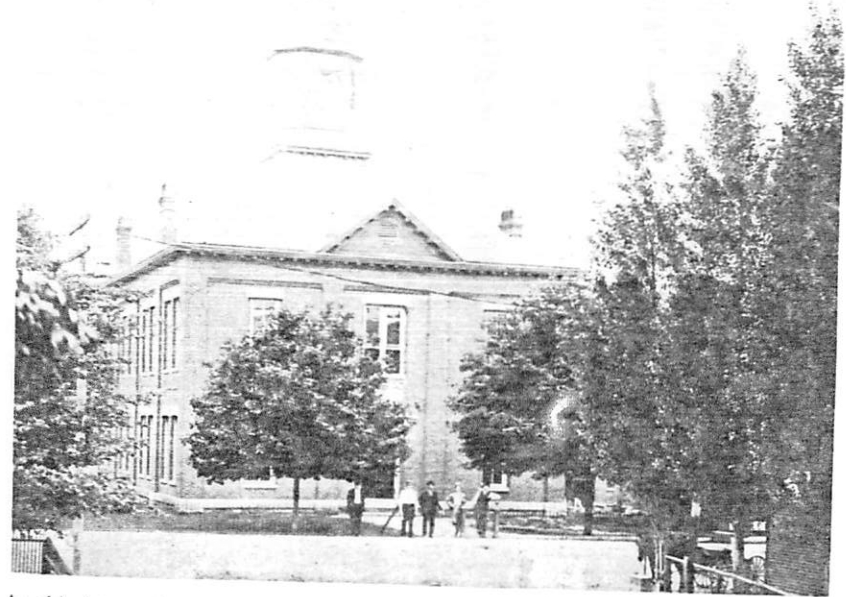
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR: August Sander 1867; Anderson Mitchell 1872, 1874, 1876; August Sander 1878; James W. Baldwin 1880; James P. Revelle 1882; William W. Alexander 1886; John R. Welch 1888, 1890; Felix G. Lambert 1892, 1894; John M. Roe 1896, 1898; William P. McCans 1900, 1902, 1904; John K. Smith 1906; Samuel T. McGee 1908; F. M. Young 1918, 1920, 1922; George Neilson 1942; Glenn A. Seabaugh 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1974, 1976.

SURVEYOR: Oliver Masters 1852; Wesley Bovee 1856; Grandison Sample 1858, 1864, 1866; Jonathan C. Krimminger 1867; Marshall H. Williams 1872, 1874; W. K. Chandler 1876, 1878; William H. Siler 1880, 1882; Grandison Sample 1884, 1886; John A. Reilly 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894; Joseph W. Reilly 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904; David R. Sample 1906, 1908; Joseph W. Reilly 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916; J. S. McGee 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924; J. W. Reilly 1926, 1928; G. H. Teeters 1930, 1932; J. W. Reilly 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940; D. R. Sample 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952; Joseph A. Reilly 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER or County Superintendent of Schools: William C. Talley, Issac H. Sample 1867; James W. Pettit 1870; John Revelle 1872; W. A. Davault 1894; Thomas A. Caldwell 1898; J. Marion Welker 1900; Henry M. Smith 1909; Wilbur M. Welker 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930; Ora Tallent 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942; Glenn A. Seabaugh 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954; Webster E. Wells 1956, 1958; Paul G. Hutchings 1960, 1962, 1964.

REPRESENTATIVE IN LEGISLATURE: R. Smith 1852; Aaron Snider 1856; J. H. Hunter 1858; R. Smith 1864, 1866, 1867; John H. Dolle 1870; William Berry 1872, 1874, 1876; Robert Drum 1878, 1880; Moses Whybark 1882; William Berry 1884; John I. Ellis 1886; John A. McPherson 1894; George B. Myers 1898; J. Marion Welker 1900; T. A.

Caldwell 1911; Charles J. Sharrock 1915; Henry M. Smith 1930; L. T. Kinder 1932; Fred E. Klein 1934; R. A. DeWitt 1936, 1938, 1940; John W. Fowler 1942, 1944; W. A. Pape 1946, 1948; John W. Fowler 1950, 1952; Lyman T. Kinder 1954; Clyde W. Whaley 1955, 1958, 1960, 1962; Frank C. Ellis 1964, 1966, 1968; Raymond L. Skaggs 1970; Frank C. Ellis 1972; Jerry T. Howard, Marvin E. Proffer, Frank Ellis 1973, 1975; Vernon E. Bruckerhoff, Frank C. Ellis, Marvin E. Proffer, Jerry T. Howard 1976.

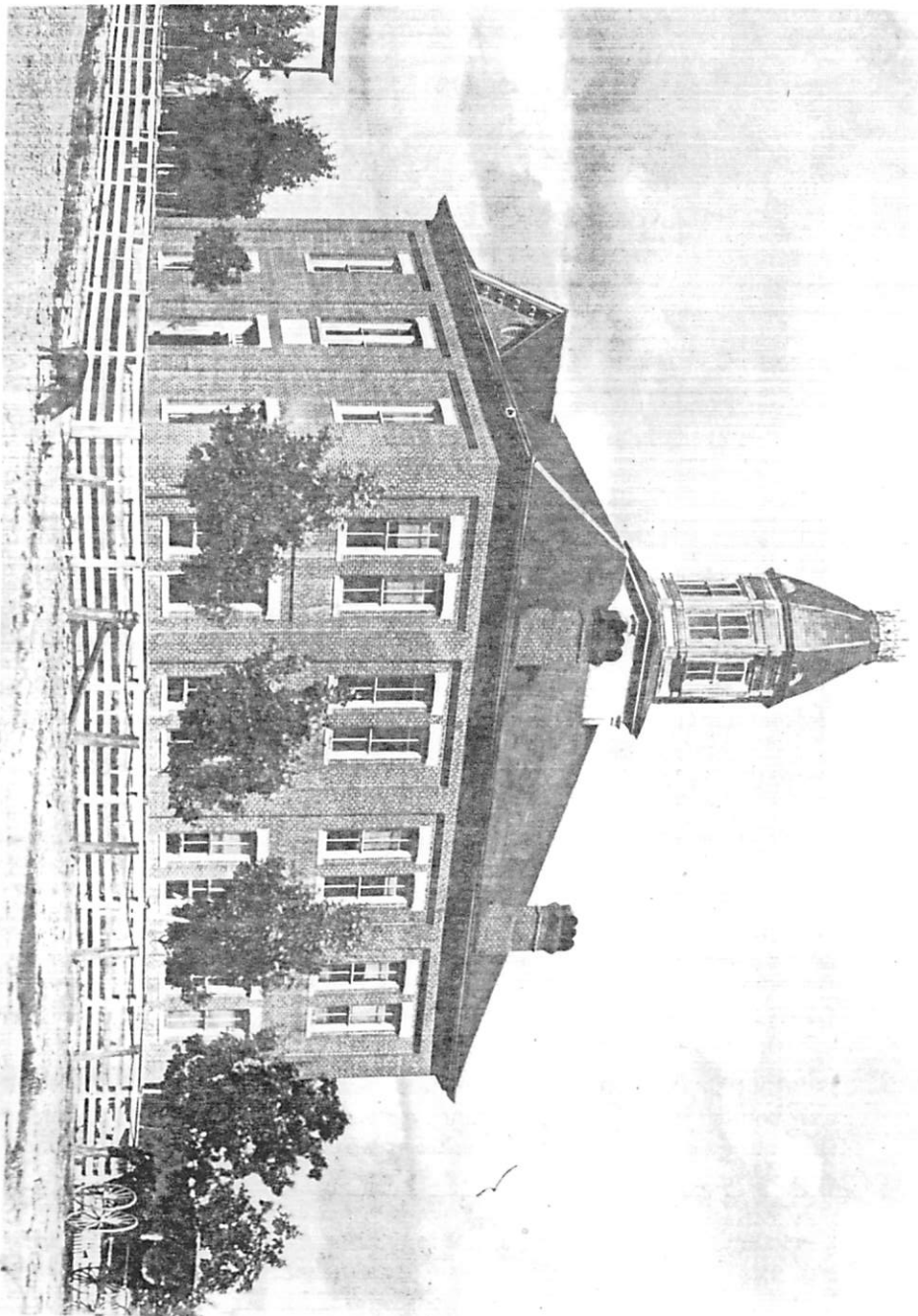


An old picture of the Bollinger County Courthouse. Notice the iron fence around it, the gate, the cupola on top and the size of the trees (which are still standing). Also note the hitching rack across the street at the corner of what is known as Wiccarver's Store building and the fence on the opposite corner where Charter Finance is now located.

Courthouses

Although the seat of justice which commissioners selected for the new county included the previously platted town of New California, the courthouse was not built on what was designated as the "public square" in it.

The first Bollinger County courthouse was built in 1852 several blocks north of that location, not long after the county was organized and the seat of justice had been established. It was a tiny brick building, 30 feet square, and two stories high. According to circuit court records, that building was destroyed by fire on March 5, 1866. A



THE BOLLINGER COUNTY
COURT HOUSE
(Date unknown)

second building was constructed similar to the first, and it was also destroyed by fire on the night of March 12, 1884.

After an unsuccessful attempt was made to remove the county seat and the courthouse to Lutesville, the present courthouse was completed in 1885. The architect, M. Fred Bell, was well-known throughout the state of Missouri and had also designed several buildings at the University of Missouri in Columbia, including Jesse Hall. George W. Clippard was presiding judge of the Bollinger County Court when this courthouse was built; associate judges were Hezekiah Estes and Phillip Frissell. Jacob J. Conrad was superintendent of the building; Jas. P. Gillick of St. Louis was the contractor.

In 1897, a search of the county's archives in the courthouse revealed what is believed to be the first record of any legal instrument after the county was organized in 1851. It was concerning the sale of a slave. The circuit judge then was Harrison Hough and he had appointed Oliver E. Snider to be clerk of the circuit court, and the county court also appointed him clerk of the county court. "The first instrument Mr. Snider recorded in that official capacity was rather unique," compared with deeds of this later day," said J. G. Finney, editor of the *Bollinger County Times* who reported finding the article in the July 20, 1897 edition of his paper. The transaction was made between John and Emily Caldwell and George Snider by which the Caldwells were to pay Snider the sum of \$40 in return for one negro boy named Charles.

Extensive repairs on both the exterior and interior of the courthouse were done during the late 1960s. In the early 1970s the courtroom was completely renovated and a special service of rededication was held on Sunday afternoon, May 6, 1972. Circuit Judge Stanley Grimm of Cape Girardeau was master of ceremonies and Judge James A. Finch, also of Cape Girardeau, then Chief Justice of the Missouri Supreme Court, was the dedicatory speaker. At that time both men declared this courtroom to be one of the finest in southeast Missouri.

Jails

Bollinger County's first jail was located on the public square, as platted on an early map of New California, near the corner of Main and Broad Streets. According to older citizens, doors from that early calaboose can still be seen as the cellar entrance of a dwelling on that corner owned by Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Brown.

The next jail for Bollinger County was completed in October 1899, at a cost of \$6,000. There were four rooms in the residence portion, including a parlor and family room. The second floor had two large bedrooms, each with a large closet. The jail part of the building con-



Lawrence L. (Doc) Hahn, who has worked at The Banner-Press longer than any other person, more than half a century, illustrates in these photographs how an auction sale bill was printed years ago. At top left, he gathers the type into a metal form, and, top right, sets some of the type on a linotype; below left, he picks a few letters from a handset type cabinet, and at lower right locks the form into a handfed press. The pictures were made by Thomas M. Jackson, former publisher. All of the equipment shown here has since been removed from the newspaper plant, to make way for new high-speed offset equipment.

father of 33050

moved from the burning building to a garage building at the back of the Pink Long Service Station, just below the Bank of Marble Hill, which site is now a part of their parking lot. A new linotype arrived four days later from Chicago via St. Louis and Elfrink Truck Lines. The next three issues of *The Banner-Press* were printed at the Missouri Cash-Book in Jackson. In April 1939, the machinery and stock were moved back into the present building, a block and brick structure. A mechanical folder for the papers was installed in 1944.

When the Jackson family owned the newspaper, they continued the modernization begun by Chester Ponder; an addition was built on the south side, almost doubling the space, and they put in a line of bookkeeping and stationery items for resale. The off-set method of printing was also begun for job work by Thomas M. Jackson, although the large, hand-fed press was still used to print the paper, and the linotype was used to set type.

In 1969 Cletis Ellinghouse began using the off-set method for printing *The Banner-Press*, also. The copy is now prepared at the local office by the use of computerized phototypesetting machines and the actual printing is done on a Web press in Cape Girardeau. Color printing has also been introduced in some part of the paper through this method. Job work is no longer done at the local office. *The Banner Press* staff now includes seven full or part-time employees, in addition to the editor and publisher, Mr. and Mrs. Flor.

The new owners of *The Banner-Press*, and their son, Will, who moved to Bollinger County in February of this year, came from the Washington D.C. area where he had been working for the past 14 years as a reporter for the *Washington Star*. Upon assuming the business, they made this statement: "We are looking forward to meeting our subscribers, making new friends and being of service to our new home community."

Schools

The earliest schools in Bollinger County were made possible with money subscribed by parents of the children who attended. That money paid the teacher's salary and provided fuel for heating the building. Books were furnished by the pupils and the furnishings of the building were provided by the patrons. The term seldom exceeded six months and students could attend until they had completed all available books, until they found employment, or just quit school.

Isaac Martin Aldrich is credited with starting what was probably the first school of that type in this county. Soon after he and his wife, Bessie Sisson Aldrich, came to live at a site eight miles north of Mar- △



A one-room school building, typical of many once found in Bollinger County.

ble Hill in 1858, they built a log house as a temporary home for the first winter. Later when a more substantial house was built for his family, he gave the log structure to be used as a schoolhouse for his and the neighbors' children. From that subscription school, the Cedar Branch School District evolved and is considered the beginning of public education in Bollinger County.

What might have been considered a financial trauma erupted when the State Legislature first authorized the parents in any given area of Bollinger County to organize a school district and levy a school tax so that everyone owning property had to pay money to operate the public schools whether or not they had children to attend.

However, through the years that followed, school districts were formed and at one time there were at least 93 districts in the county. At first, they must have been numbered in the order in which they began. Later, a systematic order was used in numbering them, with the Garner District in the northeastern part of the county being No. 1 and going westward, progressing with the larger numbers back and

forth across the county as the districts were numbered from that beginning, to those in the southwestern portions of the county. One exception may have been District No. 93 which was another named Cross Roads in the extreme northwest corner of the county at one time.

Legal requirements for the geographical location of a school building in a district are not known, but observation indicates that an average-size district contained about four square miles and the "cracker-box type" building was located as nearly in the center as possible so it would be within walking distance of all who attended. Not much consideration was given to the roads of the area, but streams of water were regarded more seriously and sometimes it was necessary for foot-bridges to be built.

County school commissioners were the first county officials to have charge of the entire system of public schools in the county. In later years, with improvements in the educational system state-wide, the county official with those duties was known as the county superintendent of schools.

Each rural school district was governed by a board of directors consisting of three members, each elected to serve three years. That board elected a clerk who may or may not have been a member of the board. The duties and powers of the board were prescribed by law. Annual school elections were held on Tuesday following the first Monday in April of each year and may have been considered the most democratic institution in America, comparable to the New England town meetings. Five notices, prepared by the clerk, had to be posted in prominent places such as the general store, the post office, or on a tree at the crossroads. The notice was to inform the voters of the annual school meeting to be held at the school house at 2 o'clock p.m. on the specified day, and the stated purpose of the meeting, in addition to electing a director, might also have included such things as voting the levy, and letting a contract for wood to be used for fuel at the school.

When the day arrived, at the appointed time the clerk called the meeting to order, a chairman was elected to conduct the election and certify the results which became a part of the minutes of the board of directors. Nominations for director could be made and seconded from the floor, then little blank slips of paper were furnished each voter present, on which was to be written the name of the person who was his choice to become the director. The candidate receiving the majority of votes was elected. A second paper was given each one for his vote of "yes" or "no" on the levy proposed by the directors. Bids were received for furnishing firewood for the school, and the lowest bid was accepted.

Every fourth year voters also voted for a county superintendent of

fee charged will be used to continue funding the program. The two ambulances are kept ready for use at any time in a building near the old jail square, originally built for a broom factory but more recently used as Brown's Upholstery Shop.

Association For Retarded Children, Inc.

The Bollinger County Association For Retarded Children was incorporated as a State of Missouri corporation on April 20, 1972.

The workshop opened in the old agriculture building in Lutesville, on December 7, 1972. The first work contract was furnished by the International Hat Company and there were seven people employed at the beginning. The number of employees increased as well as the work contracts. More space was needed and the workshop was moved into the basement of the old grade school building in November 1972.

This space soon became inadequate, so A. R. C. purchased the Schreiner Implement property in Marble Hill, in July 1975. The workshop moved into this building Oct. 1, 1975. There are sixty people employed in the workshop at the present time.

State Training Center No. 41

A school, especially designed to assist in training severely handicapped children, is located in an annex built in 1973 adjoining the Lutesville Presbyterian Church. It was started in 1961 in a small house on the same site, owned by the church.

