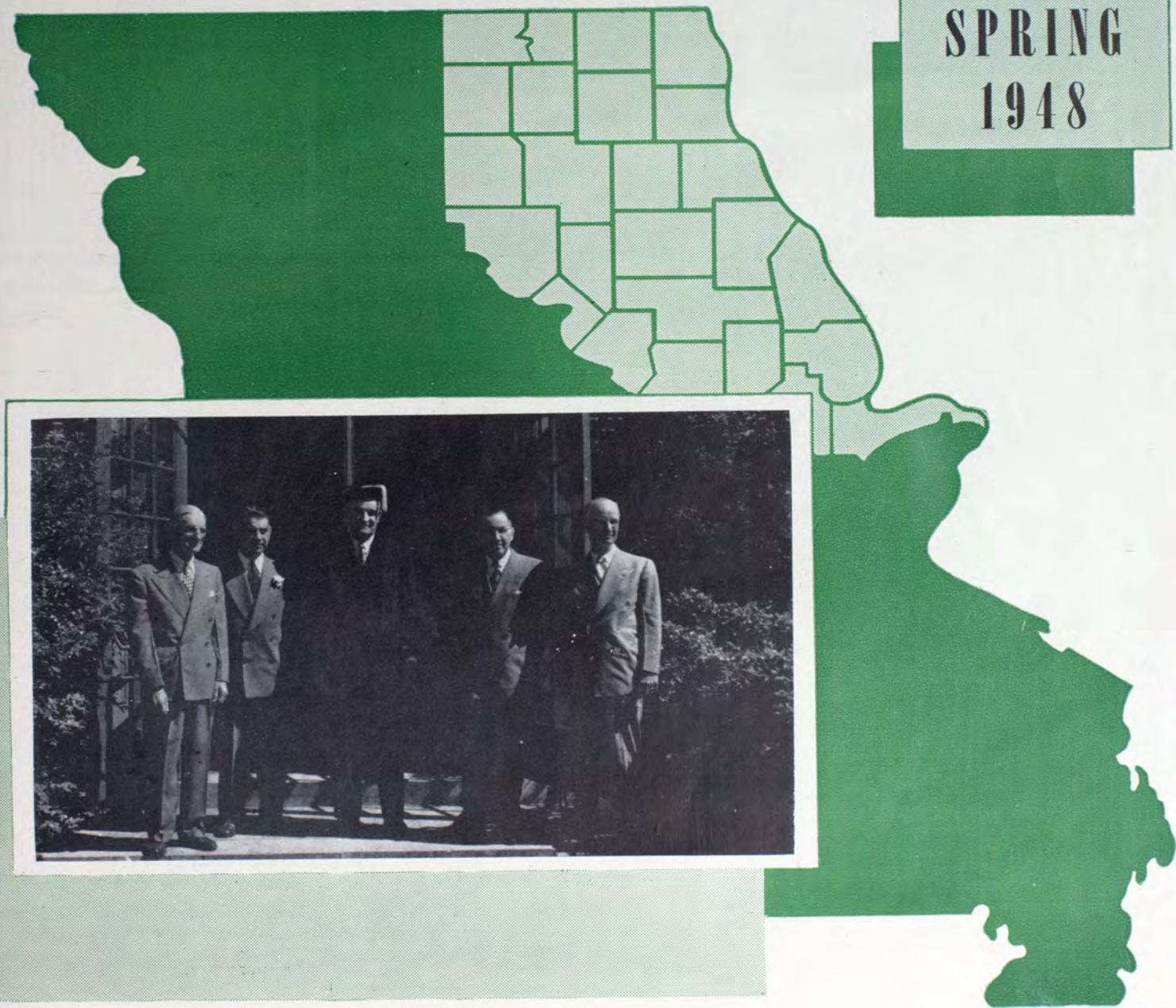


# MEMOSCOPE

SPRING  
1948



## PRESIDENT'S CORNER



PROFESSOR J. W. HEYD

For the first time in over thirty years the name of Professor J. W. Heyd is missing from the rolls of the active faculty members. Professor Heyd's retirement at the end of the spring quarter brings to a close his long and successful tenure as a member of the faculty of this College.

Mr. Heyd's services to his country as an educator did not begin with his association with the Teachers College. As early as 1895 he was teaching in the rural schools, and his interest in the education of young men and women has continued to the present day.

Hundreds of students of this College have felt his kindly influence and have been enriched by their association with Mr. Heyd. And the impressive list of his publications bear witness to his ability as a scholar and author.

Professor Heyd served the College under the administration of three presidents and his elevation to the headship of the Division of Language and Literature speaks for itself concerning his administrative ability.

Those of us who know Mr. Heyd as an educator and teacher regret to see him leave the campus but at the same time we rejoice at his opportunity for rest after so many years of faithful service. We wish for him many happy and useful years as a private citizen of this community.

### COVER PICTURE

Phil M. Donnelly, Governor of Missouri, poses with four members of the Board of Regents of the Teachers College, on the occasion of commencement ceremonies and the laying of the cornerstones of Blanton and Nason Halls on May 27, 1948. Left to right:

# NEMOSCOPE

NORTHEAST MISSOURI STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE  
KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI  
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NUMBER 3

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FIRST MASTER OF ARTS DEGREE AWARDED AT K. S. T. C.

ALUMNI NOTES

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Roy Quinn, Moberly; Roland Zeigel, Kirksville; W. A. Cable, Hannibal; Herbert Sears, La Plata. Not present for the picture: E. E. Swain, Kirksville; P. M. Marr, Milan; Hubert Wheeler, Jefferson City.

