

# MEMOSCOPE

WINTER  
1948



## PRESIDENT'S CORNER

For the second consecutive year our basketball team has been chosen to represent the State of Missouri in the National Association of Intercollegiate Basketball, in Kansas City.

This is an honor of which students, faculty, alumni, and friends of the Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, can all be proud.

Not only has the team been undefeated in conference play but they proved themselves as the logical representatives of the state by twice defeating by decisive scores the champions of the M.C.A.U.

Of the thirty games played the Bulldogs won twenty-nine, losing only to the host team of the Midwest Tournament at Terre Haute, Ind.

During the season the wearers of the "purple and white" averaged 61.9 points per game. This figure is only slightly under the average of 65.4 points per game of last season.

In compiling their spectacular record the "Bulldogs" have never been defeated on their home court in the twenty-four games played on the campus.

Those of us at the College who have had an opportunity to observe this fine group at close range are not only proud of their records of wins but are prouder still of their fine sportsmanship and their excellent scholastic records which they have maintained.

Long after these young men have left our campus they will be honored in conversation and in thought as one of the finest athletic teams ever produced by the college. They are champions in every sense of the word and truly exemplify in every sense the "Bulldog Spirit".

## COVER PICTURE

1948 Champions of the Missouri Intercollegiate Athletic Association. Back row, left to right: Coach Boyd King; Ralph Pink, Wood River, Ill.; Paul Whalen, Baring, Mo.; Harry Gallatin, Wood River, Ill.; Earl Dodd, Bethalto, Ill.; Jim Walker, Hannibal, Mo.; Assistant Coach Jim Dougherty.

Second row: Robert Dant, Madison, Ill.; Robert Lewis, Wood River, Ill.; Mark Fox, Wood River, Ill.; Clifford Bryan, Kirksville, Mo.; John Semanek, Livingston, Ill.; Dick Erzen, Bethalto, Ill.

First row: Chick Logan, student manager, Roxana, Ill.; Floyd Shearer, Boonville, Mo.; Bob Caffery, Wood River, Ill.; Fred Biesemeyer, Boonville, Mo.; Richard Taylor, Shelbyville, Mo.; Carl Verble, Anna, Ill.; Larry Dale Myers, Student Manager, Wood River, Ill.

# NEMOSCOPE

NORTHEAST MISSOURI STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI

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VOLUME II

WINTER QUARTER, 1948

NUMBER 2

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A quarterly publication issued in November, February, May, and August.

Subscription rate is \$1.00 a year; single copy \$.25.

Address all communications to Robert L. McKinney, Assistant to the President.

Entered as second class mail matter April 29, 1915, at the post office at Kirksville, Missouri, under the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912.

Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 26, 1919.

# NINEVEH ON THE CHARITON

by

*Pauline Dingle Knobbs*

Associate Professor of Social Science Education

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** This article is the second of a series of articles on German religious communal settlements in Northeast Missouri. The author wishes to acknowledge the aid given in collaborative research by Miss Dorothy Hickman, formerly of Connelsville, Missouri. The interviews and research were done by Miss Hickman while she was a student in a class in Missouri History taught by Mrs. Knobbs. Much of the information was secured from Mr. M. C. Miller and Mr. August Culler, descendants from original settlers of Nineveh.

In the realms of local history no more interesting a story is to be found than that of old Nineveh on the Chariton river in Adair County, Missouri. It has a history too valuable to be buried in the graves of the dead; a history that must be sought and found in the homes of the lowly, along the by-ways where time stands still.

Nineveh was a branch colony of the Bethel (Mo.) German communistic settlement which had been founded by Dr. William Keil in 1844 in Shelby County, Missouri. The exact reasons for the founding of Nineveh are hidden in obscurity. However, it is generally conceded that it was the result of Dr. William Keil's desire for the expansion of his social system which had been set up at Bethel. Also, there were some aggressive spirits at Bethel who were not desirous of being directed by Doctor Keil. In the new settlement, some men could have opportunities for leadership and direction, not possible in the Bethel community.

In 1849, after the Bethel Colony had been in operation for about four years, Dr. William Keil and Mr. Adam Scheulie came to Adair County and selected the farm of David A. Ely on the Chariton River as a site for their colony. Mr. Ely had built a mill, which was run by waterpower furnished by a dam, which he had built across the Chariton River. It was known that much of the land was underlaid by coal and this was no doubt a factor which interested these men in the area. One hundred and sixth acres were purchased from Mr. Ely and a town was laid out.

The original plan of the town, in the possession of Scheulie's grandson, Mr. C. Miller, showed that it was laid out with a center square, which had eight streets leading from it. Miller's Hall stood on the southeast corner of that square. The two streets running east extended to the river. In the height of its prosperity, the town's northern boundary extended

