

NEBROSCOPE

FALL
1951





WITH THE COLORS

Sgt. Billy Neal, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Neal of Sturgeon, Mo., is assigned to the general headquarters of the Far Eastern command and is now in the adjutant general's office, classification section, of the radio branch.

Sgt. Neal was sent to Tokyo, Japan from Seattle, Wash. in Nov. 1948. Before enlisting he attended the Teachers College for one year.

* * *

Captain Maurice G. Burnett, son of Mrs. Maude Burnett, Lockwood, Mo., recently entered Boston University to begin an intensive aerial photographic reconnaissance curriculum under auspices of the USAF Institute of Technology. Prior to entering Boston University he was assigned to Wright-Patterson Air Force Base at Dayton, Ohio. Capt. Burnett graduated from the Teachers College with a Bachelor of Science Degree in 1939.

* * *

Lieut. Thomas L. Mitchell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Tommie Mitchell of Edina, Mo., is with the U. S. Air Force. He recently finished a course at the Biloxi, Miss., radar and electronic school and has been transferred to Albuquerque, N. Mex. Lt. Mitchell graduated from the Teachers College in 1950.

* * *

Robert T. Updegraff, son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Updegraff of Maplewood, Mo., has recently been promoted to Staff Sergeant. For the past twenty-three months he has been stationed at a supply base in Japan. Sgt. Updegraff was last enrolled in the Teachers College in the spring quarter of 1948.

* * *

Mary Mildred Cornish, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Steve Cornish of Bowling Green, Mo., has been commissioned as a First Lieutenant in the Women's Air Force and will attend training school at Dallas. Miss Cornish received the Bachelor of Science in Education degree from the Teachers College in 1949. Before joining the Air Force, she taught girls physical education at Hot Springs, New Mexico.

COVER PICTURE

The Bulldogs in action against the Maryville Bearcats at the 1951 Homecoming game played in Stokes Stadium on November 3.

NEMOSCOPE

NORTHEAST MISSOURI STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI

WALTER H. RYLE, PRESIDENT

EDITOR

KENNETH C. SYKES

ASSISTANT EDITOR

ORVILLE E. BOWERS

EDITORIAL BOARD

WRAY M. RIEGER

PAULINE D. KNOBBS

BERENICE B. BEGGS

C. H. ALLEN

VOLUME VI

FALL QUARTER, 1951

NUMBER 1

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MARIE TURNER HARVEY: PIONEER RURAL EDUCATOR	3
Bessie L. Ray and Oattie M. Greiner	
1951 BULLDOGS	6
1951 HOMECOMING	7
"LOST ALUMNI"	7
BATTLE OF ATHENS	8
Daily Express, Kirksville, Mo.	
PECAN PICKING TIME AT BRUNSWICK	10
Moberly Monitor-Index, Moberly, Mo.	
ALUMNI NOTES	10
NOONAN'S CHINATOWN CATHEDRAL	11
The Courier-Post, Hannibal, Mo.	

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

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

Address all communications to Kenneth C. Sykes.

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.

MARIE TURNER HARVEY: PIONEER EDUCATOR

by

Bessie L. Ray

Head, English Department
Kirksville Senior High School

and

Ottie M. Greiner

Librarian
Sojourners Public Library
Kirksville, Missouri

NOTE: This article is a condensed form of an extensive and well documented piece of research undertaken in 1948 by the authors, who were members of the Research Committee of Delta Chapter, Delta Kappa Gamma Society. The full work will soon be published in honor of Mrs. Harvey's contribution to the field of rural education. It is published with permission of Delta Chapter from whose archives it was secured.

Mrs. Marie Turner Harvey, of Kirksville, is one of the few Northeast Missourians who have achieved national and international recognition. But there are greater reasons why a study of the pioneer women of this section would be incomplete if she were omitted.

Her earliest contacts were rural. Reared on a farm eight miles from the old courthouse in St. Louis, she attended a rural school until twelve years old. When fifteen, she visited an aunt who lived on a cattle ranch near Eldorado, Kansas. Her association there with a group of teachers who were boarding in her aunt's home and attending a teachers' institute gave her encouragement to put into execution a decision she had made at the age of six—to be a teacher. With characteristic independence she secured, without the knowledge and consent of her mother, a rural school. This she taught for several years. Later she attended Emporia Normal School.

Her experience in Missouri began with two years as first primary teacher in Old Orchard Park, a wealthy new suburb of St. Louis; from there she was called to Clayton as superintendent of schools, being the third woman school executive in St. Louis County.

Her independence of spirit and the fact that she had the courage of her convictions may be illustrated by two incidents which occurred while she was teaching at Clayton:

When, ahead of current practices, she used the school bulletin board for a display of current events, radical patrons charged her with an attempt to sway her pupils politically. Wishing to pacify them, the board of education asked that the articles be removed from the board. Fearlessly she stood her ground, offering to resign rather than comply with the request, because current events, not politics, was being taught.

Too broad-minded for race prejudice, she attended an address made at Jefferson City by Booker T. Washington, when other educational leaders refused to be present at that session of the Missouri State Teachers Association.

While at Clayton she was forced to note the contrasts of opportunity between the town and country child as shown between the village and rural

children in attendance there. Thus early in life she came to recognize the rural education problem and led to her determination to champion the cause of opportunities for country children equal to those afforded city boys and girls.