# CORNERSTONES FOR BLANTON AND NASON HALLS

We meet today to participate in the laying of cornerstones for new dormitories for the Northeast Missouri State Teachers College.

In doing this we again reaffirm our faith in public education in Missouri and prepare to go forward into new days.

These new dormitories are evidence of change and of growth in an institution that will influence the lives of countless students in the years to come.

We give solid evidence by our participation in this event and in this ceremony that our faith is in the future and that we believe in that future.

We indicate these things when we lay cornerstones for buildings that will join a group of buildings that have been dedicated to public education in Missouri for many years.

All of this has the greatest significance, revealing as it does our conception of the part that education plays in the life of our time and demonstrating our conviction that general education is the foundation of our nation.

I am informed that 1948 marks the eighty-first anniversary of the founding of the Northeast Missouri State Teachers College; and the one hundred and twenty-seventh anniversary of the birth of Joseph Baldwin, founder of this institution.

Joseph Baldwin established the first normal school in Kirksville, Missouri, in 1867. It is fitting that we mention him today because he worked continually for a state normal school system. His own school was made a state normal school in 1870. He began with a faculty of six and an enrollment of one hundred and forty students.

He believed in a teachers college for teachers. He established a system of student employment for the benefit of those worthy students who were unable otherwise to pay their way through school. He believed there were three factors in the successful teaching of children—sound scholarship, a knowledge of the practical principles of education, and a love for childhood.

On December 29, 1870, by an act of the General Assembly, Baldwin's private teacher education institution

Address by

*The Honorable*  
*Phil M. Donnelly*  
Governor of Missouri

became the First District Normal School, the first state supported institution in Missouri established primarily for the purpose of educating teachers. The institution from its beginning was a teachers college. On May 20, 1919, the General Assembly re-christened the institution as the Northeast Missouri State Teachers College.

Joseph Baldwin declared that his fundamental purpose in establishing the North Missouri Normal School and Commercial College was to elevate teaching to one of the chief of the arts. Furthermore, he declared that "eternal principles underlie all education processes . . . methods which are not grounded on principles are utterly valueless."

From the very beginning the central idea on the campus was the education of teachers for teaching in our public schools from and including the kindergarten through the high school, and today that continues to be the central idea of the institution.

It has been said that the Northeast Missouri State Teachers College is the mother of the teacher education system of Missouri.

There are other men who contributed to the distinguished record of the Kirksville State Teachers College, but time will not permit the mention of their names. However, I do feel that the long and distinguished administration of John R. Kirk from 1899 to 1925 should be mentioned.

Doctor Kirk was followed by Dr. Eugene Fair as president of this institution, and Doctor Fair was succeeded by your present distinguished president, Doctor Walter H. Ryle.

It is not my purpose to discuss the courses of study offered in this educational institution. However, it is entirely fitting that the Northeast Missouri State Teachers College should have three well defined functions:

First, to promote an enriched program of general education based upon fundamental values tested by the experiences of mankind.

Second, to educate teachers for the public schools of Missouri. This is the primary function of the Teachers College, and therefore a majority of the courses offered have been planned to meet requirements in the various curricula leading to the sixty-hour certificate for elementary teachers, to the ninety-hour certificate for rural teachers, to the Bachelor of Science Degree in Education and a life certificate with majors, minors, and professional work necessary for teaching one or more subjects offered in Missouri high schools, and to a Master of Arts Degree.

Third, to offer academic courses preparatory to the student's entrance to a professional school. Although this is a minor function of the Teachers College, each year an increasing number of students enter to receive specific academic courses that prepare them for entrance into a medical school, a school of engineering, a law school, a school of osteopathy, and other schools. The Teachers College is attempting to be of real service to this group of students.

Thus, this institution is fulfilling a three-fold function in the educational system of our state, and at the same time, meeting the high standards of new days in education.

In 1945 permissive legislation was enacted granting teachers colleges of Missouri the right to become State colleges. The Northeast Missouri State Teachers College retains its name as a State Teachers College and prides itself on setting a pattern for the American four-year teachers college. It prepares for leadership in the field of education in particular, while aiding students to prepare for other fields.

The Northeast Missouri State Teachers College is classified by the American Association of Teachers Colleges as a Class-A institution, the highest classification in this association. It also is a member of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Its undergraduate and graduate work is approved by this association.

A list of illustrious leaders in education, business, industry, government and other fields have graduated from this college.

In all of this, this institution is doing its part to instill in the minds and hearts of the students who pass through these halls the right concept of achievement in this day and time.

We, in America, are accused of being

materialists, of placing undue value upon possessions, of gauging success by the number of cars we drive and the pretentiousness of our homes, upon material wealth.

And yet, are we thinking of those things today, as we lay the cornerstones of these new buildings for this college? Or, are we thinking of excellence of attainment, of the true mean-

ing of achievement, and of the will and the courage of men and women to excel in their chosen fields by establishing high standards of conduct and of accomplishment?

That to me is the true significance of this day, as we hold these ceremonies. Do we not rate achievement by such standards? Whether the field be business, or engineering, or any of the other professions, or government and politics, it is in performance, based upon such standards, that true and lasting achievement is attained.

What is true of individual effort, and the individual as such, is equally true of organized, group endeavor. Whatever the work may be, whatever the organization, achievement in the last analysis must be measured in terms that take in other things rather than the material.

At this moment when our country is attempting to readjust itself in the paths of the post-war world, this pioneer teachers college realizes these things and in addition reaffirms its faith in the rights of free people. It renews its vows to keep steadfast its devotion to the task of educating for the greatest of the arts—the art of teaching—to the end that the American Way shall not pass.