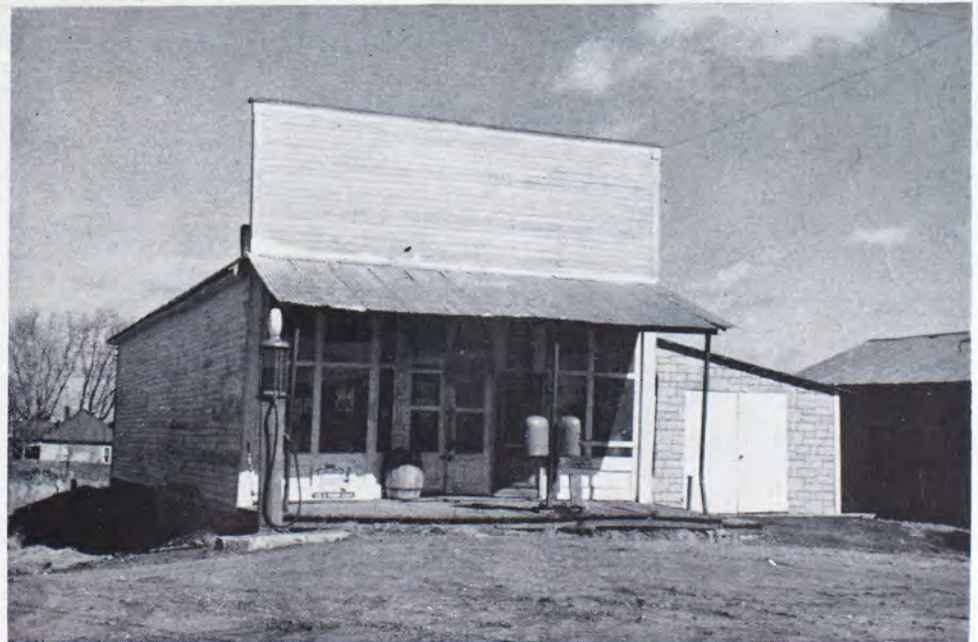
to within one block of the post-office, and its western boundary to within a few rods of the Connelsville schoolhouse. The road running past the C. M. Hughes residence and the Collins Store, remained the southernmost street of the town, which never extended east of the river. The land belonging to the colony grew to more than 2000 acres. The boundaries, roughly placed, were on the north, the J. V. Wilson farm; on the south, Mrs. C. L. Hoover's residence; on the west, the Connelsville schoolhouse; and on the east, the farm occupied by N. P. Motter. More land was later acquired until 2,100 acres were owned by the colony. In keeping with the religious nature of the settlement the Biblical name of Nineveh was given to this colony.

In the spring of 1850 about twenty-five people migrated from the Bethel (Mo.) colony to Nineveh. The new colony was to be a replica in every way possible of the mother settlement. Mr. Adam Scheulie became Doctor Keil's deputy in the direction of

Nineveh and its activities. Among the men migrating from Bethel to Nineveh were George Bauer, Herman Behrens, Henry Beck, Jacob Culler, August Culler, William Culler, Peter Erich, Peter Felker, Henry Felker, Henry Frey, George Feller, Tobias Feller, Jacob Findling, J. T. Gall, Henry Howard, M. M. Miller, George Miller, Frederick Miley, John Miley, Peter Pfeiffer, Freeman Pfeiffer, Michael Snyder, George Steinbech, S. F. Stahl, and John Voght.

This colony was strictly communistic in form and was completely withdrawn from national life. Colonists obeyed their own laws, flew their own flag, and supported their own puny state. Not that they were a menace to the country, far from it. They were merely a group of quiet, industrious, home-loving German-Americans, content to live and let live. They knew that their religious and political beliefs were at variance with those of their neighbors and were content that they should be so. They were courteous and charitable in their dealings.

Dr. William Keil did not move to Nineveh with the colonists. So far as is known he spent very little time there but managed to keep control of the colony through his deputy and a board of three elders whom he appointed. Though he resided at Nine-



General store at Connelsville which is on the site of the original store of Nineveh.

veh only a few weeks each year, he had a fine, three-story home for use during those weeks. After a few years, he demanded another house at Nineveh and ordered it to be built in the exact spot where Highway "C" now makes a deep fill across the ravine just south of the P. J. Royse and James Hatfield residences. The house, another three-story mansion, was built at great cost to the colonists.

The colony had its own laws, drafted by Keil. All offenders were tried and punished by the colonists. But, none of the people can remember a single instance of law-breaking, where these regulations had to be enforced. The state of harmony existing within the colony, and between it and the nearby settlers, has been attributed to its refusal to argue. There is no record of there being a command against argument, but there was no argument. During the Civil War, the Nineveh colony was harangued by both North and South. It closed its mouth and its ears, went its own way, and emerged from the chaos unharmed. The executives of the town were the elders and overseers. The head elder was also general manager of the entire town. George Miller held that office at Nineveh until his death. Each industry in the colony had its superintendent; each superintendent had several bosses under him. Each man entering the colony was allowed to follow the trade of his choice, often master-workmen in certain trades were eagerly sought to strengthen

those industries. The youths were apprenticed to the trade in which the general manager saw fit to place them. That trade they were forced to follow.

Each man was compelled, in connection with his oath of allegiance, to turn all property, real or personal, into the common treasury. A strictly accurate record was kept of these transactions in the company's books. A man possessed, in his own name, absolutely nothing. Everything belonged to everybody. Each man, woman, and child received exactly the same amount and quality of food and clothing. The commissary dispensed each individual's rations once a week. Each quota of clothing was distributed thrice yearly. Thus, to all appearances, the industrious, and the enterprising fared no better than the shiftless ne'er-do-well. But on the company's books was set down each man's record, completely and fairly. When the colony dissolved, each man received his due.

As might be expected, the religion of the colony was not orthodox. The chief doctrines stressed were, in the order of their importance, obedience to Keil, industry, and morality. Baptism was declared unnecessary. There was no church building at Nineveh, but there was a big house in which the head elder and his family and the unmarried men of the colony lived. Religious services were on the order of prayer meetings, but if Doctor Keil

or the so-called elders of Bethel were present, they would preach. The sermons began at ten o'clock Sunday morning and closed at noon. A huge feast which represented holy communion, was then held at the home of the morning speaker. The feast was followed by a dance which lasted until dusk. At Christmas, a sunrise worship service of sermons and songs, with attendant trees and treats, was held. Five other holidays and feast-days marked the year. These were Doctor Keil's birthday, the May feast, the Harvest feast, Easter, and Pentecost. The colonists were too few in number to make elaborate celebrations possible.

The private, community cemetery was just east of the railroad tracks and south of the road on the late George Miller's farm. Mr. Miller's grandfather, as general manager of the colony, chose the location and, strange to say, was the plot's second occupant.