In 1902, after her marriage to H. Clay Harvey of the First District Normal School faculty, she came to Kirksville, where she became engrossed in club work. As state education chairman of the Federation of Women's Clubs, as an official in the state Parent-Teacher Association, as a member of the Women's Home-Makers' Conference she was exposed to the best thinking in the field of rural life and education.



MARIE TURNEY HARVEY
(Taken in 1919)

Her teaching in Kirksville began in 1910, when Dr. John R. Kirk, then president of the Normal School, invited her to take charge of the model rural school located on the campus. Mrs. Harvey agreed with other far-seeing educators that conditions here were not typically rural, the pupils being brought from the country into the town instead of the improved school and its attendant advantages being located in their midst and contributing directly to the life and welfare of the community. A criticism from an observing student—"But this cannot be done in the country. The trouble with you, Mrs. Harvey, is you do not understand country conditions"—led her to see even more clearly the fallacy of developing the possible and desirable rural life through this artificial situation.

When, in the belief that a more nearly typical situation would give a wider field of opportunity for this activity, she let it be known to the patrons of the Model Rural School that she was seeking a rural school position, there came an invitation from some patrons of Porter School to teach their school. Her object was to prove what could be and should be done through a well-taught rural school in three years.

To this school she went in the fall of 1912 under two conditions: (1) that she would have a free hand at Porter and (2) that she would have a permanent home in the district. She demanded the free hand because of the theory she thus expressed: "Free a teacher from . . . arbitrary mechanical requirements, allow her to adapt the course of study and daily procedure to local conditions and needs, then regardless of the other inhibiting factors there will be a school where boys and girls are thinking, learning, growing." She thought that a teacher must have a home of her own and be a permanent member of the community, that she might have greater freedom, independence, and prestige.

No school in the state could have been a more difficult field in which to work. The district, nine miles square and within four miles of Kirksville, was a rich farming community but almost entirely lacking in community spirit and co-operation; there was no interest in education in common. The building, which was of the typical box type, was old and unkept—no lock

on the door, poor sanitary conditions, no equipment, stove in the middle of the room, blackboards too high for the small children, plastering falling, bits of paper hanging here and there on the wall—and there was a new teacher each year.

Mrs. Harvey's welcome was not unanimous; many in the district were prejudiced against "that town teacher," and many feared higher taxes because of her being there; but her genuine interest in country boys and girls and her determination to succeed could not be dampened by opposition. Through her initiative, her aggressiveness, and her tact, she transformed Porter until it stood out "as an example of the possibilities for growth and achievement that are latent in every country community, and which need only the guidance of a sympathetic and public-spirited teacher to be harnessed to progressive and constructive work."

The building was modernized by a new foundation and basement with furnace, water, drainage, equipment with which pupils could prepare lunches on winter days, sanitary drinking fountains, individual towels, and soap. Broken windows and plastering were repaired; light control was secured by adjustable window shades and carefully selected wall paper. In time a piano, a victrola, good pictures and games—dominoes, checkers, rook, flinch, authors, puzzles, marbles, table croquet—provided a homelike atmosphere. Children were transported in a wagon purchased by Mrs. Harvey, horses and driver being furnished by patrons. All this was done with no expense to the district, but from funds and work donated by patrons and pupils.

The nearest house available for a teacherage was a three-room tenant building half a mile from the school. This the owner was planning to tear down because it was so dilapidated, but the school board persuaded him to rent it to Mrs. Harvey at \$5 a month. With characteristic ingenuity she transformed it into a comfortable homelike dwelling for herself and her mother. This was the first teacherage in Missouri.

But these exterior transformations were only indications of what Mrs. Harvey really was doing. She was transforming the lives of the boys and girls who attended Porter School and through them the life of the entire community. She was helping her pupils to live effectively, not giving them a mere collection of facts. She was welding the families of her district into a cooperative community with the school the center of interest and activity.

This she achieved largely through contacts formed while the patrons were making the improvements she demanded and largely through the organization of clubs. Noteworthy among these were the Farm Women's Club, which met twice a month during six years, and the Porter Farm Club, the men's organization, of inestimable civic and economic value, its members keeping the school plant repaired and improved, cutting costs of production and labor through cooperative exchange of work and marketing. Not less noteworthy were the Shakespeare Reading Club, Porter Pig Club, Poultry Club, Porter Senior Band, Porter Junior Band, Interdenominational Sunday School, and the Parent-Teachers Association. Besides being the



Pupils were transported in this wagon purchased by Mrs. Harvey.

center for the meeting of these clubs, the schoolhouse was the scene of celebrations of anniversaries and numerous other social affairs in which every family in the district participated.

The activities of farm clubs were not the only evidence of agricultural achievement. Mrs. Harvey succeeded through the school garden in establishing in every home "a green market" to insure a varied diet and later a school farm consisting of seven acres, the use of which was donated by an interested father. With the co-operation of the State Department of Agriculture this was plotted and crop rotation planned for five years. In January, 1913, school was closed while she took four of the older boys to Columbia to attend Farmers' Week. In the fall of 1913 the first agricultural short course in a Missouri rural community was held by the State College of Agriculture at Porter School. This five-day meeting became an annual affair.

But these things did not come of themselves. They grew out of Mrs. Harvey's unselfish devotion to the cause of rural education as exemplified by her willingness to exchange a comfortable home and a college position for life in a teacherage and a salary of \$45 a month for eight months. (This later became \$125 without her requesting the increase.) They grew out of her real understanding of the needs and problems of the community, a determination to make pupils and patrons appreciate those needs and the responsibilities of fulfilling them, and excellent teaching of a kind that could be applied so practically there could be no doubt of its soundness.