I do not believe that we in this nation have cause to worry about the future if, in keeping our nation strong, we also keep our citizenship strong; strong in the belief and practice of the principles of true democracy; strong in our faith in humanity and in freedom.

Our America will be safe against all perils, and against the assaults of those who would change our way of life so long as we have institutions which will realize the importance of those things, and so long as our schools recognize their great responsibilities. May we not hope and expect that the graduates of this college will be motivated by the ideals we have discussed and that in their example others will find renewed hope, added courage and increased devotion to high aims.

A college that can lead and show the way, as this college has done, lends encouragement that these things will happen. Let us hope that the students who will have the advantage of these new facilities will also have the inspiration to work hard, to study hard, and to achieve in its true sense. Influenced by such motives, they will go forth into a world bright with promise for those who will see the light and will follow it unerringly to their goals, whatever those goals may be.



GOVERNOR DONNELLY SPEAKING AT THE CORNERSTONE CEREMONIES OF BLANTON AND NASON HALLS

# "TO GIVE MORE ABUNDANT LIFE TO MANY PEOPLE"

by

*Clifton Cornwell*

Director of Information

**The Kirksville College of Osteo-  
pathy and Surgery**

Northeast Missouri has been the home of peerless leaders. Here men and women have been born and reared to shape the destinies of millions when military force flouted the eternal verities; here men and women have added to the sum total of human happiness because they dared to challenge entrenched tradition and selfish interest with new institutions for training in education and therapeutics. For here lived Pershing, Coontz, Crowder and Willard and here lived Rollins, Baldwin and Still. Here is a place that can claim as its own leaders who dared to bring truth to bear upon history in time of crises.

Intimately associated with northeast Missouri is the history of the osteopathic profession and the story of its founder. In a little more than fifty years more than 11,000 licensed osteopathic physicians and more than 250 osteopathic hospitals located throughout the United States and foreign countries minister to millions who entrust to them their health and look to them for the restoration of their health. This profession bringing complete health care to ever increasing numbers had its beginning in Kirksville in October 1892 when Dr. Andrew Taylor Still established there the first school of osteopathy.

Long skeptical and finally completely disillusioned with old school medicine, Dr. Still, serving as a medical missionary to Kansas Indians, undertook a study of the very foundations of healing. His study revealed a new concept for the diagnosis and treatment of disease. This thoughtful man who came from a long line of rugged Virginia pioneers was challenged by the utter futility of medicine as practiced when he stood by helpless as three of his family succumbed to an epidemic of spinal meningitis.

Believing that man was a part of a universe operating in accordance with fixed laws, he examined therapeutics by a study of available authorities, by the dissection of countless human bodies and by everyday medical practice. His study revealed the stark inadequacies of orthodox medicine and suggested a realistic doctrine fundamental to the solution of problems encountered in the healing art. Studying alone on the American

frontier, he arrived at conclusions simultaneously being established in the laboratories of the scientists of central Europe. This doctrine and its corollary, long since affirmed by leaders in old school medicine, is that known as the natural immunity and the structural integrity of the human body.

Stated simply as principles of therapeutics, they are, first, the normal living body contains within itself the mechanism of defense and repair in injuries resulting from trauma, infections and other toxic agents; second, the body is a unit, and abnormal structure or function in one part exerts abnormal influences on other parts, and third, the body can function best in defense or repair when it is in correct structural adjustment.

Upon these principles the art of diagnosis and treatment by manipulation known as osteopathy was founded. Manipulative methods of treatment as originated by Dr. Still, and later developed by other osteopathic physicians, constitute true manipulative orthopedics designed to correct structural maladjustments and malfunctions which are disturbing factors in regional blood and nerve supply predisposing to functional and organic disease.

While manipulation has always been, and still is, the distinctive feature of osteopathic practice, it is only natural that in keeping with scientific progress, osteopathy has accepted, and does teach and use other diagnostic, preventive and therapeutic procedures constituting a complete system of therapy. Osteopathy is legally recognized in all states.

When Dr. Still located in Kirksville to study and practice a new therapy, he was not unknown in northeast Missouri. He and his family had many friends and relatives in this section where he had arrived in 1837 when his

father Dr. Abram Still was sent from Tennessee by the Methodist conference to serve as a medical missionary in Macon county. Here Andrew attended school and became interested in the study of medicine with his father. In 1840, the family moved to Schuyler county. Here they remained until 1845 when they returned to Macon county. In 1849, young Still married Mary B. Vaughn. They lived on a farm there until 1853 when he moved to the Methodist Shawnee Indian Mission near Lawrence, Kansas. Here he farmed and studied and practiced with his father who had preceded him to the Indian mission from Macon county.

The Kansas years saw the future founder of a school of therapeutics active as a surgeon in the volunteer corps of the Union Army, as a representative in the state legislature and as a professional man of such consequence as to be able together with relatives to make a gift of the land upon which a college, Baker University at Baldwin, Kansas, was built. But he was unorthodox. Because he dared to be independent in his thinking and talking about the art of healing the laymen were skeptical and the members of his profession antagonistic. So much was he limited that he gave up further attempts to study and practice in Kansas and returned to northeast Missouri.

Although Dr. Still moved to Kirksville in 1875, he did not make this town his fixed home until 1887. Between these years, he traveled from place to place in northeast Missouri and throughout the state seeking opportunities to heal the sick and talk with individuals and groups about his new method of healing. Important among the places visited were Wadesburg, Clinton, Holden, Harrisonville, Hannibal, Palmyra, Rich Hill, Kansas City and Eldorado Springs.