Gene Francis was the first teacher and remained until 1965. Mrs. Martha James Woodyard taught the school year of 1965-66. Mrs. Eula Bridges, the present teacher, began with the school year 1966-67. The teacher's aid, Mrs. Lela Upchurch, began the work she is still doing, in 1967.

At first a minimum of 10 children was required to maintain a unit. Now an average attendance of 8 pupils is necessary. Pupils from any school in the Southeast Missouri district may be enrolled here. They are referred by regular school districts to the state officials who assign the individual pupils to the training center nearest their homes. Children from Stoddard County and Cape Girardeau County have been enrolled at times in the local center.

During the first year, Mrs. Lois Kucera operated a state-owned bus and transported pupils to the center. After that, a plan was used whereby individuals brought them. Beginning this year, 1975-76, two state-owned buses are used for that purpose. Arthur Estes and Herbert Newell are the bus drivers.

Livestock Producers' Association

Bollinger County Livestock Producers' Association has grown, since its beginning in 1959, to an enterprise that serves all of Wayne, Perry, Madison, and Bollinger Counties, as well as parts of Butler and St. Francois Counties. Pig sales are held twice each month, one calf sale is held in the spring and two are in the fall of each year, at their lot on Highway 51 between Patton and Marble Hill. Buyers come from the states of Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana and Kansas, in addition to others from many parts of Missouri. The sale barn, just 30 miles from Illinois is ideally located near the bootheel of Missouri where large amounts of grain are harvested and the demand for stock is great.

Organizers of the incorporation, which was formed in 1959, were Richard Holecamp, Missouri Department of Conservation; Carl Hunter, Bollinger County Extension Agent; Lawrence Macke, Eugene J. Taylor, Delmar Hanners and William Fulton. The board chosen at that time included W. J. Robinson, president; Lawrence Macke, vice-president; William Doggett, secretary-treasurer; Junior Wilfong, Roscoe Wilfong, Paul Mouser, Simon Jansen, Junior Withers, Henry Francis and Charles Fulbright. Mrs. E. J. Taylor served as secretary of the organization from its beginning until 1967. W. J. Robinson and Lawrence Macke have retained their offices since 1959. Dorothy Lincoln now serves as secretary at the sales; Gale Francis and Donald Barks have replaced Henry Francis and Charles Fulbright as members of the board. For the past two years, consignees have been paid on the night of the sale for their stock which was sold. Mary Jane Fulton and Donald Barks are paymasters who handle that transaction.

Starting with \$5000 borrowed from The Bollinger County Bank, with all labor donated, the pens and sales pavilion were constructed. In 1963, a well was drilled and a water system was installed. An office building, kitchen and sanitary facilities were built in 1964. During the year of 1966-67, a 218 feet x 84 feet, \$35,000 building with scales was added for weighing, tagging and sorting the livestock.

Increased sales have demanded continued improvements and by May 1976 facilities were available to handle an average of 1400-1900 sales to 40 to 50 buyers at one night's sale. On May 24, 1976, there were 88 consignees and 1700 actual sales were handled.

Livestock producers of Bollinger County will soon have the services of Dr. Wm. F. Bryson, doctor of veterinary medicine of Fredericktown, who will be spending one day a week working with the local farmers. A building is now being added to others on the sale lot to be used by the doctor who has worked with the sales promotion since its beginning and has rendered much valuable assistance in handling the livestock.

Other board members mentioned in the available records for the period from 1882-1905 were: Phillip Barks, Oliver Perkins, T. J. Barks, Oliver Slagle, Ben Thornburgh, Frank Formway, Wm. Bair, C. M. Thornburgh, C. P. Caldwell, Eli Hahn, A. Mitchell, Henry Elfrank and R. L. Barks.

The same records indicate that in 1905 the school was moved from the original site to a tract known as part of the Houck land, owned by Louis and Mary Houck. Mr. Houck was the railroad builder and land developer who also published a history of southeast Missouri. In some of his other unpublished writings he said, "In the fall of 1869 I attended Circuit Court at Marble Hill. Later I bought an 80 acre tract of land for \$200 and sold about \$2,000 worth of timber off of it. It is on a high ridge overlooking Marble Hill and that is the reason I bought it." It was a parcel of that land which was deeded to District No. 7 on April 26, 1905.

Records of that era do not mention building the new school, but an expense account showed they had a cistern dug, bought lumber, doors, windows, brick and a stove. The new site was south of the Marble Hill-Leopold road and joined the road right of way. The new school building was a frame structure.

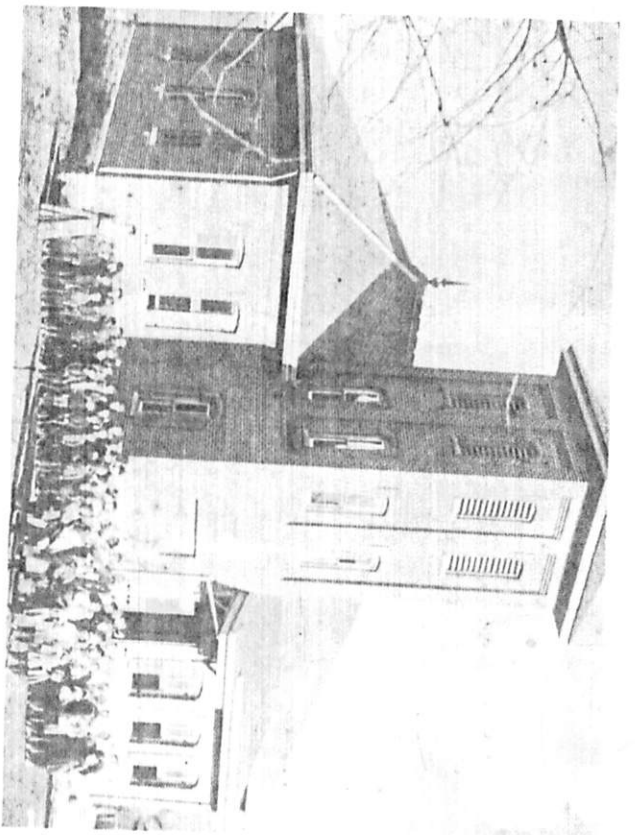
At some time during that period, the district number changed from 7 to 48 which was used until April of 1950. There were also many changes in board members and many different teachers during that 45 years.

The first teacher in the new building was Miss Lillie McNamara. In 1913 A. W. Mitchell was teacher; in 1914, Elsie Thomas, and in 1915, Thomas Huskey. An incomplete list of teachers who followed includes: Ora Hahn, Ora Crader, Joseph Caldwell, Mary Sullivan, Vera G. Allmon, Leah Slinkard, Will Nanney, Connie Bollinger, Julia Kinder, Idell Baker, Elouise Miller, Mildred Hawn, Naomi Hahn, Elmer Sample, Elouise Lipehurch, Vernadane Bridges, Ruby *daughter of 33038* Kirkpatrick and Verdetta Hahn.

Some of the board members mentioned in the old records of that period were W. A. Barks, J. A. Nenninger, L. E. Adams, Gay Estes, C. C. Burgett, J. E. Kinder, A. P. Crader, F. P. Welch, Ora Hahn, R. B. Conrad, E. M. Hawn, Henry Seesing, Jacob Vandeven, Lyman Hahn, Homer Barks, U. E. Haynes, Lester Hahn, W. T. Fox, Milford Bollinger and Melburn Baker.

In April of 1950 the school became a part of the Marble Hill district. The building is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Eaker who have remodeled it into a dwelling for their family.

The first schoolhouse known to have been in Marble Hill was a frame building with two rooms on each floor. At one time there were four teachers, one for each room, covering as many grades as were



Marble Hill Elementary School used until 1938 when the present rock structure was erected.

assigned to them. Enrollment varied with the population, therefore the number of pupils and teachers changed from time to time. That building was also used for some classes of the Mayfield-Smith Academy before the first building was completed on their campus in 1885. In 1893, the building was described as being "decidedly inferior" and the teachers' work was said to be hampered because of the lack of facilities. Although the library was composed of choice works, it was small and the schoolhouse, which was "lacking in tasteful arrangement and attractive appearance" was too small to accommodate the attendance. Frequently teachers were compelled to instruct 50 to 60 pupils in one room which was far too many under the existing conditions.

Sometime later, the frame building was torn down and a brick one was erected on approximately the same site. It contained a large foyer with a small cloak room on each side and behind them were the classrooms. At first there were two classrooms with a partition in the center that could be raised upward into the attic, making it into one large room. That much space provided room for many entertainments and programs, and served as a community hall on special occasions. It was District No. 47, and had a six-member school board. At that time there were four grades in each room. When the enroll-

ment at Will Mayfield College increased in the middle 1920s, the town's population and enrollment at the elementary school also grew and more rooms were needed. The movable partition was removed and the floor space was divided into three rooms with stationary walls. Three teachers were employed, with the two primary grades being taught in the center room; three intermediate grades were in a room on one side of it; and grades six through eight were taught in the other room.

The traditional old school bell hung in the belfry of the brick school house. Each morning, after recesses, and at noon, it was rung to signal the pupils from the outdoor playground to their respective rooms for classes. There was also an unfinished basement under the building, used mainly for storing fuel that was carried upstairs to burn in the stoves used to heat each room. Drinking water came from a well in the school yard and there were two outdoor toilets.

The present building of native stone, erected in 1938 as a W. P. A. project, now has modern facilities, although at the time it was completed they were almost completely lacking. When this building was first used, there were classrooms available on each floor, but the number of teachers varied from two to four for the eight grades, depending again on the fluctuating population of the district, especially the town of Marble Hill. The teacher of the upper grades in the school also served as its principal.

In 1955, the rural schools of Hog Creek, Hamestring, and Thornburgh, all east of Marble Hill, became a part of the consolidated district, and it was then known as Marble Hill C-I. In 1957, when reorganization was first approved, it became a part of the Bollinger County District R-IV which was later renamed Woodland R-IV.

Will Mayfield College, once termed an "educational enterprise of the St. Francois Baptist Association, actually began as the Mayfield-Smith Academy at Smithville in northern Bollinger County. The organization and support of a Baptist school in southeast Missouri was largely due to a young Baptist, Dr. William Henderson Mayfield, M.D. (SEE BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH)

Dr. Mayfield, while associated with Dr. H. J. Smith in the study of medicine at Smithville, began to realize the need for such an institution. Dr. Smith who was a Presbyterian, drew up a subscription in February of 1878 and secured \$1,100 for a Baptist school. Dr. Mayfield presented the plan to the Baptist Association, and it was readily accepted. He then increased the subscription to \$1,400. The name Mayfield-Smith Academy was selected in honor of the two doctors.

The first session, in 1878-79, was taught in a hall owned by Dr. Smith in Smithville, with 22 pupils enrolled. Attempts to construct a building there failed, so the school was moved to Marble Hill in 1880.

Two years later, a campus of 10 acres was obtained, and by 1884 the first two-story building was completed. In January 1885, 83 pupils were enrolled for the first sessions there. Rosemont Hall, a boarding hall for young lady students, completed by 1896, also included a splendid basement, boys' waiting room, a dining hall, and gas lights.

The Baptist Association changed the name to Will Mayfield College in 1903 to honor the memory of Dr. and Mrs. William Henderson Mayfield's son, who had died the year before.

Strict supervision was maintained at all times over the students attending Will Mayfield, but the wide range of courses offered there, and the splendid Christian atmosphere endeared the school to hundreds of students who came from a wide area, covering much of southeast Missouri and adjoining states. Cultural advantages were emphasized in the school and although the enrollment did not reach its peak of two hundred pupils until 1925, Will Mayfield College was known as one of the most favorably and carefully operated institutions of learning in the whole state of Missouri. It has often been said that at one time there were more professional people in many different walks of life, or categories of work, throughout Missouri, as well as in many other states, who had once had some kind of training at Will Mayfield College than from any other single institution in operation during its years of service. The religious training found there, its enviable athletic record, the strong department of music, and the scientific and classical courses offered, were of interest to students who were trying to select a school of higher learning.

A frame gymnasium was built in the early 1920s and a new modern Arts and Science building was under construction shortly afterwards. Franklin Hall, a large residence in town which was built by Barton Snider, was purchased for a boys' dormitory. The peak enrollment of around 200 students came shortly after those improvements to the physical layout of the school. The faculty was also enlarged and the athletic and scholastic programs were improved.

Then on Dec. 17, 1926, Rosemont Hall burned. Girls who had been housed there were transferred to Franklin Hall and young men students were allowed to find boarding places in private homes in town. About that same time, the heavy indebtedness incurred when the Arts and Science building was erected caused some problems and in that same period the school's endowment fund, which was never to have been changed, was spent without the proper authorization. The final outcome was the closing of Will Mayfield.

The burning of Rosemont Hall resulted in a loss of \$40,000 just at the time when finances were presenting a problem to the board of trustees. The Articles of Association drawn up at the time the school was chartered in 1903, and revised in 1912, stated that the school was

"in a financial condition intended to be a permanent and remarkably firm foundation or basis for its future", but something changed that and the fatal blow came in January of 1930 when the decision was made to close the school until May of that year. Plans began at once to provide some means for re-opening at a later date, and several attempts were made. They proved unsuccessful and after commencement on May 24, 1934, when there were only seven graduates, the "educational enterprise" which had begun in 1878 because of a few farsighted men and prospered because of answered prayers, was permanently closed.

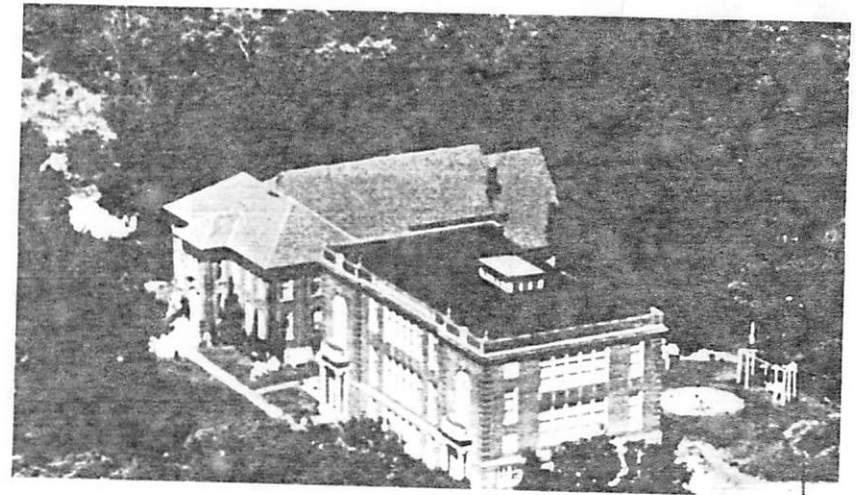
Hundreds of people from over Missouri, even as far north as St. Louis, had served on the board of trustees that governed the operation of Will Mayfield College over its span of almost one-half century. It would be impossible to name them all, but the actual administration of the school was under the guidance of several devout Christian leaders who will always be revered for their many years of service to the school, and through it, to the community.

Among those leaders are such men as Professors David W. Graves (1886), R. R. Graham (1891-94), W. A. Davault (1896-1921), F. G. Hendershot (1900-1907), and A. F. Hendricks (1907-25), who was also president. Rev. Thomas H. Jenkins was Professor of Religious Education for many years; John H. Harty was Dean of the school and also acting president (1924-25). Vest C. Myers, who became Dean of Southeast Missouri State College in Cape Girardeau, established the Myers Declamation Contest at Will Mayfield in 1924; Bower W. Aly, who taught in the English department of Mayfield in 1925, and W. J. Hamilton, who was history professor here around 1925-27, also became professors at the college in Cape Girardeau later. Many other men and women gave generously of themselves, their time and their money throughout the history of Will Mayfield College.

After the closing of the school, the two brick buildings on the campus, the gymnasium and Franklin Hall were unused for a period of time. Later, the gymnasium building was sold to the Patton High School, moved there and rebuilt into a gymnasium; Franklin Hall was sold to private individuals; the campus and the two buildings on it were eventually sold by the bonding company in St. Louis. Today El Nathan home is operated on the former college campus by Mrs. Lottie Bollinger and her daughter, Minna Gene.

The most complete history of Will Mayfield College ever written is found in *Bits of History* by Mary L. Hahn of Marble Hill, published in 1972.

When Will Mayfield College closed its doors, Marble Hill and Bollinger County, as well as all of southeast Missouri, suffered a loss that could only be repaid with something of a similar nature, an in-



Aerial view, top, of Will Mayfield College campus, shows administration building erected in 1884, and arts and science building first used in 1924-25. El Nathan Home, lower photo, built in 1971 joins the old administration building on the west, at the site of Rosemont Hall, a girls' dormitory which burned in 1926.



stitution founded on faith, fostering Christian principles from day to day in its work. The answer was El Nathan Home which was begun in Buffalo, New York through the Christian work of Abigail Townsend Luffe in 1901, and moved here in 1954.

In 1941 the Will Mayfield College property passed into the hands of Mrs. Lottie James Bollinger who submitted the highest bid toward

purchasing it. Mrs. Bollinger, who had been disappointed in not getting to complete her education at Will Mayfield in the days of her youth, was burdened enough to pray for guidance, and if it were the Lord's will those buildings would be used again in Christian work as they had been in years past, and for which they had been dedicated.