During her service at Porter, Mrs. Harvey went far beyond her original plans. To prevent loss of school advantages for those who felt that because they were needed to increase production during World War I they could not continue the school work they had started at Kirksville, to pre-



Noon. Going home from the Interdenominational Sunday School, Porter Community, Kirksville, Missouri, R. R. 2.

vent arrested development of those who were ready to start to high school, and to relieve the anxiety of parents who wished to keep their children on the farm, she instituted high school classes at Porter in September, 1917.

The building for these classes was loaned by a patron, moved and equipped co-operatively by interested parents. Mrs. Harvey says she could not have carried on the high school but for the services of Miss Margaret Crecelius, a former pupil at Clayton and later a teacher at Moberly, who unselfishly came to Porter for a salary equal to the tuition the pupils would have paid at an urban high school. This was a very small amount, the highest enrollment any year being eleven and the lowest seven. This work was efficiently done. In Mrs. Harvey's files are copies of letters from the state superintendent of schools commenting on the thoroughness of the work, "the kind of training that will prepare them (the pupils) for real responsibilities in the future," and the interest taken to give "the boys and girls the advantage of a high school training at home." From this school were graduated two classes who had completed two years of high school work and one, three years. These pupils then went to Kirksville, where they ranked well in a first-class standardized school, thus demonstrating the soundness of principle and procedure at Porter.

But her services to rural education was not confined to local accomplishments. Such work as hers could not long be unnoticed. Besides the interest displayed by the state school of agriculture she had the co-operation of the Bureau of Educational Experiments in New York City.

The Junior Band, consisting of 14 boys and girls from 9 to 14 years old (who had earned, mostly through pig and poultry clubs, money to buy \$1,000 worth of instruments) played at the meeting of the Missouri State Teachers Association at St. Louis in November, 1919. The *St. Louis Times* of November 10 carried an illustrated article on the work of the band; of their instructor, Mr. W. A. Howland of Kirksville; and of Porter School. An editorial giving favorable comment followed in the *Missouri Ruralist*, and the school received various letters of congratulation on their performance. This publicity extended throughout the United States and resulted in Mrs. Harvey's being invited to appear on the program of the National Music Supervisors' Conference held in Phila-

delphia in March, 1920. This she was unable to do, but at the president's request she sent a paper to be read.

But the invitation to Philadelphia was not the first Mrs. Harvey received. She appeared on the program of the Missouri State Teachers Association as early as 1898. Then on Patrons' and Directors' Day, held Oct. 24, 1908, during the meeting of the Adair County Teachers' Association, she spoke on "School Problems in Adair County" advocating consolidation. The First District Normal School had this address printed as its December bulletin, and Howard Gass, state superintendent of schools, ordered quantities of the bulletin for distribution to members of the legislature to help create sentiment for a workable law for transporting pupils in consolidated districts. This we now have.

As had been shown by her invitation to appear in Philadelphia, Mrs. Harvey's influence extended outside Missouri. She gave addresses before national, state, and city teachers' associations and short courses in normal schools and teachers' colleges in twenty-two states.

She was one of the instructors at the Cook County, Illinois Teachers' Institute held in Chicago September, 1914. The following appeared under her name on the program: "The Porter Rural School has shown the world the possibilities of a one-room rural school as a community center."

Following her address on "Transforming School for the Rural Child"

given in 1926 at the meeting of the National Education Association held in Philadelphia the editor of the *Boletín de la Unión Panamericana* requested a copy of it. The issue of that magazine for April, 1927, carried the address translated into Spanish. It was later translated into Portuguese for circulation in Brazil.

An article, "A One-Room School," in the *Outlook* for May 23, 1914, aroused the interest of T. Nemoto, teacher in Yokobayashi Elementary School, Hokins Village, Shionoya District, Tochigi Prefecture, Japan, who wrote to Mrs. Harvey requesting information about Porter School.

United States periodicals and papers led Mme. Vanderpyl, writer for French pedagogical magazines, to send this request: "If you can assemble enough documents, I will be happy to write an article that will be of great benefit to the teaching profession of France."

Porter School was besieged with visitors—at one time as many as six hundred in one year. They so interfered with work that the board of education placed in all local papers a notice limiting the number.

"Visitors in high position in their respective countries have come at different times since 1912 from Canada, Hawaii, Russia, Cape Town, Africa, the Philippine Islands, and Japan. Scores of prominent educators from many states in our own country have visited this school."

One of these noteworthy visitors was Evelyn Dewey, daughter of Dr.



First flag raised over a public school building in Adair County, preceded flag law in Missouri.

John Dewey of Columbia University, who spent a month in the Porter district observing school and community activities and getting data for her book, *New Schools for Old*.

Although Mrs. Harvey's aim was service, honors were thrust upon her. Her letterheads show the following offices held: recording secretary of the Missouri State Teachers' Association, 38th session, 1899; chairman of the advisory board of the Missouri Home-Makers Conference; state chairman of the department of legislation and civil reform of the Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs; special collaborator in rural education with the Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

A letter from the White House, showing further recognition, asked Mrs. Harvey to serve on the committee on vocational guidance and child labor for the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection held at Washington, D. C., November 19-22, 1930. It is interesting to note that on this same committee was Miss Frances Perkins, who later became Secretary of Labor in the President's cabinet and who was initiated into the duties of this office by Peter F. Snyder, Labor Commissioner, the former "Fred" Snyder, who was a primary pupil of Mrs. Harvey at Clayton.

