

NEWSCOPE

WINTER
1963



President's Corner

In his budget message to the Seventy-second General Assembly, Governor John M. Dalton recommended for the biennium of 1963-65 \$1,453,300,000. The appropriation for the biennium of 1961-63 was \$1,277,000,000. Governor Dalton's recommended budget for the next biennium shows a substantial increase over what was appropriated for the last biennium.

Recent appropriations have not been sufficient to meet the ever-growing needs of a fast-growing state. Missouri is not adequately meeting its needs for roads and bridges, public schools, conservation, higher education, mental health, hospitals and penal institutions along with many other needed services that the people want in a modern state.

In his budget message, Governor Dalton presents a far reaching program that envisions a future in which Missouri will be a more wholesome place to live. If Missourians want their state to keep in the vanguard of the progressive states of the nation, then they must face realistically the needs for an increase in taxes. Services that the people of a modern state demand cost money. Governor Dalton has presented a dynamic program that will benefit all groups and interests of the state. To meet these ever-growing needs of the people of Missouri, Governor Dalton recommends that the sales tax be increased from two per cent to three per cent. The sales tax is one of the most important sources of revenue for our state. It is one among several of the fair and desirable ways of raising revenue for the operation of our state government.

Missourians stand at the crossroad. They are faced with the responsibility of making a choice in 1963, a choice that will decide whether their state will have sufficient funds to finance those services that are the mark of a progressive modern state or whether they will continue to live with insufficient funds as they did in yesteryears. Progressive Missourians do not want their state to stand still. They must either move forward or beat a retreat. To move forward we must, as Governor Dalton has pointed out, have more revenue and at the moment it seems that the sales tax is the best method of raising the needed funds.

As Governor Dalton so well said in his budget message, the choice of Missourians at this hour is "... between progress and stagnation." All forward looking Missourians should give Governor Dalton and the members of the Seventy-second General Assembly their unqualified support as

they assume the task of keeping our state among the progressive ones of our nation. WALTER H. RYLE, President

Alumni Notes

The Costa Rican Baptist Mission which Rev. Laverne Gregory, 1952, heads inaugurated on March 1 a new building, "Centro Bautista," which includes a university student center, book store, offices, Bible Institute, music practice rooms, and a sports area. Mrs. Gregory, the former Betty Goad, B.S. in Ed., 1955 and M.A., 1957, teaches music in the school.

Carolyn Mulford, 1960, joined the Peace Corps last August and has been sent to Ethiopia where she is teaching English in a secondary school. She soon found that the lack of books was the major problem. There was not one English book available when she arrived at the school of her teaching assignment. Hence she wrote to the members of the Language and Litera-

ture Division at the Teachers College asking for help and they rounded up more than three dozen recent texts to send her. Her sorority, Alpha Sigma Alpha, also collected books and magazines to send her.

Madeline McEuen Sykes, 1942, English teacher in the Kirksville Senior High School, is the author of an article, "Evaluating Literature Units," which was published in the January issue of the Missouri English Bulletin, the official publication of the Missouri Association of Teachers of English. Mrs. Sykes is the wife of Kenneth Sykes, 1939, of the Teachers College administrative staff.

Cover Picture

Members of the Oral Interpreters presenting a program of Christmas readings in the Little Theater. Left to right: Linda Dawson, Pamela Lamb, Glenda Hampton, and Karen Blackman.

NEMOSCOPE

NORTHEAST MISSOURI STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI

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President Ryle's Twenty-fifth Anniversary

Dr. Walter H. Ryle, President of the State Teachers College, was honored on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his presidency by members of the Teachers College faculty and administration at a banquet held December 11 at seven o'clock in the Blanton Hall dining room. Dr. Ryle was named President of the State Teachers College on August 31, 1937.

Dr. J. W. Jones, President of the Northwest Missouri State College at Maryville, was the principal speaker at the banquet. He praised the leadership abilities of Dr. Ryle, not only to the State Teachers College, but to the community of Kirksville, the State of Missouri and the nation. "I have found that of all his convictions, and he has a few strong ones, that the greatest is his belief in the destiny of the Northeast Missouri State Teachers College. It seems to me that he lives for this college, its faculty, and its students," Dr. Jones said.

The Maryville President compared Dr. Ryle to Joseph Baldwin, founder of the College. Dr. Jones pointed out how Dr. Ryle has insisted on the continuance of the Baldwin philosophy that thorough scholastic training lies at the foundation of the teacher's education. "Yes, this college is the lengthening shadow of its founder who lives on in the life of President Ryle," Jones said. "He is a dedicated worker. He approaches all problems in the light of the facts and what bearing the solution to the problem will have on the development of the best interests of the State Teachers College."

"One of the tests of the quality of a President's administration is the loyalty of its alumni," Dr. Jones pointed out, "and once more your College ranks high."

Dr. Jones concluded his remarks by saying, "Twenty-five years, three months, and eleven days of outstanding accomplishment—and as this day draws to a close we want you to know of our appreciation. You are a commendable citizen of the State of Missouri. You are a scholar of whom we are all proud. You are the living example of the teachings of the founder of this College. I congratulate you on the place you hold in the affection and appreciation of these, your people."

Dean Wray M. Rieger on behalf of the faculty presented Dr. Ryle with a complete new academic attire. President Ryle expressed his appreciation

for the anniversary dinner and gift. "I do appreciate this honor and this gift. You have been more than kind. It is wonderful to have such a great faculty to work with. We have many accomplishments to yet be achieved and I am sure that by working together in the future these will be achieved. Mrs. Ryle and I both thank you for this wonderful evening."

Noah Richardson served as toastmaster for the evening and introduced members of the Board of Regents and their wives, as well as Mrs. Ryle and Mrs. Rieger. The invocation was given by Mr. Pete Nicoletti. Special music was provided by Dr. Richard Weerts, Dr. Frederic Kirchberger, Mr. William Fitzsimmons, all members of the College music faculty, and Mrs. Lee Hobson.

Dr. Ryle, the 7th President of the State Teachers College, has served since August 31, 1937. He was named to the presidency following the death of President Eugene Fair earlier that month.