She knew definitely that her prayers had been answered when three years later local carpenters and workmen had restored the buildings which were in a terrible state of repair when she bought them.

What was not known, however, concerned the Lord's work in preparing the property at Marble Hill so that it could meet the impending need of a new location for continuing the work of El Nathan. About that same time, the new fire laws of the City of Buffalo had condemned the beautiful old mansion that had been the home of El Nathan since 1921. After a visit to Marble Hill in 1954, the board of directors of the home decided to continue its Christian work in Marble Hill.

The similarity between the background of Will Mayfield College and El Nathan Home is nothing less than phenomenal. Just as the college had been largely the dreams of Dr. Wm. H. Mayfield and his wife who were devout Christians, so was El Nathan Home the dream of "Sister Abigail" who as a young Christian was interested in helping others, especially those sick and suffering. The Mayfields are known to have given God the credit for any successes they may have had in His work with schools or hospitals. Likewise, "Sister Abigail" trusted the Lord to provide financially for her needs and one of the results was the home named El Nathan, meaning "God's Gift Home".

Abigail Townsend Luffe, who became "Sister Abigail" to people all over the world, was born in England in 1859 and in her early life was influenced by many other great Christian workers. She was known for her words, "Little is much when God is in it".

Mrs. Bollinger and her family first heard of Mrs. Luffe when T. Bruce Gilbert presented a book entitled *Sister Abigail*, concerning her life, to the Bollinger family in 1921 when he was a guest in their home at Zalma while holding an evangelistic meeting there. It could have been through that small seed sown then in the lives of Mrs. Bollinger and her daughter, Minna Gene, and by their prayers and hard work, that the buildings on College Hill came "alive" again in the Lord's work. Situated on one of the higher elevations of the town, the site was once described as a place where "the eyes of the beholder may feast on the magnificent scenery of the surrounding hills which rise one above the other, until they seem to fade away in the beautiful sky far beyond; a panorama, lovely, picturesque and sublime, calculated to arouse the holiest emotions of the soul".

It is also possible that as a result of that visit of Mr. Gilbert in their

Zalma home, that Minna Gene Bollinger answered a call in 1952 for someone interested in the type of Christian work carried on at El Nathan in Buffalo, and was selected over other applicants because she had been engaged in the care of the elderly since she was 17. Circumstances had gradually drawn her into that particular area of Christian work and no doubt much of the dedication to duty shown by her and her mother at El Nathan today is also the result of their first knowledge of "Sister Abigail" and her work for the Lord.

A new wing built for El Nathan Home, on the west side of the original Mayfield administration building, was dedicated in June of 1971 on the 50th anniversary of El Nathan's incorporation in New York. For that happy praise service, T. Bruce Gilbert came back to Bollinger County, after 50 years, to give the dedication address.

In less than three years, the Lord had provided, without soliciting for donations, or making pleas for funds, the \$86,000 needed to complete the new addition. Now it is beautifully furnished with some of the effects moved here from the mansion it once occupied in Buffalo, and is home for many Christians today.

The work of El Nathan is incorporated under state and federal laws as a non-sectarian, non-profit, Christian faith work.

Major Business Fires

The main business section which was in the original village of Marble Hill has suffered two major fires; businesses in other areas have also been burned.

In February of 1922, citizens of the village were awakened on a Saturday night by the call of "Fire!" and they turned out to help fight the worst fire in the history of Marble Hill.

Flames were first discovered about 1 o'clock that morning by Henry W. Winters who lived west of Lutesville. He telephoned the night operator and although the fire was very near the Advance Telephone Company office in which she was working, she was not aware of any fire. It was not long, however, before Mrs. S. R. Smith and Mrs. J. A. Taylor who both lived near, and Judge G. A. Conrad who was spending the night at the home of Sheriff A. J. Baker at the county sheriff's residence, also spread an alarm.

The fire began in the Nu-Way Custom Mill, owned and operated by Isaiah Park of Lutesville, situated just north of the Bank of Marble Hill building where the telephone office was located on the second floor. The volunteer fire department formed a bucket brigade, in which men, women, boys and girls all participated, but was unable to contain the fire in the mill building. It was soon completely enveloped and resulted in a loss of about \$9,000.

legs are from ash timber. Lathe machines are used for carving and shaping the materials, then they are sanded and placed in a building which was the town's calaboose built in 1910 which he has changed into a dry-kiln. The calaboose is a concrete structure, 12x12 feet with steel bars and reinforcements.

Another old house in Lutesville is the property of John L. James and Joanne James, his wife, which they purchased from H. G. Tinnin and Camille Tinnin, his wife, on Oct. 27, 1971. The James family is doing extensive repair to the building, but at the same time the original structure is being retained. It is a two story frame structure, located just off First Street, south on Highway 51. The property consists of Lot 7, where a house once stood. It was deeded by David Lutes and Susan E. Lutes, his wife to Henry Crafton on Dec. 8, 1882, for the price of \$200. This is recorded in Book 142, page 474, at the courthouse in Marble Hill. Book 33, page 533, records that Lot 8 was deeded by Eli and Mary D. Lutes, his wife, to H. W. Crafton, Jan. 4, 1892, for the amount of \$35. The present home was built sometime thereafter.

Henry W. Crafton married Sarah J. Smith, a widow with two children. Following the death of Mr. Crafton, Sarah J. Crafton, his widow, made a will, dated Jan. 3, 1922, and filed in Book 91, page 164, of the county records. It stated that she was giving monetary value to her son, George B. Smith, but that she conveyed her real estate to her daughter, Maud B. Smith, because her daughter had remained with her mother during the protracted illness of the step-father. She had also worked to pay his insurance, and after his death, helped keep and support the widowed mother, and three of the minor children of George B. Smith, the son of Sarah Smith Crafton. Following the death of Sarah J. Crafton, the will was probated, May 13, 1929, and Lots 7 and 8 became the property of Maud B. Smith Drum. She was first married to J. W. Drum and later married Perry J. Eaker. Following her death, Mr. Eaker sold the property to H. G. and Camille Tinnin on Feb. 24, 1961. This is a part of the original Jacob Lutes homestead.

Oldest Resident

Mrs. Luvena Farmer, daughter of Henry and Melissa Killian, was born on land homesteaded by her grandfather, Jacob Killian, and is now Lutesville's oldest resident. Her grandfather, one of the first settlers in Bollinger County, settled on 640 acres of land on the head of Crooked Creek near Marquand. Mrs. Farmer was first married to John William Yount. After his death she married John Farmer on May 29, 1905. They were parents of five children. Mrs. Farmer was born May 15, 1881 and was 95 years old on her birthday. She is a very

active person, does housework and tends her garden in summer. Last year she grew very fine sweet potatoes. She is a member of the United Pentecostal Church in Lutesville, and is the head of five living generations in her family.

Artesian Well

In July 1953, land in Bollinger County was leased by P. M. Barton of Catron, Mo., for purpose of drilling oil and other minerals. On Aug. 26, 1953, a drilling rig was moved to the Oscar Upchurch property on Highway 34 just west of the Woodland School. Water creating an artesian well was struck at 800 feet. Two geologists worked with the crew and they continually examined drillings brought up from the depths. The drill was removed on Nov. 25, 1953, after drilling approximately 1800 feet. The black limestone which the geologist thought would yield oil gave only more water. The clear sparkling water which sprang forth from the internal pressure, has flowed like a fountain ever since that time. It has been estimated that 27 gallons per minute flows without variation. People are taking the water away in barrels, jugs and other containers daily. There is someone at the little private park, provided by the Upchurch family, almost continually. It is known that the water has been carried to other parts of the United States. The water retains its excellent taste. Watercress and flowers grow beside the pool and along the branch that result from the overflow of

The Railroad in Lutesville

With over a century of dependable service to the traveling and shipping public, the Missouri Pacific Railroad holds the distinction of being the first railroad west of the Mississippi River. Promoted by a group of St. Louis business and civic leaders, the company was chartered in 1849. By 1852 only five miles of track were completed. Rails for this pioneer railroad were rolled in Wales, made of iron 18 feet long and weighed 60 pounds per yard. Since there was no railroad from the east, locomotives, rails, and other special equipment were shipped unassembled to New Orleans by sailing ships, then transferred to river steamboats for movement to St. Louis. Construction of railways progressed slowly. The Civil War was a serious blow to early railroads but the end of the war was followed by an era of renewed construction.

- ▷ Bollinger County Farm Bureau office and the Upchurch store building, belonged to Herbert Upchurch for many years and was rented for various purposes.

The Lutesville General Baptist Church had its beginning in a tent revival conducted in the Railroad Park, July 3-11, 1948 by Rev. Loyd Myers. At the close of the revival, Drum's Hall was rented and meetings were held there.

The church was organized on the 1st Sunday in March, 1949, with 10 charter members, Mellie Hahn, Rachel Myers, Norma Null, Clarence Null, Stella Null, Loyd Myers, Irene Myers, Billie Stephens, Zola Stephens, and Beulah Fox. The church voted to join Illmo Association and called Rev. Loyd Myers as first pastor. The church purchased ground for the present location from Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Proffer, July 19, 1949, for the price of \$500. Money borrowed from Dr. John Myers to cover the cost of the lot and erecting the building, was \$2,500. Rev. Myers turned the first shovel of dirt for the foundation on July 22, 1949. The first service in the new church was on the first Sunday in October, 1949. The debt was paid off in April 1953 and the church was dedicated on May 3, 1953. On Aug. 11, 1954, \$1,200 was borrowed for supplying the basement. This was paid off in May 1956. Trustees were Zola Stephens, O. S. Hahn, and W. A. Wiseman.

Church pastors have been: Loyd Myers, Doyle Ivester, Tommy Robertson, Homer James, Jimmy Fulbright, W. O. Liley, Homer James, and Floyd Grindstaff.

Now there are 28 members and full time service with Sunday school. Present trustees are: Lee Beardsley, Marion Rhodes, and Charles Martin.

The Lutesville Assembly of God Church started in 1952 in Drum's Hall with four charter members, including Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mouser, Rachel Stevens and Sarah Smith. The first pastor was Rev. Brooks and he was followed by the Reverends Fox, Farmer and Fowler. Later, Rev. Farmer came back to serve the church for a time and was followed by Rev. Stroder and Rev. Gilders.

Sister Cooper was the next minister, followed by the Reverends Bennett, House, and Robbie Holcombe. The present pastor is Rev. Lawrence Cook.

In 1954 the church built a basement near Highway 51 on the south side of town. The upstairs of the church was completed between the years of 1961 and 1964. New pews were added and a new piano was purchased and dedicated.

In 1948, a tent revival was held in the Railroad Park in Lutesville under the direction of Rev. Verdell Jackson, and so much interest was shown that it was decided there was a need for a church building in

which to hold services. A lot was purchased in the north end of town and work was begun on the foundation of a building for a Pentecostal Church and it is now known as the United Pentecostal Church of Lutesville.

Rev. Jackson was the pastor until Jan. 1, 1958 when his son Thomas M. Jackson was elected to fill the vacancy left by his father, who had accepted the pastorate of the Apostolic Pentecostal Church of Jackson. During that time the church underwent several changes. In 1964 the interior of the church was remodeled and an addition was built on. In June of 1965, new pews were purchased and an electric organ was added in May of 1966.

After 21 years of service to the United Penetcostal Church of Lutesville by the Jackson family, Rev. Thomas Jackson moved to St. Louis in September of 1969, having accepted the office as Director of Publications of the Youth Department in the headquarters office of the United Pentecostal Church there. The vacancy left by him was filled by Rev. Loy Devenport. He was succeeded by Rev. Howard Brown in 1970, who is the present pastor. Stewards are: Howard Brown, T. S. Stevens and Joseph Tinsley.

The Church of God was established in 1920 following a meeting held by Rev. John Sherrill. Rev. Joseph McKinney was the first pastor of the church, followed by Robert E. Bowder, Pat Huskey, and Rev. Kernodle. A new building was erected on the present site and dedicated Oct. 8, 1933.

Ministers at the new church were as follows: Rev. Adams, 1933; Rev. Joseph Ball, 1934-1939; Rev. Reed, July 1939-1941; Max Sanders, 1941-1942; J. L. McCain 1942-1946; G. P. Norman, 1947-1949; Bob Wright, 1949-1950; Bob Gullage, 1950-1952; G. P. Norman, 1952-1955; J. Marshall Page, 1955-1973; Gene Barker 1973-1975. One foreign missionary grew up under the influence of the church, Miss Velma Schneider. Her brother, Charles Schneider, became a minister. The first pianist was Mrs. Ed Caldwell. The church has carried on the work of an active Womens Missionary Society.

The Lutesville Presbyterian Church U.S.A. was organized by the Presbytery of St. Louis, Dec. 15, 1904, and the cornerstone was laid July 18, 1905. The building, constructed of native limestone with large stained glass windows, was completed the following year and is still in use.

Charter members of the church were: Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Sample Sr., W. W. Sample, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Dickey; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Dale, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Goodwin, Mrs. J. J. Chandler, Mrs. Lyman Kinder, Mrs. C. A. Walker, and Miss Addie Clark.

Ministers of the church and the approximate dates of their service include: J. D. Reeder, 1905; W. A. Dillon, 1911; John C. Morgan, 1913;

Baptist, the Normal was primarily Methodist. Older people recall the bitter rivalry that existed between the two schools. The faculty consisted of T. B. Wingo, president; T. A. Caldwell, W. R. Farrar and Mrs. T. B. Wingo. The board of trustees included; W. E. Dickey, president; J. C. Dale, secretary and treasurer; Dr. J. J. Chandler, Dr. E. P. Biggs, L. A. Goodwin, W. W. Sample and C. A. Walker. There were 60 pupils in regular attendance in 1902. The school was held in the two-story brick building that is presently occupied by the Baker Funeral Home. The school was not of long duration.

Churches

The Lutesville Methodist Episcopal Church South was organized in 1870. Land was bought from Samuel and Elizabeth Slaybaugh to become the site for a building to be used for the purpose of worship. The deed was made on Nov. 12, 1870, and filed Nov. 30, 1870. The cost of \$25 was paid by James Rider, Israel Spencer, Peter Kinder and Andrew J. Smith, the first trustees of the church, with a membership of 17. The church, a plain long room, was built in 1873. Most of the labor was done by the members.

A description of the church as told by Perry Eaker is as follows: "The building was frame, with two doors in front. The women went in the door on the right and sat on the right side of the church. The men went in the left door and sat on the left side of the church. The pulpit was on the end which is the back of the church now. The choir was next to the pulpit. The organ and the wood stove were close by. In 1897 the building was in need of repair and services were held in the old tabernacle down by the creek, until the church was repaired." Membership continued to grow. The old church was torn down in 1902. The present church was started in 1903 and completed in 1905 by a contractor from Marquand. The pieces of marble in the rostrum, with the dates 1873 on one side and 1905 on the other and MECS in the front, were made by A. J. Manion, who also made tombstones. Ed Jones helped to put the marble in the podium, and finish the belfry and pulpit. The old altar was partially carved out by hand. At this time they used the old pews which had been used in 1873. The organ was moved into the new church. The board members were Judge Dean B. Hill who printed the *Marble Hill Press* at that time, Will Dunn, W. A. Leoffler, George Kurre of Marble Hill, Dr. R. W. VanAmburg, and J. L. Lutes.

In 1952 new Sunday school rooms were added on land donated by Mr. and Mrs. George Clark. Andrew Baker donated the lot between the Sunday school rooms and the home of Mrs. Ball. He purchased the

lot from the Clarks for a church parking lot.

The church was remodeled in 1967. The whole interior was changed, new carpeting was laid, new altar furniture, and new pews were installed. A new piano and an organ were donated a little later, and after that a loud speaker system was added.

The one-hundredth anniversary was observed on Sunday, Oct. 21, 1973, with Rev. Jeff Marsh, District Superintendent, as the centennial speaker for the 10:45 a.m. worship service. A dinner followed the service.

Among the early families who attended the church were the Cavaness and George Clark families, the Lutes family, including Eli Lutes, who was the founder of Lutesville, and those of Crader, Wright, Day, Baker, Hahn, Winters, Shelton, Gladish and Davis.

The following is a list of pastors who have served the church from 1873 to 1976: J. R. Eddleman, G. H. Adams, T. J. Atchison, H. S. Watts, J. A. Russell, S. C. Biffle, H. M. Eure, R. A. McClintock, L. L. Pinell, J. H. Hubbard, A. F. Jones, P. R. Walton, A. F. Jones, W. H. Cunningham, W. A. Ashley, J. W. Hodges, Harry C. Hoy, W. E. Saville, Linus Eaker, B. McCann, Fred W. Mathews, J. T. Evitts, Levi Bess, Nelson B. Henry, Roy T. Johnson, Jas. A. Wood, H. M. Andrews, W. E. Forsythe, O. D. Niswonger, J. C. Reid, M. Alfred Bridwell, D. B. Kazee, Wesley Miller, M. A. Garrison, W. A. Fulbright, Oscar Anglin, Harry G. Stewart, E. E. Burton, Fred Shrum, E. M. Cook, H. H. Murdick, C. W. Griffin, Bennie Wilsey, M. B. Henley, Paul York, Donald Blaylock, and Jerry Turner. The present trustees of the church are: Williard Hahn, Mrs. C. H. Francis, Audron Null, Purvis Wills, Mrs. Purvis Wills, and Roy Gill.