Mrs. Harvey was a pioneer in the true sense of the word. She was the third woman school executive in St. Louis County; she was the first teacher

of a one-room rural school to make a speech at the general session of the National Education Association (Milwaukee, 1919); Porter School was the first one-room rural school in which the University of Missouri held a short course in agriculture; it was the first one-room rural school in Missouri to have a teacherage rented by a teacher to prove the value of local leadership. The first flag over a public

school building in Adair County was raised at Porter in 1914; this preceded the flag law. Citizenship Day was held in Porter community August 21, 1921; the act of Congress setting aside the third Sunday in May as "I Am an American Day" was not passed until 1940.

Evelyn Dewey well expressed Mrs. Harvey's contribution when she wrote of her and Miss Crecelius, "They have blazed a trail which is easy and satisfying to follow but which has cost the best that they had to give."

1951 BULLDOGS

For the first time since 1936 the Bulldog football team ended a season in top place in the Missouri Intercollegiate Athletic Association. The honor was shared with Southwest Missouri State College at Springfield. Under the leadership of Head Coach Maurice "Red" Wade and Assistant Coach Kenneth Gardner, the 1951 grid team won seven games, tied one and lost one game.

The team won from the following teams, St. Benedict's College of Atchison, Kansas, 20-12; Missouri Valley College of Marshall, 6-0; Central College of Fayette, 45-0; Southeast Missouri State College of Cape Girardeau, 12-0; Missouri School of Mines of Rolla, 21-7; Central Missouri State College of Warrensburg, 22-6; and Northwest Missouri State College of Maryville, 13-12; tied Southwest Missouri State College of Springfield, 18-19; and lost to Quincy, Illinois, College, 43-12.

Glennon P. Warford is Superintendent of the Colesburg Consolidated Schools at Colesburg, Iowa. For the past six years, he was principal at Olin, Iowa. Mr. Warford received his Master's degree in School Administration in the summer of 1950.

Melvin R. Morlan, of Pollock, Mo., has been re-employed as social science instructor in the high school at Vandalia, Mo. Mr. Morlan received his M. A. in History in 1950.

Joe Bill Mustion from Liberty, Mo., is music instructor in the Shelbina High School, Shelbina, Mo. He received his M. A. in Music in 1950 from the Teachers College.

Wm. Wirt Downing, 1930, formerly from Columbia, Mo., is starting his thirteenth season as head football coach at East St. Louis High School, East St. Louis, Ill.



TOP-RANKING BULLDOG SQUAD

1951 HOMECOMING

The 1951 Homecoming at the College was a success from start to finish, although Homecoming Day was cold and people attending the out-door activities were bundled in their warmest clothes.

High light of the two-day Homecoming activities, November 2 and 3, was the winning of the football game with Northwest Missouri State Teachers College of Maryville. The '51 Bulldog team came out on top of a 13-12 game.

Miss Judith Todd, a music major

and a junior student at the College, reigned over the Homecoming activities. Miss Todd, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Todd of Osgood. She was selected as Homecoming Queen in an all-school election, her candidacy being backed by the football squad.

The Annual Founder's Day and Homecoming Luncheon took place at noon on November 3. The luncheon celebrated the 84th anniversary of the founding of the College in 1867 by Joseph Baldwin, the Golden Anni-

versary of the Class of 1901, and the Silver Anniversary of the Class of 1926.

The principal address of the Founder's Day Luncheon was delivered by Dr. Claude Dillinger, '26, Associate Professor of Psychology, Illinois State Normal University.

Over twenty marching bands along with numerous floats took part in the Homecoming parade on the morning of November 3.

The '51 Homecoming closed with a well attended dance. Music was provided by Jimmy Palmer and his orchestra of Chicago, Illinois.

The dance was sponsored by the Student Council and Blue Key, service organization for men, was general sponsor for the Homecoming activities.

"LOST ALUMNI"

Listed below are a number of alumni of the Teachers College, who have become "lost" so far as the Alumni Office is concerned. Mail addressed to these persons at their last known address has been returned marked "undeliverable."

If you have information concerning any of these alumni will you please communicate with the Alumni Office. Numerals indicate year graduated.

—EDITOR.

Mary Ida Seyfarth, 1940
 Marion August Shanes, 1929
 Rose A. Shantz (Mrs. Watkins),
 1900
 Mary Emma Shearer, 1916
 Lola Cunningham Shelton (Mrs.),
 1931
 Oris Estes Shelton, 1929
 Arlye Vernon Smith, 1949
 Letha Margaret Smith, 1924
 Martha W. Smith, 1915
 Isadore Smoot (Mrs. John Grossen-
 bacher), 1902
 Marjorie Belcher Snyder, 1944
 Elizabeth M. Spencer, 1925
 Hortense Standley, 1915
 David Stanley, 1902
 Lena M. Starrett, 1909
 Willa Maude Stinnett, 1941
 Lela Dawson Stokes (Mrs.), 1924
 Stella Stone (Mrs. Sweet), 1900
 Margaret Irene Stookey, 1925
 Violet Adelyne Street, 1925
 George J. Stringer, 1902
 Lee Chapman Stuart, 1913
 Edith Swank, 1925

Fred Veach, 1951, physical education major from Unionville, Mo., is employed by the River Construction Corporation in Hazellhurst, Mississippi.