In only one organization did the colonists follow local custom. Their school, was conducted exactly like those of all contemporary settlements, and children outside the colony attended. This school operated for four months of every year and was taught by Charles Knight from Bethel. German was the only language spoken in the school. The records show that Knight was the only teacher the colony ever had, while under Keil's control. There was a diversity of industries in the colony and a program of labor was laid out for each man to follow. The little boys were herdsmen and were responsible for the well being of the horses and cattle. The horses and mules were fine-blooded animals, the cattle being an especially fine strain of Durhams, brought from Ohio. Each morning the boys drove the animals out on the bottom lands to graze; each evening they brought them back and saw them safely corralled for the night. The men passed middle age were retired from hard, manual labor. Upon them fell the thousand and one loose-ends and handy-jobs about the colony. They harnessed the beasts of burden, fed them, bedded them. They were the men who kept harness and wagons, implements and machinery, clean and in perfect repair. Men in their prime were the men of importance in the colony. From apprentice age to marriage, they lived together in one of the community buildings, working and learning to work.



Old school building which saw the disappearance of Nineveh and the rise and decline of Connelsville.

The industries pursued, other than agriculture, were of three distinct types. One centered around the Chariton. One of the main factors in choosing the Nineveh location was the fine stone mill on the river. This huge, three-story structure, the largest west of the Mississippi, was changed from water to steam power and became the largest single source of income in the colony. Settlers came from as far as sixty miles to have their meal and flour ground. Thomas Dockery recalled having had to wait two weeks or more for his turn at the grist. A very fine grade of flour, much in demand, was milled. The mill furnished power for sawing huge quantities of timber. With this lumber the colonists built their homes and also became known far and wide as wagon and cabinet makers of a very superior sort. The colony operated a ferry across the river, just below the mill.

Down by the riverside, close to the mill and ferry, was the community's summer laundry. Here were built outdoor fireplaces, overhung by huge iron kettles for heating water and boiling the clothes. In winter, ox teams made the trip to the river once each week and brought back huge kettles of water, which were delivered to each housewife.

The second industry centered around the tannery. The Nineveh leathers were unexcelled; the manufactured articles of leather formed no small amount of its trade and profit. Just east of the Collins' Store stood the shoe factory, another three-story building. As was customary in all the shops, the head shoemaker and his family lived in the house. The workmanship and material in these boots were more than superior and the leather gloves were of such quality as to be in demand even to the eastern coast of the United States.

The third industry was that of weaving, knitting, and sewing of woolen goods. Here the women contributed their share of labor. Nineveh did not do enough of this work to supply her own needs, but imported her cloth from Bethel, using her own products for barter.

The coal fields were tapped for the colonists and were left to create a new town. However, the colonists always knew the coal's value but they lacked transportation facilities to exploit it.

Each fall Nineveh sent huge wagonloads of manufactured articles out into the country to trade for raw ma-

terials. Sharp and profitable, but always honest, were their bargains, and each fall the treasury gained by leaps and bounds.

Architecture was also an important industry, for the colonists were unsurpassed as builders. Many of the Nineveh houses were splendid affairs, not less than a dozen of them were three-storied buildings of mansion-like proportions. One in particular, the "Big House" and the home of George Miller, deserves special notice. It was built in plantation style, with a double porch extending across its full length. The house was fifty-three feet long, and had a twenty-foot L, a full basement, and was three stories high. This house also served as a tavern, for the colonists were not abstemious and liquor was manufactured on a large scale at Bethel. This liquor was carted to Hannibal by oxen and sold for twenty cents a gallon—with a barrel thrown in!

The men who had left all to follow Keil were, in the main, faithful to him; but the next generation had different opinions. It was felt that Keil was growing more despotic and fanatical with the years. It was charged that he advanced to the point where he declared himself and his family untouchable, and especially loved by God. Smallpox broke out in the colony. Keil's family was stricken. Keil, himself, was a physician, but he declared God would not destroy HIS family and refused to give medical aid to his family. When two of his daughters had died of the disease, Keil submitted to medical treatment and the rest of the family recovered. Then, too, the barriers were being dropped between the colonists and their neighbors. An outsider, the late Judge J. S. Hickman, was hired to teach the school, and, for the first time, English was spoken within the homes of the town. Other familiarities developed; outside marriages were contracted; and dissatisfied youth began to revolt against the old restrictions.

Much earlier some of the elders had repented of the step which meant virtual disinheritance of their sons. In 1848 George Miller wanted to withdraw for that very reason, but Miller was indispensable to Keil, who coaxed him to stay by deeding 260 acres of land to be held in trust by Keil for Miller's two sons. The discontent of the young men and the remorse of the old were intensified and crystallized into revolt by Keil's Oregon venture. Keil could not stay long

in one place and in 1855, started the Oregon colony of Aurora. From that time until Keil's death, Oregon meant a steady drain on Nineveh and Bethel. The finest cattle and horses, the best of the new machinery and wagons, all the first class merchandise, and the best workmen were drawn to Oregon. Slowly men began to withdraw from the colony, take their allotment of land or real estate, and begin life anew. Among those who withdrew from the colony at Nineveh were Jacob Culler and family, Herman Behrens and family, Michael Snyder and family, and S. F. Stahl. As these persons withdrew, all of them except Mr. Stahl received their share of the property. Mr. Stahl's share was withheld because he withdrew before he was twenty-one. Although he had kept the colony's store, he was only given twenty-five dollars as a gift for his services in operating this business. After his withdrawal from the colony he set up a business of his own in competition with the communal store of the colony. He was later joined by Mr. J. D. Miller, who had returned from the Oregon colony. These men maintained their store in Nineveh until 1873, when the store burned. Mr. Stahl then established a store at Shibley's Point in Adair County.

