

HER PEOPLE

TROY AND THE COTTLE FAMILY by Robert M. Cottle

The settlement of Troy as it is, was probably due to a report in Woodstock, Vermont in 1798, that the climate of the West was a good cure for consumption and to the corresponding failure of the firm of Ransom and Cottle, which had conducted a large mercantile business, mostly on credit. The junior member, Capt. Warren Cottle, had become disgusted with the situation, decided to seek a new home in the west. Taking his youngest son, Ira, who was about eighteen, Warren left Woodstock in 1798 and found a temporary place in St. Charles county about a half of mile north of where Cottleville is now. Then, leaving his son Ira here, Warren went back to Woodstock for the rest of his family. His enthusiastic report of the territory appealed very strongly to his brother Joseph and his family who also decided to moved West. However, Joseph selected his home to the northwest of Warren, where Troy now stands. Joseph Cottle and his son-in-law, Zadock Woods, staked off their claims on opposite sides of the town spring in Troy. Land Commission records show that Joseph received a "Permit to Settle" dated Sept. 2, 1799 and had surveyed his land claim by Dec. 23, 1799. Joseph erected the first house in Troy, a log cabin, in 1801. Quite soon after his arrival in Missouri, Joseph was appointed "Deputy Surveyor" for the St. Charles district of the Louisiana Territory, which was that portion of the land between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers and north to Canada. Joseph was the original surveyor of a significant part of the land in St. Charles and Lincoln Counties. The Missouri State Archives contain much of his work.

On September 16, 1819 (one hundred seventy five years ago), Joseph Cottle, also known as Deacon Cottle, together with his son Lee F.T. and Zadock Woods, surveyed and laid out the plat for the town of Troy, containing 200 lots. Joseph's home was on lot number 189, adjacent to the strong spring. On this same date, Joseph and his wife, Azubah, deeded to the people of the town of Troy a piece of ground that included the spring, with the reservation that a "Spring House" 10 feet wide and 30 feet long be built immediately below the head of the spring. Zadock Woods and his wife, Minerva (Cottle), had town lot number 187. They also deeded a tract of land, adjoining that land deeded by Joseph, to the people of Troy. The original plat was 2500 feet long by 950 feet

wide, except at the southern end, it did not extend west of main street and was only 700 feet wide. It was about this time, that the name of John Cottle first appeared in the records, when he purchased a lot from his brother Joseph in December of 1819. (Although I was always told that we are direct descendants of Joseph Cottle, during the research of this information, I discovered that we are really direct descendants of John Cottle, his brother). Documents that mention John Cottle are quite scarce and only a few have been located. The first mention of John was in 1817 in the census of St. Charles District, which included what is now Lincoln County.

All of the town dwellings of the town were protected from Indian attacks by a stockade or fort, which had been erected by Zadock Woods. Woods Fort was the most extensive fort in the territory now included by Lincoln County. Within the fort, was also the first tavern in Lincoln County, built and operated by Zadock Woods. During the War of 1812-15, some of the officers stationed at the fort were Nathan Boone, Capt. Daniel M. Boone, and Capt. Calloway, who were sons and the grandson of the famous Daniel Boone. Lt. Zach Taylor (afterward General and President Taylor) was also stationed at the fort and commanded many local citizens, including the Cottles. It is said that some of the timbers from the fort were used to build the old Cottle house near Moscow Mills, which still stands.

Deacon (Joseph) Cottle was a dependable, quite, mild-mannered, and deeply religious man. He did not migrate to Texas, like all the rest of the members of his family, probably because he was past 70 by then. He remained in Troy, continued to sell lots, and in 1831, he apparently sold the remainder of the town lots and deeded his extensive farm lands to two sons, Sherman and Almond. Joseph derived a major portion of his income from the sale of the town lots, however he also had income from his horse powered grist mill, from farming, surveying, and from his office of Justice of the Peace. No later record of Joseph is found, and it is believed that he disposed of these properties in anticipation of his death. (He is believed to be buried in the Troy cemetery, but to date no records have been found.)

After about thirty years in Missouri, the urge to move came again, and almost all the Cottles left for California and Texas. John was the only one of the family to stay, which accounts for the fact that there are no direct descendants of Joseph round. The crowning

reward for the Cottle's love for adventure is probably the naming of Cottle County in Texas for George Washington Cottle, one of the martyrs of "the Alamo".

The Cottles have been active and influential in the Troy community and Lincoln county over the years, as active church members, prominent farmers, and having held various government positions and public offices. I really regret that I hadn't taken more interest in tracing my family heritage while my Aunt Mary Cottle Turnbull was living, who could have answered so many questions that now remain open, probably forever.

My family tree, traced back from my father, William A. Cottle to John Cottle, the brother of Joseph, is as follows:

- John Cottle (Elizabeth Allen) - 5 children
- Edward Cottle, (Celia Jamison), - 10 children
- Louis De Montimer Cottle (Elizabeth Caroline Segrass) - 12 children
- William Martial Cottle (Sarah Elizabeth Brown) - 3 children
- William Arlington Cottle (Lucy Woolfolk) - 8 children

This family surname, COTTLE has persisted for centuries, appearing first about the time of the Roman Empire, with traces of the same root name prior to this period. The name is first recorded in England in the Anglo-French form COTTELL, when William the Conqueror invaded England in 1066. The Cottle ancestry has been traced back to William Cottle, of Salisbury, Massachusetts around 1638. My ancestry goes back to Edward Cottle of Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, who, with his five brothers, moved to Woodstock Vermont in 1772.

ZADOCK WOODS FAMILY

Zadock Woods, along with others, arrived in St. Louis and made application for land. With the paperwork completed, they moved westward. In the caravan with Zadock Woods, his wife Minerva, and their three-year-old daughter Minerva, was Joseph (Deacon) Cottle and his wife Azubah, Zadock's mother Keziah, James Woods and his family, and his younger brother Martin. Warren and Ira Cottle, and Minerva's brothers, Almond, Andrew, Lee and Sherman, along with David Bailey and his widowed sister, Hannah Cottle. They traveled along to St. Charles, westward away from the Mississippi to the banks of the Cuivre. All halted here at Cuivre and most of the caravan settled there. Deacon Cottle and Zadock Woods families chose to journey westward for two more days.*

When the cabins were completed Joseph Cottle's was a small one-room dwelling erected south of the spring, while Zadock Woods was larger and north of the spring. David Bailey would later build off to the southeast, what would become the towns outer limits.

Woods' home was chosen as the place of fortification from Indian raids, and a second girthing of logs was constructed around the first.

The land at the edge of the meadow was cleared of its timber, to be used for the cabins and stockade, thus expanding the open area around these first dwellings. Vegetable gardens were planted in March, and a community field of Indian corn and wheat was laid out at the same time

During late summer and fall of the first year more families arrived in the community. Zadock directed the building of houses and barns, and the digging of wells.

In February of 1803 the first child was born in the new little town. She was Ardelia, the daughter of Zadock and Minerva. She was to be one of the first to be buried in the town, dying of crib death at the age of seven months. On October 13, 1805, the first son of Zadock and Minerva Woods was born. Norman was given a middle initial "B" at his christening, perhaps in honor of the Boones. Just thirteen months later, on November 17, 1806, Minerva gave birth to their second son. He was given the name Montraville after a French trapper who had befriended the family. Montraville was a sickly child, developing a nervous disorder and had learning disabilities that kept him basically illiterate. Leander the third son was born July 12, 1809. It was this same year that Zadock's mother, Keziah, died.

Zadock, without the blessings of his father-in-law established an inn and tavern on his property. It became a gathering place for the people of the region. Zadock was able to accumulate considerable real estate and continued to engage in construction. Minerva taught some of the children, including her daughter, little Minerva.

In 1816 Zadock signed on a contract of partnership with Moses Austin who was seeking financial backing for his lead mining venture in and around Potosi. By 1817, the postwar depression caught the men in a financial crisis. Woods' finances disappeared. In 1819 all Woods had left was the deed to his inn, and the property on which it and his home stood, and one slave Washington. The profit from the inn was not sufficient to keep going and none of the children were old enough to earn income for the family, Zadock was having to

sign promissory notes in exchange for food and supplies.

Zadock and Minerva began to make plans to leave for Texas. They had lived on the same property for 21 years, had been citizens of Spain, France and America. Residents of Upper Louisiana, Missouri Territory and the State of Missouri. In December, 1823 Zadock went to Texas alone, returning in March. On October 4, 1824 Zadock and his family, along with Lee Cottle and the slave Washington departed from Troy. The Woods family arrived in Texas on October 25, 1824.

Source; *Zadock and Minerva Cottle Woods, American Pioneers* by Spellman

* Some sources read that they arrived at the Clark settlement and Christopher Clark led them to the spring where they would settle, others that they had visited the area earlier and had found the spring. Some material gives the date of 1801 while others that it was 1802. One source gives that all stayed for over a year in one cabin, that of Joseph Cottle, and others read that they occupied separate cabins. Taking all these differences we find that they did settle in what was to be Troy and shared the trials and joys of a new settlement.

DAVID BAILEY - FIRST SHERIFF OF LINCOLN COUNTY

It has not been established when the David Bailey family came to this area, for some believe they came with the Cottle's and Woods' families and settled with members of the Cottle family in the eastern part of what is now Lincoln County. Another account gives them as coming in 1816 or 1818 traveling with daughter Betsy and her husband Bennet Palmer, who would later become the first County Clerk. Bailey's granddaughter, Sarah Pratt (wife of John A. Pratt), wrote that he died June 16, 1826 in Troy. It was his son Col. David Bailey that was commissioned on January 1, 1819 by acting Governor Frederick Bates to become the first Sheriff of Lincoln County.