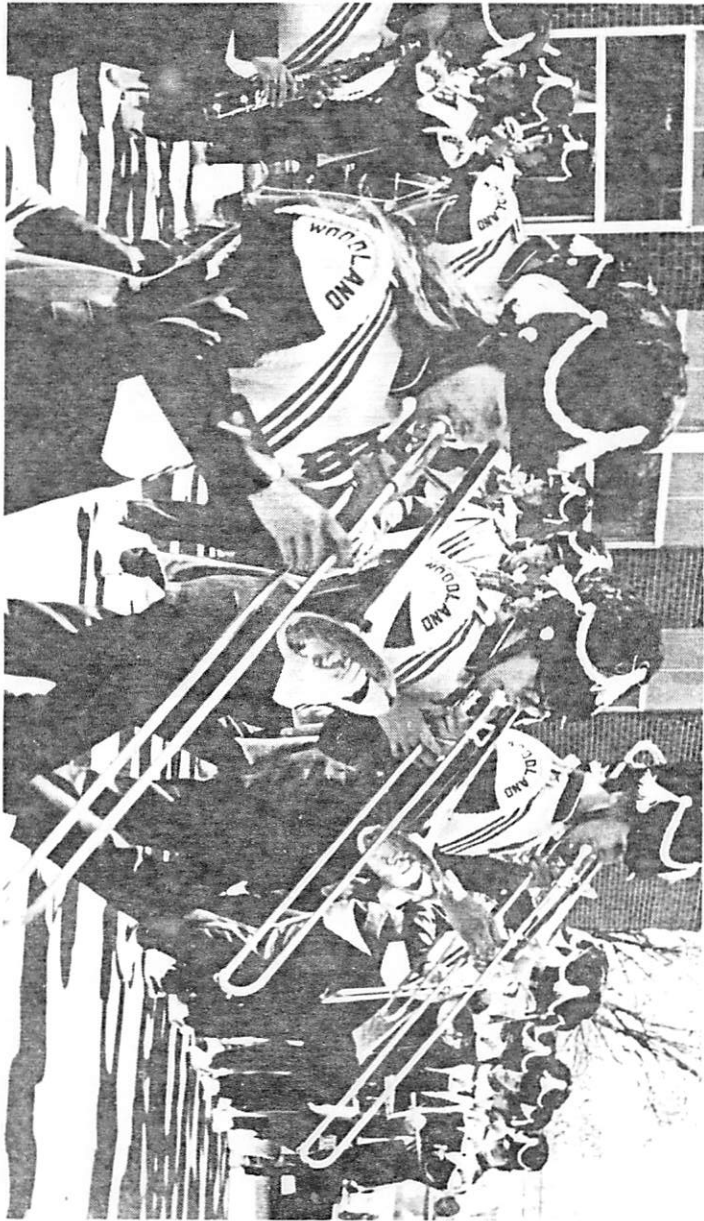
A Methodist Episcopal Church, also known as the Northern Methodist Church, was erected in Lutesville about 1894. Andrew Englehart, who was born in 1875 and lived to be 92 years old, often recalled helping his father and other members build the church. Its location in the valley, in contrast to the Methodist Episcopal Church South on the hill, gave it the local designation of the Valley Church.

It belonged to the Bessville Circuit and was under the charge of ministers who also served the McGee Chapel, Dry Creek and Bessville churches. Members were not only Lutesville residents, but others came from the surrounding areas and some walked from Marble Hill to attend services in this church which held to the abolition of slavery. Ministers known to have served the congregation included the Reverends D. R. Cole, Ezell and Barrett.

Trustees of the church in 1896, were Thomas R. Green, Calvin M. Craig, Jacob Englehart, R. A. Walker, and H. M. Small.

The Valley Church became inactive during the early part of this century but the old building, which is still standing between the

The marching Woodland band performs often in parades in the Twin Cities and elsewhere in southeast Missouri.



son of 33037

and Lutesville and all rural schools within the proposed boundary which were still operating independently.

After much discussion and planning, reorganization of this area was approved on Jan. 29, 1957, and the newly formed district became known as the Bollinger County School District R-IV.

Reorganization called for new directors and on Feb. 19, 1957, the following men were named to the board: John Dale Chandler, H. C. Linville, L. L. Bridges Jr., Truman Lewis, Pervis Lukefahr and Tom Priddy. That group began to make plans for a new school building.

After several unsuccessful attempts to vote a bond issue, a levy was passed on Jan. 25, 1959, and construction of a new building was started on a previously purchased tract known as the Winters farm, located near the center of the new district. That building included six classrooms and grades three through six moved into it at the beginning of the 1959-1960 school year.

On Oct. 3, 1957, by vote of the student body, the name of the district was changed to Woodland School District R-IV. Mike McDaniel, who suggested the name that was chosen, was awarded five dollars.

A bond issue was voted early in 1960 and another part of the building was completed in the fall of 1963 to provide classrooms for all grades from three through twelve, plus a nurse's office, a multi-purpose room and a modern kitchen. Later, six more classrooms and shower rooms were added; the nurse's quarters and the industrial art department were enlarged.

Members of the Woodland Board of Education in 1963 are named on a bronze plaque which hangs on the wall in the front corridor of Woodland High School. Shown on it are these names: president, Carl Hunter; vice-president, Winferd Upchurch; members: Alfred N. Winchester, Fred V. Ricketts, H. Glenn Moore, Wendell Barks, Gladys O. Bollinger; superintendent, Claude Stone; architect, Drew & Jablonsky; general contractor, Ben E. Sides.

Another bond issue which was passed in the spring of 1966 made possible a new gymnasium and a building for the vocational agriculture department. In March of 1966, a public kindergarten was added at the Marble Hill site and in 1973 mobile school units were put into use there for the remedial reading and remedial math programs.

Claude Stone became superintendent of the newly reorganized school in 1960 and served until 1965. He was followed by Huey D. Cook who served for a short time in the summer of 1965; Clinton Pope, August 1965 to June 1966; James Rahm, 1966-1969; and Randel Blankenship, 1969 to the present.

In the 1975-76 school year there were approximately 1,000 pupils attending the school from kindergarten through high school. Woodland High School is classified AA; 61 units of credit are

the award was added to the scholarship loan fund. For continuing those endeavors, the club received the \$500 award for having the outstanding project in Missouri again in 1969.

Since Missouri Girls Town began in 1959, it has received continuous support both in finances and in leadership from this group. Mrs. Gary N. Cooper has served as MFWC Girls Town chairman. She and Mrs. Cuba Clubb have both served on its board of directors.

In 1970, this active club entered the State Business for Beauty contest sponsored by Cities Service Oil Company. The local award was presented in February 1972 to the Marble Hill Hat Factory and Frank C. Pellegrino for improvements at the factory and establishment of Pellegrino Park for the community. This entry was also selected as state winner and the club received a \$100 award. A plaque was accepted by Mrs. Cooper on behalf of Mr. Pellegrino May 1972 at Joplin, and at the dedication of Pellegrino Park in June of 1972. Mrs. Jerry Marquis presented the plaque to Mr. Pellegrino.

The club has been actively involved in the National Kidney Foundation program and as a result of that effort was selected as the outstanding club in Missouri by the Kidney Foundation and the award was presented in May 1974 by Attorney General John C. Danforth.

Mrs. Gary N. Cooper, member of the local club, was installed April 27, 1976 as state president of the Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs, at their spring convention held at Holiday Inn in Cape Girardeau. Previously, she had the honor of installing another member of this club, Mrs. Jerry Marquis, as president of Ninth District MFWC at their spring convention, April 1, at the University Center in Cape Girardeau. Mrs. Cooper was selected as the first outstanding Missouri Junior Club Woman in 1965, and Mrs. Cuba Clubb was the second woman in the state to receive that honor.

Woodland School

Missouri voters adopted the present State Constitution in 1945 and consequently the new State Department of Education established a State Board of Education to determine policies for the department and carry out the directives of the Legislature. In turn, a County Board of Education was created in each county in the State.

The first Bollinger County Board of Education was organized in 1948 and began immediately to think and plan in terms of reorganizing the many small school districts of the county into fewer and larger ones.

Of the five districts they proposed in this county, R-IV was in the center, contained about one-third of the county's area, and reached from the Cape Girardeau County line on the east to the Wayne County line on the west. It included the two larger schools of Marble Hill



Woodland High School's chapter of the Future Farmers of America erected this sign, made by artist Tom Runnels. Shown are J. W. Mooney, instructor, at far left; Rodney Holloway and Dale Blackwell, standing with Mooney; in front, Terry James and Jack Lincoln; and at right, Jack Whitener and Danny Statler.

School

On June 20, 1877, Thomas Allen and his wife, Ann, of the city and county of St. Louis, Missouri gave a deed for "50/100 of an acre of land to the School District No. 4 in consideration of the creation of a schoolhouse and the maintenance of a school on the lot located in part of the S.W. ¼ of the N.W. ¼ of Section 35, Twp. 31, R. 9 east."⁴¹ On this parcel of land a one-room schoolhouse was erected.

In 1893, Professor J. M. Allen was the teacher of the one-room school and the board of education was composed of: Jacob Deck, R. Berryman, and Henry Myrick.⁴²

In 1905 a room was added to the original structure. I. W. Deck was the first principal and Miss Della Rhodes was the first primary teacher.

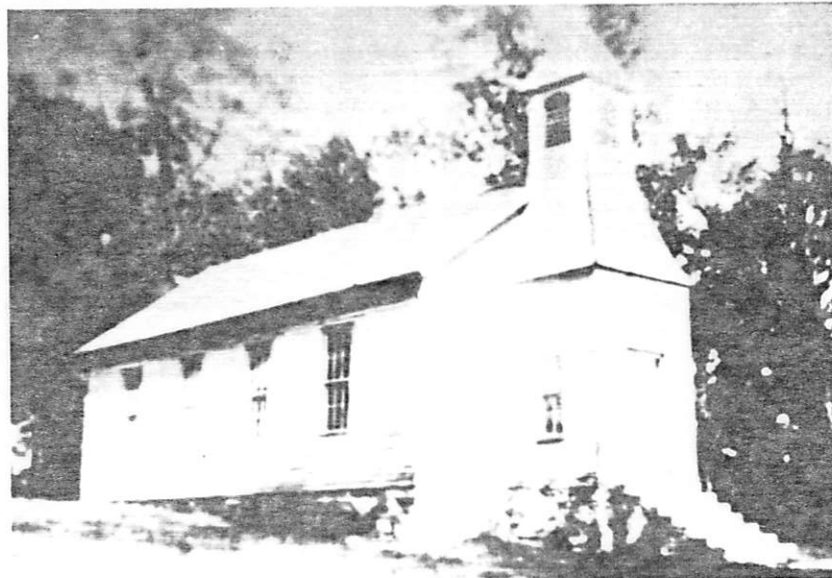
Some of the students from Glen Allen school who attended Will Mayfield College and were among the first graduates of that college were: Jack Deck, Mary Ann (Molly) Deck, Lulu Belchamber, Oscar Zimmerman, Lillie Zimmerman, Edgar Zimmerman, Henry Baker, Edward Berryman, Bill Schwering, Wendell and Keene Berry.⁴³

Wendell and Keene Berry walked from Glen Allen to Marble Hill to attend Mayfield-Smith Academy (Will Mayfield College). Wendell Berry became a lawyer and practiced in St. Louis until his death. Keene Berry was president of The Whitney Bank, one of the largest banks in New Orleans, Louisiana. He retired just recently and is living in New Orleans.

In 1957, Glen Allen school was consolidated with Lutesville. The last teachers were Gary Wagner, principal, and Helen Englehart, primary grades.

The school building was sold for salvage to Trentham Sand and Gravel Company of Lutesville, and was torn down and removed in 1960. Mr. and Mrs. Elihu Wright of Glen Allen purchased the large school bell.

Glen Allen grade and high school students now attend Woodland School District R IV located one mile east of Glen Allen. Woodland is a modern well-built school plant featuring classrooms to accommodate both grade and high school students; a multi-purpose room; gymnasium; and vocational agriculture building. It was begun in 1959 and continues to grow with the community.



Methodist Episcopal Church South, was the first church in Glen Allen, built in 1882 it burned in 1925.

Churches

The Methodist Church of Glen Allen was organized many years before there was a church building. Members met at the Prospect schoolhouse to have worship services. Some of the members were: Noah Burns, his wife, Agnes Zimmerman Burns, J. M. Zimmerman, his wife, Emily, Mary Jane Kirk, Jacob Shrum, Charley Hale, Marvin Burns, his wife, Clara, Alma Funke, and Veda Burns Felker.⁴⁴

Thomas Allen, by his last will and testament, "gave one-half acre of land in the S.W. ¼ of the N.W. ¼ of Sec. 35, Twp. 31 N., R. 9 East to the following: David Stevens, Pinkney Shrum, N. J. Smith, N. M. Zimmerman, and M. W. Bowman. Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South at Glen Allen, Missouri. Said premises to be used as a place of divine worship for the use of the ministry and membership of the said Methodist Episcopal Church South on this day, December 4, 1882."⁴⁵ The first church was built on this half acre of land in 1882.

"January 22, 1894, Henry F. Rhodes deeded to N. M. Zimmerman, David Stevens, James M. Zimmerman, George E. Bowman, and A. J. Zimmerman, trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, lot

⁴¹Land Records of Bollinger County, Courthouse, Marble Hill, Missouri, Book 12, p. 46.

⁴²The Banner-Press, Marble Hill, Missouri, Centennial Edition, August 27, 1909.

⁴³Ibid.

⁴⁴Church Records, United Methodist Church, Glen Allen, Missouri.

⁴⁵Ibid.

No. 12 in block No. 6, in the second addition of Henry F. Rhodes, to the town of Glen Allen, Missouri the same as on the plat of records in the recorder's office at Marble Hill, Missouri to have and to hold in trust for the use of the ministry as a parsonage of the Methodist Episcopal Church South."⁴⁶ A parsonage was built on said lot which provided a home for the minister and his family for several years. Later the house was sold by the church and is now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert McCall.

The church, which was built in 1882, burned to the ground on Sept. 20, 1925. A new church was built in 1926 on land deeded Jan. 20, 1925 by C. E. Rhodes and Katherine Rhodes, his wife. "to the Methodist Episcopal Church South, Glen Allen, Charles Hale and M. L. Burns, trustees, and their successors in office, in trust, that said premises shall be used and kept maintained as a place of divine worship, for the use of the ministry and memberships of the Methodist Episcopal Church South."⁴⁷

When the first church burned, services were held in the upstairs room of the store building owned by the late Charley Cobb, until the new building was completed.

The new structure was originally one large auditorium, heated with a wood or coal stove. In 1953 two rooms were added and were used for Sunday school classes. In 1960, a large dining room, kitchen and another Sunday school room were added. In 1974, a deep well was drilled; water was installed; restrooms were built; the coal stove was replaced by gas heat; the ceiling was lowered; the walls were panelled; and chimes and a public address system were installed. In 1975, carpeting was installed in the auditorium.⁴⁸

The present pastor of the church is Rev. Stella Turner and officers are: Jane Cobb, recording secretary; Laverne Upchurch, treasurer; *wife of Winifred, son of 33037* Thomas Anderson, trustee; Charles Abernathy, trustee; Ernest Rhodes, trustee (deceased 1975).

Jacob Deck, who was one of the founders of the Old Trace Creek Baptist Church, helped organize the Glen Allen Baptist Church in 1894. Before they had a church building, the Baptists used the Methodist Church, when convenient, or they would meet outside in the churchyard.

June 11, 1894, Henry F. Rhodes made a deed to J. M. Deck, J. M. Bagbey, G. F. Moore, Samuel Rhodes, and Albert Corbin, trustees of the Missionary Baptist Church, and their successors in this trust for 77/100 of an acre of land for a church.⁴⁹ The church was built on this

⁴⁶John A. Reilly, Notary Public, *Land Records of Bollinger County*, Courthouse, Marble Hill, Missouri, Book 33, p. 348.

⁴⁷*Land Records of Bollinger County*, Courthouse, Marble Hill, Missouri, Book 87, p. 349, Book 81, p. 350.

⁴⁸Mrs. Jack Cobb (Jane), Glen Allen, Missouri.

⁴⁹*Land Records of Bollinger County*, Courthouse, Marble Hill, Missouri, Book 33, p. 489.

land and logs and rock for the building were hauled by team and wagon from the J. M. Deck farm. The sills were hewed by hand on Mr. Deck's farm. Pine lumber for the building was hauled in wagons from a sawmill at Greenville.