In the division of property of the Keil colonies after 1877, Nineveh was evaluated at \$2790 which seems a very low figure. There seems no sufficient explanation of this unless it was due to the loss of so many colonists to the Oregon colony of Aurora; or their withdrawal to the non-communal form of life of their Yankee frontier neighbors.

Never too prosperous, at the peak of its glory, Nineveh-on-the-Chariton, had a total population of 150 people and thirteen dwellings. Life seemed to have been very monotonous. In politics the members of the colony were Democrats before the Civil War. Detesting slavery and class discrimination, during Lincoln's administration, they turned to the Republican party and have generally remained so to the present time. Many of them joined current Protestant Churches after the colony's dissolution, large numbers joining the Presbyterian and Cumberland Presbyterian Churches.

With Keil's death, in 1877, the Missouri colonies were dissolved. The land and other wealth were fairly divided; and the glory of Nineveh was

(Continued on Page 9)

# THE PSYCHO-EDUCATIONAL CLINIC

by

*Ralph W. House*

Professor of Education

The college offers the services of a Psycho-Educational Clinic to the parents and teachers in Northeast Missouri. One function of the Clinic is to diagnose a limited number of pupils who are poor readers. A second function of the Clinic is to help teachers to make use of resources in their communities which are available in making a total diagnosis of the pupil who is a reading disability case. A third function of the Psycho-Educational Clinic is to help parents to have an awareness of the factors operating within their child which make learning to read a difficult process for him to achieve.

Both teachers and parents have an understanding of the significance of data obtained through the administration of mental tests and standardized achievement tests in the various subjects taught in public schools. For instance, a reading age of eight years and six months (written as 8-6) for a child whose chronological age is 12-6, and whose mental age is 14-6, means that this child is a reading disability case. He is a reading disability case because his reading age of 8-6 is far below his mental age of 14-6; he is not working up to his capacity. It is little short of CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE to let pupils who possess maturity ages as listed for the pupil described above to continue year after year in the public school without a diagnosis to determine the causes which are inhibiting

achievement in keeping with his mental age. Both teachers and parents should be alert to recognize the significance of the maturity ages, e.g., reading age 8-6, chronological age 12-6, and mental age 14-6; they should take this pupil to a college, or university which is prepared to make a thorough diagnosis of the child. The Northeast Missouri State Teachers College welcomes the opportunity to diagnose a limited number of children similar to the one just described.

The diagnosis may include the following areas: (1) maturity ages, (2) sensory defects, (3) endocrine disorders, and (4) nutrition status. In determining a child's maturity ages the following tests may be used: mental tests, reading tests, personality scales, social maturity scales, practical anthropometric measurements, and bodily maturation tests. Vision tests and hearing tests are used in assessing sensory defects. An X-ray is used in making a radiograph of the child's left hand and wrist for indicators of an endocrine disorder which has occurred in the fetal stage, or after birth. Evidence of the child's

nutrition status is obtained by administering hemoglobin tests, red cell tests, X-ray tests, etc.

Teachers who are interested in learning how to diagnose or study children may wish to take the course entitled THE CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS OF CHILDREN. This course counts as either UNDERGRADUATE or GRADUATE credit. Four aspects of child study or diagnosis will be discussed and demonstrated; the four aspects of child study or diagnosis are (1) maturity ages, (2) sensory defects, (3) endocrine disorders, and (4) nutrition status.

One purpose of the course, THE CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS OF CHILDREN, is to train teachers to use resources which are available in their own community. A second purpose is to guide teachers in the use of diagnostic instruments and tests which can be purchased at a small cost. The third purpose of this course is to help teachers acquire a working knowledge of the meaning of the basic principles of child study developed in the last ten years through research in child growth and development.

Another course, REMEDIAL READING TECHNIQUES, is a course for seniors and graduate students; it may count as either UNDERGRADUATE or GRADUATE credit. One purpose of this course is to enable teachers to acquire an understanding of the nature of progress in learning as it takes place in the slow, normal, or fast harmonious growers, and especially in the slow, normal, and fast split-growers. A second purpose of this course is to help teachers to observe and to understand that the split-grower manifests superior behavior in one life-situation, and in another life-situation a few hours later, he may manifest behavior which is of an infantile level when compared with the normal behavior that one has a right to expect of a pupil of the same chronological age. The third purpose of the course, REMEDIAL READING TECHNIQUES, is to enable teachers to become familiar with the most effective methods and materials now used in teaching the pupil who is a poor reader. A fourth purpose of this course is to give teachers practice in adjusting the curriculum to the pupil.

The college invites teachers in Northeast Missouri to use the services offered by The Psycho-Educational Clinic. The best way to do this is to



College students under the direction of Dr. House give individual supervision to children with reading difficulties.

encourage parents who are disturbed over the fact that their child is a poor reader to write to the Director of the Clinic for an appointment. Since there are many professional opportunities for the teacher who is trained to diagnose children, we invite you to enroll in the two courses, namely, THE CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS OF CHILDREN, and REMEDIAL READING TECHNIQUES.

### 1948 TRAVEL PLANS

Mr. G. H. Jamison of the Teachers College faculty, who has for a number of years conducted tours for students of the Teachers College, has announced three trips for 1948 which will be available to students of the Teachers College.

During the 4th of July holidays a tour to Chicago will be made at a cost of approximately \$45.00.

On August 14 a tour to Mexico will begin. This will be a seventeen day trip by rail with ten nights spent in Mexico, of which five will be in Mexico City. This tour will cost approximately \$325.00, which will include meals in Mexico, all rail and pullman fares, lodging, and sight-seeing trips.

Mr. Jamison plans to again take a group to New Orleans, leaving December 26 and returning approximately eight days later. This tour provides an opportunity for seeing the football game in the Sugar Bowl. The cost for this trip will be approximately \$115.