In addition to his duties as Sheriff of Lincoln County, Col. Bailey was active in community affairs. He erected the walls of the first Masonic Hall building about the year 1837 and the building stood in an unfinished condition until 1851 or 1852 when it was sold to the trustees of the Universalist Church, and the trustees of the Masonic Lodge. The societies finished the building and owned it in partnership; the Masons occupying the upper story and the church the lower. Between 1855 and 1860 the church became disorganized and then fol-

lowed some trouble about the ownership of the building and about payment of the taxes. Finally the property was sold for taxes, the Masonic Lodge becoming the purchaser. It stands at the east side of Main Street, on Lot 114 of the original plat of Troy.

Sheriff Bailey served on the board of the first Agricultural and Mechanical society. He was one of the trustees of the Lincoln Academy. He was awarded the contract to build the first Court house in Lincoln County for the amount of \$1,500.


Col. Bailey's death is given as 1864 and according to Lincoln County Probate records, he had one son, Henry Bailey, whose wife was named Helen, and they were the parents of two children, Lizzie and Susan C. He owned a farm of 240 acres, lots no. 11,33,34,29,32 in the Prairie Hath tract of land. As noteworthy as this gentleman was to Troy he lies in an unmarked grave. The May 8, 1914 newspaper stated that the grave of David Bailey in the Troy Cemetery will be marked by a suitable headstone or monument by order of the city council. Mr. Bailey was one of the early settlers of Troy and one of the town's biggest benefactors and it is just proper that his last resting place should be marked and remembered. It seems that this project was never completed for according to city records there is no marker for his grave.

JOSHUA N. ROBBINS

Unfortunately the man who named Troy left very little history for us. He was the first and only merchant for several years. It was not until July 8, 1820, the year of the forming of Lincoln County, that he was granted a merchant's license.

Lincoln County Deed records shows that in the early 1800's he purchased a considerable amount of land. He apparently suffered financial difficulties, along with others of the time.

Deed records show that Sheriff David Bailey and Francis Parker as trustees of Joshua Robbins, late of Lincoln County were selling his property for debts.



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WING FAMILY

In 1819 Horace B. Wing and Miss Mary Perkins of Woodstock, Vermont were united in marriage. That same year they started west, the mode of travel being quite different what it is today. They started across the country in a two horse wagon, and traveled on to Wheeling, West Virginia. There they embarked to a flat boat and went down the Ohio River to the Mississippi River and up to St. Louis. In order to make the boat trip they had to discard many of the possessions they had brought from Vermont. A grandfather clock that had been given to Mary by her English parents had to be dismantled. The face and works were placed in straw and brought with them to Troy. Oliver Simonds made a new case and reassembled the clock. The clock is still in the Wing Family. When the young couple arrived in St. Louis they found it to be an insignificant Indian village so they moved on to St. Charles. After a short stay there, this seemed to be too small for them and they emigrated to the new territory that was to be known as Troy. Here they joined a group of people who had also come from Vermont; the Cottles, Clarks, Collards, and Zadock Wood families.

Wing was a tanner by trade. He developed a large tannery in the south part of Troy and made boots, saddles, and all leather goods for the armies, as well as for the local people. His heirs became millers, lumbermen, judges, and later government workers.

Horace Wing died May 29, 1873 and his wife Mary died February 9, 1858. Patricia Sleet Achor is the only living heir in Troy at this time.

BLOCK FAMILY

Two Jewish brothers, Emanuel and Eleazer Block, came as young men from Bohemia to Missouri in 1817 and to Lincoln County by 1823 (Tax List) when they began operating a general store, first in Moscow Mills, and later in Troy. For a time, Hyman and Phineas Block, probably cousins, worked in the store, but they moved to Louisiana, Mo. around 1840. Eleazer and Emanuel were active investors in real estate and mortgages around Troy.

An older brother, Wolf Block, had come to St. Louis in 1795, making the Blocks the first Jews west of the Mississippi. (*Bulletin of the Missouri Historical Society*).

There were no Jewish girls about and, like most early Jews in Missouri, they married Christian girls. Emanuel married Sarah Hamilton of Woodstock, Vermont and they had 1. William Henry who married

Mary J---, 2. Eliza Ann who married Levi T. Carr, 3. Delia Marie who married Joseph Tanner, and 4. Mary Ellen who married John E. Dickey.

Eleazer married Lucretia Maria Parker, the daughter of Francis Parker, Clerk of the Lincoln County Court, and his wife Catherine Clapp. They had 1. Thomas Griffin who married Elizabeth "Lissie" Levy and became a riverboat captain on the Mississippi, 2. Edward Bates who fell ill as a student at Yale University and died at the home of his grandfather, Francis Parker. 3. Francis "Frank" Emanuel who married Margaret "Maggie" Douglas Cochran, daughter of Andrew Cochran, the Auburn merchant, and moved to Atlanta and became a wealthy candy and cracker manufacturer, 4. Lucretia Maria who married T. A. Meyenburg, and 5. Delia who married a Mr. Carr.

Jews were not welcome in Troy, and they suffered continuous, if minor harassment. From time to time the brothers were arrested for operating the store on a Sunday (the Jewish Sabbath is on Saturday). The Sheriff, Valentine Peers, yielded to pressure and arrested them for playing cards in the store on Sunday, though, personally, he saw little wrong with it. Some time later another raid on the store found Valentine Peers as one of the card players. (Court records and newspaper accounts).

On another occasion, Eleazer sided with a freed slave, Thomas, who was being "taken up" by William Watt. As an ex-slave Thomas had no right to sue. Eleazer hired a lawyer from St. Louis to protect Thomas' freedom and Judge Ezra Hunt ruled in Thomas' favor and admonished Watt. This did little for Eleazer's popularity in Troy.

The harassment took its toll, and the brothers moved to St. Louis around 1850, where they became real estate developers. Emanuel and his wife, however, are buried in Troy cemetery.

The *Free Press* carried a story about one of the Block brothers who wrote a letter from St. Louis addressed simply "To the girl who has black hair" and

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on the back "who has not written her father since..." The understanding postman delivered the letter, appending a message "Write your father!" She did so.

FRANCIS PARKER

Francis Parker was born in 1797 in Windsor, Vermont. He was of Scotch-Irish descent and his father was a Revolutionary soldier. At the age of 20, Francis came West, tarried a while in Illinois, and moved on to Missouri and Lincoln County. He confessed Christ publicly in 1824, and the next year untied with the Dardenne Church in St. Charles County. Six years later he set off with others to form a church in Troy. The esteem in which he was held is shown in the fact that he was County Clerk 32 years and Circuit Clerk at the same time for 26 years. Francis Parker was clerk of the Presbyterian Session for 35 years and during those years kept a fully written and complete history of the Church. For several years Parker Seminary occupied the first floor of the present Presbyterian Church Building.

Francis Parker died September 4, 1865 and is buried in Troy Cemetery.

JOHN S. BALL

John S. Ball, first minister of the Troy Presbyterian Church, was born in Virginia, December 1773. He was liberally educated, read law, but never practiced the profession. During the war of 1812, he commanded a Virginia regiment and was with his troops at Fort McHenry near Baltimore when it was bombarded by the British Fleet. He came to Missouri about 1815 and settled in the Bonhomme neighborhood in St. Louis County. In 1832 Colonel Ball moved to a farm in the vicinity of Troy. His house was on the site of the John E. Creech home. The wedding of his daughter to Frederick Bates, the second governor of Missouri took place in this home.

JOSEPH HART

Joseph Hart was born in Prussia on the 18th of November 1818, and emigrated to America in the year 1849. Not long after reaching this country he came to Lincoln County and engaged in the business of peddling merchandise. He made his home with the family of the late Judge Charles Martin, and they became life long friends. He was married to Miss Temperance Stewart on the 9th of August 1857, and the following winter he engaged in the mercantile business in Troy in partnership with Alex P. Stewart; the firm dissolved in 1872, Mr. Hart buying Stewart's interest.

In the previous year fire destroyed the store, house and dwelling, but these were rebuilt. There were seven children born to the first marriage, two along with his wife died in the cholera of 1873; one child also died in infancy. Four sons of the first marriage lived to manhood. Adolph P., Herman, Sam and Jacob. Mr. Hart married Miss Rosa Steiner on December 2, 1873 and they had three children living to adulthood, Louis, Dr. Ed. R. and Isaac.

Mr. Hart was known to more people in the county, perhaps, than any man who ever sold goods in Troy.

KATHRYN "KATY" FLYNN

Kathryn Ann (Sommer) Flynn was born June 14, 1934, in St. Paul, Missouri. She preferred to be called "Katy." She was not perfect and would have been the first to tell you that. In fact, she would be the first to tell you anything she knew was a fact regardless of how you thought of her afterwards.

Her passion for the community and its people is mirrored in her great love for her children.

As a business woman she was keen and knew the difference between business and friendship and refused to mix the two. A greater friend, however, could not be found.

Flynn Drilling was started in 1954 by her husband, Michael F. Flynn. She chose to stay at home to raise her family over becoming involved in the business just as her mother had raised her brothers and sisters while her father worked. However, this would be interrupted by Michael F. Flynn being called to serve his Country and Katy being called to serve both her family and the business. After Mike returned, so did Katy return gladly to assume her primary responsibility as mother.

In 1969, Michael F. Flynn passed away. Rather than allow the family business be purchased, Katy chose to run the business and raise her family of six on her own.

In the late 70's, a national publication contacted Katy to do a feature on her as the "New Business Woman of the 70's." Katy brashly declined, stating, "I didn't run the business for glory as a woman. There's nothing outstanding here; I just did it for my family." The publication, as well as anyone who has done business with Katy knew that she was quite outstanding.



Amidst the numerous men that told her a woman could not run a business, much less a well drilling company she persevered. Despite the threats that she should sell or be run out of business, she continued for her family. Ironically, she continued while many men who doubted her have since met failure.