Dr. Ryle is a native of Yates, Missouri, and was graduated from the Yates High School in 1912. He enrolled at the First District Normal School, now the Northeast Missouri



President Walter H. Ryle on his twenty-fifth anniversary observance wearing the new academic regalia given him by the faculty in token of their appreciation of his twenty-five years of leadership of the Teachers College.

State Teachers College, at Kirksville in September of 1913. He received a 90-hour diploma from the Normal School in 1916. During the 1916-17 school year he served as principal of the high school at Clifton Hill and was superintendent in 1917-18. From that post he was given a leave of absence while serving in the United States Army during World War I.

Following his discharge from the armed forces he resumed his advanced study at the Teachers College and was awarded the Bachelor of Science in Education degree with a major in history in August of 1919.

Following his graduation Dr. Ryle served as principal of the Palmyra High School from 1919 to 1921. From 1921 to 1923 he was principal of the high school at Holden, Missouri, and then he served as superintendent of the Holden Public Schools from 1923 until 1927.

The Master of Arts degree was conferred on Dr. Ryle by the George Peabody College for Teachers at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1927. Following a year of graduate study at the University of Wisconsin he was named professor of social science at the Northeast Missouri State Teachers College in the fall of 1928. After one year of teaching on the College faculty, he was granted a leave of absence to complete the work for the Ph.D. degree at George Peabody College for Teachers. He received that degree in 1930. He served on the history faculty at Peabody while completing his doctoral work.

In the fall of 1930 he returned to the Kirksville faculty and continued his teaching duties until he was appointed President of the College. He founded and operated the Bureau of Placements of the College in addition to his teaching activities.

On June 7, 1927, he was married to Miss Maurine Lea of Clifton Hill. Mrs. Ryle received the Bachelor of Science in Education and Master of Arts degrees from the Teachers College. She had also studied at Stephens College in Columbia and at the University of Missouri. The Ryles have one son, Walter Harrington Ryle, IV who is assistant professor of Latin American history at the State Teachers College.

Dr. Ryle is currently a member of the Governor's Council of Higher Education in Missouri and is chairman of the Conference of State College

Presidents of Missouri. He is a member of the American Historical Association, Missouri State Historical Society, Mississippi Valley Historical Association, National Education Association, Missouri State Teachers Association, Kappa Delta Pi, Phi Delta Kappa, Masons, Baptist Church, Sons of the American Revolution, Rotary—serving as president 1939-40, Kirksville Chamber of Commerce, State Chamber of Commerce, American Legion, Great Rivers Council of the Boy Scouts of America—serving as president from 1950 to 1952. He is a recent recipient of the Silver Beaver award of the Boy Scouts of America. He also holds membership in the Missouri Recreation Association—serving as president from 1953 to 1957, and he served as chairman of the Advisory Committee to the Board of Education of Kirksville, as well as being a member of many other civic and welfare organizations over the years.

His writing includes authorship of the books, *The Geography of Missouri*, *Missouri: Union or Secession*, and *The Story of Missouri*. He has contributed to the *Missouri Historical Review* and to other publications of a historical or geographical nature.

Conference of Presidents of the Five Missouri State Colleges

DR. WALTER H. RYLE, CHAIRMAN



Front Row: President Walter H. Ryle of Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, and Leland E. Traywick of Southwest Missouri State. Back Row: Left to right: J. W. Jones of Northwest Missouri State; Warren C. Lovinger of Central Missouri State, and Mark F. Scully of Southeast Missouri State.

Aerospace Education Workshop

The Teachers College will hold an Aerospace Education Workshop, July 8-12, the first such program to be sponsored by a Missouri college, according to William J. Reynolds, director of aerospace education for the Air Force and North Central Region, Civil Air Patrol.

The workshop, which will carry one semester hour of graduate and undergraduate credit, will be conducted under the joint supervision of Dr. Taylor Lindsey, director of student teaching at the College, Major Joseph Mitchell of the Air Force and Civil Air Patrol, and Mr. Reynolds.

"I was very pleased to learn that our College will sponsor a Workshop in Aerospace Education during the summer quarter of 1963," declared President Walter H. Ryle. "This is a challenge and a responsibility that we gladly assume. I hope many teachers will avail themselves of the opportunity offered by this workshop."

Hubert Wheeler, state commissioner of education, also expressed pleasure that the Teachers College had decided to hold this type of program.

Workshop meetings will be held each afternoon in the Little Theater, Baldwin Hall, with activities consisting largely of lectures, demonstrations, and discussions. It is hoped that the culminating activity will be a field trip to the 790th Air Base, a few miles north of Kirksville.

Instructors and their topics:

Dr. Merlyn McLaughlin, Civil Air Patrol, "Education's Role in the Space Age."

Mr. Reynolds, "Principles of Flight."

Major Mitchell, "Air Navigation."

Charles Webb, Air Force and Civil Air Patrol, "Responsibility of Educators in the Space Age."

Dr. Mattison L. Story, National Air Space Administration, "Current Missions of NASA."

Major Fred Eggert, 790th Air Base, "The Mission of the 790th ACW Base."

Dr. Ollin Drennan, Teachers College faculty, "Electronics and the Space Age."

Dr. Max Freeland, Teachers College faculty, "Aerospace and the Weather."

During the past few years, colleges in the North Central Region of the Civil Air Patrol have sponsored aerospace workshops. In addition to Missouri, the region includes Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa.

Persons, desiring to obtain more information concerning this summer's workshop at the Teachers College, should contact Dr. Lindsey.

LECTURES ON CAMPUS

Rev. Arnold Prater, 1940, minister of the Methodist Church in Lebanon, Missouri, was one of the principal lecturers on the campus of the Teachers College during Religious Emphasis Week, February 11-15. His topic for two spiritual life convocations held in the College Auditorium, February 13 was "Faith and Frustration." After graduation he was a high school teacher and coach at La Porte, Texas. He served in the armed forces during World War II and after his discharge he studied for the Methodist ministry and was ordained in 1948. He has served the Lebanon Church since 1957.

William H. Allen, B.S. in Ed., 1961 and M.A., 1962, entered the Navy in September and is in officer's training at the Naval Air Station at Pensacola, Florida.