Mr. Jamison has had considerable experience in conducting such tours and those who have gone with him will testify to the fine trips which he conducts. He states that at the present time he is considering the possibilities of a trip to Alaska in 1949. Anyone interested in these tours should contact Mr. Jamison at the College.

### HEADS ADMINISTRATORS

Mr. Willard Goslin, Class of 1922, superintendent of the Minneapolis, Minnesota, public school system, has been elected president of the American Association of School Administrators. Superintendent Goslin succeeded Dr. Harold C. Hunt, former head of the Kansas City public schools and now superintendent of the Chicago school system, at the close of the national convention of the association to be held in Atlantic City, February 21-26.

Mr. Goslin was for many years the superintendent of schools at Webster Groves, Missouri.

## MILITARY UNITS ACTIVATED

### REPLACEMENT BATTALION

Another military unit recently formed in Kirksville is the headquarters and headquarters detachment of the 347th Replacement Battalion commanded by Major William M. Fulkerson.

This unit has an authorized strength of six officers and up to two hundred enlisted men. At the present time its chief function is in training. There are companies attached to this Battalion Headquarters with home stations at Edina, Macon, Milan, and Brookfield.

Additional officers in Battalion Headquarters include: Major Kincaid as Executive Officer; Captain Bill Bondurant, Class of 1940, as Detachment Commander; Captain Louis Handley as Adjutant; 1st Lt. Stanley Wilson as Assistant Adjutant; and 1st Lt. Charles Warters as the Motor Transport Officer.

This organization has offices in the Kirksville Armory and is conducting its training there.

Major Fulkerson states that "This unit was the first of its kind in the state to reach a state of preparation where it could be classed 'A Type'."

"Plans have already been completed for this unit to take a two weeks period of active duty training at Ft. Riley, Kansas some time this summer," he added.

In commenting further on the battalion Major Fulkerson stated, "The personnel of this unit are not members of the regular army establishment and cannot be ordered to active duty against their will. Enlistments in this organization are open to qualified personnel in Kirksville and surrounding areas," he concluded.

### NAVAL RESERVE UNIT

An electronic warfare unit of the Naval Reserve has been activated at Kirksville with an authorized strength of five officers and sixty-five enlisted men.

Officers named to the unit are: Lt. J. J. Dougherty, class of 1933, as Commanding Officer; Lt. Cloy Whitney, class of 1932, Executive Officer; Woodrow Rider, Lt. (j.g.), class of 1936, Communications Officer; and Lt. Robert Knight as Radio Officer.

The unit which will have its office and classroom space in the Kirksville Armory will receive transmitter and receiving equipment and will be assigned call letters to operate as a "ham" station.

Enlisted personnel from Kirksville and the surrounding area will be eligible to join this unit for reserve training.



College students observe a program of facilitating word reading by use of visual aid projection equipment.

# NORTH MISSOURI MEN MARCH AGAIN

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** The author was a former student of the Teachers College and a graduate of the law school of the University of Missouri. For a number of years he commanded Company K of the 138th Infantry, 35th Infantry Division. Inducted into Federal Service in December, 1940, he continued on active duty until the summer of 1946. In the fall of 1947 he resigned his law practice to accept a commission in the Regular Army, and is now stationed in South Carolina.

Uniformed men, wearing the familiar and battle famous Santa Fe Cross shoulder patch, identifying troops of the 35th Infantry Division of the Missouri and Kansas National Guard are again to be seen on the streets of Kirksville.

The 35th Division Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop, mechanized, was on September 20, 1947, assigned home station at Kirksville, Missouri, by the Adjutant General. The Military Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, active in the reorganization of the Guard in Northeast Missouri, initiated the preliminary steps of organization and screened the many qualified officers eligible to serve in such a unit. As a result Capt. Glenn Estes, Ord. Res., 1st Lt. Woodrow Kelley, Inf. Res., and 1st Lt. Walter Beard, Jr., A. C.-Res., were appointed officers in the new unit. These officers in turn organized the cadre and the unit was federally recognized as an integral part of the National Guard on November 3, 1947. Many of the dis-

by

*Lt. Col. Nat B. Rieger*

tinguished officers and enlisted men of the initial cadre are graduates and former members of K.S.T.C. Capt. Glenn Estes, Class of 1939, served in the Asiatic Pacific Theatre for nearly three years. 1st Lt. Walter Beard, Jr., Class of 1947, served in the Mediterranean Theater of operations in the Air Corps and was awarded the Air Medal with four bronze stars.

The 35th Division Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop (Mechanized) is one of the modern type military units developed during World War II, which met and measured the Armies of the Axis. The equipment of this fully mechanized troop, organized to perform distant reconnaissance and screening missions on land, includes ordnance from 75 mm. cannon to carbines and armoured vehicles such as the Scout Car, Half Truck, and Jeep. At peace strength its authorized personnel includes, 7 officers and 127 enlisted men, all but 5 of whom are rated specialists in weapons, radio communications, vehicle operators, etc. This unit will afford many men of K.S.T.C. and Northeast Missouri an opportunity to secure a commission or rating in the Army Reserve, re-

ceive valuable training for which they are paid in accordance with the present Army pay scale and will provide a bulwark of security in the National Defense pattern.

The unit is at home in the Col. James E. Rieger Memorial Armory and Community Center, 500 South Elson Street, a new, modern, monolithic concrete structure built for Company K, 138th Infantry at a cost of \$154,000 and completed in 1940 shortly prior to the departure of the organization to Camp Robinson, Arkansas, for Federal Service in World War II.