You would never hear her talk bitterly about her experience and struggle as a business woman. You would hear her remark how good the people of this community are to her family. She instilled in her family a great responsibility to return to the community what was given to them. This was done by example.

A devout Catholic, she served on the Sacred Heart Parish Council and as a member of the St. Ann Sodality. She recognized her responsibility to her parish by donating to its needs, specifically those of the school. Her philanthropy extended to the FFA, various civic auctions, fund raisers, and anyone she thought was in need. She preferred to make her donations anonymously and without recognition.

She always chose to be directly involved with her children's lives over her own personal life. She was a 4-H leader, softball coach and chaperone at teen dances. She saw that one of her children was faced with the dilemma of being unable to participate in Cub Scouts and she quickly assumed the position of Den Leader allowing many in the Catholic School to participate in scouting. She even made an unsuccessful bid for School Board.

Her home was headquarters for the neighborhood lemonade stands and clubs, shelter for the numerous dogs and cats abandoned at the City Park and counselling center for many teenagers who thought their parents weren't as cool as she was. She can be quoted by often saying, "You can do or say anything bad about me but you leave my kids and dogs alone."

She was a member of the Troy Chamber of Commerce, Bernice Withrow Club and Charter Member of the Board of Directors of St. Joseph West Hospital.

Her favorite pastime was Cardinal baseball. It has been said that when the verses to "Take Me Out to the Ballgame" were written the writer had Katy in mind. Her passion for baseball was only surpassed by the enjoyment she received by taking others to the ballpark. Many people of this community, young and old, have memories of the Cardinals and Katy Flynn rooted in Section 146, Row 20, Seats 1 through 4.

Katy Flynn passed away on December 1, 1992. In her memory, the Katy Flynn Outstanding Business Woman's Award has been named by the Troy Business

and Professional Woman's Club to be bestowed to outstanding women in business or a profession.

BETTY COX HUNTER

"Going Boldly Where Few Women Have Gone Before"

Betty Cox Hunter, a native of Lincoln County, Missouri and resident of Troy has achieved much for a woman in a man's world. In 1966 she became the manager of the H. W. Gossard Manufacturing Company in Troy, being the first woman to have held that position.

An active, community-minded individual, she involved herself in local organizations and soon became the first woman to hold the office of President of the Troy Chamber of Commerce in 1979. She later received that organization's highest award by being named "Woman of the Year" in 1969.

In 1991, upon the death of her husband Dee, Betty was appointed to fill his vacant seat on the Troy Board of Aldermen. Again, the first woman to hold that position. At the end of her temporary term she successfully ran for election and won the seat on her own.

Also in 1991 she was appointed to the Board of Directors of the Old Alexandria Cemetery Association, another position previously held only by men.

Betty approaches her role in the affairs of her community not as an advocate of "Women's Rights", rather as a concerned citizen who cares enough about the community in which she lives to work hard for it, and she just happens to be a woman.

The community of Troy has benefitted greatly from her dedication and talent as a leader. She continues to keep alive the spirit of the early pioneer woman in a modern society.



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LOIS REID MARSH
"First Lady of Troy"

"The First Lady of Troy" as she was described by the Mayor of Troy upon her death in 1990, describes well the life of Lois Irene Reid Marsh. Seldom is a community fortunate enough to have an individual as involved and dedicated to her adopted home town as was Lois Marsh.



A native of Sturgeon, Missouri, Lois came to Troy in 1939 with her husband Joe who was employed by the Kemper Furniture and Undertaking Company. They later purchased the undertaking business in 1950. She immediately immersed herself in community affairs by becoming a reporter for the *Troy Free Press* and later as a reporter and show host for KWRE Radio Station, an interviewer for KMOX radio and KSD-TV in St. Louis, and a correspondent for the *Hannibal Courier-Post*.

Her involvement with community activities expanded over the years until there was scarcely an organization or group which did not come to her at one time or another for assistance with projects or publicity. She served as secretary of the Troy Chamber of Commerce for over 30 years receiving that organization's Woman of the Year Award in 1963, was a founder and charter member of the Troy Carillon Club, the Troy Area Council On Aging, the Retired Volunteer Program, the Troy Business and Professional Women's Club, the Troy Foster Home Program and an active member of the Evangeline Club and the First Baptist Church in Troy where she served as organist for many years.

Along with her civic activities, after the death of her husband, Lois successfully continued to own and manage one of the oldest businesses in the county, carrying her Christian concern and energy into her business life also.

Her passing was indeed a loss, but present and future generations of the Troy community will benefit greatly because one lady cared enough.

JUDGE EDGAR B. WOOLFOLK

Judge Edgar B. Woolfolk was born on November 22, 1865 in Flint Hill, Mo., to Richard A. and Mary E. (Allen) Woolfolk. He attended country and Troy public schools, Troy Collegiate Institute, and high school at Montgomery City. In 1885-1887 he taught school in Lincoln County. He began reading law in 1887 with Norton and Dryden, and was admitted to the bar in

1889. He formed a partnership with Clarence Cannon. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1890 and served four years. He served Lincoln County as Representative to the General Assembly of Missouri from 1899-1901. He served as Judge of the 35th Judicial Circuit including, St. Charles, Lincoln and Pike counties from 1913 - 1943.

Judge Woolfolk was married to Mary Norton on 1892. They were the parents of one son, Norton A.

Judge was a member of the Masonic and IOOF Lodges of Troy for more than 50 years and was an active member of the Methodist Church. Judge Woolfolk died January 2, 1956.

JUDGE ANDREW J. BROWN

Judge Andy Brown was born October 29, 1878 the son of Moses Harvey Brown and Margaret (Hardesty) Brown.



Judge Brown was elected County Surveyor in 1908 and served in that capacity for twenty years. In 1941 Governor Lloyd Stark appointed him Judge to fill the vacancy on the bench of The Lincoln County Court created by the death of C. Y. Brown and he continued in that office until his death.

He married Florence M. Rinaman December 23, 1902. They were the parents of one son, Walter.

Judge Brown authored the *Lincoln Review* in the late 30's. He also published a Lincoln County map. Judge Brown wrote many historical articles about Lincoln County and Troy. Many of his articles were published in the *Troy Free Press*. His last article, "The Schools of Lincoln County" appeared in the *Free Press* two days after his death. Judge Brown's hobby was historic research and sharing with all interested listeners. Judge Brown died January 21, 1959.

ROLLA CALVIN JEANS

Mr. Rolla Jeans probably held the Missouri record for being the oldest active police officer.

He was first elected to the office of City Marshal for Troy in April of 1932 and served in that office until April of 1950. In 1956 he was re-elected and served until April of 1968. At that time he was 87 years old. However, he contin-



ued to serve as the Troy School Crossing Guard until the age of 90. He performed this valuable service as a volunteer for almost 8 years, guarding both morning and evening during the school year.

In addition to his police work, he had also been a carpenter, blacksmith, and street commissioner for the city of Troy.

Mr. Jeans was born February 14, 1881 and died February 12, 1976, lacking 2 days of being 95.

SENATOR D.E. WILLIAMS

Senator Derwood E. Williams was born August 14, 1889 in a log cabin near Auburn and spent his high school years in Troy, graduating 1910. Graduating in 1915 from Missouri University with a degree in law, Senator Williams came back to Troy to practice law with the firm of Avery, Young and Dudley. He worked for the law firm approximately one year when he and Mr. Dudley became partners in 1916. In 1918 Mr. Dudley died and Senator Williams maintained his own office for many years.

Seeking public office, he was elected Lincoln County Prosecuting Attorney in 1918 and served until 1922. In 1926 he was elected to the Missouri House of Representatives serving one term. In 1928 he was elected Senator and served until 1932 when he again served the community as a lawyer until 1940. In 1938 he formed a partnership with Grover Huston which lasted until 1951. In 1940 Williams was again elected to a four year term as Senator.

Even though he was unable to see, he had a great legal and retentive mind, being able to remember books, page numbers, and quote the text.

He was a member of the Missouri Bar Association for almost 60 years and taught Sunday School at the Baptist Church for 50 years.

Senator Derwood E. Williams died April 7, 1973.

OMER H. AVERY

Omer H. Avery, Jr. was born June 15, 1900 to Omer H. Avery Sr. and Kate Jefferson Avery. Omer (Pat as he was known to his many friends) lived his entire life on the home place. He graduated from Buchanan High School in the class of 1918. He attended the University Arts and Science School and Law School graduating in 1924. He practiced as an attorney in Troy from 1924 to 1986 with the exception of the four years he served in the service of his county in World War II, (1942-1946). He served as a Major in the United States

Army-Judge Advocate Division, in Paris Day of Liberalism in 1944.

He was elected to the Missouri Legislature in 1950, serving in the House of Representatives until 1956 when he was elected to the Senate, where he served until 1972, a total of 22 years. Senator Avery served on major committees and received many honors while in the legislature. Senator Avery was always active in Troy civic affairs.

In the 1960's he did post graduate work at Cornell University, New York and served in both World War I and II. Senator Avery died September 3, 1988.

JUDGE RICHARD CREECH

Brevator Richards Creech was born May 19, 1902 in Lincoln County, Missouri, the son of Brevator Joseph and Mary Carter Creech.

He graduated from Troy schools and attended Westminster College, Missouri University, and Cumberland University, L.I.B. He was licensed to practice law in 1926 and worked alongside his father. He served three consecutive terms as Prosecuting Attorney of Lincoln County, but resigned in his fifth year to become the first Assistant Attorney General of Missouri. He served in this capacity for four years and while in office was appointed Chief Counsel for War Manpower Commission of Missouri. He was elected two terms (1948-1960) to serve as Circuit Judge of the 35th Circuit (Lincoln, St. Charles, and Pike Counties). He then returned to the general practice of law in St. Charles in the late 60's.

On September 29, 1942, Richards entered military service and during World War II was attached to the Judge Advocate General's Office in Jefferson Barracks. While stationed in Grand Rapid, Michigan, he met and married Mary MacNaughton. They had four children: Genevieve, John, David, and Margaret.