The Battle of Kirksville -- August 6, 1862

Chapter II, August 6

Joe Porter brought his fifteen hundred Confederate guerrillas into Kirksville around eight o'clock. He and Captain Cain, who had been there several days with his five hundred men, conferred as to placement of their troops, awaiting an attack from McNeil.

There were a hundred houses in the village of Kirksville and at least that many barns and sheds. There was, as now, a square with a courthouse in the middle of it. Around the square were a dozen or so stores, a bank, some offices, and hotels.

The townspeople had begun their departure on the previous evening. A few were still around. Soldiers rode up and down the streets and warned all they saw that they'd better leave. All but half a dozen did. Dr. A. P. Willard was found in his drug store. He had a set of surgical instruments which were requisitioned. One man took the county records with him for safe keeping.

The courthouse was decided upon as a good building for defense. It was filled with some of Cain's men who could have the protection of its walls, and yet fire out of the doors and windows. Various platoons or squads were directed to be on the south or west side of town. The south side of the town was not to be occupied. Two blocks west of the courthouse, where the Wabash now has its tracks, was a rail fence. This would be the main point of defense. The horses and most of the armed men were in the timber back of this fence.

McNeil came in from the northeast and quickly established a battle front. His men were drawn up in a line extending from where Memorial Park is today to a point near or past the Washington school grounds of today. He had five hundred riflemen and five cannons. He had, which was where his great advantage lay, plenty of ammunition. Some men were detailed to care for the horses. The Cumberland Academy, which stood in what is now Memorial Park, was more or less headquarters. A house standing half a mile east and a little south—it's still there—had a cupola on top of it, and men were sent to it to use it for observation.

All this was quickly done. The vanguard arrived around ten o'clock. At

Continued From the Fall Issue

by

P. O. Selby

Dean Emeritus

Northeast Missouri State Teachers
College

eleven everything was ready for action. Then the question arose—where is the enemy? Where are the bushwhackers? Are they hiding in stores and houses and the brick courthouse or have they passed on to the southwest—into the brush—planning an ambush like the one Major Clopper had run into at Vassar Hill on July eighteenth?

A group of horsemen volunteered to ride into and around the square, which would surely draw the enemy's fire if they were defending that area. They entered the square at the northeast corner at a gallop. They drew fire all right—from the courthouse and from the stores. They continued as far as the southwest corner and then took off down South Elson Street. Several were wounded and several horses disabled.

This story has come down one hundred years with several versions. One has the fire starting before they got into the square and asserts the horsemen wheeled and returned to the lines drawn up to the northeast. Another story had two of the daredevil riders killed. The story that they made it half way around the square is in Colonel McNeil's official report. All stories agreed that the riders never made it all the way around the square, and all agreed that the Federals now knew where to aim their cannons.

The cannoers fired their cannon balls and shrapnel in the general direction of the courthouse. One landed in the house at the corner of Marion and Washington, a house which gave way to the Baptist Church around the turn of the century.

Another shot struck the charter of the Odd Fellows Lodge hanging in the Odd Fellows Hall, which was in the Linder building at the southeast corner of the square. The damaged charter still hangs in the Odd Fellows Hall, although it has been moved several times in the past one hundred years. One of the Rebels told afterwards that an explosive hit the house

in which he was stationed and demolished the house. He escaped, he said, and made tracks far apart for the courthouse. He entered it through the north door and went on out through the south door, then ran without stopping to the rail fence to the south and west, and after vaulting that, went on into the woods and ran into the woods until exhausted.

The Union troops advanced on foot along a wide front. They found men in cornfields and behind out-buildings. They searched every building. Wherever men faced them they shot them. If the men ran, they shot at them, and some were killed running. Of course the guerrillas shot at them also as long as their ammunition lasted, which wasn't long. The firing began at eleven o'clock and by two o'clock it was all over. The Rebels who were not taken got into the timber on the west, some with their horses but many on foot. They were completely disorganized. The dead and the wounded were left in the village. Many had held up their hands in surrender also.

Colonel Porter got away. He who had won at Memphis, Vassar Hill, Florida, Santa Fe, and Newark, and had lost at Moore's Mill to a superior force, lost at Kirksville to a force inferior in numbers but superior in equipment—meaning bullets. Frisby McCullough, who was second in command, and had insisted upon coming to Kirksville with the regiment, was so ill that he could not go on with Porter. The colonel offered to give him help, but he refused this aid and on the next day became a Federal prisoner. The McCullough story remains to be told later.

After two o'clock the townspeople began drifting back. Some had gone only such a short distance that from certain vantage points they could see what was going on in the village. One civilian was killed, Mrs. Elizabeth Cutts, who insisted on staying in the cellar at her home. She was struck as she emerged from this shelter. She was frightened out of the cellar as two Confederates sought refuge there and she was killed by a bullet fired at them.

Colonel McNeil had established two hospitals. One was in the Cumberland Academy building just back of his front line at the beginning of the battle, and the other was in a large farm residence not far out of town. It was the one with the cupola which had been

Chapter III, August 7-8

used as a lookout. It has been known as the Parcells place and sometimes as the Kellogg place. It was just a few years ago known as the Homer Propst home. It stands today near the east end of Illinois Street, owned and occupied by Earl Rogers and his family. It is still an excellent house with the same walls that it had in 1862 but it is minus the cupola which adorned it a hundred years ago.

At first the citizens returning to town were afraid to help the Confederate wounded. But John L. Porter, the town's leading citizen, went to Colonel McNeil and asked permission to establish a hospital on the north side of the square. Permission was granted and he directed men carrying in the wounded and carrying off the dead. There were one or more mass burials in Forest cemetery and in the rough ground east of the cemetery.

The wounded were brought in to the Ivie building which stood where is now the J. C. Penney store and into a church south of the square. McNeil detailed one of his surgeons named Lyons who called upon Dr. A. P. Willard to assist him and they worked all through the night, all the next day, and all the next night.

There were several estimates of the number of Confederate casualties. Colonel McNeil, the Union commander, made an official report, and his figures would seem to be the most reliable. He reported 150 killed, 300 to 400 wounded, and 47 taken prisoners.