The organization of the 35th Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop (Mechanized) is in keeping with the stalwart military traditions of Northeast Missouri, whose sons have volunteered and participated in every crisis in the nation's history since reaching statehood. Many of her sons participated in the Indian Wars and the Mexican War of 1848. More than 447 men enlisted at Kirksville to serve the union and a like number enrolled here to force crossings of the Missouri River and join the Confederate Armies. Following 1865, various militia units were organized and trained here. Kirksville was the home station of Company E, 4th Missouri Volunteers. Many of this unit participated in the battles of the Spanish-American War. This unit was reorganized and trained at Kirksville until it was joined with units of the Kansas National Guard in 1917 to form Company C-139th Infantry, which so distinguished itself in the battles of World War in 1918. Reorganized again on February 22, 1922, as Company C, 138th Infantry, many men of Northeast Missouri received training that stood the nation in good stead during the dark years of 1941-1945, and which unit assisted in the organization and defense of Ft. Randall and Ft. Glenn in the Aleutians.

Returning to civilian life after the close of World War II, many former officers and enlisted men became concerned with the dis-integration of America's military might and initiated steps to bring to North Missouri a military unit which would provide an opportunity for keeping in touch with military developments. The newly activated Reconnaissance Troop is the result of these endeavors. While



Col. James E. Rieger Armory, Kirksville, Mo.

many may question the necessity of maintaining a strong military force, in the minds of military men there must exist the framework for rapid mobilization of the nation's manpower until such a time when there can no longer be a need for armed force.

To a section of the state that has produced men of the caliber of Generals Doniphan, Pershing, Crowder, and Bradley, and Admirals Koontz and Willard, the military tradition is strong. In the event that the future again produces a demand for leaders of men in the world's battlefields, North Missouri will be prepared.

## —NINEVEH ON THE CHARITON

(Continued from Page 5)

gone. Houses burned, industries languished, buildings were torn down, until only one landmark of old Nineveh remained. That landmark was an old, brown, two-story house situated just east of the residence of Jake Sevits, a grandson of one of the colonists.

Grass grew in the streets of Nineveh, and the wind and the coyote howled in her dismantled dwellings for nearly twenty years. Then one day, H. E. Reddig, roadmaster for the Q.O. & K.C. railroad, was passing through old Nineveh, and he dreamed a dream. It was of a railroad to be built along the Chariton, to furnish an outlet for the great wealth of coal that lay waiting.

Reddig rushed to Kansas City and put his scheme before his superiors. They were enthusiastic but could not furnish the necessary capital. Mr. John W. (Bet-you-a-Million) Gates, picturesque Chicago financier, was interested in the plan, and he furnished Reddig's company with funds.

The railroad was built; the Manufacturers' Coal and Coke Company was organized; mine after mine was opened; miner after miner rushed to the field; Nineveh became Connellsville and was forgotten.

Thus, another experiment in communal living was undermined by the American frontier spirit of private enterprise and rugged individualism, which proved more attractive than religious communal life. Another "share the wealth plan" was relegated to the limbo of forgotten men. Like Nineveh of old—Nineveh-on-the-Chariton was overthrown.

## DIARY OF AN INFANTRYMAN

Elsewhere in this issue of NEMOSCOPE are several items pertaining to military activities in Northeast Missouri. Below are some notes taken from the diary of Lt. Edwin Darrow, Company A, Missouri Volunteers, who served under Captain John C. Allen during the Civil War. These notes which were donated to the Violette Museum are reproduced in part exactly as recorded by Lt. Darrow.

Company mustered in to the U. S. August 24th, drew clothing most of day for men.

Oct. Tuesday 4th—Started with the company except Lt. Moore who went to Kirksville for Fulton at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 9 o'clock A.M. and marched through a steady rain 12 miles South from Mexico. Lt. Moore went up to recruit taking Wm. Deeton and Calvin Bounds with him. We stopped near Concord 12 miles North of Fulton. Calaway Co. Camped from Wednesday night at 3 o'clock P.M. 6 miles South of Fulton Calaway County. It rained in afternoon and little at night. Cooked turkeys-chickens and porage.

Start 6 o'clock in morning of Wednesday. Thursday reached Ferry landing at 3 o'clock P.M.

Commenced the march out from Jefferson City for the Field of Battle. We are now  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 8 o'clock drawn up in line of Battle with every prospect of a fight in almost any minute. McNeil

is on our right and a Battery of artillery on our left which we will support if necessary.

The Col. has sent for hard tack and bacon for us. The men seem cool and ready. Co. "A" has 17 men in line.

Noon Friday. The cannon is firing very brisk on our front about 5 or 6 miles and from all indications the battle is coming nearer. Word came in that Price was whipped this morning but I think our forces are falling back. We have had no breakfast yet. I baked some flour and water last night and put some in my pocket and had it this morning so I have not been very hungry.

The artillery is firing in front of our left Centre about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  or 3 miles from us. We are looking and certain from all appearances of a Battle. If things go as it looks now a hard fight is before us. I have strong hopes but some fears.

The men have carried logs, rails and brush and filled up a fence that we are formed behind for a kind of breastwork to stop musketry a little but it won't do any good for cannon. I can hear the shells burst quite plain.

There is an open field in front of us about 40 to 50 rods wide  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile long running E & W and high hills on the other side covered with brush. The field straight on the N side but narrowest opposite us and wider east and west.

Friday 7th,  $\frac{1}{4}$  past one o'clock. Our guns of the battery we are supporting



Complete diagnosis of reading difficulties is made possible by use of latest scientific instruments. (Story Page 6)

have just opened fire. Our men are a little excited. The enemy are close by and the way of war is coming. I hope all our company will get through. Adair has lost its blood plenty enough already or so we think.

There is a report that the enemy has crossed the river and that our men 1500 strong have crossed and are fighting. That accounts for the firing we hear in the distance of 3 or 4 miles.

The col. just told me that the report of rebels coming was a mistake. There is none of them or at least of the regular forces of rebels on that side.

Brigade the most honorable place in the whole line. The men have just eat some crackers and some bacon. I eat an awful large piece of fat raw bacon—enough to make a dog sick

and maybe it will make me but it tasted good.