Judge Creech was a member of the Troy Masonic Lodge #34 and the American Legion of Troy where he received his 50 year pin.

Brevator Richards Creech passed away March 11, 1982 and lies at rest in the Troy City Cemetery.

COL. ANTHONY F. STORY

Col. Anthony F. Story, General MacArthur's last pilot and aide de camp, died March 13, 1991.



"Tony" Story, as he was known, was born June 26, 1915 in Troy, Missouri. He taught himself to fly as a youth in the late 1920's while working as a 'grunt' fueling and cleaning aircraft at a small airstrip in Lincoln County, Missouri. His favorite pastime was the seasonal airshows, and his heroes were the barnstorming pilots of the era before World War II. He was a familiar figure as a "wingwalker" at county fairs in the Midwest.

In the years before America's entry into the War, prior to Pearl Harbor, Tony Story made several attempts to enlist in the U.S. Army Air Corps but was unsuccessful. He persevered and tried to sign up with the Royal Canadian Air Force in 1939, but was similarly rebuffed. Finally in 1940, after visiting several military air stations, he was accepted by the Royal Air Force Ferry Command and British Overseas Airways Corporation. Crossing the Atlantic from Canada to England and Malta, he carried supplies and wounded soldiers. In 1943 he transferred to the U.S. Army Air Corps Brass Hats Squadron of the Air Transport Command, flying diplomats and dignitaries throughout the Atlantic and Mediterranean theaters of war.

Following victory in the Pacific and the surrender of Japan in 1945, Gen. MacArthur's pilot, Col. "Dusty" Rhoades, retired and Tony Story replaced him. He stayed with the General in Japan during the occupation and the Korean War until President Truman relieved MacArthur of his duties on April 11, 1951. Col. Story flew the general, his aides, and family back to the United States to a tumultuous welcome, and soon followed the General into retirement from active military service.

Much decorated, Col. Story received numerous citations, including the Silver Star, Legion of Merit and the distinguished Flying Cross. He logged over 7,000 hours of flying time in an endless variety of aircraft from a Piper Cub to a British Spitfire, a Flying Fortress to a C-54 - General MacArthur's plane, Bataan II. He crossed the Atlantic 122 times and the Pacific 44 times.

Col. Story went into private business, first as a vice president of American Distillers in charge of exports, then as president of Jaeger Watch Co., a leading manufacturer of chronometers for the marine and avia-

tion industries. He then worked on Wall Street arranging capital underwritings for old and new businesses, and with the Atwater Bradley Group as a senior consultant to government and industrial clients.

Col. Story was a member of the Wings Club, the New York Athletic Club, the Iron Gate Squadron and the Young President's Organization. A 32 degree Mason, he was a member of the Shriners Nile Temple, Seattle, Washington.

JUDGE WILLIAM HUNGATE

William L. Hungate and his wife Dottie and son David moved to Troy in December of 1948. He began the practice of law in the offices of Derwood E. Williams. During the first years in Troy he supplemented his income for law practice with monies received from managing the Trojan Theatre and playing dances with the Club Royal, and other bands.



After being elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1950 he moved his office to the Troy Building across the hall from lawyer Pat Avery.

At this time Dottie taught the first kindergarten in Troy. Their daughter Kay was born in 1951, and they moved into their new house on Second Street.

In 1956 he accepted a position with the American Bar Foundation to survey the Administration of Criminal Justice in the U.S. headquartered in Chicago. Pete Grewach came into the office and took over Prosecuting Attorney duties. Upon completing the project, William "Bill" Hungate returned to Troy and went into a law partnership with Pete Grewach.

After the death of Mr. Clarence Cannon, he was elected to serve as U.S. Representative from the 9th District.

Upon retiring from Congress in 1976, he returned to St. Louis County where he worked as a partner in the law firm of Thompson and Mitchell. In 1979 he was appointed to the Federal Court and remained there until his retirement in 1992.

William served in a twelve member rifle squad in the 95th Infantry Division in World War II.

While in Troy, the Methodist minister, Herman A. Schwald, Dr. Bill Bechtold and "Bill" helped charter the Kiwanis Club of Troy.

Bill and his wife Dottie are retired and now live in St. Louis County.

ALLEN S. WHITMER

As the first Missouri State Highway Patrolman stationed in Troy, Sergeant Allen "Whit" Whitmer was the Highway Patrol. While in Troy from 1958 to 1971, Whit and his family were active members of the community during this thirteen year assignment in Lincoln and Pike counties. In 1971, he was promoted to lieutenant and assigned to Troop C Headquarters in Kirkwood. He stayed there two years. In 1973, he was promoted again to captain and assigned to Troop I Headquarters in Rolla. He served as troop commander for six years and had become the state's senior commander when newly-elected Governor Kit Bond picked him to fill the position of Colonel of the Missouri State Highway Patrol. He served approximately two years in this position before retiring.



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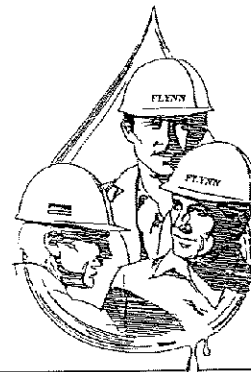
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Troy

WHERE THEY STUDY HARD



Troy's first public school.

What provision was made for the education of the children of the first settlers is not certain. It is recorded that Minerva Woods did teach some of the children in Troy, including her daughter, little Minerva. Written accounts also show that Samuel Groshon (Groshong) was a school teacher and probably taught in Lincoln County before the War of 1812.

Troy did not become involved with public education until 1837 when George Collier sold the trustees of the Lincoln Academy four lots to be used for a school. The school was operated as the Lincoln Academy until 1867 when it was purchased by C. C. Jones. Mr. Jones operated a private school under the name of Troy Christian Institute. On March 4th, 1874 Mr. Jones conveyed the property to the Board of Education for School District No. 4 in School Township No. 13, it being the Troy Public School District. This building was replaced in 1896.

An institute for higher learning was desired and R.B.D. Simpson conducted the Troy Collegiate Institute during 1882 and 1883 with fifty students in attendance. By 1893 sentiment was growing for a higher institute of learning. A meeting of the citizens of Troy and vicinity was held March 20, 1893 in the Opera House in Troy. A stock company was formed with a capital stock of approximately \$10,000 in shares of \$10.00 each. One hundred and ninety citizens subscribed more than the required capital stock. Because of the special devotion and large gifts of Mr. Alexander S. Buchanan, the school was named for him: Buchanan College. Three acres of land were purchased from H. W. Perkins located in the west end of town, upon which the building was erected. Adjoining acreage was given by Mr. Buchanan. Work was begun immediately on the building which contained nine rooms and a chapel having a seating capacity of about four hundred. The first commence-

ment for the school was held June 21, 1895 with two graduates: Eugenia Allen (Mrs. W. P. Smith), Scientific Course and Mattie Kuhne, Music. The college had athletic programs: basketball for girls, track, baseball, and tennis for the boys. The school habitually operated at a deficit and as a result of increased indebtedness, the officers decided in 1905 to sell the property to the Troy Public School District for \$5,375.46.

The name was changed to Buchanan High School and the building served the district until 1956, and it was razed in 1960. The board decided to sell lots on the south side of the high school, and Cherry Street could be made a continuation to Perkins Avenue.

When the high school was first organized there would have been somewhere between 25 and 30 enrolled by 1914 this had increased to 89, in 1935 it had increased to 97.

The first class to graduate from the high school was in 1906 with five members: Earnest Carter, Jessie Hill, Katherine Haverkamp (Mrs. E. E. Carter), James Jackson and Carlos Tiffany.

When the school was first started it was expected that the students would be concerned only with academic learning, but extra curricular activities were soon added. By 1907 the first high school baseball team had been organized, and in 1909 the girls organized a basketball team with Miss Cowan as coach. At first the girls did not compete intercollegiately, but by 1911 they were competing with other schools and finished the first season with a record of victory unmarred by a single defeat. Girls basketball ended with the close of the 1938 school year and was not reinstated until 1976 with Ken Hopkins as coach. The girls competed in state competition and placed 2nd in state in 1985, and 3rd in 1986

and 1994.

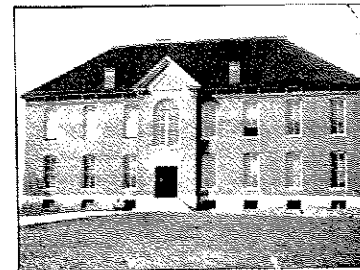
The Tennis Club was organized during September 1909. Although tennis has not been a continuous sport, it was being taught in 1930 and tournaments were held.

The first Buchanan track team was organized in the spring of 1908. The track team has continued to excel in competition. For the past 23 years Coach Dan Reed has led the team to numerous titles. They were champs of the East Missouri Conference from 1972 to 1985. They were district champs in 1972-1976 and again in 1982.

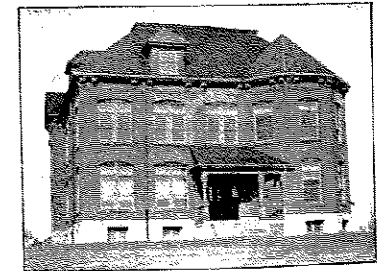
In 1910 the first yearbook, known as *The Debris*, was published. Later the name was changed to *Siege*, which continued on an irregular basis until the school year of 1943-44 when publication was discontinued until after World War II.

Activities continued to grow and in 1912 the first boys basketball team was organized. Boys basketball has always been a favorite sport of the school. Probably one of the greatest moments for Coach Murphy, the players and the townspeople was when the team qualified to play in the state tournament in 1954. They won third place by overpowering Alton. They were able to compete in the state tournament again in 1960, placing second, and again in the years of 1976 and 77, placing fourth both years. The boys made it to state competition in 1986, 87, and 88.