In Hannibal, he and his son Charles treated Samuel Langhorn Clemens (Mark Twain). At Eldorado Springs, the first suggestions for a school were made when three medical doctors and a cabinet maker insisted that Dr. Still train them to treat by the new method. In a recent letter to the profession, Dr. Charles E. Still, now a member of the Board of Trustees of

the College, verified this fact saying, "Here, Father said to me, 'Charlie, I want you to help me train these men'. They studied with us a year and when we were ready for clinic instructors in 1892, we had four splendid men ready to work for us."

By 1891, the success of Dr. Still and his sons whom he had trained to assist him was so great as to bring to Kirksville and the other towns where they treated far more patients than they were able to manage. This demand, together with that already noted on the part of individuals who believed as did Dr. Still that the new therapy was not a gift confined to one man but a thing which could be taught to others successfully, pointed definitely to the necessity for establishing a school for the preparation of osteopathic physicians.

Many who had benefited from Dr. Still's treatment saw the reasonableness of the principles and results of the practice of osteopathy and desired to become students of the new therapy.

Requiring assistance in his growing practice, he had trained his son Harry M. Still as early as 1887. Later his oldest son Charles E. Still studied and practiced with him and still later sons Herman T. and Fred.

But it required more than a demand for more physicians and the demonstrated fact that they could be trained to establish a school of osteopathy. The osteopathic idea was new. For the most part only the plain, common people, who had seen the results of osteopathic treatment, accepted it without question. Many looked upon it with suspicion, lacked faith in its future and doubted the success of an osteopathic college. It was almost impossible to obtain experienced instructors, because even those favorable disposed did not care to incur the ridicule, the censure and the ostracism that probably would follow if they took such a step.

But having fastened upon a new truth as great as life itself, Dr. Andrew Taylor Still knew no such thing as

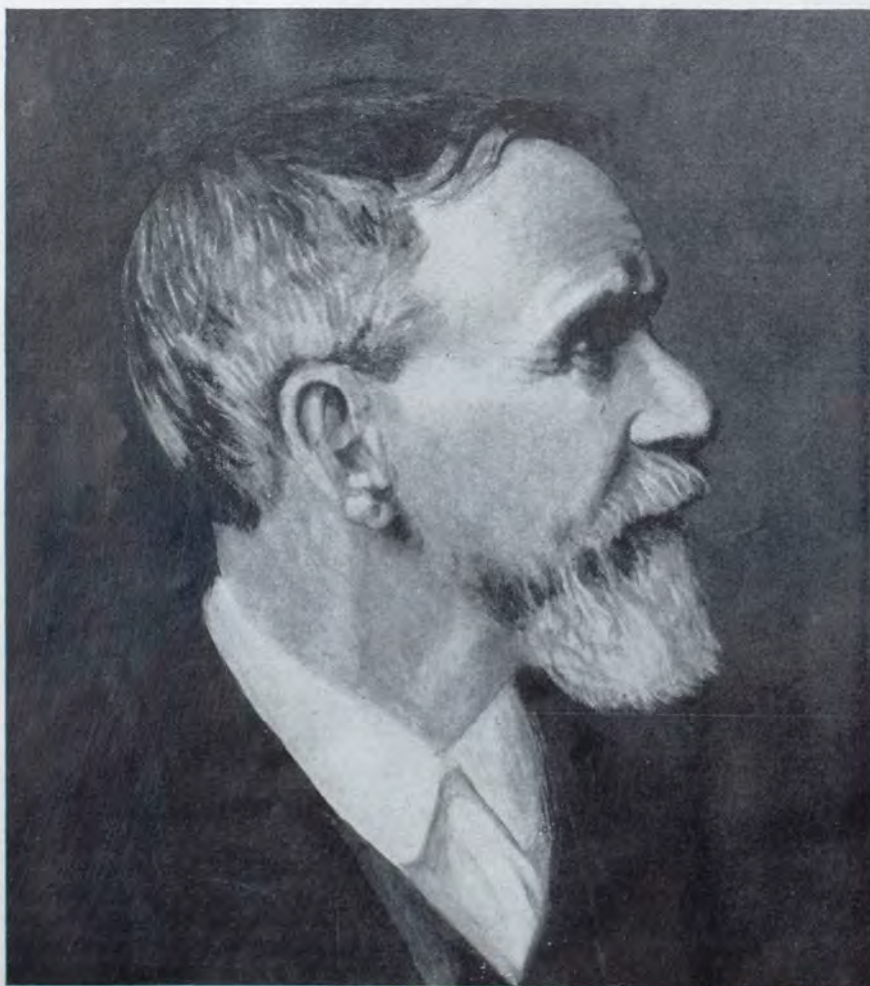
failure. Just as always, obstacles and opposition spurred him on with renewed energy for greater activity. Within five years after the opening of the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, more than five hundred students were enrolled in osteopathic schools, pursuing a course of study requiring twenty months for completion, under skilled instructors, many of whom were college graduates.

The first charter for the American School of Osteopathy was granted by the state of Missouri May 10, 1892, under the law governing scientific institutions. The articles of incorporation stated "The object of this corporation is to establish a college of osteopathy, the design of which is to improve our present system of surgery, obstetrics and treatment of disease generally—and to grant and confer such honors and degrees as are usually conferred by reputable medical colleges."

The School opened in October of that year with an enrollment of eighteen students who completed the course as required by March 1893. However, the class was not graduated actually until March 2, 1894. Among the first graduates to receive diplomas and have conferred upon them the degree of Diplomate of Osteopathy, later changed to Doctor of Osteopathy, were three of Dr. Still's sons, Charles E., Herman T. and Fred, and one brother, Edward C. Still.