Miss Judith Todd is crowned as Homecoming Queen by Dwight DeRosear, President of Blue Key.

SPEAKER RECALLS CIVIL WAR BATTLE OF ATHENS

Reprinted from Kirksville, Mo.,
Daily Express, August 6, 1951

Following is the text of a speech given yesterday at Athens, Mo., in Clark County, by Floyd C. Shoemaker, secretary of the Missouri Historical Society, in commemoration of the Battle of Athens during the Civil War:

We are gathered here today to celebrate the 90th anniversary of a battle unusual in the history of the Civil War in Missouri—a battle which prevented the bloodshed of that terrible conflict from penetrating to the soil of Iowa. Though cannon balls fell in Croton that day, the bravery of the Union soldiers who fought at Athens spared Iowa the ruinous tragedy of a war at home.

Although we know it locally as the Battle of Athens, the engagement which occurred here on August 5, 1861, was listed in the official government records as a skirmish. But Athens may with propriety be called a battle if it may be judged by its far-reaching results and by its decisiveness in establishing for the Union title to the territory in this vicinity.

For strategically, Athens guarded the gateway across the Des Moines River to Croton, and in turn was situated on the railroad leading some 20 miles to Keokuk, where great stores of Federal supplies were kept. If Union troops had not triumphed at Athens, all northeastern Missouri and southeastern Iowa could have fallen into the hands of the Missouri State forces, and a full scale campaign might have been necessary to dislodge them.

Athens is notable as one of the earliest Civil War engagements in Missouri, and the site is noted for being farther north than any other action during the war in Missouri. Athens was also one of the two farthest north Civil War skirmishes in the nation.

We Missourians have valued a tradition that the Battle of Athens was the farthest north battle of the entire Civil War. Now, I for one always had a hearty respect for tradition, for often it is well founded in the knowledge handed down by local people from generation to generation. But as a historian I've learned to be careful of superlatives such as "the oldest," "the first," or "the northernmost."

In checking the original historical sources, I found that Athens has a rival for the honor of being the northernmost of the nation's Civil War battles, and that indeed we may have

to share the honors equally with that rival.

By a remarkable coincidence, the two farthest north skirmishes of the Civil War took place at almost exactly the same degree and minute of north latitude. The site of a skirmish which occurred 1½ miles south of Salineville, Ohio, on July 26, 1863, lies almost upon the 40-degree and 35 latitude line which runs through Athens, according to the topographic maps of the United States Geological Survey.

It was there that the Confederate Colonel John Hunt Morgan was defeated in a fight with Union forces which ended his famous raid from Kentucky through Indiana and Ohio.

The official reports of the Salineville skirmish say that 20 to 30 men were killed, 50 wounded, and 223 men and 9 commissioned officers surrendered there. Morgan himself was captured about eight miles northeast of Salineville, where a monument stands today.

The people of Ohio, however, like the people of Missouri, have not yet erected a monument at the site of their northernmost battle. The inscription on such a monument would have to be very carefully worded. Although the maps show the probable site of the Salineville skirmish as less

than a mile north of the line which runs through Athens, who is qualified to define the limits of a battle?

Neither scientist nor surveyor in the field today can trace the path of the farthest flying cannon ball in any battle, or can locate the most scattered points at which individual soldiers engaged in hand-to-hand fighting.

When two battle sites are within some 4000 to 5000 feet of the same latitude, as are Athens and Salineville, we must consider them as equal partners in the unusual honor of being northernmost in our nation.

What circumstances brought on the Battle of Athens? When war broke out, Colonel David Moore, formerly a Clark County, Missouri storekeeper, received instructions from United States General Nathaniel Lyon to recruit Federal troops in the northeast section of the state. A thousand men answered his call.

Meanwhile, Colonel Martin E. Green was recruiting pro-southern State troops in Lewis county, and soon had a larger force than Moore. Colonel Green was a brother of James S. Green, who was United States Senator from Missouri in 1857-1861, and who was one of the greatest orators and state's rights champions which Missouri produced.

In July of 1861 Colonel Moore moved his Union troops to Athens, where he could receive supplies over the Des Moines Valley Railroad by way of Keokuk and Croton. It was from there that he attacked the pro-southern Missouri State forces near Edina on July 21.

In retaliation for the Edina attack, Colonel Green and his men appeared before the Federal lines at Athens on the morning of August 5. They formed a line at the top of the hill, planning to attack the Union troops on three sides and force them back across the Des Moines River.

The skirmish began about sunrise, but Green's men fired wildly and ineffectively, with many of the cannon balls going clear over the river into Iowa.

Colonel Moore, hemmed in on all sides and with his back to the river, ordered his Union forces to charge their besiegers with bayonets. This unexpected resistance completely surprised the State troops, who were forced to fall back in confusion. Two companies of Iowa Guards had arrived on the Croton side the evening before,



FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER

and they contributed to the general result by firing across the river.

Estimates of the number of men engaged at the Battle of Athens vary widely, but it is probable that Green's force numbered about 800 and the Federals 500. In scarcely an hour's time the skirmish was over. Five State guardsmen were killed and two Union men lost their lives before Green retreated. The Union forces under Moore later became a part of the 21st Missouri volunteer infantry, which gained fame at the Battle of Shiloh.