Classroom subjects were becoming more varied. In 1914 Domestic Science was introduced for the girls. This gave them an opportunity to learn the theory of foods and cookery. They also learned how to use the needle and how to judge textiles. This was later divided into two departments. Domestic Science continued to be



Troy Grammar School, 1896.



Buchanan High School, 1894.

the foods class and Domestic Arts was the sewing class. These two combined classes comprised the Home Economics Department, which started in 1937. The Home Economics Department continued to grow and today is a vital part of the school, offering not only classes in cooking and sewing, but child care and development, budget planning, and interior decorating. The Future Homemakers of America was founded nationally in 1945 and Buchanan has been affiliated since 1947. HERO was added to the FHA title, recognizing the occupational aspect of home economics (Home Economics Related Occupations). Not only is the curriculum offered to girls, but young men play an important role. The chapter has received many awards, and they were the first chapter to represent the state of Missouri at FHA/HERO in Parliamentary Procedure Competition. The chapter is involved in community service projects. The early sponsors of FHA were Ms. Louise Clough, Ms. Warden, Dr. Betty Martin, Barbara Parker, Ms. Schilling, Annette Hill, Betty Jackson, Martha Ann Manson, and Kathy Woolfolk.

Buchanan High School was approved by the state to offer a professional course for training teachers for rural and graded schools, at the expense of the state. The first class to complete the course was in 1914.

Manual arts classes for the boys began in 1915 where they were taught how to use the ordinary carpenter's tools. Bookkeeping was first introduced in the school in 1917.

The music department was not a part of the school but Miss Birdie Wulf, an outstanding music teacher, was associated with the school in order that the high school pupils might have the opportunity to become proficient in piano music.

The class of 1922 wanted to do something unusual, therefore they decided to publish a school *Nu-Z-Nus*. The name was later changed to *Buccaneer*. The debating squad was formed that year, along with the dramatic society. The debate topic for the year was resolved, "That the Closed Shop should Prevail in American Industries." Another favorite topic through the years was the advantages and disadvantages of the "chain store."

During the years the chapel for the elementary school served the district as an auditorium for school functions. In the early 1900's it was converted into a gymnasium and the high school chapel was used for all activities. As the enrollment continued to grow the need for an auditorium was felt. In 1929 Bonfils Auditorium became the performing arts center for the school and the

community. The name Bonfils was given to the building because of the generous gift of a former resident, Fred Bonfils owner of the *Denver Post*. On May 3, 1929, the first school activity to be held in the new auditorium was the junior play and on May 12, the Baccalaureate Service was held there.

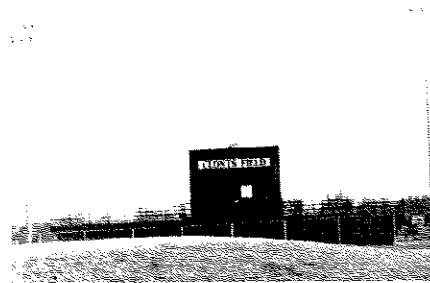
In 1930 vocational agriculture was offered for the first time. Mr. Wallace Gray of Palmyra was hired as teacher for the new department. The young people became very involved, and in the fall of 1930 they attended the state fair in Sedalia under the sponsorship of the Chamber of Commerce. The boys took tents and cots, leaving Troy at 6:30 a.m. and arriving in Sedalia by noon. Twenty-one young men accompanied Mr. Gray. When school started thirty-six young men had enrolled in vocational agriculture. The enrollment in 1993-94 was 231 boys and girls. The first barnwarming was given by the FFA members, in November of 1930 with their girl friends, faculty, school board members and their wives as guest.

Mr. Gray resigned in 1933 and Mr. Roy H. Tomilson was employed, followed by Glenn Woodruff and Martin Seidel. It was during Mr. Seidel's administration that the Chamber of Commerce adopted the idea of awarding a registered Duroc gilt to the student showing the most outstanding work in vocational agriculture. The first person to receive this was Teddy Magruder.

In 1945 Mr. Jess Clonts was employed as teacher and served the department for 38 years. Not only was Mr. Clonts recognized throughout the state as an outstanding agriculture leader, he also maintained an active interest in the sports of Buchanan High School. When the new football field was built in 1974 the Student Council recommended that it be named Clonts Field. Mr. Clonts sponsored pep club for 14 years and for many years served as home-game scorekeeper for basketball games.

A new agriculture building, separate from Buchanan High School, was built in the late 40's. The Veterans Program was started and served approximately 530 veterans over a ten year period. Teachers working with Mr. Clonts were Richard Lindhardt and Harold Tindle from 1964-1966. In the fall of 1966 Mr. Jim Schultze joined the staff, and at the retirement of Mr. Clonts in 1983 Mr. Alan Harrell was employed. Both instructors are still with the program. In 1987 new facilities were built for the growing department and horticulture was added to the curriculum.

During the years the chapter has had 226 State



Clonts Field

Farmers, and won outstanding agricultural awards for 27 years. Many teams have placed in the state parliamentary procedure competition, and the 1993 team placed first in national competition.

Although the 30's were years of depression there were new activities being created at Buchanan High. In 1930 the school provided for soccer goals, two volleyball courts, four horseshoe courts and two tennis courts, making it possible for 100 people to take part in some kind of activity at one time. Soccer was taught for the first time. Football was introduced for the first time in 1930, mainly the fundamentals were taught with very little scrimmage. There were no games until 1931. These activities were dropped for several years.

In 1974 volleyball was recognized as an inter-scholastic sport. Troy had both varsity and junior varsity teams competing in conference play. The conference was EMO (East Missouri) and included Winfield, Bowling Green, Elsberry, Wellsville, Van-Far, Clopton, Warrenton and Montgomery City. While varsity finished first in the conference with a 6-1 record and an overall of 7-3, the junior varsity compiled a 9-1 record and tied for first place with Warrenton. Varsity team members were Diane Tucker, Martine Smith, Marilyn Krankel, Beverly Steinbrueck, Kathy Krankel, Mary Humphrey, Rhonda Starkey, Juanita Schneider, Donna Cassidy, Delia Perkins, Cheryl Stallard, and Elaine Welch. The teams were coached by Judy Roettger and assisted by Gay (Rucker) Reed. Since coaching volleyball was a new experience for them, they spent many hours going to coaching clinics during their summers.

In 1978, Troy began hosting their own volleyball tournaments. Some schools participating were Montgomery City, Wentzville, Lutheran North, and Principia.

Nineteen-ninety was an important date in the

history of B.H.S. volleyball. The Trojanettes won their first district championship. In the final game of districts Troy defeated the Montgomery County R-II Wildcats. The Troy Trojanettes were in the sectional play offs at Florissant Valley Community College. After defeating Visitation, they lost to Duchesne High School.

Over the years the game became more complex and the teams were enlarged to a freshmen, a junior varsity and a varsity level. The schedule grew from approximately ten matches a season to thirty matches. Each athlete was eligible to win recognition and honor at conference, district, and state level.

In 1992 the Troy Trojanette volleyball team, along with all sports at B.H.S., became part of the GAC (Gateway Athletic Conference) which includes Francis Howell, Francis Howell North, Ft. Zumwalt South, Wentzville, Ft. Zumwalt North, St. Charles, Duchesne, and St. Charles West.

Several volleyball athletes competed at the college level either on scholarships or as "walk-ons". Those playing at the college level were Debbie Schocklee and Karen Reller. Those receiving volleyball scholarships include the following: Carol Nichols-Missouri Western College and University of Missouri at St. Louis; Kristen Kinker-West Point and University of Tennessee; Shelly Kramer-William Woods College; Elaine Dunard-Tulsa University; Stephanie Roettger-Central Methodist College; Karen Meyer-Gettysburg College; Christine Roettger-Washington University.

Taking their volleyball career one step further, the following ladies became volleyball coaches: Carol (Nichols) Campbell at Lindenwood College and is now the varsity volleyball coach at Duchesne High School. Rhonda (Starkey) Nichols and Marilu (Dunard) Lasater participated in the volleyball program at Buchanan High School. Karen Reller presently holds the position of varsity volleyball coach at B.H.S.

Football was dropped and not introduced into the school until 1975, and has enjoyed continuous play since then.

By 1935 school enrollment had increased to 164. The student council was started in 1937 and the pep club was organized October 29, 1937, including both girls and boys. By 1937 music was playing a very vital part in the extra curriculum of the school. Boys' and girls' glee clubs and chorus had been formed. The music groups took second place in the East Missouri Music Conference that year. An orchestra was organized in the spring of 1937, under the direction of Mr. Starkey. The membership soon grew to twenty-eight. In 1939

the band was able to purchase twelve new uniforms so everyone could have a uniform. The highlight of the year was an Operetta, "The Chimes of Normandy." In 1950, under the direction of Mrs. Carolyn M. Nieburg, the music department was very outstanding. The band participated in many activities and the highlight was receiving several 1 ratings at the East Missouri Conference Music Festival in Warrenton, Missouri. The band started a fund for new band uniforms. They first received donations from the alumni. For the next few years the band continued to raise money for their uniforms. By 1952 they had made \$1,000, but because of the great increase in the number of members they were unable to purchase the uniforms. By 1952 the new uniforms were finally purchased. Mrs. Nieburg continued with the music program until she retired in 1960. In 1981 a Carolyn Nieburg Memorial Scholarship Fund was established by former students, alumni, family, and friends in memory of the outstanding contribution that Mrs. Nieburg provided to the school. The scholarship is awarded annually to a college bound senior who has exhibited outstanding achievement in vocal or instrumental music during his or her high school career. Today the Buchanan High School Concert Choir has made outstanding contributions to the school. For fourteen consecutive years they have received 1 ratings at district music contest. The Show Choir performed at the International Kiwanis Convention in Houston, Texas; Opryland in Nashville, Tennessee and the Concert Choir performed at Disney World in Orlando, Florida. Beside Carolyn Nieburg, John Schofield, David Ray, Anita Williams, Cheryl Walker, along with the present sponsor Cathy Mason Whitworth, have directed this fine group. A girls track team was organized in the 1936-37 school year. A Latin club was organized in September of 1938.