A new charter was granted to the institution October 30, 1894 and the two year course of study definitely established. In 1904, the professional course of study was increased to three years and in 1916 to four years of nine months each. In 1922, the Andrew Taylor Still College of Osteopathy and Surgery was founded in Kirksville by Dr. George M. Laughlin, son-in-law of Dr. Still. Dr. Laughlin and his wife Dr. Blanche Still Laughlin, were both early graduates of the first school of osteopathy. In 1926, the American School of Osteopathy and the Andrew Taylor Still College of Osteopathy were merged under the name of the Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery.

After the first school was established at Kirksville in 1892, a total of thirty-eight osteopathic institutions sprang up in various parts of the country, some to operate but a short time and pass out of existence or merge with substantial schools. At present there are six colleges; the Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery, the College



DR. A. T. STILL

of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons, in Los Angeles; the Des Moines Still College of Osteopathy and Surgery, in Des Moines, Iowa; the Kansas City College of Osteopathy and Surgery, in Kansas City, Missouri; the Chicago College of Osteopathy, in Chicago; and the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Each of these schools operates a large clinic in which every recognized diagnostic measure and treatment are carried out. Efficient laboratories are provided. An out-patient department is operated as well, where students obtain wide experience in the care of bedfast patients. Each college has connected with it one or more general hospitals and some are connected with hospitals for specialty practice.

At Kirksville the entrance requirement has been raised gradually to the present prescribed two year pre-professional course. The requirement for graduation is now two years of nine months each and two years of twelve months each with one month's vacation during each of the last two years.

From a beginning of two, Dr. Still and Dr. William Smith, instructor in anatomy and physiology, the faculty and administrative staff have grown to more than forty. The basic science faculty is composed of instructors and research men holding graduate degrees from leading universities. The clinical faculty, composed of osteopathic physicians and surgeons representing four osteopathic colleges, is departmentalized with qualified specialists at the head of each department.

Through the years the student body increased at Kirksville from the first class of eighteen until at one time more than half of the eighteen hundred enrolled in the six colleges were attending there. Now because of increased standards, enrollment is limited to one hundred new students per year. This is in keeping with the educational practice in all recognized institutions for the preparation of physicians.

From the small fourteen by twenty-eight frame structure which housed the first school, the plant has grown to include three modern school buildings, a clinical hospital, a convalescent hospital and two nurses dormitories. The Infirmary Building, the first permanent structure in the history of osteopathic education, now only partly used for machine shops, animal house and storage, is to be incorporated as a clinical unit in the planned expansion of the hospital. The hospital was



DR. J. S. THOMAS

who delivered the commencement address for the spring division of the senior class of 1948.

established in 1905, the first permanent osteopathic hospital structure in history. In addition to these buildings the college also owns a men's dormitory, and housing units for both veterans and non-veterans.

Committed to a search for truth from its founding, the college fosters scientific investigation in the basic sciences in the clinical fields. Investigations now being carried on are directed primarily toward a further understanding of the mechanisms involved in the relationships of body structure and function.

In addition to the college research program, work is being done here in the Still Memorial Research Trust. This is a non-profit corporation established for the purpose of receiving grants and conducting fundamental research in fields pertinent to osteopathic principles and practice.

Grants for research have been made to the Kirksville college and to the Trust by the American Osteopathic Association, the United States Public Health Service, other Trusts, individuals and groups.

The college at Kirksville and the other five osteopathic colleges are non-profit institutions dedicated to the principle of rendering the greatest possible service to humanity by providing the finest possible facilities for the preparation of young men and women to go out to practice a complete therapy. Although they brought to

the healing art a revolutionary basic concept, their original pattern of organization was stereotyped. They were cast in the mold of the proprietary old school medical college. They were institutions for profit.

But in their case vested interest was not so deeply entrenched as to make it difficult to change when public demand pointed the way for institutions charged with so great a social responsibility. Readily, enlightened leadership in the osteopathic profession and the colleges themselves undertook the tasks of transformation of educational program and clinical practice necessary to fulfill the requirements of non-profit institutions, whose incomes from tuition, clinic and hospital fees can be plowed back into the institutions and together with grants from foundations, professional organization, philanthropists and all individuals and groups be made to provide a more and more adequate service to humanity.

The title of a biography of the man from northeast Missouri who made all of these things possible probably symbolizes best the contribution of one who made this section of the state richer for the mingling of cultures which his therapeutic concept wrought here and the one whose vision brought health and hope to millions throughout the earth and to generations yet unborn. The title of the biography written by a devoted member of his first graduating class, Arthur Grant Hildreth is "The Lengthening Shadow of Andrew Taylor Still."

Surely the finest penned tribute to this pioneer physician is found in the closing paragraphs of "Dr. Andrew Taylor Still, a portrait presented" by Kathryn Turney Garten: "People came, for he said, 'I can help you. I can help in the re-creation of your wonderful bodies.' They came with crutches—they came in wheel chairs. There was a girl from Montana whose father brought her on crutches. Her father was so wealthy he had taken her all over the country to see if some doctor couldn't help her. She got onto the table. Dr. Still treated her once. 'Get up and walk.'

'Why,' she answered, 'Dr. Still, I can't walk.'

'Get up and walk.' So she slid to her feet, discovered she could stand upon them. Her father got on one side and Dr. Still on the other. In his hand her father held the crutches. They started down the hall. When they

(Continued on Page 10)

# AN ACCOUNT OF "ALLEN"

by

*Claude Marshall*

The greatest surprise encountered in my attempt to report the history of Allen, a town in Randolph County of former years, is how little people really know about it. I found many who said, "Yes, I remember it. I remember being there on certain occasions, but can tell you very little definitely about the town."