5 minutes past 6 o'clock—It is getting a little dark and no attack but skirmishing and fortifying. We have carried rails and brush and filled up a fence close and the men are ditching in front of Co. A on the outside and in the others inside of the works. There is difference of opinion about it. I think my men can do more by lying close up to the fence and having a lot outside to push the enemy into than to have level ground for them to run up to us on and fight men in a ditch.

It may be that Price has turned and will come in on our right and will still make us a fight here yet. They are 4 or 5 miles from us where the firing is going on now. I expect we will have

to take our turn at them in a short time unless Price retreats in earnest which I hardly think he will do.

$\frac{1}{2}$  past 4 o'clock P.M.—We can hear the firing of our men way on our extreme right. It is hot and heavy about 2 miles off. We have a long and strong line and just such works as you see the pictures in the Leslie of the works at other places. I just heard that Marmaduke had joined Price with 18,000 men but that is contradicted and said to be Curtis on our side harrassing Price and that they had killed 400 of Price's men in the fight this morning. This is a hard place to get the truth as it is there.

$\frac{1}{4}$  to 6 o'clock P.M.—The cavalry are going out again. We still are with our knapsacks on waiting for orders to march. I suppose to the front though maybe we will only hold our position all night. But I think we will march after dark.

Sunday morning 7 o'clock—Well, we marched sure enough about 10 o'clock at night for the Steamboat and stayed all night on it and this morning we will cross the river and start for Rocheport. The horsemen by land and the others by Boat with our pieces of artillery.

10 o'clock A.M., Saturday 9th—We are on the landing yet waiting to cross to the north side of the river. 200 of us mounted men. Part of one company has just started across. I have the command of 18 men. We are going up on the N side of the river.

I went to a house this morning and got my breakfast for 50 cts., the first time I have eat in a house since last Saturday morning in Mexico. All we have eat for three days past has been Bacon and that most of it raw.

Friday, Oct. 14th, 11 o'clock A.M.—We are again on the river landing across the North side from Jefferson City awaiting orders. Genl. Fisk is with us. The rumor is going that Jeff Davis has left for Cuba, that Lee has lost and surrendered and that Price has begun to fall back for Rollo after crossing the river.

One hour later—We have just crossed the river and are standing with our horses hitched awaiting orders where for I don't know. I expect for Rollo most likely from what I hear.

Oct. 15th, 6 o'clock P.M.—We are around the campfire in the West part of the Suburbs of the City. This morning we got an order to turn over our horses and we have done so all but me and I am going to keep one if I can. If not I will turn it over. We



The X-Ray reveals bone growth which is a key to the stage of development of the individual. (Story Page 6)

will turn over all our property for a march—each man only carrying his gun and ammunition and blankets and O. coat which we will get in the morning I expect. The men have gone for a Box to pack their Knapsacks in so as to march light. I am getting anxious to hear from home.

Sunday Morning 16th—We are yet in camp at Jefferson City awaiting orders. Where we will go the powers that be only know.

Oct. 24th, one o'clock—I got the worst news I ever got. It seems to take a something from me that can never grow over. Oh how can I ever bear the loss of my little boy. From the day I left home the 30th of Sept. till today I have not heard anything and today I get a letter nearly three weeks old bringing the terrible news that little Charley is past all hope and no doubt before the letter was half way to me my poor little "pa's" boy was laid away in keeping of the angels and I away when I could not see him once more.

Oh I can not bear to think that when I go home I shall not find my boy. Oh may the one who has made life a pleasure so far to me be the comfort of us all in our affliction and may his little life be a warning that we all should heed and may I cease to get out of patience with the ones I have left and not forget. Oh how I can see that I have often talked harsh without reason both to the children and their mother. I must not let my wayward disposition run away with me any more but let my mind rest on the time when I shall see my little boy again.

Tuesday 25th—I open my book and think of my trouble so much that nothing else is any consequence to me. If anything can make an impression life lasting, this has done it. I feel as if I could never get over thinking of it. Oh how often I looked at him when at play and wished to myself that he might grow up a useful man. Oh how I built my hopes and marked out his path what calculations I made of how I would direct his mind and guard against what I looked on as my own fault.

But all are crushed and though I have those who need my greatest care yet my little jewel is taken away and I can not replace it for he was so dear that I had rather my own life had been taken and him lived. Oh that I had stayed at home. Not that I could have changed that which has passed but that I could have comforted his



DEAN AUKERMAN

Dr. Robert C. Aukerman of Detroit has been elected Dean of the Faculty of the State Teachers College at Kirksville it was recently announced by President Walter H. Ryle.

Dr. Aukerman received his A.B. and A.M. degrees from Wayne University, Detroit and the Ph.D. from the University of Michigan.

The new dean is a native of Pennsylvania, the son of a Presbyterian minister. He is married and has two sons aged two and five.

The position being filled is that created by the resignation of Dr. L. A. Eubank who went to the University of Missouri after twenty years as dean of the Teachers College.

last hours for I know he called for me to come. I can not bear it. It goes too deep to think of.

26th—Still at work on the bridge. Had a rainy night and morning, fair in afternoon.

Oct. 27—Turned cold last night. Cloudy this morning and cold. Have no further news from home. I dread to

hear yet am very anxious to know. I am certain my worst fears are realized. Dreamed of home last night and that little Charley was getting well. I know he is well if gone from us.

Thursday, 1 o'clock P.M.—I have just got the best news today I have got since I have been in the service. How glad I am to hear that Charley is getting better.

# ALUMNI NOTES

Quincy L. Atha, Class of 1932, is employed as a field representative at the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas. His address is 801 Indiana, Lawrence, Kansas.

Warren W. Yocum, 1923, is teaching at Texas Tech. College, Lubbock, Texas, where he has been employed for the past eleven years.