The Federal losses were six killed and 32 wounded. These are not official figures, but one history gives the names of six who were killed as: Captain Mayne, Third Iowa; A. H. Wagoner, Mathias Olstein, and Sylvester Witham, privates of Co. C, Merrill Horse (cavalry), Sergeant William Bush, Co. B, Ninth Missouri State Militia; H. H. Moore, Co. E, First Missouri State Militia.

As evening fell on the village of Kirksville, August 6, 1862, the sun mercifully set over the scene of destruction, gore, death, and agony. Joe Porter who had commanded two thousand men in the morning, made his way in the evening toward the Chariton River with perhaps a group of twenty followers. The rest of his regiment had gone to pieces, heading west, south, and east in small units. It was to be a month before he could assemble a large striking force, although there were to be several skirmishes as small bands of guerrillas set traps for the Federal troops who followed them.

There may have been some sleeping by the citizenry of Kirksville on the night after the Civil War battle of August 6. Not much, perhaps, but more than the previous night when everyone was so stirred up by the impending conflict that rumor said would be staged in the town.

After the one-sided battle the town had in it only the Union troops and the 300 or 400 prisoners who were wounded and the 47 Southerners who had surrendered.

The able-bodied men of the town must have all been at work perhaps all night in caring for the Confederate wounded, since the Union commander ordered the civilians to take over that job. There were a thousand or more Union troops in the village, some of whom would have been busy nursing their own wounded, feeding the remainder, and perhaps listening to the stories that the participants in the combat had to tell. Only about 500 on the Union side had engaged in actual firing on the enemy.

Whether they invaded homes to be billeted or stretched out on the ground has not been recorded. But since they were well equipped troops, one might guess that they pitched small tents and lay on the ground, as soldiers had done for hundreds of years.

When morning came, Colonel McNeil and his staff had work to do. The Confederates who could walk or hobble were brought forward for parole. Paroling consisted of exacting an oath from them that they would not again take up arms against the United States government. The penalty for violating the parole was death before a firing squad. As the men were brought forward, their names were obtained and records were searched. If they were found to be former parolees, they were set aside for court martial. Fifteen men were singled out.

A group of officers gave them a brief trial and sentenced them to death. They were lined up at a point near the present (or perhaps one should say the recent) Wabash station and shot to death by a firing squad. The men thus killed were William Bates, R. M. Galbreath, Lewis Rollins, William Wilson, Columbus Harris, Reuben Thomas (or Thompson), Thomas Webb, and Reuben Green of Monroe County, James Christian, David Wood, and Bennett Hayden, of Shelby County; William Ballee and Hamilton Brannon of Marion County, and John

Kent of Adair County. This incident was spoken of for some time as the Kirksville massacre, just as a somewhat similar affair at a later time was known as the Palmyra massacre. Colonel McNeil was involved in both of these cruel affairs and they gave him a reputation as a heartless commander.

Colonel John McNeil had been given command of the Federal forces in Northeast Missouri in early 1862. He was a St. Louisan and was given 1250 men of the Missouri State Militia in the summer of 1862 to take after Joe Porter and his guerrillas. It was at Kirksville that he caught up with Porter and scattered those forces. McNeil received congratulations from his superior officers for the victory at Kirksville, and he was soon promoted to brigadier general.

After 1862 McNeil left Northeast Missouri and commanded in Southeast Missouri, Central Missouri, and down in Louisiana. He defended Cape Girardeau against Marmaduke in the spring of 1863. In the fall of that year he left his pistol at Lebanon after the raid on Boonville in an attempt to intercept Jo Shelby's retreat to Arkansas. In fact he failed, but he did follow Shelby past Fort Smith, Arkansas. In August, 1864, he had headquarters at Rolla and moved troops into Jefferson City to defend it against Sterling Price. After Price had been defeated at Westport, McNeil followed that army into the southwest where it was disintegrated. He held a command in Central Missouri thereafter which he held until he resigned in 1865. In 1866 he was elected sheriff of St. Louis County and in 1868 he was reelected. In politics he was a Liberal Republican. He continued in public positions for some years. He died June 7, 1891, and was buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery, Saint Louis.

Confederate sympathizers blamed McNeil for unjust executions at Kirksville and for executions at Palmyra which were looked upon as pure vengeance. The fifteen men shot at Kirksville were violators of their paroles. Both sides exacted this penalty in order to impress parolees with the seriousness of their oaths.

It is said that the intervention of John L. Porter saved the life of Jackson G. Oldham of Kirksville. He had been paroled and an informer told McNeil that Oldham had violated his parole. McNeil accepted Porter's word that Oldham had not done so, and his life was saved. Later on, Oldham's son was taken by the Union troops, and a confusion of names brought about the

execution of the son at Macon in September, 1862.

Confederate hospitals were improvised in a store building on the northeast corner of the square, and in a church in the southern part of town. Dr. Willard was kept very busy for about sixty hours. At the church hospital, Dr. John Davis, of Lewis county, who had been with Porter partly as a surgeon and partly as a captain and leader, was engaged the night after the battle in caring for the rebel wounded, when he was taken away from his duties by a squad of the Missouri State Militia, who said they had orders to escort him to McNeil's headquarters. In an alley one hundred yards from the hospital Dr. Davis was shot and killed. The guard claimed that he had broken away in an attempt to escape, and refusing to halt, was fired upon. Many people, however, preferred to believe that he was induced to run, and was virtually murdered.

Frisby Henderson McCullough, lieutenant colonel of Porter's regiment, was second in command at Kirksville, but probably did little in the battle. He was sick and after the rout he told Porter that he was going to his home in Marion county. Porter offered to send two men with him, but characteristically McCullough, who knew the risk that he was taking, refused to endanger any one else, and started out alone on foot.

He had traveled 18 miles by morning and was within eight miles of Edina when he lay down in a grove to rest. He was captured by Home Guards and taken to Edina, where he was paraded for a time as prize capture and then turned over to the supply train which came through on its way to Kirksville. Palmyra was the base of supplies for the Union troops and a wagon train under Captain John S. Best, headed for Kirksville, took him along. On August 8 they arrived at Kirksville and he was turned over to McNeil.