Rev. W. A. Davault was the first pastor and Jacob Deck, the first clerk. Charter members were: Samuel and Mary Rhodes, Jacob Deck, Eliza Jane Deck, J. M. Bagbey, Martha Bagbey, G. F. Moore, Laura Moore, Albert Corbin, and Ann Allen.⁵⁰

Jan. 20, 1925, C. E. Rhodes and Katherine Rhodes, his wife, gave a deed for 50/100 of an acre of land to the Missionary Baptist Church for a cemetery. Trustees were J. M. Deck, Simon _____, J. C. Myers, and Pink Lincoln.⁵¹

A new addition to the church was built in 1952 for Sunday school rooms. New carpeting, pews, altar furniture, and a piano were purchased for the church. In 1969, a complete new kitchen, water system, and restrooms were added. The building is heated with a gas furnace, replacing the old wood or coal stoves.

Mr. Ira Deck, who is 94 years old, is the eldest member of the church and his wife, Ruie, is 85 years old. The present pastor of the church is Rev. Bill Wilson. Officers of the church are: Octa Ossig, clerk; Thelma Underwood, treasurer; Roy Johnson, deacon; Wendell Barks, deacon; and C. W. Elliot, deacon.⁵²

Cemeteries

The first cemetery in Glen Allen contained approximately one-quarter acre, being almost one hundred feet square. It was located east of the Baptist Church. This cemetery pre-dates the Baptist Church and was started by the Methodist Church. A 22/100 acre addition was surveyed by John A. Reilly in 1897. Another addition lies north of the present Baptist Church and was deeded in 1894. The latest addition, now being used by the Baptist and Methodist Churches, was surveyed and platted by Joseph A. Reilly in 1968. This new addition consists of the old school grounds and the Methodist Church land which was deeded in 1882. Lots are five feet by eleven feet, numbered one through forty-four, and in rows A through S, totaling 792 lots in this addition. The cemetery is well kept and under perpetual care of the Glen Allen Cemetery Association.

The Cemetery Association board members are: Floyd Underwood, president; Thomas W. Anderson, secretary and treasurer; Oliver

⁵⁰*Church Records*, Missionary Baptist Church, Glen Allen, Missouri.

⁵¹*Land Records of Bollinger County*, Courthouse, Marble Hill, Missouri, Book 34, p. 575.

⁵²Mrs. Mary Deck Rogers, Glen Allen, Missouri.

man operated a general store at this location until about 1942. He was assisted by Paul Deck, a very courteous gentleman. The property is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Elihu Wright, who use the building for storage.



Rosemore Smith's Store in Glen Allen. Ray Pyrtle and Boss Vance (left) are on horses.

Rosemore Smith and his family moved to Glen Allen from Patton, in 1904. They lived in the house now owned by Mrs. Paul Deck. Mr. Smith was in the timber business at that time. He purchased lots 1-4 in block 5 from Henry F. Rhodes Feb. 12, 1904 and began operating a sawmill on said property.⁶⁰ Mr. Smith's wife died in 1906. On April 15, 1907, Rosemore Smith purchased lots 8 and 9 in block 5 from Edward and Lottie L. Funke.⁶¹ Mr. Smith built his first store the same year and stocked it with merchandise purchased from a merchant in Marble Hill who was going out of business. Everything was in readiness to open for business but during the night the store burned. Only a couple of showcases were saved. There was no insurance on the building or contents. Mr. Smith borrowed \$1200 from Senator Drum to rebuild his store. On lot 8, he erected a large two-story structure with a full basement under the main part of the building and living quarters upstairs. Smith's Store was stocked with a complete line of new

⁶⁰Land Records of Bollinger County, Courthouse, Marble Hill, Missouri, Book 50, p. 158.

⁶¹Ibid, Book 55, p. 267.

merchandise. Mr. Smith had married again; he and his wife, Ann, operated the store.⁶²

The following article was written by Mrs. B. O. Beal concerning Smith's Store.⁶³

Mr. Smith bought produce from the farmer. He paid cash for what he bought. If one wanted to buy something from the store he could, or he had cash to meet other expenses. Mr. Smith probably never knew how much help he was to the farmer. Cash in those days was hard to get.

March 12, 1909 Mr. Smith bought lot 7 in block 5 from Henry A. Rhodes and wife.⁶⁴ Oct. 12, 1912 Rosemore Smith bought lot 10 in block 5 from Jacob Berry.⁶⁵ This lot had been sold to William Berry Jr. by Henry F. Rhodes March 25, 1893.⁶⁶ On lot 10, Mr. Smith built a granary or mill where he bought and sold grain. This provided a market for the farmers' surplus grain. There was also a cream station in a side room of the store where Mr. Smith bought cream from the farmers. He was the first merchant in town to stock and sell fertilizer.

Mr. Smith's son, Lewis, helped with the business until he was married. Mrs. Ann Smith died in 1931 and Lewis with his wife, Mary, came to live with Mr. Smith. Rosemore Smith continued to operate the business with the help of Lewis and Mary, until he died in 1933. Mrs. Minnie Burns said of Mr. Smith, "We have lost a good, honest man and a real friend."⁶⁷ Lewis and Mary Smith sold the stock merchandise and moved back to Marble Hill in 1935.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark Burns bought the store building and granary from the Smith family including lots 7-10 in block 5. In 1940, they hired Elza Burns and Alvis Kirkpatrick to tear down the old store building on lot 8. Mr. and Mrs. Burns built a new house on part of the existing basement foundation. The carpenters, Rev. I. B. Barber, 33037 and son △△ Oscar and Winferd Upchurch finished the house in December 1940. The old granary on lot 10 was removed. Walter Vance was hired by Jess Long to build a house for his mother, Mrs. Julia A. "Grancie" Long on this lot. "Grancie" was also the mother of Lorene, Mrs. Clark Burns.⁶⁸

In 1974 Glen Allen came in for its share of honors at Woodland's Social Studies Fair with several top winners, and some projects which emphasized historical points of that area.⁶⁹ Jeffrey Deck used an interesting historical site in Glen Allen for his Social Studies Fair pro-

⁶²Lewis Smith, Lutesville, Missouri.

⁶³The Banner-Press, Marble Hill, Missouri, Oct. 23, 1975.

⁶⁴Land Records of Bollinger County, op. cit., Book 57, p. 481.

⁶⁵Ibid, Book 60, p. 521.

⁶⁶Ibid, Book 33, p. 96.

⁶⁷Mrs. Dora Ossig, Glen Allen, Missouri.

⁶⁸Mrs. Lorene Burns, Glen Allen, Missouri.

⁶⁹Taped interview by Mary L. Hahn, published in Banner Press March 14, 1974.

vener church was completed, furnished and all the indebtedness was paid.

On Sept. 20, 1964, the church was dedicated with Bishop Eugene M. Frank, of the St. Louis Conference, present for the dedication service. Also present to assist were the district superintendent, George Heslar and the pastor, Kenneth Elders.

The Scopus United Methodist Church has always been a part of the Marble Hill Circuit of United Methodist Churches.

The Scopus Church of Christ had its beginning about 1953. Services were first held in the old Scopus school building which had previously been moved from its location in Scopus to the Cook Cemetery to be used as a community building. The congregation of the church at that time consisted of nine members. The elders were Miles O. Lincoln, Arnold Long and Henry C. Francis.

Two acres of land were purchased in 1959 from Medford Long and the following year the present church building was erected, near the site of the one first used. During the past year (1975-76) considerable improvement has been done on that building. A basement, two classrooms and a baptistry have been added.

The membership has grown from the previous number to 80 members, and the average attendance is now between 65 and 70. Services are held each Lord's day, Bible study for all classes is first, followed by worship services and communion. Sunday night services are also held. Henry C. Francis is the present minister.

William M. and Susie Cook donated one acre of land for a cemetery on Oct. 7, 1885 and the cemetery was named for them. A second portion containing one more acre was purchased from Rev. George Tallent by James Bridges about 1900, and it was also donated for the cemetery which is located about one-half mile north of Scopus.

Since the beginning it has been used by people of all faiths from this and surrounding areas. First trustees of the cemetery were Jake Cook, Eb DeWitt, and Francis Bridges. Other trustees who have served through the years were Phillip Long, M. O. Lincoln, L. C. Bridges and L. L. Bridges. Present trustees are Ralph Lincoln, Medford Long and L. L. Bridges Jr.

Originally established in 1852, the Mount Zion General Baptist Church was first located on Hog Creek until the log structure used for services became unfit for use, sometime around the turn of the century.

On Dec. 21, 1904 William Stephens and his wife, Carrie, deeded a plot of ground to the trustees of the General Baptist Church, for the purpose of providing a site for building a church. Another deed, dated Nov. 15, 1904, was made by Pinkney and Caroline Stephens for another piece of land to the same church for the same purpose.

Trustees to whom these deeds were made were John Stone, Henry Jackson and Pinkney Stephens. On that land which was given to the church, a new frame structure was built; the site being about two miles south of Scopus.

A cemetery had previously been started near the location of the new church building. It had been known as the Hopkins Cemetery because it was on the farm of John Hopkins who died Jan. 30, 1877 and became the first person to be buried there. In 1936, Elmer Schrock and his wife, Alma, donated a portion of land to enlarge the cemetery. That land was a part of the farm which had belonged to Berthold Schrock which he formerly purchased from the John Hopkins family. In September of 1971, records at the Bollinger County courthouse show that a portion of land was given by David Burns and Fern Graves to further increase the size of the cemetery which for many years has been known as the Mt. Zion Cemetery.

Old church records show that many local families attended Mt. Zion Church in its early years. Among those whose names appear on those records are the families of Nanney, Chostner, Stephens, Brown, Mungle, Lincoln, Caby, Schrock, Hartle, Jackson, Stone, Page, C and Upchurch.

Among those who served the church as pastors over the years, these names are most remembered: The Reverends Clarence Elledge, John Stone, Paul Grant, Floyd Grindstaff, Willie Liley, Carl Trentham, Dan Mouser, Orval Huffman, Willie Eaker, Garland Hanks, Sidney Laxton, W. L. Stratton, Fred Baker, B. F. Woodfin, Casper Hendricks, Jimmy Fulbright, and J. W. Denton. Mrs. Ralph Upchurch served as church clerk for 14 years. Mrs. Elmer Schrock is the present clerk, Rev. Curtis Allen is pastor at this time, and there are about 20 members.

A building which had been erected in the early years of this century was torn down and a new church was built in 1945 to replace it. Many members were involved in the construction project, but the main carpenters were Ralph Upchurch and Clifford Neill. The congregation is still active in the community as they gather regularly for services in the building where the old church bell which has been used for 100 years, in all three buildings, still summons them to services.

The Nichols Chapel Church, which was a Congregational Methodist, was organized in 1876 by Brother Rueben Watts. The 12 charter members were: W. S. and Mary Ann Crain, Sarah Propst, Jacob and Katie Fulkerson, John F. and Evaline Crites, Fannie James, David and Elizabeth Cook. In 1880 seven new members were added: Nancy and Harriet Angle, Turner and Serelda Clifton, M. V. Seabaugh, Reva Thorn and Elizabeth Nichols, whose husband Charlie Nichols, served as the main carpenter and overseer of the

wife of 33040Δ

33040Δ

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN

CROSSROADS COMMUNITY

The Crossroads community north of Marble Hill was a thriving one in the latter part of the 19th century. It consisted of a store, a school, and the homes of several hardy families.

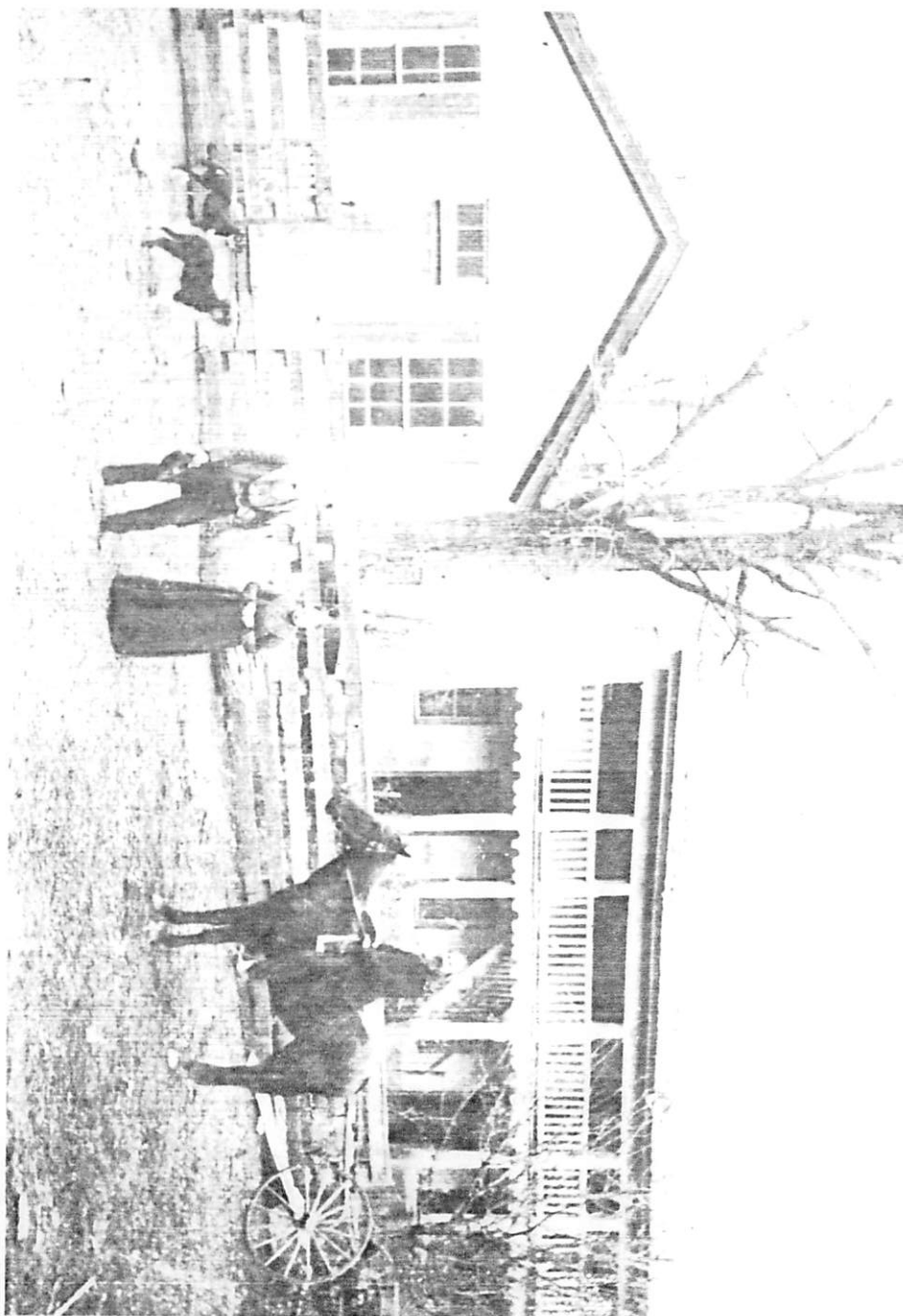
William Berry Sr., owned the store and also built what is said to have been the second frame house built in the county, where the Berry family lived. Besides the Berrys, some of the well-known families were those of Christian Jrickus, Ransom Estes, Louis Thacker, William △ Huskey, Grant Sample Sr., F. J. Parson, J. C. Hembree, Isaac Martin, Perry Aldrich, Dr. Randall Mayfield, George Williford, James R. Kirkpatrick, Chris Rhodes, John McPherson, Henry Filer Sr., and George Leadbetter.

The Crossroads store and community formed an early day shopping center for a large area of Bollinger County. From miles around people would come to Uncle Billy Berry's store to purchase such staples as cloth, thread, and trimmings for the ladies to sew; dyes, salt, sugar, rice, coffee, tobacco, sealing wax for canning, blueing, cooking pots and kettles, kraut-cutters, knives, washboards and hand tools, sur^h hoes, rakes, shovels and mattocks.

For the children the Berry's store had horehound or peppermint sticks or licorice candy, and Long Tom gum, for a treat. Some people came there to trade only a couple of times a year and brought the entire family. In the spring there was a need for seeds and tools and perhaps some summer material such as calico for sewing. In the fall, the family bought flannel for warm underclothes for the children and women, or to line a good warm wool comforter to use on the beds for winter. The men needed heavy long underwear, and every member of the family often got boots for winter.

Uncle Billy Berry was a very hospitable person and often asked people trading at the store to go home with him for the noontime meal. Since many of his customers had come for quite a distance from home by horseback, buggy, or wagon, they appreciated the hospitality very much.

William Berry started a store at this site, just four miles from where he was born in 1828. He and Corintha Whitener were married in 1842. They had one son, William Jr., and she died in 1843. The next year, he married Cynthia Barks, daughter of Jacob Barks, born in 1822. They were parents of nine children, according to Goodspeed's *History of Southeast Missouri* published in 1888. That family included Pinkney, Jacob, John, Martha, Mary E., Lydia, Julia, Dehlia, and Caroline.



William A. Berry store and residence in the Crossroads Community about five miles north of Marble Hill. The house was one of the first of this type built in Bollinger County.