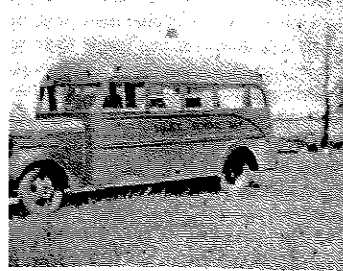
It was in the spring of 1939 that the alumni group was formed. Although they have discontinued having alumni meetings many classes have their own reunions, and in celebration of the 175th Anniversary of Troy, an all school alumni meeting is being held July 3 at the Knights of Columbus Hall.

Despite the desire and continual progress to the improvement and development of public education, problems sometimes arose in the actual realization of the goals. As early as 1921, the legislature mandated the formation of a county plan with the primary purpose of upgrading the rural schools. The issue was repealed one year later by a referendum. The small rural school concept continued until passage of the reorganization of 1948.

The first transportation of students to Troy was by private conveyance. It is believed that Leo Kennedy may have been the first to transport students to Troy school. He bought a black panel bread truck, with the only windows being by the driver and passenger side and, of course, the windshield. In the back there were two wooden benches, one on each side where the passengers rode. Leo called it his "Black Mariah." Completing his last three years at Buchanan High School, he graduated in 1938. He then hired someone to drive it for one more year.

In the fall of 1939 Leo wanted to discontinue the route since he was in college. He approached Julius Braungardt to see if he was interested. Julius and his wife Lillian took over the route. The first year they drove a brown 1934 DeSoto and a green 1937 Plymouth to transport students to high school, with parents paying a sum of money each month for the child. In the fall of 1940 there were more students than they could accommodate so Julius bought a bus from the Silix district that had four seats on each side. The attendance grew so much that finally they purchased two, 48-passenger busses. About the same time William Myers, who lived north of Troy and came to town in a panel truck, brought students with him as he came to work. He also was responsible for collecting his own fees and paying the expense involved. He later sold his route to Max Teague.

It was in 1951 that reorganization was passed in Lincoln County, establishing four school districts centered around the population centers. Students from Troy,



First Troy school bus owned by Julius Braungardt, purchased in 1941.

Hawk Point and Moscow Mills were the core of the R-III District. With the reorganization the board decided to initiate the district's ownership and operation of school buses. The board purchased and operated eight buses and contracted certain routes, including Mr. and Mrs. Braungardt.

At first the enrollment of the high school was down, as many who had chosen to come to Troy were now required to go to other districts. Enrollment did increase and it soon became necessary to build larger facilities. In 1955 new facilities were opened on College Street for the first unit of a new elementary school, and in 1956 the adjoining new high school was opened. The students were asked what they wanted to call their new high school. Buchanan High School was again selected as the name, carrying on the tradition of a half century. The need for more room continued and in 1958 the old grade school building was razed and an addition was made to the Elementary School. In 1962 this was formally named Claude Brown Elementary, in tribute to Mr. Brown who had given so much of himself to his school and community as teacher, administrator, and friend. A new gymnasium was built in 1970. Not only did this provide better practice facilities, but now Troy could host district tournaments. The enrollment in elementary continued to grow and in 1989 new facilities were built on Main Street for grades K-2.

After the passing of the Vocational Act for Business Departments, the Troy department became vocational in 1964. With this, the department has been able to move from twenty-five manual typewriters to a computerized department. In the fall of 1987, under the leadership of Mrs. Debbie Mulherin and Mrs. Betty Schulze, a Future Business Leaders of America was organized. The enrollment has increased from 79 to 182. This organization reaches out to the community in many and varied activities. The students have placed first at state in many areas of competition and competed at nationals.

The school and the town have benefited from a progressive art department. The high school art department has been responsible for murals dotting the community and the school complex. The active Art Guild, with programs, projects, trips and activities insures the continued success of the art program. An annual scholarship of \$500 provides additional incentive to aspiring artists. Many of the accomplishments can be attributed to Howard Woods, Art Department Chairman and a faculty member of Buchanan High School for the past 22 years.

The first softball team was started in the spring of 1981. Then the state changed the season to fall, so both spring and fall softball were played the first year. Betty Schulze was the coach.

In 1982, the third season, with a record of 9-5, the team competed and won the district championship. The team went to their first sectional game and defeated St. Charles West to advance to the last sectional game before state. Troy, however, lost to Lafayette who went on to win the state championship that year.

In 1983, two players were recognized as the first two players to compete for four years. They were Sharon Wing and Connie Schulze.

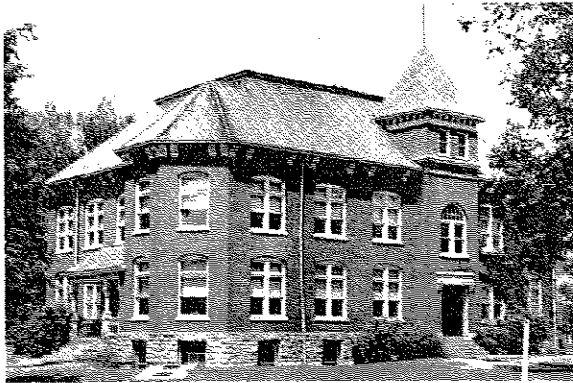
In 1986 enough high schools supported softball that we were able to field the EMO Conference softball Team. Troy had four players make first team: Dawn O'Mara, Natalie Martineck, Sheila Suddarth, and Rachel Tharp. In 1987 Brenda Luck made the EMO Conference Softball Team.

John Ed Suddarth followed Betty Schulze as coach. During his sponsorship, the Lady Trojans had a record of 35-28. In 1992, Connie Crane became head coach and for the first time the team competed in the Gateway Athletic Conference.

The pride shown in the early 1900's by the towns people who sponsored the formation of the new high school and the early graduates is evident today in the accomplishments of the staff and students of the current high school. Athletic accomplishment, academic prowess, and excellence in the fields of music, speech, drama, art, business, and agriculture continue to be a source of enjoyment and pride for the community.

On April 5th, 1994, patrons of the R-III School District approved, by a nearly two-thirds margin, an 89 cent increase for the construction of a new high school. The project resulted from a recommendation of district patrons developed from a series of public forums conducted in early 1993. "It's a celebration for the community and particularly the students," commented Dr. John Lawrence, superintendent of schools, following the election. "The people of our community have a right to be very proud. What they (the patrons have) voted will greatly benefit not only our children, but our children's children."

From the graduating class of five members the school has grown to a total enrollment of 920 in High School, 478 in Junior High and 851 in K-6. To date there are 172 certified employees with 34 bus routes. Other employees number 52 with an additional 22 by food service contract.



ALMA MATER

High upon a Trojan hilltop	May she to her sons and daughters
'Neath the heavens blue,	Symbol be of life;
Stands our noble old Buchanan	E're enduring, e're aspiring
Glorious to view.	Undefined by strife.

Life the chorus, speed it onward
 Loud our praises ring;
 Hail to thee our Alma Mater
 Hail to thee we sing.



Operetta "The Golden Trail", March 1943.

AFRO-AMERICAN EDUCATION
 TROY, LINCOLN COUNTY, MISSOURI

Afro-American soldiers of Lincoln County, Missouri, from the Civil War (1861-1865) sent paycheck money home for the purpose of building Wesley Methodist Church in Troy, and the first black schools. These same soldiers were responsible for the start-up money for Lincoln University in Jefferson City, Missouri. According to the law, Lincoln County did not have public grade schools for the Afro-Americans until 1888.

Among the first buildings served as church and School on the Lewis Overton farm between Troy and Old Alexander. Lewis Overton, a former Kentucky slave, had been taught to read and write by his young mistress, Virginia Shannon. He was a young boy and it was against the law at that time. As minister and first teacher, Overton later brought in other teachers who were paid by the county school board. Some of those teachers were Lizzie Stallard, Sally Stallard, and Henry S. Bragg of Troy, Miss Clay of St. Louis and America Hunt of Farmington. Rev. Lewis Overton's son, Hilda Overton, went to the school for a little while. Hilda Overton later became a very prominent Methodist minister. This school was later closed for lack of pupils in 1905.

Frame and Brick Lincoln School in Troy, on the Old Salt Road, Old Highway 61, came into being. Mrs. Beulah Copher Bragg graduated from eighth grade there in 1913. There were three rooms, three teachers: Professor Cockfield, Mrs. Viola Perkins Hammonds, Miss Minnie Phillips. In the mornings, they would have arithmetic, reading, spelling. In the afternoon, the superintendent of schools would pass out materials for drawing. Fridays were program days and prizes would be given for the drawings. At noon baseball was played and the boys Griffin Wright and Richard Hutt soon got rid of the girls because the girls couldn't hit hard enough for them. The girls then played croquet and jump rope. Miss Gladys Shelton also attended this school about that time. One of her teachers was Miss Donnie Porter. Miss Shelton later became a well known teacher.

In an oral interview in September 1993 with Mrs. Sarah (Bailey) Williams, she happily reported that she had graduated from eighth grade from a two room frame and brick Lincoln School, Troy in 1917 under Professor Rueben Clark. Her class consisted of twelve girls and one boy, Gordon Cockrell. Miss Minnie Phillips was her first teacher, along with Principal Tompkins and his wife Maud Perkins Tompkins. As a

special activity under Professor Clark the girls learned to crochet while the boys learned to weave baskets. She still has some of her crocheting from those days. Sometime after her graduation the school burned down in 1920, but Professor Clark and his wife, Evie, had school in their home until the new school was built.