I also found incorrect impressions as to the location, time of existence and other such details concerning Allen.

This is explained in the fact that most of the "old timers" have passed on and left no records and the few left were too young at that time to give much accurate history of it.

The town was named for a man by the name of Allen. This information was secured from the "St. Louis Gazetteer" of 1860, and from several people interviewed. On the record of the plat I find it written "Allin," but I am convinced that "Allen" is the correct spelling.

All are agreed that there was an old stage route from Hannibal to Glasgow and located on this road across from the present Buchanan home and exactly on the spot of the new home of William Stringer stood the "Old Tavern," built about the year of 1837. This old tavern was a station on the stage route. It was here that the stage driver changed horses. Barns for the horses were just across the road north of the tavern. In an interview with Mrs. Agnes Schuneman, she reported that this tavern was once burned and rebuilt. Also, that there was a saloon in a separate building directly east of it. In an interview with Mrs. J. E. Briggs, she stated that the stage line at one time belonged to William Smith, a Moberly man. She had a brother who was a driver on this line and he changed horses at Huntsville and not at the Tavern. So we find some difference of opinion on this point. But what I want to say is this: there seems to be a general understanding in the present generation that the "Old Tavern" and "Old Allen" were one and the same. I, myself had that idea. Such is not the case at all. Another erroneous opinion that prevails is that "Old Allen" was a store and trading point for many years before the war. The records of the county and the abstract office of W. B. Stone, show that Allen came into existence on June 11, 1858

and that West Allen followed in October, 1858. Allen as a town went out of existence in 1871 when the North Missouri Railroad Company gave G. B. Dameron a quit claim deed to the five acres they had secured from him for a depot site in 1858. The "Old Tavern" was not part of Allen according to Mrs. Briggs, Mr. Lynch and others, but there was a hotel in Allen at least three-fourths of a mile from the "Old Tavern."

Mrs. J. E. Briggs, who moved from Huntsville to Allen, states that Allen was south of the wagon road. Also that it was west of the railroad and that the business houses faced the railroad and were on what was called Front Street.

The explanation of it being south of the wagon road is that the old atlas of 1877 in Mr. Stone's office on North Clark Street shows that the stage route was in a northeasterly direction from the "Old Tavern" to about what is now Pollard's corner. Mr. W. C. Buchanan says that he remembers the time when the old road was changed to the present Sparks Avenue.

Mr. Swin Turner reported in an interview that he is of the opinion that Allen was a store or a town before 1840 as his grandfather used to go there and would come home intoxicated from liquor that he had bought at Allen. However, the records show that this land was not entered from the government until 1848. It may have been that Mr. Turner was visiting the "Old Tavern" across the road from the Buchanan place in the town of Allen.

The Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri records that the first survey of the west end of what is now the Wabash, then called the Randolph and Chariton County Railroad, was started at Allen. "Allen, a post village of Randolph County, Sugar Creek Township, situated on the North Missouri Railroad, six miles from Huntsville, the county seat, and one hundred and forty-six miles from St. Louis. It was first settled by C. C. Buchanan in 1858 and the population in 1860 was one hundred and fifty. There was a Presbyterian church and the pastor was J. B. Mitchell." According to the above there was a

church in Allen, but according to Mrs. Briggs who lived there and all the others interviewed there was not a church or school. Both the church and school being located at Sugar Creek about a mile west.

The following is a copy from a paper written by Miss Gladys Holloway. "Old Allen was a village one mile north of where Moberly now is. It was a shipping point for Huntsville and points west. People came to Allen to make connections with the stage coach to Glasgow. There were really two parts to the village. West Allen was one mile from Old Allen proper. Near what is now known as the Stringer place was a hotel on the road to Huntsville.

In 1865 Bill Anderson's men and the Randolph County Militia had a skirmish here. Anderson's men were stationed in the depot. Today an old barn on the Buchanan farm northeast of Moberly which was moved there from Allen has bullet holes in it from this battle.

In the summer of 1861 the Chariton and Randolph Railroad offered all who would move their homes from Allen the same amount of land in Moberly that they had owned in Allen. The proposition was rejected by everyone except Patrick Lynch. The people of Allen laughed at him but others moved after 1866. About this time the population of Allen was about two hundred. There were no schools nor churches. When the first school and church were built in Moberly, people walked from Allen to attend them, following paths across the prairie.

Dr. Cottingham also says in another interview that he was a member of the surveying party that in 1867 surveyed the present M. K. T. Railroad and that it was first planned to survey it to Allen and that later it was changed to Moberly.

The statement in the above that West Allen was 1 mile west of Allen is incorrect as the records in the abstract office show that the towns were directly by the side of each other. West Allen was a residential section exclusively and was platted by C. C. Buchanan in October, 1858. Allen was a business section along with residences platted in June of the same year by G. B. Dameron.

Mr. D. S. Forney, father of Frank and Irve Forney, landed at Allen with his family soon after the Civil War

closed. He had been buying tobacco for eastern firms for a number of years. He built a factory about four miles east of Allen and manufactured tobacco there for several years. He had several wagons that hauled it to all parts of north Missouri and sold it wholesale. One brand that he made was called "Forney's A." Another was "Fig Leaf." Also, Ploeb Jones and Wash Grimes had a tobacco warehouse in Allen but not a factory. Tobacco was bought from the farmers for two or three cents a pound.

Many houses were moved from Allen to Moberly and the entire block of frame buildings from Clark to Williams on the north side of Reed Street was moved from Allen. They were generally moved with ox teams. Also, the depot from Allen was moved to Moberly.