Mr. Berry was elected as a justice of peace in 1860 and also served as representative four times. He was licensed to preach in the Congregational Methodist Church in 1876 and had studied law under Judge David Fox in 1854, but was never admitted to the bar. He died on Aug. 31, 1909 and following his death, a fellow-democrat and friend in the legislature, M. R. Smith of St. Louis wrote: "Bollinger County never had a more faithful representative in the lower house of the legislature than William Berry, and not one, naturally, more able. For years he was the most dominant figure in Democratic politics in Bollinger County."

There is a cave on the Berry farm which was shared with the neighbors. It was used for storing potatoes, onions, barrels of kraut, apples, pears, and turnips. This place is still known as Berry's Cave to many who have fond memories of exploring and camping there as a youngster. Young people from the neighboring community often gathered there for picnics. Boy Scouts through many generations have used Berry's Cave as a place to camp overnight.

People in the Crossroads community often congregated for old-time entertainment such as quiltings, ice-skating and ice-hockey, or corn shuckings. Many educational gatherings were held at the Crossroads school and regular church services were held in the schoolhouse, with ministerial students from Will Mayfield College holding services there regularly.

Later prominent families of the Crossroads community included those of Bob Sample, George Grindstaff, John Berry, Edward Barks, Cash Davault, Henry Filer, Glenn McPherson, George Davault, France Stevens, John Yount, Charles Welker, Ollie Kirkpatrick, Amos Rhodes, Jasper Wright, John Lincoln, Ray Grindstaff, Warren Grindstaff and Avery Sample.

Today the Crossroads community is not thickly settled; the store and school have long been gone, but some descendants of those old settlers still live in the area. Included in that group are Mr. and Mrs. Hadley Davault who live in a house built for the Isaac Aldrich family ^{father of 33050} more than a century ago, about eight miles north of Marble Hill in this community. His mother was the former Ruth Aldrich whose ^{sister of 33050} father homesteaded the land in 1869. The certificate he received was issued at Ironton and showed that he had paid \$7 "for entering certain parcels of land to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the domain." In the year 1858, Mr. Aldrich came to this county and paid ^{father of 33050} 75 cents in taxes, as shown by a small piece of paper still in the family's possession. It was hand written in ink and signed by Daniel Hawn, Bollinger County Collector at that time. That house in which the Hadley Davaults live was built to replace the log house built first by Mr. Aldrich, which was later used as a school building. The second

house was considered rather odd to local people, possibly due to the Quaker beliefs and customs of early members of that family. It was a good, sturdy house and was the first in the county to have the chimney to the huge fireplace built on the inside walls of the house.

Mr. and Mrs. Pink Berry have lived for a long time on the farm once owned by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Berry, not far from Berry's Cave. They, like their ancestor, are also known for their hospitality toward those who visit the cave. Dale Davault, his wife, Mary, and their two sons, Roger and Rodney, live near the home of his parents, Hadley and Laney Davault. Boyd and Freda Bridges Grindstaff live on the home site of his parents, George and Shaba Grindstaff. Their daughter and her family, Shirley and Don Eakins, and their son, Donald, live nearby on what is known as the O. R. Kirkpatrick place. The Dale Davault and Don Eakins families have built new houses. Also living in a new house built on an ancestral site are Eugene and Mary Lou Sample Wilkins and their daughter, Laura, who now own a farm once known as the Robert Sample place, formerly owned by her parents, Elmer and Mollie Robins Sample.

Crossroads School

According to events related to later generations, the Crossroads School was built about one hundred years ago. John Berry, who would be 105 years old if he were still living, told his children he remembered playing on the lumber when the schoolhouse was being built, before he was old enough to go to school.

Land for the building belonged to Sarah Estes, and was leased to the district to erect a building for church and school purposes. As was the case with most of the schools during that period, it became a community center.

One of the first teachers was Amanda Bailey Huskey. Some of the others were: Clara Walker, Dora Kirkpatrick, Reta Robins, Webster Davault, Ida Yount, Ethel Mabuce, Norma Whitener, Sada Nanney, Elsie Upchurch, Linus Hahn, Tom Jones, O. R. Kirkpatrick, Ernest Cameron, Mrs. A. L. Sample, Ruth Donaldson, Dale Bridges, Gene Walker, Ora Lee Filer, E. H. Sample, Carol Nanney, Mildred Berry, Ruby Lincoln, Wilma Lincoln, Vera Welker, Faye Mabrey, Gladys Eaker, Loraine Barks, Lela Upchurch, Rev. Fred Shrum, Albert Myers, David Masterson, Charlene Lincoln, and Verdetta Hahn. There were other teachers, but no available record of them.

School board members included about every man in the district at one time or another. A few mentioned were John Berry, George Davault, Robert Sample, Frances Stevens, George Grindstaff, Pink

Berry, J. W. Davault, Boyd Grindstaff, Hadley Davault and Elba Adamson. Mrs. Boyd Grindstaff was the last clerk of the district.

At the beginning of the school district, there was a large enrollment, and that continued for many years. However, in later years, many families moved away, and the enrollment in school became too small to operate it economically. In 1954, it was decided to transport the few pupils remaining in the district to the Lutesville school.

Since then, the school building has belonged to Mr. and Mrs. Boyd Grindstaff.

Cedar Branch School

This was written by Jacquelyn Upchurch Huffman, dau of 33037 and Kathleen Upchurch Yount, dau of 33040

Isaac Martin Aldrich filed claim in Cape Girardeau to 300 acres of father of 33050 □ land eight miles north of Marble Hill early in 1858. In the spring of that year he brought his family to the site. Turning his oxen loose in the woods to fend for themselves, he built a temporary log cabin around the ox wagon. When the cabin was finished, he took the wagon out, piece by piece.

Mr. Aldrich had deep convictions concerning the necessity of education and when he completed his permanent home, he donated that first log cabin as a building for a subscription school for his children and those of his neighbors. □

Two terms of school were taught in that first cabin which Isaac Martin Aldrich donated. □ However, there were people who were not satisfied because the building was not in the center of the district, so the cabin was burned. Some of the patrons then built another school building about a quarter of a mile nearer the center of the district, but that, too, was unsatisfactory to others, and it was also burned.

Mr. Aldrich and others who wished the school to continue had the center of the district located and a new schoolhouse was built. □ That building housed what became the Cedar Branch School, known throughout the years as Bollinger County School District No. 32, named for the stream on which it was located.

The exact date of the naming of the district is unknown, however, New Salem Baptist Church was organized at a meeting at the Cedar Branch School in December of 1874. It was then a part of the 45 sub-districts of public schools noted in Campbell's *Gazetteer of Missouri* in 1875. Late in the 1800s, a fourth and larger school building was constructed at the same site and it was used until the closing of the district.

Prior to 1900, teachers at the Cedar Branch District included these, although the list is by no means complete: Tom Barks, W. R. Farrar, Pink Salyer, Lark Yount, Noah Chostner, and Marion Jones. Pupils who attended prior to 1900 were from families with these surnames:

Aldrich, Farrar, Williams, Lutes, Barks, Upchurch, Newell, Leadbetter, Stevens, Lincoln, Craig, Schrock, Mayfield, Hopkins, Jackson, Brown, Page, and Stone.

Some of the same families evidently remained in the district during the period from 1900-10 because there were still pupils with those same names listed in the enrollment, as well as these new names: Lewis, Caby, Davault, Condor, and Ridings.

Several school districts were formed from parts of the original Cedar Branch District. Scopus District was formed in 1902 from it, as was Chostner District which later became Lone Grove District. The Jones, Crossroads and Shrum school districts were others formed from parts of the original district of Cedar Branch.

Records of the school after 1910 give this list of teachers who taught in the Cedar Branch District. The teacher in 1910 was Ida Nanney Pierce. She was followed by Ruth Limbaugh, R. R. Conrad, F. S. McGee (3 terms), R. L. Teeters, Oscar Pierce, Lillie Pierce, Lola Devenport (2 terms), James V. Toner, Ercel Stone (2 terms), Lee Caldwell, Helen Woods Spence, O. R. Kirkpatrick, Lela Hahn, Loraine Barks, Virginia Fulton, Loren Welker, Lucille Tallent, Eileen Higgins, Mayford Warren, Robert Gullidge, Eunice Francis, Mildred Statler, Mildred Beshar, and Lester Bess.

It has been said that more former Cedar Branch students became teachers than the pupils from any other school district in Bollinger County during its history of almost one hundred years, before it became a part of the district known as Bollinger County R-IV, which was later renamed Woodland R-IV.

New Salem Baptist Church

In the fall of 1871, several families moved in covered wagons from Jones Cove, Tenn., near the North Carolina border, to the Hurricane Creek community, near the Shrum post office in Bollinger County.

Later, those families, along with others including the Ridings, McMahan, Hembree, Webb, Robins, Bess, Upchurch, and Miller families, established a church and, upon the suggestion of John Ridings, named it for their church back in Tennessee. Since that time, many Bollinger Countians have worshipped in the New Salem Church. The man given credit for the name adopted by the church later became a member. Rev. Monroe Robins became the first pastor and Rev. J. C. Hembree was the second pastor.

The New Salem Baptist Church was organized on Saturday, before the fourth Sabbath, in December of 1874, at a meeting held at the Cedar Branch schoolhouse. A presbytery was formed and J. C. Hem-

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bree was appointed moderator; Rev. Monroe Robins, clerk pro tem. From sister churches came the charter members. They were Rev. Monroe Robins, Ervin Upchurch, Peter Bess, George W. Miller, Mary Bell Bess and Rachel Robins. At the first meetings, the church covenant and articles of faith were read and adopted. Rev. Monroe Robins was named pastor and George W. Miller, the church clerk.

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In October of 1878, a building committee was appointed and it obtained land for a new church from Ephraim Shrum, about a quarter mile up the hollow west from where the second old church was situated. At that time, Elder Robins was pastor and Peter Bess, clerk. That building was hardly finished when it burned. A brush arbor and possibly an old log school were used for services until another building was constructed.

The second church land was deeded to the church by Mr. and Mrs. George Williford, on May 16, 1882. According to records, it was nearly eight years before this building was finally completed about 1890. It was refinished inside and painted outside in February of 1955, with Rev. Hensley DeSpain as pastor and E. H. Bess, church clerk.

The school property joining the church land was offered for sale on Jan. 13, 1958, and the church gave the pastor and deacons authority to buy that property. After that purchase, the ground was used for parking space and the school building was used for recreational activities. Buell Matthews was pastor and E. H. Bess was church clerk when those decisions were made.

The present church building on Highway 51 stemmed from a business meeting on July 21, 1963, when a building committee was appointed. Those who served on that committee included the deacons of the church with Hadley Davault and Lester Barks as extras. The committee found the church membership about equally divided on moving to a site on Highway 51. Many wanted the church to stay at the old location and did not want to build a new church. Rev. Jim Hicks was pastor and advised the church to move to the highway location. He also started the building fund. Lester Bess was church clerk at that time. It was not until four years later, on Sunday, May 21, 1967, at a business meeting, that a new building was mentioned again, and a building committee was appointed to work out ways to build. Dr. George Hixson of Jefferson City came to the church, explained a building program, and recommended that the church move to Highway 51. On Sept. 10, 1967, a motion to move there was approved and four acres of land were purchased from S. E. Tipton.

Three trustees, Dale Davault, Lester Barks, and Quinton Robins, were elected at a business meeting on Sunday night, Dec. 3, 1967, and the name of the church was restated. The contract for the building of the new church was awarded to Riley Cardia of Cape Girardeau, and

on Sunday, March 9, 1969, the church voted to move into the new building. There were 71 in attendance for the first Sunday service, with Rev. Buell Matthews as pastor and Quinton Robins, clerk.

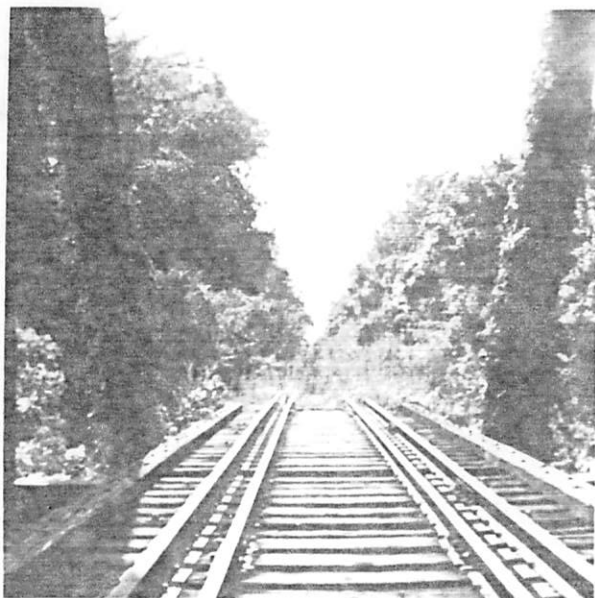
The church has grown from six charter members in its original site, to more than 213 members now (1976). A new parsonage was built and the pastor's family moved there in October, 1972. Landscaping was completed in the spring of 1973. On June 9, 1974, the church voted to buy two large buses to expand its ministry, and they were run for the first time on Sunday, July 21, 1974.

On June 1, 1975, the church voted to build a new addition to the church. The contractor, Mark Bollinger, started work on it the first of November, 1975. The pastor at the present time is Rev. Delbert Bishop; Quinton Robins is church clerk; Dale Davault is Sunday school superintendent; Ralph Collier is church training director; and Lester Barks is chairman of the deacons and church treasurer. In the long history of New Salem Church, there have been only five church clerks. They are: George Miller, Peter Bess, E. H. Bess, Lester Bess and Quinton Robins.

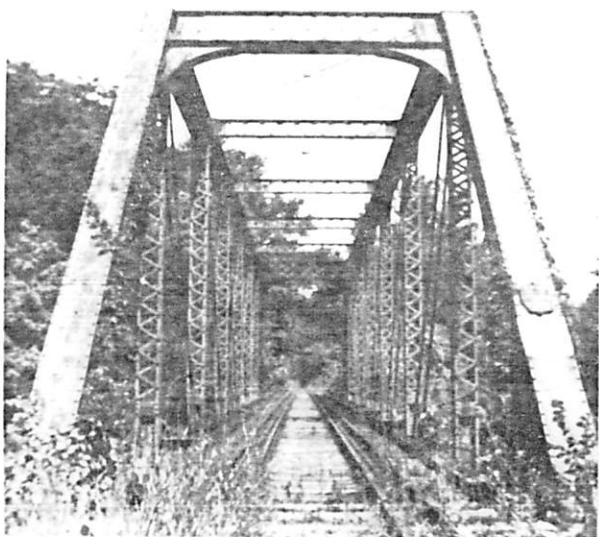
The complete list of pastors serving this church includes the Reverends Monroe Robins, J. C. Hembree, H. F. Tong, J. F. Goodwin, L. S. Yount, T. J. Gaither, F. F. Yount, W. A. Davault, W. H. Bess, P. M. Robins, Pink Yount, George Pope, John Starkey, F. L. Moyers, Robert Shell, Charlie Miller, W. H. Stratman, I. B. Barber, Russell Mason, Robert Grand, H. B. Colter, Otto Pridy, Arthur Moyers, Byron Hovis, Charles Drennan, Hensley Despain, Robert Hurte, Jim Hicks, Buell Matthews, Ray Moore, Harold Quisenberry, Delbert Bishop, and L. A. Darnell.

The Buehler Cemetery

Located on Highway 51 near the New Salem Baptist Church, is a small burial plot known as the Buehler Cemetery, which contains about 14 graves of family members who are buried there. Names and dates as shown on the tombstones include: Christenia Buehler, wife of Chris Buehler, 7/19/1832-1/13/1916; Dan Buehler, 8/29/1860-4/16/1932; Frank Buehler, 12/9/1867-9/4/1922; Ghosey Buehler, daughter of H. and O. Buehler who died 8/2/1898, at the age of 4 years; Henry Buehler, 1/18/1863-1/26/1947; Oda B. Buehler, 4/2/1870-1/10/1941; Niclona Buehler, died 10/16/1907; Albert Schrock, 7/4/1860-12/26/1937; Sophia Schrock, wife of Albert Schrock, 10/10/1873-1/7/1929; Antone Schrock, 12/31/1819-6/13/1900; Caroline Schrock, wife of Antone, 11/14/1817-7/17/1915.



Railroads such as this, used for many years in various parts of Bollinger County, are all gone now.



CHAPTER EIGHTEEN

SHRUM

According to authoritative records, Shrum was a small village in the southeastern part of Crooked Creek township, named for Nicholas Shrum, a landowner.

The Shrum Store was built between the years 1885 and 1890, and J. M. Shrum was the owner and operator of the store. Records of the postal department in the National Archives show that the Shrum post office was established on Dec. 15, 1898 with James M. Shrum appointed as postmaster on that date. The postal records also show that he was the only postmaster appointed to this office which was discontinued on Aug. 14, 1937.

A full line of general merchandise, groceries and some hardware was carried in the store. If there were calls for things that were not in stock, the storekeeper would order such items as saddles, bridles and even farm machinery for his customers. Mr. Shrum was a very accommodating and highly respected man. As was the custom of country stores in those days, he bought produce such as poultry, eggs and roots (May apple, ginseng and golden seal). He operated a gristmill and Saturday was grinding day. People would come from far and near bringing their grain to be made into feed and cornmeal for bread.