Those men who fought, were wounded, and died on the battlefield of Athens chose sides according to a sincere belief in the causes they thought right. Neighbor fought neighbor, for dozens on each side recognized acquaintances and former friends in the ranks of the enemy. It is recorded that three of the sons of Colonel Moore fought directly against him.

Each man at Athens served the cause which he believed in whether he fought for the South or for the Union, and I am sure that among you here in this audience today are many descendants of brave soldiers on both sides.

But fortunately for Iowa, for Missouri, and for our nation, the cause of union triumphed, so that we can stand here today united in a common cause—united for the purpose of memorializing both the physical site of this battle and the courageous spirit of those who fought here.

A memorial at Athens would add greatly to the already rich historical heritage of this region. It was on the banks of the nearby Fox River that Missouri and Iowa militiamen once set up camp and threatened to shoot each other because of a disputed boundary line in the so-called "Honey War" in 1839.

The first American military post in Iowa was Fort Madison, which was attacked by Indians and burned in the War of 1812.

Across the Mississippi at Nauvoo, Illinois, was the great capital of the rising Mormon empire in the 1840's where the Mormons sought refuge after they were expelled from Missouri.

At Keokuk, Samuel Clemens worked as a printer on his brother's newspaper, years before he gained world-wide fame as Mark Twain, the author.

Athens itself was also the home of Major David McKee, who was a founder and the first president of the Anti-Horse Thief Association, which

became nationally famous as a law enforcement society after the Civil War.

The site of the Battle of Athens should be preserved so that others may come as we have come today, and, inspired by the scenes of the heroism of their forefathers, perhaps gain a renewal of courage to help conquer our present-day national problems.

The Athens site would make a fine setting for an Athens Memorial Park to be dedicated and maintained as a local project through the initiative of the people of Clark County, perhaps with the assistance of their near neighbors in Iowa, who have already done so much in setting up the memorial here in Croton. The old Benning house, pierced by a cannon ball on that fateful morning 90 years ago, might be made a focal point for park activities, or it could serve as a battlefield museum. It has been suggested that an Athens Historical Society be formed to coordinate the work of the many people who are interested in this project.

And now may a word be said of those who have made this celebration possible through their interest and their unselfish work in bringing the facts of the Battle of Athens to the attention of the public.

We owe a debt of gratitude to the patriotic women of the Iowa Daughters of Union Veterans, through whose efforts the fine and appropriate memorial here at Croton was made possible.

Mr. Ben F. Dixon, former Kahoka, Missouri, resident, has written a series of historical articles on the Battle of Athens and conducted research to unearth obscure facts about this little known engagement. He has done much to stimulate interest in preserving the site of the battle.

The Reverend S. M. Smith, president of the Southeast Iowa Civil War Memorial Association, has contributed generously of his time and energies to the arrangement of the many details which go into planning such a celebration as this.

The Kahoka Chamber of Commerce is helping to interest the people of Clark County in making a park of the Athens battlefield. The newspapers of Keokuk and of Kahoka, the Clark County Court, and many other individuals, civic groups, and cultural agencies deserve appreciative thanks for their work.

I believe that all of us, working together, can help make the site of the

ALUMNI NOTES

Virginia Matthew, 1941, of Kirksville, Mo., is teaching in the Public Schools at Decatur, Illinois.

Anna Lee Heaberlin, 1940, has accepted a position in the Greenwood School, Kirksville, Mo. She is teaching the third grade.

Franklin Greene, 1941, formerly of King City, Mo., is Pastor of the University Methodist Church, 910 E. Colton Avenue, Redlands, California. He has been located there since 1949.

John G. Ray, 1949, is now in his third year as assistant coach at Carrollton, Mo., High School. Coach Ray played high school football in St. Louis and then was lineman for the Teachers College.

Lyle P. Partin, whose home town is Novinger, Mo., is an osteopathic physician and surgeon at Kingston, Mo. He graduated from the Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery in June of this year and interned at the Mercy Hospital at St. Joseph, Mo.

Mrs. Lucille Lasley Rosencrans, 1937, is represented in the October issue of THE INSTRUCTOR. She is at present a teacher at Wintersteen School in Plattsmouth, Nebraska. Her contribution to the magazine was an Indian Handwork project entitled "Modeling with Native Clay."

Mrs. Ruth Anna Williams Stokesberry, 1942, formerly of Kirksville, Mo., is the author of an article, "Selecting Plays for Production," in the November issue of The English Journal. She formerly taught in the Department of Speech at New York University and now lives in Duluth, Minnesota.

Kenneth Cochran, 1939, of Milan, Mo., is meteorologist with the Lincoln Office of the United States Weather Bureau. Three days a week he works at the downtown office in the physics building at the University of Nebraska. The work there is concerned mainly with climatology, which involves keeping detailed records and analyzing them in order to get a long-range picture of climatic conditions. The other two days he spends at the airport briefing pilots on expected weather conditions, ceilings, visibility and other pertinent information. His address is: 4014 N. Street, Lincoln, Nebr.

Battle of Athens a memorial truly worthy of the courageous men who fought here 90 years ago this day.

PECAN PICKING TIME AT BRUNSWICK; SONG OF SUCCESS FOR HARVEY BEAL

EDITOR'S NOTE: A Randolph County housewife, moved by "a deep love for our country," has written the following feature story, pointing out "what's good in America." She prefers to remain anonymous.

It's almost time to pick pecans. Picking Pecans! That sounds like the first phrase of a song. It is the beginning of a song for Harvey Beal of Brunswick. A song of six-pence!