Names of some of the residents of Allen in 1860 taken from the "Missouri Gazetteer," also the occupations of each:

- J. B. Mitchell—Pastor of church; Physician and Druggist
- William Palmer and Company—General Store
- Joseph Croden Brothers—Carpenters and Builders
- John N. Mabee—Carpenter and Builder
- M. Reese—Cabinet Maker
- B. S. Kinnan—Groceries
- Hotels—Allen House, City Hotel, Farmers Retreat

- James F. Hannah—Justice of Peace
- J. A. Arnott—Livery Stable
- William J. Cave—Lumber Dealer
- Mrs. E. P. Cave—Milliner and Dress Maker
- Ragsdale and Grimes—Blacksmith
- Jenkins and Smothers—Saw Mill
- Reese—Painter and Paper Hanger
- Crowder & Brothers—Painter and Paper Hanger
- David Dillman—Chair Maker
- W. D. Blaker—Carriage and Wagon Maker
- Asa Barnett—Dry Goods
- Mr. Pearl—Hotel
- Dr. Wight—Physician
- Dr. Clarkson—Physician
- Mr. F. Heether—General Store; sold stage tickets

The following names of property owners were taken from the abstract books of Mr. Wilber Stone.

**ALLEN**

- G. B. Dameron
- J. B. Mitchell
- Chas. G. McHatton
- Sam C. Tedford
- Richard Kitchen
- Noah J. Smothers
- Ann Heether
- Martha A. Daily
- Solomon Mark
- Thos. P. White
- Thomas Gorley
- James S. Hedges
- B. J. N. Clarkson
- Johnson T. Stevens
- P. C. Smothers
- Louis Heether
- George W. Bean
- Charles Tissue
- H. H. Gray
- W. H. Robertson
- Monroe A. Henry
- Moses Heyman
- Jas. R. True
- S. March and Schoen
- A. W. Lobdell
- W. L. Rutherford
- Jas. R. True

**WEST ALLEN**

- C. C. Buchannan
- Chas. Ragsdale
- J. E. Amick
- J. P. Crowder
- N. B. Coates
- John Terrill
- William Skinner
- Richard Kitchen
- William Holman
- Benj. Ragsdale
- Jas. C. Grimes
- J. B. Mitchell
- R. B. Crowder
- Theophilus Sears
- Mahlon Hicks
- C. Wisdom
- Sarah A. Skinner
- J. P. Crowder

The following is a story told to me by Mrs. Briggs whose maiden name was Heether and along with her mother and father lived in Allen throughout the Civil War period. Her father had a general store at Allen. Her memory of Allen seemed to be clearer than any other person that I interviewed.

"It seems that Allen like Renick, Centralia, Huntsville and other points in this part of the state was a rendezvous for guerillas, such as Anderson and other organized bands of Confederate soldiers and the loyal State Militia or regular Federal soldiers.

Sometime during the summer of 1863 a quantity of ammunition was shipped to Allen for the Federal soldiers at Glasgow. A man by the name of Dewire was the station agent for the North Missouri Railroad at Allen. Mrs. Briggs relates that Mrs. Dewire became afraid to stay at the hotel. She came to her mother's house, Mrs. Ann Heether, and asked to stay all night which she was allowed to do.

The following night the agent and



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his wife both came and slept at their home. About one o'clock in the morning there was a knock at the door. Mrs. Heether, Mrs. Briggs' mother, got up and loosened the iron bar from the door and asked the two men what was wanted. They inquired as to the whereabouts of the agent. She gave them evasive answers, but finally had to call the agent as they insisted on seeing him. Dewire seems to have been a shrewd fellow and kept the iron bar across the door. Mrs. Briggs says that she as a little girl can yet remember how one of the men twisted his head and neck in under that iron bar and how she uncovered her head long enough to get a glimpse of him. An incident she has never forgotten. The intruders insisted on the agent going to the depot to send a message to Macon for them. But in some manner he talked them out of it or else he convinced them that he was friendly to their side and they finally let him off and did not force him to go. Mrs. Briggs says these two were Anderson's men.

"The following morning about five or six o'clock we looked down the road toward Glasgow and here came riding up the road what looked to me like an army of Federal soldiers.

"They were coming to Allen to get the ammunition that had been shipped here. Arriving here they proceeded to hitch their horses, clean up and scatter around to get something to eat. The hotel being unable to feed them all, one soldier called at our house," says Mrs. Briggs, "and complained of being very sick and wanted a cup of good coffee which my mother gave him. She also gave him something to eat.

"He then insisted on lying down as he was very sick. My mother remonstrated with him and told him that the hotel was fixed to care for him and that she was not. She tried to persuade him to go to the hotel, but he refused and went in the middle room and lay down on the lounge. We went on as usual with our morning work until about eleven o'clock when my sister standing in a window looking up the road, suddenly screamed, 'Oh Lord! yonder comes Bill Anderson and his men.' The sick man at our home, on hearing the name Bill Anderson disappeared.

"I think it was the most beautiful sight that I have ever seen. There coming at break-neck speed on horseback was Bill Anderson and a bunch of his men. In the fight that followed, I don't know how many but quite a few men were killed, and dead horses were

scattered all over the town. It seems that the soldiers used hogsheads (large barrels) of tobacco as a protection in this fight. They would advance by rolling one in front of them on the ground and fire from behind it.

"The fight continued for several hours and it seemed that Anderson had the best of the fight but some time in the afternoon re-enforcements for the Federal soldiers came in on a train from Macon and as the train pulled into Allen with the fresh soldiers Anderson and his men rode out of the town on the other side.