In the early 1900s Mr. Shrum had a tie yard and bought railroad ties. In 1907 a handle mill was set up near the gristmill. It was operated for about three years by Bird and McAlester. They bought hickory blocks of different lengths and made handles for hammers, picks, and axes. The handles were hauled to Lutesville, loaded onto railroad box cars, and shipped to a handle factory for finishing. The stave mill was powered by a Case traction steam engine owned by the Robins brothers, Fred and Will.

Shrum's Store was a community center on general election nights. Mr. and Mrs. Shrum owned the first radio in the community and that was a very big step forward, not only for the store, but for the community, too. Neighbors and friends would gather at the store to hear the election results given on the Atwater-Kent radio. Only one person could listen at a time since there was only one set of earphones.

James M. Shrum was born Jan. 29, 1862 and died March 12, 1937. His wife, the former Emma Sample, was born Feb. 18, 1862 and died Jan. 29, 1930. They are both buried in the Plainview Cemetery, not far from the store. They had two children, Charles and Mae.

A school, near Shrum's Store and the post office, was also named Shrum. Many interesting stories have been told concerning this school and the surrounding community. It is believed that the first school

was built during or near the time of the Civil War. A spring of water, once known as the Charley Spring, flowed nearby. Signs of the old building could be seen as late as 1910. That included such things as cornerstones, and a few old decayed hand hewn logs. Sometime in the late 1800s a second site, near the old New Salem Baptist church building, was selected, and a neat log schoolhouse was built. Several parents of today's generation went to school in that log building. Family names of some of those who attended were: Upchurch, Robins, Shrum, Bess, Ridings, Abernathy, Pair, Drum and many others. The school term would usually be three or four months long. In 1920, the school site was changed again to a location south of the New Salem Church, and a school building was erected there. The building is still standing, but is not used for school purposes. The name of the school, which was the same throughout its history, was for the Shrum families who settled in the community about 1820.

Some of the early teachers of the Shrum School included McCoy Moyers, Andrew Slinkard, Ernest Cameron, Olive Welker, Dollie Zimmerman, and others. The first pencil sharpener for the school was obtained in the late 1920s when Thelma Bagbey was teacher.

One amusing story is told by two former pupils who were then the Misses Lona and Lydia Abernathy. They would go to the old log schoolhouse early to sweep the floor and make fires in the wood stove. As they entered the school building early one morning, they smelled bacon and eggs and found a tramp who had spent the night in the building had prepared himself some breakfast.

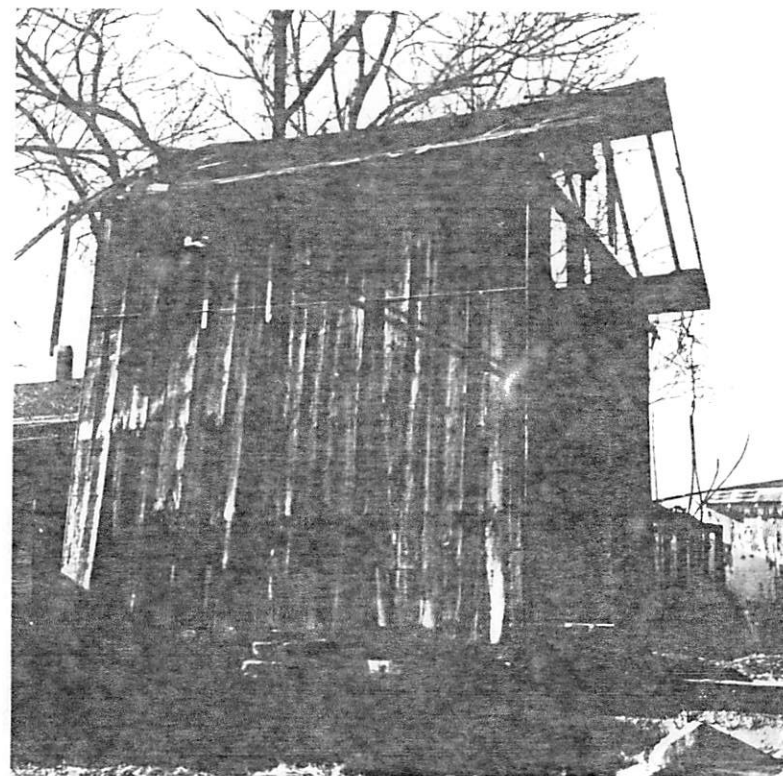
Another story concerning the Shrum School was about the time when some Gypsies had camped on the school ground. Everyone in the community seemed to be afraid of them because they often helped themselves to the farmers' eggs, chickens, or perhaps even a side of meat or a ham. The Gypsies also liked to trade horses with men in the neighborhood. They would sometimes go from one house to another attempting to tell fortunes.

The year of 1901 brought a severe drought and a long, cold winter which made conditions very hard on the people of this community as well as others. Snow fell the first of November and stayed on the ground until the first of March. Jim Shrum, owner and operator of Shrum's store would send wagons back to the store, the feed would all be sold to people who lived along the road because feed for their stock was very scarce on account of the dry weather during the previous summer.

Cora Abernathy Rhodes recalls how her father ran out of feed for his horse, so they emptied the straw out of the straw mattresses on their beds and fed the straw to the horse. The straw ticks were then filled with dry leaves to be used on their beds. Newborn calves often had

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their feet and ears frozen off by exposure to the cold. Food was scarce, too, because of the prolonged weather conditions. One rooster's feet were frozen off so the owner sold it to Mr. Abernathy for a nickel. He took it home where it was dressed and cooked to provide chicken and dumplings or dressing for the family at several meals.



Houses for storing ice, such as this one, were once used in many parts of Bollinger County.

consulted and after talking it over, they decided he had appendicitis, so Mabuice was sent to St. Louis. Neighbors and friends carried him by cot a distance of five miles, and put him in the baggage coach for his trip to St. Louis where he entered a hospital.

Grisham Spur

Lawrence Griffith and John Huff had a store at Grisham in 1907 for a short period. However, things didn't prosper for them, and they soon left. Grisham Spur was set up by Loyd Grisham, one of that family which had extensive interests over a large area, including 23 consolidated stores at different locations.

George Weltch, a bookkeeper for the Grisham family, met and married Minnie Nevin, daughter of William Nevin, a Union soldier of the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. Weltch bought the store at Grisham Spur around 1912 or 1913. The building was very small so he built a new store and brought in the post office. Later came a tie yard, then an enlarged general store that sold everything from coal oil to currants. That store at Grisham Spur became a hub of the activity in the surrounding area and was almost as popular as the church and school. Things went real well and Weltch purchased a Ford touring car to add to their belongings. He worked hard, arising early each morning to hang the mailbag on the train hook for a 5 a.m. pickup, in addition to all other things that came the way of a merchant in a general store.

On Jan. 18, 1921, a post office was established at Grisham Spur, providing two post offices for the community for a period of six months. At that time the office there was discontinued, but was re-established on April 9, 1923. That time it was more fortunate and remained for 26 years. George Weltch was the first postmaster. Mail delivery as it is known today was unheard of then, so residents were required to pick up their mail at the post office.

Grisham, an integral part of the Bessville community, was also a thriving place in its own right. Not only was there a store and post office, but also a gristmill, blacksmith shop, and timber yard. Cash transactions were rare; farmers traded farm products for merchandise or services received. Those with timber to sell were the more fortunate because they were paid in cash from the timber yard and could buy their goods and services as they chose.

The gristmill and blacksmith shop there were operated by Ode Bess and Bill Slinkard. Earl Rhodes was the timber buyer and Bob White ran a sawmill.

Business

Only one mile separated Grisham and Bessville, yet each did a thriving business. Bessville had its store, post office, timber yard, gristmill and blacksmith shop. They had a gum house which still brings back many memories to older residents. It was built from one large gum tree and belonged to the storekeeper, Sam Bess.

Sam Bess was the local store owner, in addition to his farming. Rona Parsons worked for Mr. Bess in the store and on the farm. Bess was a very busy man, holding the job of postmaster for 24 years in addition to his store and farming interests.

Andrew "Jack" Dowd became postmaster in 1920 when he obtained the interest of Mr. Bess in the store. Four years later he purchased the other half interest from R. A. Finley. His certification as postmaster was received on March 9, 1920, in the form of a letter from Congressman M. E. Rhodes notifying him that he was the only one eligible for the appointment.

John F. Ricketts had a large sawmill and employed many local men and boys. Nez Greer fired the boiler for \$1.50 per day, while Web Greer, then just a small lad, carried 2"x2"x2" pieces of timber from the rip table to the lot and stacked them for 10c a day. Oscar Hale was of the head sawyers. Other mills in the area were operated by Rolla Spain, Ora Spain, Bill Slinkard, and Lum Starkey.

A Look Back

As man progresses, something has to be left behind, and so it was with Bessville and Grisham Spur. The horseless carriage became a more popular means of transportation. Distant towns with larger stores were put within reach by improved means of travel. Consolidation became a reality to area schools and the postal services. There is much to be said for progress, as attested by the lives of persons living today, but in retrospect, bygone days are usually remembered fondly, and sometimes sadly.

Earl or Lyman Rhodes have some memories of what it was like to be postmaster at Grisham Spur during the 1930s and 1940s. Bob Tallent could tell a lot about delivering mail in a buggy just after the turn of the century, or in the 1918 snowstorm when the mail didn't get through. He might also tell about the tragedy of losing his right leg when he hopped a train. Rona Parsons can recall the hard work of loading 7x9 ties or plowing 40 acres of ground with a team of mules. Myrtle Dowd enjoys telling of her excitement when she went with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Upchurch, when women were allowed to vote for the first time. They traveled a distance of seven miles, just to vote! It is well also to remember some who have left this community for other ways of life, as well as those who have chosen to remain.

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Claude Alexander



Henry W. and Nellie Alexander

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□ □ ISAAC MARTIN and BETSY SISSON ALDRICH arrived in Bollinger County in early 1858, and built a temporary home for their family to live in that first year. Their daughter, Hannah Mariah, was only six years old when her parents donated that temporary home as a subscription school for their children and other children of the area. It later became the Cedar Branch School District, and if not the first, certainly one of the first public schools in Bollinger County. It is highly unlikely that Hannah Mariah ever dreamed that so many of her descendants would place education at a degree of great importance in their lives. She was married to Robert Ervin Upchurch in 1875. (His father, Jones Green Upchurch, had been a teacher in North Carolina before migrating to Bollinger County.) Of their eight children, four were to enter the field of education. Their other four sons have many children, grandchildren and spouses of their descendants who have become teachers, as do the two sons who taught. Some are specializing in a particular field, such as speech therapy, librarian, and working with the mentally retarded. Their oldest son, Everett, taught seven terms in Bollinger County prior to 1906. Gay Arnoldi, granddaughter of Early, has sung professionally for several years, and has taught music for the past 14 years. Lydia, (Mrs. Wm. Prehn) taught schools in Bollinger and New Madrid Counties before her marriage. Winferd, son of Oscar, was a member of the Woodland School Board for several years. Elouise Gohn, daughter of Herbert, has her degree in education and taught for several years. Clellie was a school administrator at Flat River and Bismarck. Edwin, son of Ralph, served 22 years as a school administrator and has been with the State Department of Education for five years. Elsie, an artist, also taught in Bollinger and St. Louis Counties, then was an art instructor in Birmingham, Ala. for 40 years. Other descendants are going into other fields after obtaining their college degrees, such as engineering, architecture, chemistry, journalism, law, agriculture, accounting, occupational therapy, psychology, and Russian language interpreter. Others have been successful as farmers and many other varied fields. That one room subscription school was an humble beginning for the many years spent in education by the descendants of Robert Ervin and Hannah Mariah Aldrich Upchurch.

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Robert C. and Emma Alexander



Leland and Helen Anderson
(Granddaughter of Samuel Robbins)



Walter D. Back



J. W. (Jim) Bennett



Nellie Bennett

CLAUDE ULYSSES ALEXANDER was born Nov. 16, 1887, at Lodge. His father was Robert Carl Alexander from Pennsylvania; his mother was the former Mary Emmeline Minter who lived in the Trace Creek community. The eldest of 10 children, he was a scholar from early childhood. It has been said that he read books while following a plow. He married Elsie Thompson in Mt. Hope, Kan., in 1913. They had seven children; two died in infancy, one daughter, Helen, died in adult life. Still living are: a son, Robert Alexander, retired navy commander, San Diego, Calif., and three daughters. Fern Muff, Trenton; Jewell Nigh, Creston, Iowa; Dora Appell, Fairfax, Calif. The subject of this sketch taught school in Amorita, Okla.; moved his family to Marble Hill in 1919; operated a garage and a Chevrolet agency with his brother Charley (Chalk) Alexander and attended Will Mayfield College. The 1925 Ozark Glory from that school said of Claude: "Some day he will distinguish himself in the scientific world and perhaps be mentioned along with Einstein." Indicative of that ability was the fact that he helped build the first electric light plant in Lutesville and he also built the first radio in Marble Hill. It was made from ordered parts and those who listened had to use earphones. Mr. Alexander received a Masters degree from the University of Missouri at Columbia, in 1930. The family moved to Trenton in 1929 where he taught in the Junior College for 11 years. His wife died of influenza in 1930. He was married for a short time to Mrs. Elsie Jones Davis of Lutesville. In 1940, Claude started research work with Western Cartridge Company at East Alton, Ill. He married Mary Van Matre from McGee, in 1942. Their children were: David, Stephen and Susan. He had 22 grandchildren and 25 great-grandchildren and was a member of the Baptist church. His love of learning was inherent, and among his descendants are musicians, teachers, and military career people. He retired in 1952 and settled in the Jerseyville, Ill. area. He died Nov. 1, 1964, and is buried at Kampsville, Ill. in the Silver Creek Cemetery.

MARGIE LEONA UNDERWOOD was thrust into a business career after the death of her husband, Roy B. Underwood in 1957. For many years she was a civic and church leader and made outstanding contributions to the girl scout program in this area. Born Aug. 8, 1911 at Grassy, she was a daughter of Charles Monroe and Mary Eunice Hill Kirkpatrick. Her grandparents were George Leonard and Amanda M. Robinson Kirkpatrick, and Seth W. and Martha Hill. The Kirkpatrick family also included three more daughters and five sons. They were: Elcia M., Effie Caroline (Choate), Maude Mildred, William Joseph, Marvin Russell, Sterling Otis, Woodrow W., and Noah Franklin. Their father, Charles M. Kirkpatrick, walked to Marble Hill to attend Mayfield-Smith Academy and later had general stores at both Buchanan and Grassy. Bill Hill, a brother-in-law, was his partner in the store at Buchanan. He continued the store business from the early part of the 1900s until his retirement in 1952. On Feb. 13, 1930, Margie Kirkpatrick was married to Roy B. Underwood and they became the parents of Roy Richard and Mary Carolyn. Mrs. Underwood was an active member of the Church of God in Lutesville where she was Sunday school teacher, past state board member for the Women's Missionary Society of which she served several terms as the local president, and was a youth leader in the church. She was girl scout neighborhood chairman for Lutesville-Marble Hill, served on the Otakhi Girl Scout Council board and was honored by that Council posthumously in 1972 with the Thanks Badge, the highest award for an adult in girl scouting. She also received the outstanding service award from the Lutesville-Marble Hill girl scouts in 1972. For many years she participated in war-time activities of the Red Cross in this locality. After Mr. Underwood's death, Nov. 13, 1957, she assumed management of the Lutesville Motor Co., belonged to the State and National Automobile Dealers Association and the Missouri Chamber of Commerce. Her death came at the age of 61 on March 31, 1972.

ROY BURL UNDERWOOD, a Lutesville businessman and community leader, was a son of Harley A. and Lula Acup Underwood, born on Sept. 10, 1906. His grandparents were Lemuel and Nancy Pulliam Underwood and John William and Martha Collins Acup. He had three sisters and two brothers: Pearl (Guinn), Virgie (Abernathy), Opal (Cobb), Floyd and Henry. On Feb. 16, 1930 he married Margie Leona Kirkpatrick and they had two children, Mary Carolyn and Roy Richard. Mr. Underwood worked in timber in his early life, and later was associated with T. S. Hanner of Fredericktown in a business known as Hanner and Underwood Timber Company. He later owned and operated Lutesville Motor Company and Underwood Tractor Sales and Advance Tractor Sales. He was an avid sportsman and was interested in all civic projects and participated in them for many years. He was a member of Twin City Chamber of Commerce, served on the Lutesville School board, was mayor of Lutesville three terms, and worked with the committee responsible for bringing Vocational Footwear to this community by providing a building for their operation. He also belonged to Trowel Lodge No. 440 A.F. & A.M. of Marble Hill and served on the executive board of the Lutesville Church of God. He was presented an honorary membership by the Lutesville Chapter of Future Farmers of America. He died Nov. 13, 1957.