Eighth grade class members graduating in 1927 from Lincoln School Troy: Iva Bolden, Anna Lewis, Elsie Lewis, Evelyn Crenshaw, Charles Copher, Raymond Basye, Carl Robinson, Thomas Shelton. Colors: Purple and Gold, Motto: Paddle Your own Canoe. Teachers: Professor Hebrew Cockfield, and Mrs. Viola (Perkins) Hammonds. Subjects: arithmetic, reading, writing, geography, history, language.

By 1930, there were only four black Lincoln County grade schools: Troy, Auburn, Brett and Hayes. Taken from a 1960 interview by Mrs. Marjorie Evans with Mrs. Florence Diggs Begeman, Superintendent of Schools for many years. Her description of these schools, and the cast off books from white schools left no doubt as to the unfairness of the policies. She threatened to take the school board to court and pleaded with the state treasurer to hold state funds until the county complied with the law. To some degree her efforts did improve the children's plight.

Eighth grade Lincoln School Commencement Friday May 18, 1934 - Judge William C. Martin, President of Troy School Board, presented the diplomas and words of commendation and advice to the graduates at the Wesley Methodist Church. Those graduating were: Nora Washington, Clara Shelton, Vernadeen Hutt, Albert Hutt, Charles Hutt, Lucille Cockrell, Covella Robinson, and Letha Copher.

In an October 1993 interview with Nora Washington Hornbeak, happy and special memories of this graduation were shared. Their teachers were: Professor Hebrew Cockfield, Professor J. H. Cole, and Mrs. Viola Perkins Hammonds. Nora also spoke about a two-year unaccredited high school being in the Lincoln School building. Some students would stop school after the eight grade, some would stay for the two-year unaccredited high school, and some moved away to accredited high schools. Their class song in which she sang solo went like this: "Now our school days are passed and gone. And yet we fondly linger here. But we think how swift the moments passed. How delightful our friendships bloomed. Farewell to thee, farewell to thee. Thou charming ones who dwelled among the bougher, one fond embrace before we now depart. Until we meet again."

The eighth grade graduates in 1935 were: Lula Sydnor, Robert Perkins, William Lindsey Shelton. In 1938: Pansy Anderson, Willie Ray, Mildred Sydnor, Laura Mae Shelton, Lucinda Hutt, Mae Ray, Clinton Houston, Charles Major Edwards, William (Billy) Shelton, Joseph Shelton, Thomas Anderson. In 1940: Minnie Belle Shelton, Corinne Bolden, Clara Sydnor, William Sydnor, George Sydnor, Mary Bena Cockrell, Edward Leroy Bolden.

Lincoln County had no accredited black high schools until the 1940's. That brought accredited two-year high schools in St. Charles, Bowling Green, Louisiana, Vandalia, Elsberry, and Troy. The Troy high school was crowded into the hallway of Lincoln Grade School building. The well and toilets were still on the outside. For the eleventh and twelfth grades the students were transported to St. Charles, Missouri by bus and later by car. The drivers for the car were Ike Shaw and Cornelia Hutt Perkins.

Isaac Perkins remembers (November 1993 interview) going to Lincoln School for the ninth and tenth grades; transported to St. Charles for the eleventh and returned to Troy for his twelfth grade graduation in 1946. Lincoln School was now a four-year accredited high school with the graduation program held at Wesley Church, in Troy. Classmates: Wade Bolden, James Teague, Jesse Edwards, Coy Shelton Jr. Hazel Ray, Isaac Perkins. Teachers: Principal York Lenoir, Miss Carmeline Brown, Miss Pickett.

Taken from November 1993 interview with Lewis William Shelton. May 1947 eighth grade graduation students: Fred Ray, Robert Sydnor, Bragg Bailey Jr., Edward W. Shelton, Elsie Mae Hutt, Lewis W. Shelton, Charles L. Sydnor, George W. Cockrell. Mrs. Viola Perkins Hammonds, teacher, became ill and the year was finished by Miss Jean Elizabeth Carter.

Many plays and operettas had been performed, two were "He Couldn't Marry Five" and "The Three Bears."

Miss Gladys Shelton taught first thru fourth in the basement. Mrs. Viola Perkins Hammonds taught fifth thru eighth upstairs on the north side. Principal York Lenoir taught ninth and eleventh; Miss Carmeline D. Brown taught tenth and twelfth in the split rooms upstairs on the south side.

Eighth grade graduates in 1952: Ella Cockrell, George (Billy) Hornsbeak, Lloyd Sydnor, Horner Green, George Littleton, Patsy Shelton, Fred Robinson, Anna Lee Robinson, Nancy Sydnor, Paul Wright, JoAnn Redmond, Robert Williams.

1954-Veteran's High School Graduation: John Cockrell, Albert Hutt, Tommy Sydnor, Robert Sydnor, Fred Shelton, Nathaniel Washington, Isaac Cockrell, Edward Robinson, George Sydnor, Robert Perkins, Frances Edwards, Teachers: Principal York Lenoir, Mr. Moore, Miss Lula Belle Stamps.

Eighth grade graduation 1954 - Students: Donald Shelton (interview November 1993) Norman Robinson, Harold Cockrell, Herman Green Jr., Donald Higgins, Arthur Littleton, Robert Robinson, Arnold Dryden. Teachers: Principal York Lenoir, Mrs. Viola P. Hammonds; Mrs. Blanche George-Johnson, Miss Lula Belle Stamps, Miss Jean E. Carter, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Murphy, Mrs. Helen Smith, Mr. Moore. Subjects: math, history, geography, social studies, citizenship, English.

After eighth grade graduation, Donald was bussed to Franklin High in St. Charles, Missouri for the ninth and tenth grades. For the eleventh and twelfth grades, he came back to Troy to an integrated Buchanan High School. The 1958 graduation class went to the Lake of the Ozarks, but the blacks could not go.

Graduating from eighth grade in 1955 were: Harold (Harry) Shelton, Rachel Shelton, Doug Dryden, Marjorie Ray, Ronald Lee Cockrell, Kenny Bradshaw, Judy Sydnor.

Gary Sydnor recalled (interviewed in November of 1993) going to Lincoln Grade School for the first thru fourth grades. Students with him were Ralph Hutt, Gladys Sydnor and Vera Green. Some of the teachers were: Mrs. Blanche George-Johnson, Mrs. Helen Smith, L. C. Wise and Mr. Delk. By this time, Mrs. Hammonds was used only as a substitute teacher. In 1956 Mr. Sydnor was transferred to an integrated Claude Brown Elementary.

The graduates from the four-year accredited Lincoln High in 1947 were: Eugene Perkins, Alice Mae Robinson, Jimmy Warren, Flora Sydnor, Maurice Sydnor, Marian Lee Shelton. In 1948: Stella Mae Bailey, Charles Shelton. In 1949: Thomas Higgins Jr., Roland C. Sydnor, Jr., Mary Della Robinson, William L. Robinson, Thomas Shelton, Perry Shelton In 1950: Valvassa L. Cockrell, Clifford Teague Jr., Norman Sydnor, Julius Sydnor.

Beginning in 1951, Lincoln High School was discontinued. Pupils were bussed to Franklin High in St. Charles, Missouri until 1956. White children rode the same bus to a white high school, and the black children had to sit in the back of the bus. The bus drivers were W. P. Johnson and Freddie Wyatt. 1956 brought integration into Buchanan High, Troy.

With the complete loss of Lincoln School to integration, the black children and their parents had many trials and battles to fight for equal education within the system. All of the black children from Lincoln School had been well educated by their black teachers. Until recently there had been only two black teachers: Mr. Charles Green (1970's) and Mr. Murphy (1960's) for very short time. Mrs. Lori Miller, Mrs. Elsie Cockrell, and Mrs. Clarissa Sydnor taught as substitute teachers for several years. Mrs. Clarissa Sydnor was hired as a first grade teacher for the 1993 school year.

Contributed By Elsie Cockrell

The Lincoln County
Journal

"YOUR COMMUNITY
IN PRINT!"

PROUDLY SERVING YOU SINCE 1986

615 East Cherry St., Troy, Mo. 528-9550

Lincoln County Bar Association

T. Bennett Burkemper, Jr.
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Jeffry A. Robertson
C. Fred Rush, Jr.
Bobette Shipman
David W. Suddarth

WHERE THEY WORK HARD



Ira L. Russell Hardware, 1920's

WITHROW AND SYKORA HARNESS SHOP

In 1833 Joseph Withrow opened a harness business at the southeast corner of Cherry and Main Street. The business was handed down to his son T.W. Withrow, Sr. He carried on the business until his death in 1922. At that time John Sykora bought the business and ran it as long as his health permitted.

Mr. Sykora began his career as a harness maker in 1890 when he served his apprenticeship under Jewell Hechler for two years. He then went to work for Mr. Withrow. At that time, there was enough work to keep five expert harness makers busy.

When Mr. Sykora went into business demands were mainly for saddles and buggy harnesses. During the time of the touring cars he repaired the cloth tops and side curtains, even making leather fan belts for certain model cars.

By 1941 most of the work was the making of saddles. From his shop, harnesses, saddles, etc. have been shipped to every state in the union and Canada.

Mr. Sykora married Frances Stanek. They had two daughters, Clara (Mrs. George Weinand) and Johnnie (Mrs. Henry Schaper).

Deacon, as he was so fondly known by the chil-

dren, always had candy to share with them. At the Methodist Church where he attended, one could see the children sliding up to Deacon so he could slip them a piece of candy.

Mr. Sykora died in 1958.

TROY FURNITURE AND CARPET

One hundred twenty-five years ago (1869) Mr. Henry W. Kemper, a German immigrant, settled in Troy and opened a cabinet making shop. At that time nearly all household furniture was hand made. As soon as he was old enough, his son, Sam, helped in the business. Following his father's death, Sam and his wife, Frances, managed the furniture business. In 1944, the business was sold to Ted Schneider, an employee of twenty-two years. In March of 1974 the Hall family purchased the business.