A song of restored self-respect of human dignity, of individual enterprise,—in short, a song of America.

We have bought pecans from Mr. Beal for several years. We didn't know his name. Our friends brought us the nuts, ten, twenty, thirty pounds, all cracked, and ready for shelling. He was just the "pecan man."

This year we decided to drive to Brunswick for our pecans. Came a luscious fall day last week and we set out. We knew the "pecan man" worked in the Express Office of the Wabash Depot. We had a hazy notion that his name might be "veal." We asked a passerby where we could locate Mr. "Veal" the "pecan man" and learned the direction and his real name.

We followed directions. Turn to your left at the Elevator, cross the track and keep going until you pass a fish market. Take the road to your left and the first house on your left is Mr. Beal's home. It was, and Mr. Beal was there.

The pecans aren't ripe. There were none available. Picking time comes about the fifteenth of October. We did not get any nuts, but Mr. Beal took us to see the trees, for we had never seen a pecan tree.

As we drove along the river road, Mr. Beal pointed out the pecan trees to us. These trees are native trees, which means they just "grew." No one set them out. In fact you can't transplant a wild pecan seedling. They love water, that's why they grow in river bottoms. Before you are aware that a seedling is there it has sent a tap root down, down, down, ten, twenty, thirty, forty feet to find water. Obviously, the seedling stays where it is.

The mature trees resemble an elm. They grow tall, and branch out with gnarled arms like an oak. The leaves look like peach leaves, except that they are more narrow and a darker green. The bloom is borne from the

Reprinted from the
**Moberly Monitor-Index, Moberly,
Mo., dated October 10, 1951**

end of the branch or twig. It is long and plume-like and quite odorless. The nuts form in clusters of two, three, four or five. When the nuts appear in clusters of five there is a bumper crop, and this year the clusters are in fives.

Pecans do not bear until the tree is thirty years old. They live to be very old. I'm sure that some of the huge trees we saw growing in the fence rows along the road were a hundred years old, although Mr. Beal did not tell us so.

As we drove back to Mr. Beal's home, we asked him a question.

"Mr. Beal, how did you happen to begin selling pecans? You do not own a single tree. You sell thousands of pounds of nuts a year. We supposed you had groves of your own. How did it begin?"

Mr. Beal has a slow, deliberate approach to conversation, as I imagine he has to life in general. He thought a minute, and this is his story.

"Well, it was during the depression, and I was out of work. I was a day laborer, and there wasn't any work to be found. I went out one day with a bunch of fellows, and on our way home I came pretty near getting killed. And I began to think. I knew I couldn't lay around idle. My family would suffer, and besides a fellow gets to thinking queer, sort of crooked or somepin'. So the next morning I took a sack, and, more just to be thinkin' than anything else, I started down the road.

An Unharvested Crop

"Pretty soon I came to a big grove of pecan trees. Season was over, but this fellow hadn't picked his pecans. I thought I'd ask him if I could pick 'em, so I went up to the house and the fellow was home. I asked him if I could pick his pecans on the shares, half and half. He says: 'Yeah, I reckon so.' Didn't really care whether I picked 'em or not. But I loaded my sack full, and the next day I went back for more. I picked that grove clean. I sold the shelled halves for 25 cents a pound, and 25 cents was a loaf of bread and other things. Times got worse. I took 18 cents a pound,

but I kept on. And I guess it just went from there."

"You never gave up selling pecans, Mr. Beal, right through the depression until now?" I asked.

"That's right," he answered. "Never gave up."

Sells All Year

Today Mr. Beal sells pecans the year around. He has a permanent mailing list (and I like that word "permanent" which he uses on his cards that he sends to inform you that you are on his mailing list—his "permanent" mailing list) of over two thousand names. He sells thousands of pounds of pecans each year, to people all over the United States.

The nuts are cracked, ready to shell, and the halves come out perfectly. Or Mr. Beal will sell you shelled nuts. He has just finished a new building in which he will house the new machinery that he bought recently. As Mr. Beal says "you have to crack lots of pecans to crack the cost of that improvement."

But he will, and I was reminded that as Mr. Beal cracks pecans he is also cracking another nut that many people have found hard to crack. He will never be a millionaire, but then you and I probably never will be millionaires either.

As we said in the beginning—or did we?—could it happen in Russia?

ALUMNI NOTES

Robert Sloan, 1950, a music major from Odin, Ill., is employed by the Morrell Packing Company in Ottumwa, Iowa, and is also Director of the Morrell Male Chorus.

Mary Elizabeth Williams, 1949, married Shrader Lee Mitchell of Holliday, Mo., on August 12, 1951. She is teaching in the Eugene Field School in Mexico, Mo., and her husband is with the R-VI Laddonia Schools. They are living in Mexico, Mo.

Harold T. Fisher, 1938, has recently purchased the capital stock of the Linn County Abstract Company at Linneus, Missouri. His son, Carl T. Fisher, graduated from the College in 1948. Carl is now a member of the faculty and staff of adjutants generals' school at Fort Benjamin Harrison in Indianapolis, Indiana.

FORMER MACON MAN RUNNING TOM NOONAN'S CHINATOWN CATHEDRAL

by
C. J. Cary

Reprinted From The *Courier-Post*,
Hannibal, Mo.