Colonel McNeil ordered a court martial and had McCullough tried as a bushwhacker. McCullough had on his person a sort of document identifying him as a Confederate soldier. It read that the bearer was an authorized recruiter for the Confederate forces. He was wearing a Confederate uniform identifying him as a commissioned officer. McNeil refused to treat him as a prisoner of war but chose rather to treat him as a traitor making war on the United States government.

Perhaps McNeil might have justified his action, but it was a different treat-

ment from that accorded the 300 or more prisoners (mostly wounded men) taken in battle. The result of the court-martial was the inevitable order to place him in front of a firing squad. This was carried out in dramatic fashion the same day, August 8. McCullough asked permission and it was allowed him, to give the order for firing. "May God forgive you for this cold-blooded murder," he said. And then to the men facing him with their rifles, "Aim at the heart. Fire!" he commanded.

It is said that only one bullet hit him. Most of the squad fired over him. But he fell, and the coup de grace—bullets from a pistol perhaps—finished the task.

McCullough was no bushwhacker. He probably was a poor commanding officer, but a good recruiter. He was a popular man, member of a prominent farm family of Marion county, who believed in slavery and secession, and had been elected as an officer when Porter was elected colonel.

His body was given to relatives who buried him at Asbury Chapel in Lewis county.

The death of McCullough increased the bitterness which Northeast Missouri had against McNeil. McCullough had a family of his own, and his son Frisby H. McCullough Jr. was several decades later one of the best-known attorneys in Northeast Missouri. He made his home in Edina, and served a term in the Missouri Senate.

Chapter VI—Aftermath

A large set of books published by the War Department, called "The War of the Rebellion" gives the official account of the Battle of Kirksville. R. J. Holcomber of Chicago, who wrote a series of Missouri county histories including one for Adair county in the 1880's for the Goodspeed Publishing Company, interviewed some survivors and eyewitnesses of the battle. His histories of Knox, Lewis, and Shelby counties also cover some of the aftermath. The Kirksville *Daily Express* in August, 1912, celebrated the semi-centennial of the Battle with a special edition and interviews with some eyewitnesses who were still living.

Professor E. M. Violette, writing a *History of Adair County* in 1911, also obtained the stories of a few survivors and witnesses, such as John L. Porter of Kirksville. Dr. Joseph A. Mudd wrote "With Porter in North Missouri" in 1909 and probably it is the

most important source-book of what happened in Northeast Missouri after August 6, 1862. While Gettysburg is often called the "High-Water Mark of the Confederacy," the battle of Kirksville, although not a large one, might be called the Confederate High-Water Mark West of the Mississippi. If one were to accept the definition of a battle as an engagement in which battle deaths exceeded one hundred, one can say that Kirksville was the northernmost battle of the Civil War in the west.

McNeil received reinforcements on August 7—Lieutenant Colonel Morsey with 427 men of the Tenth Cavalry and Major Rogers with the Second Battalion of the Eleventh Cavalry, Missouri State Militia. These cavalrymen had left Newark with McNeil but he had them swing farther north than the route which he had taken with his thousand men. This deployment was to cut off Porter and Cain from a retreat to the north.

The reinforcements probably brought McNeil the problem of how to feed these extra men, but it was solved shortly by the arrival of Captain Best and Lieutenant Hill with the wagon train of supplies from Palmyra on August 8, consisting of eight thousand rations and a considerable quantity of horseshoes.

Porter's men partially reassembled and fought part of the Federal force at Stockton, which was west of Macon on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. The result of this skirmish was the redirection of Porter to the north and west. The Confederates ambushed a Union contingent at Walnut Creek, and again at See's Ford (in Adair county). Porter disbanded his regiment on August 11, saying that each company would have to fend for itself. Many of the men went home, for his army was almost entirely made up of Northeast Missourians.

Nevertheless Porter began reassembling a regiment as fast as he could, and on September 12, he struck at Palmyra with 1,500 men. This was a raid rather than a battle. Palmyra was occupied by McNeil (now a brigadier general) and the Northeast Missouri Division, but the daring Porter and his guerrillas fought their way into Palmyra, got what they were after, and retreated. They released fifty Confederate prisoners from the county jail, picked up all the guns, ammunition, and food that they could come upon, and returned to their camp. They also took with them one Andrew Allsman, who was attached

to the provost-marshal's office in Palmyra as an informer.

McNeil demanded the return of Allsman, on penalty of having ten Confederate sympathizers executed if Allsman were not returned. The Confederates did nothing—they had probably disposed of Allsman—and on October 18, McNeil's under-officer Provost-Marshal W. R. Strachan made good the threat and executed ten prisoners who had been picked by lot. By this infamous action, which has gone down in history as the Palmyra Massacre, McNeil acquired a reputation for extreme cruelty. No less a person than Jefferson Davis demanded the surrender of McNeil, adding the threat of killing ten Federal officer-prisoners if McNeil were not surrendered.

However McNeil was not surrendered and Jefferson Davis did not make good his threat. McNeil addressed a letter to President Lincoln offering to surrender if Lincoln thought it was best to do so.

Joe Porter moved out of the vicinity of Palmyra after September 12, and on the 14th was set upon at Whaley's Mill at Lewis county, and his forces were again scattered. For the next six weeks he busied himself with sending men in small units to the Confederate lines in South Missouri and Arkansas. It is said that in his career he sent in all five thousand men from North Missouri during 1862. He himself crossed the Missouri River in October or November, rowing across at Providence in Boone county in a skiff. Thirty-five men joined him on the south side of the river and made their way to the Confederate forces. Porter was badly wounded at the battle of Hartville, county seat of Wright county, Missouri, on January 11, 1863, and died in camp at Batesville, Arkansas, on February 18, 1863.

At Kirksville on August 7 and 8 the citizens buried the Confederate dead. Twenty-six were buried in one long trench in Forest Cemetery. That grave is marked today by a monument erected years later by the G.A.R.

There were two other trenches dug in the area just east of the cemetery. There may have been fifty or more bodies in each of these two graves. Most, if not all of them, were exhumed within a short time by relatives or friends who took them to various home cemeteries. This was also true of the twenty-six buried in Forest Cemetery.