ROY RICHARD (RICK) UNDERWOOD, a young businessman in Lutesville, is president of Lutesville Motor Company, a firm whose history dates back to other businesses started by his father and several associates as early as 1934. He is associated with his brother-in-law and sister, Paul David and Mary Carolyn Underwood Thomas in operation of the family business, where he is the sales manager. "Rick" Underwood was born Oct. 22, 1947 to Roy Burl and Margie Leona Kirkpatrick Underwood. (SEE THEIR SKETCHES) After being graduated from Lutesville High School, he attended Southeast Missouri State College at Cape Girardeau and Austin Peay University at Clarksville, Tenn. He was with the U. S. Army in Germany before assuming his present business responsibilities. As a member of the Twin City Jaycees he has served as its president and is actively involved in all of its civic projects, including the first haunted house at Halloween of 1975. On Feb. 16, 1974 he and Myra Kay Miller were married. She is a daughter of Thomas J. (T.J.) and Freda Mildred Grindstaff Miller. Her grandparents are Thomas (Jeff) and Ruth Ellen

Perkins Miller and Ray P. and Bernice Berry Grindstaff. She is also a graduate of Lutesville High School and attended Southeast Missouri State University at Cape Girardeau, where she received a B.S. in Business Administration with a major in accounting. Since 1969 she has been employed at The Bollinger County Bank in Lutesville, where she is now a teller.

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OSCAR and OCTA UPCHURCH own the artesian well farm by Woodland School, a result of oil exploration in the county in 1953. Mr. Upchurch is the son of Robert Ervin Upchurch (1851-1906), a charter member of the New Salem Baptist Church; and Hannah Mariah Aldrich, (1853-1918), daughter of Isaac Martin Aldrich, (1824-1895), who served with the Union Army, 2d. Bat. A., 2 Regt. Mo. L. Artillery. The Aldrich family came to Bollinger County in 1858, descendants of early New England settlers. Mr. Upchurch was born Nov. 26, 1885. Mrs. Upchurch, nee Octa Rhodes, is the daughter of Columbus Harvey Rhodes (1859-1927), whose father, Matthew Rhodes, (1834-1865), came to the Glen Allen area from North Carolina with his parents in 1848; and Sarah Elizabeth McMahan (1858-1932), who drove an ox team from Jones Cove, Tenn. to Bollinger County in 1871 with her stepfather and mother, John and Mary Miller McMahan Ridings, to settle in the Hurricane community. Mrs. Upchurch was born Nov. 5, 1896, and is the author of *Stories My Mother Told Me*, the saga of her mother's trip to Missouri at age twelve. Their son, Winferd Upchurch, a Bollinger County farmer, served on Woodland School Board from 1961-1967, as president in 1963-64. They are members of the Baptist Church and Republican party.

NOAH B. VANMATRE was born in 1900 near "Old Arab" and has lived in Bollinger County all his life. He is the son of the late Edgar H. and Ella Stephens VanMatre, and grandson of the late T. B. and Ellen McKerg VanMatre who migrated to this county from Vincennes, Ind. near the middle of the 19th century. He is the oldest of family of nine children. He attended the Fish and Stilts Schools near "Old Arab" at the age of 19 took a course in Rahe's Auto and Tractor School. In 1922 he was employed by the Bollinger County Court to operate a World War I army surplus track-type tractor and road grader. It was that same year that he met Lillie Jackson, daughter of A. J. and Minnie Gilliland Jackson. They were married in 1923 and became the parents of seven children, all of whom graduated from Lutesville or Woodland High School. For 10 years Mr. Van Matre was auto and tractor mechanic at the Zalma Garage. In 1937 he was employed again by the Bollinger County Court to operate road equipment, a position he held almost continuously until 1964 when he decided to enter the race for associate judge of the County Court. He won that race by a majority of three votes and was reelected to the 4th term serving a total of eight years. While in that position as associate judge, he continued his interest and assistance in improving and updating the Bollinger County road system. While that has been his main interest, he considers the very height of his accomplishments came about while he was a member of the county court and was given the responsibility of helping plan and arrange for the remodeling of the Bollinger County courthouse and the building of a new jail facility. He gives due credit for that accomplishment to the citizens of Bollinger County, without whose cooperation that great undertaking could not have been completed. Mr. and Mrs. VanMatre are active members of the First Baptist Church of Marble Hill where he has served as a deacon for 20 years and teaches the men's Sunday school class. His main philosophy in life is to give credit to whom credit is due. He states: "For my accomplishments in life I give credit to the good Lord who says in His word, 'Without Me ye can do nothing'."

CHARLES MILTON WAGNER (1901-1967), a son of John Calvin and Rebecca Ann Lamb Wagner, immigrants from the State of Indiana, was born and reared in the Zalma and Pond Creek communities. He was married in 1927 to Reeda Ellen Back. At that time he was engaged in farming as an occupation. They became the parents of three children: J. C. Wagner, educator and postmaster, Lutesville; Gary Wayne Wagner, Attorney at Law, Farmington; and Norma Jean Wagner (Warren), a kindergarten teacher in St. Louis County. Mr. Wagner was employed by the Missouri

Norman and Ora Cheek, Leslie F. Choate, Walter B. Choate, W. W. Choate, Mrs. George A. Clark, Avery Clubb, Mrs. David K. Conrad, Dolores Cox, Ethel Crites, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Crites, Rosewell Crites, Tom Crites, Frieda Croft, Odell Devenport, Rev. Leonard Davis, Mabel Dees, Ella Cooper Dennis, Opal Denman, Roy Denman, Richard Dinkins, William Doggett, Lona Douglas, Reuben Duncan, L. A. Dunn, Wm. L. Dunn, Charles Durham, Mrs. Albert Eaker, Herbert Eaker, Nelson Eaker, Noah Eaker, Odis C. Eaker, Mrs. Rhoda B. Eaker, Wilma Eaker, Louis Elfrink, D. F. Elledge.

W. C. Fadler, Lowell D. Fish, Ethel and Roy Formway, Mr. and Mrs. Hadley Fulton, Rose Fulton, Truman Fulton, Ralph and Gladys Garland, Mr. and Mrs. Silas V. Gladish, Euga Pridy Graham, George and Lena Gray, Elbert Green, William Green, Harriett Gregory, Freda Grindstaff, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Grindstaff, Emma Hahn, Jacob Hahn, Laura Hahn, Marie Hahn, Orna Hahn, Clinton Hahs, Lydia Hamlin, Edna Hansen, Arthur Hartle, Monroe Hartle, Tom Hawn, Lizzie Helderman, Warren R. Hendricks, C. F. Hopkins, Sr., Margaret Hopkins, Bertha Horrell, Leo Horrell, Walter S. Hosea, Ann Hovis, John Calvin Howell, Fonson Howell, Nola Huskey, Norma Isaac.

Lawrence James, Hollie James, Joyce James, Milo James, Mr. and Mrs. Rosewell James, Thekla V. James, Beulah Johnson, Ethel Johnson, Gilbert Johnson, Helen Johnson, Nancy Johnson, Thelma Myers Kinder, George Lacy, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Laurentius, John Lewis, Leland J. Lewis, Margie Liley, Loy Limbaugh, Arthur H. Lindberg, Zelma Long, Dorothy Loyd, Ray Loyd, H. C. McCormack, Erlene McKee, Mrs. Norman Markham, Homer and Marie Mayfield, Perry and Mildred Mayfield, Dolores Miller, Dora Miller, Edah Miller, Marvin Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Morrison, Clifton Morrison, Arbie Myers Mouser, Ethel Corbin Mouser, Etta Mouser, Ollie and Frederick Mouser, Mrs. Emma Mungle, Nell Clubb Myers, Mrs. Norman Myers, O. L. Myers.

Maude Nations, Mrs. Lawrence Nenninger, H. Dennis Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. Carrie Null, J. M. Null, Wm. A. Pape, Ernest Patton, Pete Patton, Virgil Payne, Rosewell Pickett, Ethel Slagle Pittman, Velma Polen, Thelma Pomeroy, Otto Pridy, Roscoe Pridy, Tom Pridy, Earl Ramsey, Hettie Ramsey, Jim and Myrtle Reagan, Lloyd E. Revelle, Cora Rhodes, Delphia Rhodes, Ina Rhodes, Lyman and Lola Rhodes, Claire Ricketts, Luther Robins, George Rollins, Frank Rowe, Mary Runnels, Lee and Bashie Rush.

Robert Sadler, Mollie Sample, Oscar Schrader, Elmer B. Schrock, Carl B. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Seabaugh, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Seabaugh, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Seabaugh, Lucille Seabaugh, Ruby Shanks, Adam Shell, Harvey Shell, Mr. and Mrs. Lee O. Shell,

Mr. and Mrs. Vester Shell, Frank Shieble, Dovie Shirrell, Jesse Shrum, Joe Shrum, Marie Shrum, Mrs. James Sindle, V. Paul Sitzes, Harry Sitze, Gale Slinkard, C. I. Slover, Charles Statler, Mrs. George Statler, Verna G. Statler, Bertha Stephens, Fred Stephens, H. M. Stepp, Sr., Anna Stilts, Lee Stilts, Boyd Stone.

T. J. and Letha Taff, Loren Tallent, Mary C. Thomas, Rev. Leo Thurston, Debbie Trentham, Carl Trentham, Harold Trentham, Richard Trout, Nellie and Gilbert Underwood, Ben VanAmburgh, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Vandeven, Verlin and Pearl V. Sitzes, Juanette Wagner, Elwood Ward, Mr. and Mrs. George Ward, Clela White, David and Dorothy Whitener, Ed Whitener, Nancy Whitener, Oscar M. C. Whitener, Dr. Paul R. Whitener, Rafe and Bertie Whitener, John Corbin Wiggins, Ray Wilfong, Albert Winchester, Glen Winchester, Everett and Lona Yamnitz, Joe Yamnitz, Virgle and Wilma Yamnitz, Ella Yount, Jeff Yount, Milford Yount, Albert Zimmer, R. O. Zimmerman.

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OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Additional information about the history of Bollinger County may be obtained from the following books:

Old Bollinger, a hard-bound, 1000 or more page collection of historical articles taken from pages of *The Banner-Press*, Bollinger County's only newspaper; published in celebration of the bicentennial of the American Revolution by Cletis R. Ellinghouse, former editor of *The Banner-Press*, May 1976.

Bits of History, a 210-page, hard-bound book with 37 illustrations; published in 1972 by Mary L. Hahn, P. O. Box # 183, Marble Hill, Mo.; concerning the beginning, growth and folklore of Bollinger County, including the most complete story of Will Mayfield College ever printed.

Jacob's Ladder, 75-page paper-back; family genealogy of Jacob Lutes, for whose family Lutesville was named; published in 1974 by his great-granddaughter, Bernice Lutes, 233 S. Seminary, Madisonville, Ky., 42431.

Licklog Holler, 110-page, hard-bound, story of life at Gypsy in the southern part of Bollinger County during the early 1900s; by John Harty, a native; published in 1971 by Vantage Press, 516 West 34th St., New York, N. Y. 10001.

A Patchwork of Memories, by Judith Knowles Ries, 4304 Dan Court, Lemay, Mo., 63125; published July 1976; 120 pages, 22 photographs; history of the Knowles and O'Kelley families of the Patton area in northern Bollinger County.

The Shoe-Cobbler's Kin, 7" x 10", singled-spaced, hard-bound volume of over 1000 pages; covers 275 years and 12 generations of Eaker families; released in December 1976 by Lorena Shell Eaker, R#5, Box 464A, Danville, Va., 24541.

Stories My Mother Told Me, by Mrs. Octa Upchurch, 33056 □ Lutesville, Mo; paper-back, 135 pages, saga of the McMahan family's trip from Tennessee to Bollinger County in 1871.

Centennial St. John's Church and Leopold, 1856-1956, Richard J. Elfrink, editor; hard-back, many illustrations and 100 years of history.

History of Missouri, in three volumes, published in 1908 by Louis Houck, pioneer land-developer and historian; section of Southeast Missouri includes Bollinger County.

History of Southeast Missouri, published in 1888 by The Goodspeed Publishing Company; one large volume; section on Bollinger County includes biographical sketches of the following persons on pages 820 - 857 inclusive:

Patrick Ahern, James William Back, H. B. Baker, Jacob Barks, William Berry, Father Francis Bettels, Joseph M. Bollinger, Mrs. Eleanor Bollinger, Daniel E. Bollinger, Frederick Bramer, Nathan L. Cato, George E. Clark, Andrew Clippard, George W. Clippard, David Cloninger, Thomas Clubb, Mrs. Ader Ann Clubb, David R. Conrad, Jacob J. Conrad, Mahlan Cox, John S. Dunn, Hon. John I. Ellis, Judge Hezekiah Estes, Ransom B. Estes, William Fears and Archibald Moore, Dr. John M. Finney.

Jasper Frymire, Henry Gaines, George E. Gibbs, Adolph L. Gibbs, Ransom B. Hartle, Jesse Hartle, Thomas Hawn, Aaron M. Hawn, Benjamin William Henley, M. D., Dean B. Hill, Randolph James, Levi B. James, Adolph Keehn, M. D., Benjamin F. Kern, Henry Killian, William F. Kinder, Emanuel Kinder, Millington N. Kinder, Jacob N. Kinder, Adolphus C. King, Charley King, William G. Kitchen, John W. Laird, Samuel L. Lessley, Mrs. Sophia Lutes, David Lutes.

Jesse Lutes, Daniel Lutes, Eli Lutes, John P. McManus, Washington A. McMinn, Richard Masters, Andrew J. Mayfield, Mrs. Mary Miller, George W. Miller, John A. Miller, William M. Morgan, Emanuel Mouser, Zachary T. Pierce, John W. Revelle, Henry F. Rhodes, Dr. William W. Roberts, Prof. J. Monroe Robins, Joseph Seabaugh, Allen Seabaugh, Johnson M. Shell, Michael J. Shetley, James A. Slagle, Jacob V. Slinkard, George W. Smith, Andrew J. Smith, Frances M. Snider.

John W. Snider, Jonas Marion Snider, Barton S. Snider, Jacob Speer, Henry M. Statler, George E. Statler, James W. Stepp, John David Stevens, Benjamin F. Stevens, John W. Swan, William C. Talley, M. D., Rev. H. F. Tong, Ferdinand R. Trautwein, Dr. James A. Turner, Robert Vangennip, Joseph Waldrupe, William M. Welch and John W. Hahn, Elias Wells, Esq., John Q. D. Whitener, Turner G. Whitener, Elvis F. Williams, Benjamin F. Winters, James G. Woodfin, John S. Yount, John A. Yount and Judge Nathan M. Zimmerman.

History of Southeast Missouri two volumes, published in 1912 by Robert S. Douglass, includes a section on Bollinger County. Biographies of the following persons are included on pages as listed:

Thomas C. Allen, M. D., 1149; Albert M. Barrett, 742; James Belchamber, 794; J. A. Berry, 785; Charles F. Bidewell, 643; George W. Bidewell, 662; Henry Bidewell, 643; Charles F. Bollinger, 770; Henry B. Bollinger, 1005; Henry E. Bollinger, 827; Henry F. Bollinger, 1005; William Bollinger, 1183; Arthur C. Bowman, 565; Miles W. Bowman, 565; L. L. Bridges, 761; D. W. Burford, 1032; John W. Burrow, 1195; Sanford Cato, 1199; F. G. Clippard, 633; Daniel E. Conrad, 618; David J. Conrad, 682; David R. Conrad, 618; George E. Conrad, 743; Peter R. Conrad, 668; Daniel B. Corbin, 1187.

Chas. R. Crites, 673; John C. Dale, 696; Jesse J. Dalton, D.D.S., 1040; W. A. Davault, 687; Jacob M. Deck, 692; Thos. B. Drum, 837; Albert Farnsworth, 677; John Marshall Finney, M.D., 623; William B. Finney, M.D., 770; Jesse Hahs, 859; Daniel Hawn, 776; Prof. A. F. Hendricks, 573; James M. Hindman, M.D., 879; Thomas Huskey, 732; John Johnson, 751; Emanuel Kinder, 1164; Felix G. Lambert, 654; Louis William Lix, 870; Samuel Thomas McGee, 701; Jesse A. McGlothlin, 648; Sam. J. McMinn, 658; Washington A. McMinn, 658; Pinkney M. Mayfield, 1073; Martin B. Minter, 758; H. T. O'Kelley, M. D., 797; John D. Phelps, 905.

Dr. Mathias M. Reagan, 803; Edward B. Reck, 586; D. M. Rigdon, 748; Thos. J. Rigdon, M. D., 800; John L. Revelle, 1004; John W. Revelle, 1004; Will M. Runnels, 1013; A. Frank Seabaugh, 1254; Christian Seabaugh, 770; Oda L. Seabaugh, M. D., 779; J. V. Slinkard, 873; G. Burette Snider, 667; George Snider, 667; Asier J. Speer, M. D., 1189; Clarence M. Swan, 729; Frederick Thiele, 859; Robert L. Vance, 723; J. W. Vangilder, 1133; C. A. Walker, 705; Wilbur M. Welker, 587; Francis Marion Wells, 624; David A. Whitener, 739; Franklin A. Wiggs, 638; Aaron Rufus Zimmerman, 927; Daniel C. Zimmerman, 767; John H. Zimmerman, 1027; John Henry Zimmerman, 927.

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