Dated November 8, 1951

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y., Nov. 8—Just fifty-one steps from the Bowery and on the fringe of Chinatown, in busy, bustling New York City, the Rev. Howard Wade Kimsey, native Missourian and former Macon man, is running Tom Noonan's little cathedral on Doyer street.

It is a quaint little mission. It seems so tiny after you have looked up at the skyscrapers. It is hardly larger than the living room of an ordinary home, yet it serves many people, many of whom have spent their last dollar for booze in the Bowery saloons and have been kicked out. Here they "flop" for the night.

There is a slight elevation of the floor. The benches run diagonally across, facing the rostrum which is in one corner of the room. The wooden benches have open backs.

This, the Rev. Kimsey said, "used to be an old Chinese theatre. The Chinese men came here and sat on the tops of the backs of the benches and with their feet in the seat. The Chinese did not allow their women or children to come to a theatre. Consequently, the crowd was all men."

Founded in 1893

In February, 1893, the quaint old Chinese theatre was taken over by groups of Christian and Missionary Alliances and the Brooklyn, Baptist Young Peoples' societies. Here, they founded the mission on Doyer's street.

In all of these years it has had only two superintendents, Tom Noonan and the present one, the Rev. Kimsey. These two have served a total of 40 years in the mission work. The balance of the 58 years the mission has been in existence it was run by an executive committee.

Born in Missouri

The Rev. Kimsey, the present leader is a Missourian by birth, and comes from sturdy Missouri stock. He was born at Brashear, Adair County, in 1887. His father, the Rev. J. T. Kimsey, was born just a hundred years ago in Platte County, Mo., and his mother,

Joella (Blackwell) Kimsey, was born in Clay County, Mo. His father was a pastor of the M. E. church, south. Both of his grandfathers were natives of Howard County, Mo.

In 1892 the Rev. Kimsey started to school at Cedar City, Callaway County, across from Jefferson City. From 1895 to 1897 his father served his last charge as a Methodist pastor at Wells-ville, Mo., not far from Hannibal. His father resumed the practice of medicine in 1897, at Holt and Lathrop, Mo., and died in Lathrop in 1932.

In 1903 his son went to Macon to learn the baker's trade. Then, he later went to Moberly as houseboy for the Rev. F. R. Campbell, now of Trinity Methodist Church. He attended high school at Moberly.

The next year he went to St. Joseph where he served as houseboy for the superintendent of public schools and where he attended high school. (The Rev. Kimsey's cousin, George L. Blackwell, is now superintendent of the public schools in St. Joseph.)

In 1905 he worked at the baker's trade in Bevier and Macon and the next year, with his bass voice, won a scholarship to the Drake University of Music where he sang in the Meneley Bells Temperance quartet. 1908 he toured the country with the Robley quartet, from Missouri and Iowa to California, Washington and Oregon. He led the singing at the first evangelistic service in the Methodist church at Carrollton, Mo., the same year. He toured the country with an entertainment company and in 1910 began active evangelistic singing.

On Chautauqua Platform

In 1911 he was on the chautauqua platform, touring Iowa, and later reentered Drake University. He organized a company which went on the chautauqua platform and during World War I was appointed a U. S. Army Recreational Music Director at Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark. About this same time he joined the Rotary Club. While in the army he served at several outposts, including the Panama Canal Zone.

In the democratic national convention in 1924 he was hired to lead the singing for the McAdoo forces. The next year he registered as a republican. In Cornell Methodist church he led the singing for Evangelist Bill Sunday. Mrs. Kimsey died in California in 1938, after which he came to Kansas

City and in 1941 he was called back to New York City to take charge of the mission where he and his late wife had led the music for the former superintendent, Thos. J. Noonan. In March, 1942, he was formally elected superintendent of the mission.

The mission is supported 100 percent by voluntary contributions.

ALUMMI NOTES

Susanna Cook, 1937, formerly of Green Castle, Mo., has been employed to teach commerce in the New London, Missouri, High School. She has taught the past two years at New Cambria, Mo.

Otis Walker, 1938, from Anabel, Mo., is at present secretary and part owner of the Memory Gardens, Inc., which is a memorial park cemetery at Iowa City, Iowa. Mr. Walker served as principal of the Iowa City Junior High School from 1943 to 1950.

Mrs. Clara Smith Durall, 1947, is teaching commerce and vocal music in the Center, Missouri, Public Schools. She taught commerce in the Kirksville Senior High School from 1947-1950. During the past year she served as a substitute teacher in the Center School.

Venna Goranson, whose home town is Mill Grove, Mo., has recently been employed as an instructor in the U. S. Air Force Training Program at New Mexico Western College at Silver City, New Mexico. Miss Goranson holds the Master of Arts Degree in Business Education from this College, having received it in the Summer of 1950.

Mrs. Jolene Underhill Pink, 1947, whose home town is Kirksville, Mo., has been appointed Fine Arts Supervisor of Howard County Schools. She received her M. A. degree from the University of Missouri in 1949. Her husband, Ralph Pink, is also a graduate of the Teachers College in the Class of 1948. He is basketball coach at Central College at Fayette, Mo., where they are making their home.

R. E. Hauptmann, 1930, who is vocational agricultural instructor of the Future Farmers Association chapter at Mount Ayr, Iowa, recently won the honorary American farmer degree which is the highest degree awarded to Future Farmers of America. He is the only vocational agriculture instructor in the state of Iowa who has won this honorary American farmer degree, and it is just the second time in the state's history that the gold plaque has been won by an Iowa chapter.