Lycurgus Bozarth of Adair county was buried separately, for he died of wounds several days after August 6.

ALUMNI NOTES

Bibet Weber, 1961, graduated December 19 from Eastern Air lines School in Miami Springs, Florida where she had been training to become a flight attendant.

Robert L. Barnhart, 1961, USN, was promoted to Machine Accountant Third Class, November 16. He is serving as a Tab equipment operator at the United States Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Virginia. He entered the Navy in March of 1961.

Marjorie Jackson Partin, 1960, elementary art supervisor in the Kirksville public schools, held a 156 piece art exhibit at the Board of Education Building in Kirksville November 26 to December 4 to demonstrate what can be made with scrap materials if one uses imagination.

Kay Crawford, 1961, began her duties as circulation librarian at the Teachers College at the beginning of the winter quarter. She has done graduate work at the University of Denver and for the past two years had been employed as a social science instructor in the Marceline High School.

Dr. Barrett Stout, 1915, and Mrs. Stout, the former Mae Wells, 1929, celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary in January at the home of their son, Dr. Kemble Stout, 1936, and his wife, the former Mildred Bohner, 1937, in Pullman, Washington. Present for the celebration was also the Barrett Stout's daughter, the former Mary Ellen Stout, 1935, and her husband, Richard Dodson, who is the head of the chemistry department at Brookhaven Laboratory. Dr. and Mrs. Barrett Stout make their home in

The Bozarth, pioneer Adair county family, were Union sympathizers but Lycurgus was not. He came to Kirksville August 6 and joined the Confederates, only to receive mortal wounds on his very first day as a soldier.

But peace settled on Northeast Missouri. There were to be no more battles or skirmishes until the unspeakable Bill Anderson with his collection of bandits such as Jesse and Frank James terrorized the countryside in September, 1864. Anderson's action at Centralia had more consequence to the people of Kirksville than did the battle in their midst on August 6, one-hundred years ago. That story no doubt will be retold many times when 1964 rolls around.

Baton Rouge, Louisiana, where he was, until his retirement, on the music faculty of the University of Louisiana. Before going to the University he was on the faculty of the Teachers College.

Don Baskett, 1958, has completed his Peace Corps training and arrived in Africa September 2 where he is teaching English and coaching sports in Bouake, Ivory Coast. He will also supervise other English teachers in the area.

Dr. John S. Rinehart, 1934, is now stationed in Assint, Egypt, as a member of the Educational Exchange Commission for the United States Government. He and Mrs. Rinehart spent the Thanksgiving vacation touring the famous ruins of Egypt.

E. R. Jones, 1892, of Lamar, Colorado, celebrated his 100th birthday November 9. From 1897 until 1911 he was a teacher and superintendent of schools at Lamar. Later he entered the insurance and real estate business and served for 16 years as county judge of Powers County.

Lena Dennison, 1957, was the subject of an article in Clarissa Start's feature column in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* on December 28. The article described the show Mrs. Dennison's fourth grade at the Hudson School in Webster Groves had put on for the pupils of the entire school and also for a neighboring school. The show was an object lesson in international understanding inspired by a pupil in Mrs. Dennison's room, Franske Mees from the Netherlands, who arrived in this country with her parents last January unable to speak any English. Mrs. Dennison and the other students did not speak Dutch and many of the American students had strange ideas about Franske's country equal to her curious notions about the United States. Mrs. Dennison began to study Dutch at home at night so that she could teach the little Holland girl English. By the time the Mees family returned home in December after Dr. Mees' year in St. Louis in medical research, Franske was doing good fourth grade work. Her presence in the grade led to the study of her country as a part of the fourth grade social studies class and this study was culminated by the presentation of the play "Hands Across the Sea or Holland Meets Hudson" written by Mrs. Dennison. As Mrs. Dennison summed up the experience, "One thing I hope they

remember; we thought she would be different. She was like us. People are the same all over the world."

Ruth A. Burke, 1958, recently arrived in Europe where she is serving as a recreation director at an Army service club.

Isaac K. Johnson, 1956, has been employed as Placement Consultant with the Section of Vocational Rehabilitation, State Department of Education in Jefferson City.

Dewayne Wellborn, 1956, and Mrs. Wellborn, the former Laverne Dudeck, 1955, are studying this academic year at the University of Missouri while on furlough from their service as missionaries in Jamaica for the Disciples of Christ Church.

Waneta Frazer Cannon, 1957, currently is in training as an Extension Home Economist at the University Extension Center in Macon. She will be assigned for work in Sullivan and Putnam counties. Her home is in Milan where her husband is a farmer and auctioneer.

James A. Keller, Jr., 1960, and Mrs. Keller, the former Allene Gordon, 1955, have been racing their team of sled dogs enthusiastically since establishing their residence in Sisters, Oregon, where he teaches in the Sisters High School and Mrs. Keller teaches music. Their team of Siberian huskies with its lead dog who is a malemute won third place in the Northwest Sled Dog Championship races held at Snoqualmie Pass, Washington, in Jan-

uary. They have three daughters, the oldest of whom, aged four, won fourth place in a pee wee dog sledding race in Hoo-Doo, Oregon.

Francis B. Sporer, 1961, was one of 137 outstanding graduate students to receive a Rotary Foundation Fellowship in 1962 for study abroad. Last year he worked toward the Master's degree at the University of Missouri on a Curators Graduate Scholarship. He is studying at the Glasgow School of Art in Glasgow, Scotland, where he is specializing in arts and crafts in preparation for a teaching career.

Walter McCormick, 1961, language arts teacher in the high school at Elsberry, Missouri, presented a paper on the topic "What Should Be the Theater Image in the Public High School Community" before the National Convention of the Speech Association of America held in Cleveland, Ohio, in December. He was asked by the National Secondary Interest Group in the Theater to represent small high schools. Last summer he was employed as a night watchman at the Lake Hotel, Yellowstone National Park.

Kwan Hi Lie, B.S., A.B., and M.A., 1955, is serving as assistant program officer of the Asian Productivity Organization, and as its representative he attended the International Conference on Human Skills in the Decades of Development sponsored by the Peace Corps and held in Puerto Rico, October 10-12. Eight countries make up the Asian Productivity Organization which has as its objective the raising of living standards and conditions of the Asian people by mutual cooperation in promoting productivity in the industrialization programs.