Edith Marston, 1914, is teaching mathematics in the Brunswick High School, Brunswick, Missouri.

Lawrence St. Clair, 1914, is high school superintendent at the Downing High School, Downing, Missouri.

Claude N. Dye, 1917, is high school superintendent at Bevier High School, Bevier, Missouri.

Georgia Lee Tatum, 1919, is Professor of History at the Mississippi Delta State Teachers College at Cleveland, Mississippi.

James M. Dillinger, 1920, has a position as music instructor in the Hannibal Senior High School. He is now living at 2611 St. Mary's Street, Hannibal, Missouri.

Charles C. Cokerham, 1921, is high school superintendent at Grand Pass High School, Grand Pass, Missouri.

Iva Camille Church, 1926, is an instructor at St. Elmo Community High School at St. Elmo, Illinois.

James William Primrose, 1923, is now located at 403 South 16th St., Quincy, Illinois.

Miss Ruth Curtis, 1931, is an instructor at the State Teachers College at Lock Haven, Pennsylvania. She formerly taught speech at K. S. T. C.

Glen Simpson, 1931, is teaching mathematics at Brookfield High School, Brookfield, Mo. His home address is 808 Brookfield Ave., Brookfield Mo.

Mary Marie Owens, 1930, whose home town is Ravanna, Missouri, is now located at Corydon High School, Corydon, Iowa. Her address is 315 Greely, Corydon, Iowa.

Anna Lee Woods, 1929, formerly of Madison, Missouri, is teaching Social Studies at Huntsville High School, Huntsville, Missouri.

Arlys Earl Wells, 1929, is now an instructor in physical education at the Junior High School, Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Ann Frances Finnell, 1929, formerly of Hurdland, Missouri, is teaching in the Hobart, Indiana, Public Schools.

Arthur Francis Devilbiss, 1926, whose home town was Palmyra, is

now located at Bowling Green High School, Bowling Green, Missouri.

V. D. Collins, 1927, has the position as Superintendent of Schools, Atallissa, Iowa.

Orville Cokerham, 1927, whose home is at Purdin, Missouri, is teaching at Meadville High School, Meadville, Mo.

Neal Myers, 1926, is employed at the Quincy, Illinois, Senior High School. His address is: 3323 State Street, Quincy, Illinois.

Mildred Opal Eaton, 1932, formerly of Powersville, Missouri, now has a position as Hancock County Home Adviser at Carthage, Illinois. She majored in Vocational Home Economics while a student at K.S.T.C.

Horace B. Powell, 1932, is teaching in the Washington Rural High School, Bethel, Kansas. His address is: 4302 Bellefontaine, Kansas City, Mo.

Kelley E. Carter, 1932, social science major, has a position as Southwest District Manager of the aluminum industries, which covers the states of Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, and Wyoming. He is now living at 2423 Bayley, Wichita, Kansas.

Ernestine Ratherford, 1933, social science and art major, is teaching in the Memphis, Missouri, High School. Her address is Gorin, Missouri.

LeRoy Mason, 1933, is music instructor at Jackson, Missouri, High School.

Jesse Roy Huckstep, 1933, is music instructor at Raytown High School. He is living at 6848 Raytown Road, Raytown, Missouri.

Alma M. O'Hern, 1933, is teaching English and Social Science at the Eugene Field Junior High School at Hannibal. Her address is: 214 N. 5th Street, Hannibal, Missouri.

Merritt Louis Page, 1934, is employed at the Cumberland Grade School at Milwaukee. His address is 1015 E. Colfax Place, Milwaukee 11, Wisconsin.

Lester M. Daniels, 1934, is now Principal of Savannah High School. He is living at 612 Chestnut, Savannah Missouri.

Kenneth R. Moore, 1935, is employed at Palmyra, Missouri, High School.

O. E. Jordan, 1935, is Superintendent of Schools at Thomas Hill High School. His address is: Clifton Hill, Missouri.

Frances J. Clare, 1935, is teaching the first grade at George Dewey School at San Diego. Her address is: 220 Laurel, San Diego, California.

Ruth Ellis Schofield, 1935, whose home town is Shelbyville, Mo., is Elementary Principal at Alton, Illinois. Her address is 1108 Alby St., Alton, Illinois.

John Horace Boucher, 1935, formerly of San Marcos, Texas, is employed with the Fidelity Medical Supply Company in Dayton, Ohio.

Marjorie Pearl Staats, 1936, elementary education major, is teaching the first grade in the Washington School at Hammond, Indiana. She is living at 23 Waltham, Hammond, Indiana.

Mildred Meilicke, 1936, commerce major, is teaching at Waverly, Illinois, High School.

Mary Virginia Harrison, 1936, is teaching in the Kindergarten in the Henry Hough School at Kirkwood. Her address is 608 Kingsland, Apt. 208, University City 5, Missouri.

Orace Clark Wilson, 1936, is employed as art and music instructor at the Central Junior High at Hannibal. He is living at 2216 Broadway, Hannibal, Missouri.

Sadie M. Hunt, 1926, is employed in the Moberly Senior High School at Moberly, Missouri.

Earl Herbert Smith, 1925, is teaching at Crystal City High School, Crystal City, Missouri.

## ALUMNUS IN CARNEGIE HALL

Dallas Draper, '39, presented his first New York recital in Carnegie Hall on February 14. He recently won the Associate Concert Bureau Auditions.

Mr. Draper is now a member of the music faculty of the Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. In addition to teaching voice and directing the choir, he is doing opera and concert work. Dr. Barrett Stout, class of 1915, and a former member of the Teachers College faculty is head of the music department at Louisiana State.

Before going to Louisiana, Mr. Draper was assistant conductor of the St. Louis A Capella choir and a member of the St. Louis Bach choir. Mr. Draper's wife, the former Edith LaBonta, graduated from the Teachers College in 1940.