"After the shooting had subsided somewhat, word came to us to move out as they were going to burn the town and so we left our home, going to a neighbor's in West Allen. I remember seeing some soldiers pick up two dead men and throw them across their horse and ride off with them. I was a little girl but I can never forget the things that I saw or heard on that day."

In connection with this battle, Mr. J. E. Lynch tells that he was in Allen the next day and that dead horses were all over that prairie and that many wounded ones were lying around. He and his father took one home with them and kept it until it got all right and then J. E. McKinsey, a captain in the Federal army came and took it away from them.

The town was not burned as they had threatened to do.

From all the information that I can gather, Allen was quite a village, trading station and shipping point from 1858 to the time that the North Missouri Railroad built the new branch west and established the junction at the present site of Moberly. At this time the railroad offered all who would move to Moberly an equal amount of land in the new town.

As mentioned earlier, Patrick Lynch and his family took advantage of this offer and moved his house to Moberly in 1861, and lived there throughout the war period. After the war was over, in 1866 the offer was renewed and gradually the residents and the buildings of Allen were moved to Moberly. The depot was moved and used as a depot at the railroad junction for a number of years and the records show that the North Missouri Railroad in 1871 gave G. B. Dameron a quit claim deed to the five acres of depot ground that had formerly been deeded to them and this appears to have been the end of Allen.

## —MORE ABUNDANT LIFE TO MANY PEOPLE

(Continued from Page 7)

came to the stairway her father held up the crutches and shouted triumphantly, 'Crutches for sale. We won't need them any more.'

"There are many stories like that. The Old Doctor laid his hand with understanding of the machine upon it, and it began to function again. Out of his mind he taught the young people who were coming along the principles of life and creation. At first it was difficult; there was antagonism; that antagonism grew less, but the work grew more difficult."

"Presently—and I am sure it happened with him as it happens with many people—he suddenly discovered that he was an old man. It just didn't seem possible that he was eighty-nine. He still prayed. 'Every day of my life I pray to the Lord to keep my head combed with a fine comb, and get all the ignorance out of it, for Thou knowest the dandruff of laziness is rank poison to knowledge, success and progress. It is the dust of hoggish meanness. Keep it off, O Lord. Amen! The dust of hoggish meanness and laziness never settled upon his head.'

"A final reckoning is inevitable, a final question: What did you do with your life? What did you do with eighty-nine years? His answer must have been as simple, as direct, as his answers always were: 'I took my knowledge, I took my belief, and through my hands I used them to give more abundant life to many people.'"

James Brockman, 1940, Physical Education and History major, is Principal of the Festus, Missouri, High School.

Albert A. Miller, 1941, formerly of Hilman City, Missouri, is now Superintendent of Schools at King City, Missouri.

Nannie Lou Kennedy, 1941, whose home town was St. Louis, Missouri, is employed as music instructor in the Union, Missouri, High School.

Monroe S. Jones, 1941, formerly of Unionville, Missouri, has the position as Elementary Principal at Sweet Springs, Missouri. His address is: 212 Bridge St., Sweet Springs.

Lyle Dee Hensley, 1943, mathematics major, is Superintendent of Schools at Craig, Missouri.



**ALUMNI NOTES**

Pert Allen Stagner, 1906, is a Consulting Chemist for the Union Oil Company of Los Angeles, California. His home address is: 1121 South Hill St., Los Angeles.

Mrs. DeEtta Broadbent Garlock, 1904, is teaching in the Joplin Schools. Her address is: 527 N. Wall, Joplin, Missouri.

Gwyn H. Baker, 1899, is in General Law practice in San Francisco. He is living at: 2256 42nd Ave., Oakland 1, California.

Perry O. Sansberry, 1900, is engaged in the Banking business and Law Practice at Wyaconda, Missouri.

George Emmett McFadden, 1909, whose home town is Charleston, Missouri, is now Principal of Schools at Puxico, Missouri.

Daphne Crawford, 1904, formerly of Monroe City, Missouri, is teaching English and Mathematics in the Herculeaneum, Missouri, Public Schools.

Fred Fair, 1897, is in the Abstract Business at Marshall, Missouri.

Pauline Evans, 1943, business education major, is employed as secretary to the Dean at the University of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland.

Lloyd Bruce, 1946, whose home town is La Plata, Missouri, has the position as manager of the Tansil-Grantges Store there.

H. T. Allen, 1902, is engaged in the newspaper business at Weiser, Idaho.

Melvin Earl Colbert, 1935, is teaching at Lisbon, Iowa. He was a social science major while attending J.S.T.C.

Nella Stice, 1934, is teaching at Troy, Missouri, High School.

Harold Cox, 1939, is music instructor at the Clarence, Missouri, High School.

Otis Walker, 1938, social science major, is Principal of the Junior High School at Iowa City, Iowa.

James H. Mahoney, 1942, formerly of Clarence, Missouri, is an instructor in industrial arts at the Hannibal, Missouri, Senior High School.

Dean Robert C. Aukerman, performing "hooding" services for Mr. E. R. Dizon, President of Corregidor College, Phillipine Islands. Mr. Dizon received the first Master of Arts degree awarded by the College.

In speaking of the historic event President Walter H. Ryle commented, "It has been said that there is a point in the life of every individual toward which all things have been moving and from which all future events may be reckoned. As it is in the life of an

individual so it is in the life of an educational institution.

"We feel this morning that the Northeast Missouri State Teachers College has reached such a point as it confers its first Master's degrees.

"The faculty have been looking forward for a period of many years toward this event. No doubt, this occasion will influence many events in the institution in the years that lie ahead."