Rushing teaches kindergarten at the North Tamarind Elementary School in Fontana, California. They are residing at 5161 Temple City Blvd., Temple City, California.

Ellen Kaye Murphy, 1962, was married to Joe Stevenson, a senior at the Teachers College, in St. Charles December 23. She is teaching in the elementary school in Macon.

Lucille Beck, 1962, was married to Ted Butler November 1 at the Hedge City Baptist Church. Mr. Butler is attending the Kirksville College of Cosmetology while Mrs. Butler is teaching in the La Belle schools. They are making their home in La Belle.

Glenna Lou Baker, 1962, was married to James S. Malloy of Marceline in a December wedding. The couple is now living in Independence, Missouri, where Mrs. Malloy teaches second grade at the Blue Hills school and Mr. Malloy works for Mode-O-Day in Kansas City.

Rita Koziar, 1962, became the bride of John Terrel Lantz, 1962, at a ceremony December 15 at the First Presbyterian Church in Fulton. They are making their home at 4330 McAdoo Court, Apt. D, St. Louis and both are teaching in the St. Louis County schools.

Robert Charles Hogenson, 1958, and Evelyn Claire Utting were married November 24 at Westminster Presbyterian Church in Detroit, Michigan. They are making their home in San Marcos, Texas, where Mr. Hogenson teaches at Southwest Texas State College and where Mrs. Hogenson will be a student. Mr. Hogenson received a



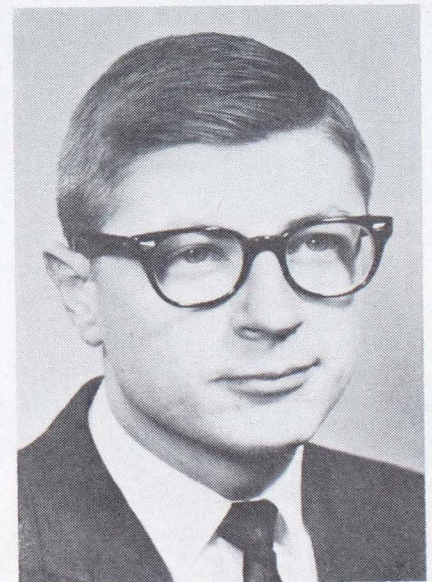
Ruth A. Burke

ALUMNI MARRIAGES

Jerry West, 1960, and Ruth Shoemyer, 1962, were married November 22 in the Ascension Catholic Church in St. Louis. They are living at 1365 Stein, Ferguson 35, Missouri.

Louis La Bonta, 1956, and Marguerite Myles were married on July 6, 1962, in Santa Monica, California, where Mr. La Bonta is employed as aide to the design engineer at Douglas Aircraft Corporation.

Sandra Lynn Wigal, 1960, became the bride of John H. Rushing, Jr., in a ceremony performed December 8 at the Little Church of the West in Las Vegas. Mr. Rushing teaches history and coaches football at the high school in E. Monte, California, and Mrs.



Francis B. Sporer

Master's degree from Louisiana State University in 1960 and has been working on his doctorate at Michigan State University.

Lula Couch Moore, B.S. in Ed., 1953, and M.A., 1960 and William C. Waltemath of Arnold were married in St. Louis in December 29. Mrs. Waltemath teaches first grade at Fox school and her husband is a steel prefabricator in the welding field.

Kent S. Collins, 1958, and Mary Jane Smith were married December 8 at the Hamilton Street Baptist Church in Kirksville. They are living at 808 E. Harrison Street in Kirksville where Mr. Collins is an announcer for radio station KIRX and Mrs. Collins is a nurse at the Kirksville Osteopathic Hospital.

Carol Aeschliman, 1962, and Louis Calvin Berrey, 1961, were married December 29 at the Mary Immaculate Church in Kirksville. They are residing at 531 Elms Blvd., Excelsior Springs, where Mrs. Berrey teaches

home economics. Mr. Berrey is with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation of Kansas City.

Doris Daniels, 1957, became the bride of Melvin Braker on November 17 in the First Baptist Church in Kirksville. They are living on a farm near Alexander, Illinois.

NEW ARRIVALS IN ALUMNI HOMES

James W. Hoemann, 1957, and Mrs. Hoemann, the former Carol Chapman, 1957, have a new daughter, Christine Ann, who arrived January 24. This is the third child and second daughter for the Hoemanns who live in St. Louis.

George W. Nelson, 1959, and his wife, the former Judy Paradise, 1959, are the parents of a daughter, Laura Ann, born January 7. They have a son, Michael, who will be two years old in May. Mr. Nelson teaches and coaches in a junior high school in Ten-

affly, New Jersey, and they live at 50 S. First St., 2A, Bergenfield, New Jersey.

Bernard Buckman, 1962, and his wife, the former Janet Clark, are the parents of a daughter, June Ann, born January 7. They live in St. Charles, Missouri.

Gloria Lanza Still, 1954, and her husband, Dr. Richard Still, Jr., are the parents of a third son, Adam Hamilton, born January 13. Dr. Still is on the staff of the Laughlin Hospital in Kirksville

Paul W. Tramel, 1961, and his wife are the parents of a daughter born December 14. They live at 706 S. Franklin Street in Kirksville where he is probation and parole officer for the Missouri Department of Correction.

ALUMNI DEATHS

John H. Boucher, 1935, died suddenly at his home in Dayton, Ohio, December 11. He had been employed for the past twenty years as a buyer by



George Frederick Handel's Christmas oratorio, the "Messiah" was presented in the Teachers College Auditorium, December 16, by a 150-voice chorus and 50-piece orchestra made up of students and faculty members and persons from the Kirksville area. Soloists for the performance were Barbara Kinsey, soprano, of the College music faculty; Lee Hobson, contralto, of Kirksville; Hardin Van Deursen, baritone, professor of voice at the Kansas City Conservatory of Music; and Herald I. Stark, professor of voice at the University of Iowa, a tenor. Dr. Stephen Hobson of the College music faculty directed the "Messiah".

Pike-Kumler Company. He is survived by his wife and a daughter, Edith, who is a freshman at the Teachers College, and a son, Philip, age 12.

May McKee Pinnell, 1910, was fatally shot on December 13 by a youth on parole from a juvenile school who was attempting to steal the car belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Pinnell. She had been a teacher in Idaho before her marriage in 1914 to Kestner French Pinnell of Boise.

Alice Adams Shepard, 1900; died November 20 in Washington, D.C. Mrs. Shepard taught at the old Normal School as did her husband, the late Walter J. Shepard. At the time of his death in 1936 he was dean of the School of Arts and Sciences at Ohio State University.

Floyd C. Cokerham, B.S. in Ed., 1944 and M.A., 1951, died December 15 in Hannibal after a brief illness. He was principal of the junior high school in Hannibal. He is survived by his widow and two daughters, Mrs. Melba Bowen, 1961, Bloomfield, Iowa, and Miss Martha Cokerham, 1961, of St. Louis.

Helen Myers Jeffries, 1940, of Batavia, Illinois, died December 23 in a Chicago hospital. She is survived by her husband, Leo Jeffries, 1939, a school administrator in Batavia, one son, Ronald, a freshman at the Teachers College, and two daughters, Jan Christine, age 10, and Kay Lynne, who was born November 27.

Fred Bruner, 1914, died at his home in Clarence, Missouri, on January 16. He had been a superintendent of schools for 25 years at Bonne Terre and active in civic affairs in Clarence when he retired from school work. He is survived by his wife, the former Blanche McCully, and one son, Russell Bruner of Iowa City, Iowa.

Lois Mary Schnelle Ellis, 1936, died December 12 in Keosauqua, Iowa. She had done graduate work in art at Washington University and Drake University. She is survived by her husband, Carl R. Ellis, and a daughter, Ellen Rae, a senior in the high school at Keosauqua, and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Schnelle of Pollock.

Mildred Cragg Schnepf, 1948, died in Kirksville November 26 after a year's illness. She is survived by her husband, Conrad Schnepf, and a daughter, Margaret Diane, two years old, and a daughter, Susan Elaine, five years old. She had taught home economics in Lancaster and Keosauqua, Iowa, and then had served as home economist for the Missouri Power and Light Company.

FACULTY NEWS

Dr. R. L. Terry and Mr. Marlow Ediger of the Education Division attended a regional meeting of the National Association of Elementary Principals held in Lincoln, Nebraska, November 25-27.

Dr. Roland Nagel, Dr. D. D. Nothdurft, and Mr. Ronald Bagley of the industrial arts faculty attended the national convention of the American Vocational Association held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, December 3-7.

An article entitled, "Uniting the Arts," by Dr. Leon Karel of the Fine Arts Division appeared in the November issue of *School and Community*. The article discussed a plan inaugurated in Missouri this fall for offering a comprehensive allied arts course in the secondary schools.

An instrumental composition, "Overture Franconia," by Dr. Leon Karel of the Division of Fine Arts was played by the Kansas State College symphonic band in Pittsburg, Kansas, November 17 in connection with the eleventh annual Festival of Music held by the University Composers' Exchange, an organization of composers teaching in colleges and universities throughout the Midwest.

Robert L. Robinson of the history faculty and Mrs. Robinson are the parents of a daughter, Margaret Josephine, born January 26. Mr. Robinson is on leave of absence doing research in London, England, on a Ford Foundation grant in connection with his doctoral dissertation which he is writing as a part of the work for the Ph.D. degree in history which he expects to receive from Duke University.

President Walter H. Ryle's article on the rising cost of tuition for college students that appeared in the fall issue of the *Nemoscope*, was the lead guest article on the editorial page of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, January 24. On February 10, the President's article was the subject of a letter from a history professor at Southern Illinois University in the "Letters from the People" column of the *Post-Dispatch*.

Six faculty members represented the College at sessions in conjunction with the annual NCAA meeting the first part of January in Los Angeles. They were: James J. Dougherty, athletic director; Maurice "Red" Wade, head football coach; Dr. Joseph Dolan, head of the Health and Physical Education Division; Dr. Linn Terry, Eugene Croarkin, and Richard St. Clair, all members of the College

athletic committee. Dr. Dolan was one of the featured speakers at one session, speaking on athletic injuries.

Dr. Franklin G. Fisk of the Division of Science and Mathematics attended a meeting dealing with the teaching of methods courses for biology instructors which was held in Denver, Colorado, December 8-9.

A painting by Melvin Olson of the art department was accepted for the Quincy art show in November. After being on display at the Quincy Art Barn, the paintings became a traveling exhibition shown at colleges and other institutions in the Midwest.

Eight members of the Fine Arts Division attended the Southwestern Division of the Music Educators National Conference, January 11-15, in St. Louis. They were: Dr. Lansing W. Bulgin, Thomas E. Duden, John C. Goetze, William E. Fitzsimmons, Dr. Stephen G. Hobson, Dr. Leon Karel, Mrs. Claudine Triplett, and Dr. Richard K. Weerts. Dr. Bulgin, member of the board of directors and chairman of the student membership of the Division, is editor of the *Missouri School Music* magazine. Dr. Karel was a member of discussion group of college and university instructors who dealt with "Problems of Higher Education in Music."

SPORTS SHORTS

Intercollegiate athletic teams at the Teachers College were generally successful during the fall, with the cross-country team capturing its fourth consecutive M. I. A. A. Conference championship and the football team finishing second in the league.

Coach George Hermann's cross-country runners won seven of eight dual meets in 1962, the only setback coming at the hands of the rugged Missouri University thinclads. In addition to the conference title, the Bulldogs finished seventh in the NCAA National Meet.

The football team compiled an 8-2-0 record, losing to nationally ranked Northern Illinois and Cape Girardeau, the eventual M. I. A. A. champion. Highlighting the gridiron season was a stunning Homecoming victory over Pittsburg State of Kansas which had won 18 straight games and was ranked as the top small college team in 1961.

Jennie Sue Allen Ross, 1958, is a teacher in the public schools of Flint, Michigan.