The show room was enlarged, and now contains approximately 20,000 square feet. Salesmen believe this to be one of the oldest, if not the oldest furniture store in Missouri. The furniture business has grown from the straight back kitchen chair to the modern electric chair for the handicapped; from the old narrow high back bed to the king size water bed. The old plank floors have

been replaced by hardwood floors, and coverings are now vinyl or stain resistant carpet manufactured by Armstrong and Mohawk.

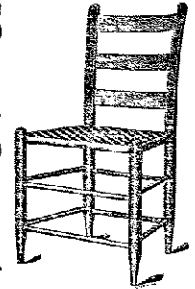
Appliances have been added to the furniture line. Today the store offers a complete line of the most modern furniture available.

NEW GOODS

KEMPER'S

HE HOPES TO

SHOW YOU.



Those Chairs pictured above, what do you think of 6 of them for \$2.50? Biggest bargain ever offered in a good chair. We bought a big lot, at a price much below their value.

Couches. A large lot, in Reed, Leather, Silk Tapestries, Velours and Corduroys.

Rockers. Those new Reed ones, bought thirty per cent lower, selling accordingly.

Kitchen Cabinets. We have all grades, and at various prices.

Bed Room Suits. Solid Oak, well finished and worth much more than the \$15.50 we ask. Can't beat price or quality.

AMERICAN FAMILY
INSURANCE
AUTO HOME BUSINESS HEALTH LIFE

DONALD E. THOMPSON, JR.

P.O. BOX 246, 365-E WOOD
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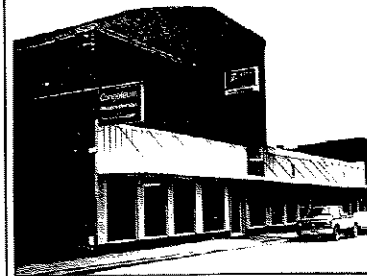
OFFICE 528-4650 HOME 528-8328

1903 Troy Free Press Advertisement.

Troy Furniture & Carpet

125 YEARS

IN THE SAME
DOWNTOWN LOCATION!



"Thank you to all our customers for your support through the years. You are and always have been important to us!"

Bob Hall

90 DAYS SAME AS CASH
PAYMENT PLANS AVAILABLE

528-4269 • 560 MAIN STREET, TROY • FAX 528-7937

KEMPER MARSH FUNERAL HOME

In the year 1869 a German immigrant cabinet maker named Henry W. Kemper walked to Troy, leading a wagon containing his family, his tools and supplies. He quickly established himself as the local furniture and cabinet maker, and soon erected a large three-story building on Main Street in Troy. He was listed as an advertiser in the 1873 Troy *Herald* newspaper.

In the early days of American history, the local cabinet-maker was the only one who possessed the tools to make a proper "coffin," and as such became the person called when death occurred. They were called "Undertakers" or "Furnishing Undertakers" because they furnished the needed supplies and materials and "undertook" the unpleasant task of caring for the dead. Many people were afraid of the dead, believing that they could be "cursed" from "beyond the pale."

Henry Kemper was a man of strong Christian beliefs and little fear, and did his best to serve Lincoln County as their "Undertaker". When a death occurred he was notified by a horseman or foot-runner. He would go to the place of death and measure the decedent by cutting lengths of corn-stalk to the exact height and breadth of the person. He then returned to his shop where he immediately, regardless of the hour, began to construct the coffin. Henry was assisted by his two sons, Samuel F. and Ernest.

His tools, some of which exist today in his original toolbox, were of superb quality, and his ability as a craftsman was unsurpassed. An example of his work survives as a "pinch-toe" coffin made for an infant. This small unit was kerf-sawed then held over steam and hand-bent to form the necessary curves in the wood. The lid of this unit has been measured and found to be accurate to within 1/32nd of an inch.

Before the Civil War, bodies had been held for burial by use of any of several patented devices using ice, but a new procedure known as embalming was developed during the war. Ernest attended a two-day seminar put on by Professor (self-anointed) A. Johnson Dodge, who sold Em a few cases of his patented chemical and pronounced him as an "Embalmer of the Dead." This was the manner in which most embalmers of the day were educated.

Following the death of Mr. Kemper the business fell to his two sons, Samuel and his wife, Frances, devoted themselves primarily to the furniture store, while Ern was the embalmer and did most of the funeral work.

During the early days of the firm, embalming

was done at home, and the "wakes" were customarily held in the home also. In later years the body would be taken to the furniture store where it would be embalmed, dressed and casketed. Sam and Ern would then take the casket, along with chairs, flower racks, veils, black crepe door badges, black cloth to cover all mirrors and pictures in the house, candles and candle holders and other appurtenances to the home. Friends would then "set up" with the body. On the day of the services the casket would be taken to the church where services were held, followed by burial in the cemetery of choice.

Until the 1920's, the casket was conveyed in a horse-drawn hearse driven for many years by Mr. Fred Stallard, who passed away just a very few years ago. The horse-drawn hearse was replaced by a Meteor motor hearse in the twenties, and this drew the firm into yet another phase of small town American business. As times changed, so changed the mores of funeral service. Soon the firm showed a full line of "ready-made" caskets on the third floor of the furniture store, and more and more families chose to have the "visitation", as the wakes were coming to be known, away from the home. In these cases, Sam and Frances Kemper placed the casket in the bay window of the dining room of their own home.

In 1939 Ernest Kemper died, and Morris Muschany, a funeral home owner from Wentzville, was engaged by the firm for technical work. In 1940 Sam Kemper hired Joseph J. Marsh, Sr., who was then working at the Smith Funeral Home in Hannibal, Missouri, as the firm's embalmer and funeral director, and to work at the furniture store. On November 7, 1940, Joe, Lois and Jim Marsh arrived in Troy, and Clay was born over two years later in the family home on Third Street. Joe entered the service of his country in the U.S. Army, serving as the O.S.S. in China, Burma and India and earned the Bronze Star for valor in battle. Upon his return in 1945, he and Lois purchased half of the funeral home from Kempers, and purchased the remainder and moved the business to its current location in 1950.

Joe Marsh died in 1963 and ownership of the firm passed to his wife Lois. She was a woman of compassion, courtesy and generosity who, like Will Rogers, "Never met a person she didn't like." She was assisted in the operation of the business by her sons, Jim and Clay, and by a number of respected men of the Troy community. These included Ted Schnieder, who had been with the funeral home and furniture store since 1943, Roy Leek, Opal D. Giles, Howard Briggs, Gary

Hoffman, Ralph, Darrell and Jerry Coose, Harry V. Dillon, Richard Luckett, Jack Miles, Ray Henson and others. These men served as ambulance drivers and helped on funeral services. Orville, known as "every-one's grandpa", and Glen Bishop, former service manager of Phil Beck Motors, now serve as funeral assistants, and Maureen Busher serves as office manager.

In 1973 Lois and her sons purchased the building recently vacated by the Peoples Bank of Hawk Point in that city and opened the Hawk Point Chapel in that area. Retired postmaster Bill Graham served as manager of that facility until his death.

The firm had outgrown its existing facilities in Troy, and in 1984/85 added a beautiful new chapel facility seating 175. Designed and built by Robert Kuda of Troy, the facility was built mostly by Lincoln County craftsmen. The foundation was built by Harke Concrete of Troy. Coose construction, owned by former employee Darrell Coose, was the general contractor. The graceful fluted wooden pilasters were created by Wallace Mershon of Troy, and his son Ronnie built the communion rail, lectern and the wall behind the pulpit area, creating it all from raw wood on the site.

The lovely gilt trim throughout the chapel was hand applied by Bill Reed of Troy, and the remarkable custom windows in the angles at the front of the building were created by Joe Thurman of Troy Marble and Granite.

Lois Marsh died May 20, 1990, and her sons Jim and his wife Altha, and Clay continue to operate the business.

Today the Kemper-Marsh Funeral Homes stand ready to serve the needs of central and western Lincoln County as a modern, full-service facility offering combined experience of over 120 years of service to the people of this area.

Both Jim and Clay were educated in the Troy school system, and both graduated from Buchanan High School. The staff of the Kemper-Marsh Funeral Homes, Jim, Altha, Clay, Maureen, Orville, have spent their entire lives helping to mold Lincoln County into the finest place on earth.

Nineteen ninety-four marks the beginning of their 125th year of continuous service to Lincoln County under the same name, and they are proud of the roots and traditions of their heritage.

Compliments of **KEMPER-MARSH FUNERAL HOMES**

*Serving Troy and Lincoln County
for over 125 years*

Clay, Jim and Altha Marsh
Orville Hutton, Glen Bishop, Maureen Buscher

TROY AND HAWK POINT
MISSOURI

528-8221
528-4799

KEMPER LUMBER COMPANY

Henry W. Kemper came to Troy in 1869 to make coffins during the influenza epidemic. He had formerly lived in St. Charles, and upon his arrival in Troy settled in a house close to the land now known as Fairgrounds Park. In addition to making coffins he went into the furniture making business and established his business on Main Street. Mr. Kemper also practiced Homeopathic Medicine.

Since the Kemper family worked with wood in the furniture and undertaking business they soon found that they sold wood to other people in the community and thus went into the lumber and building supply business. The oldest journal that is available shows entries beginning in February 1893. The journal was that of the Troy Lumber Company, which was what the business was called at the time.

The lumber yard was located at the present site of the St. Stephens United Methodist Church parsonage. In 1899 an ad appeared in the *Troy Free Press* which read, "H.W. Kemper - Dealer in Lumber - yard near the Methodist Church." There was another lumber yard located in Troy, and in the early 1900's the Kemper family purchased that yard and moved the Kemper Lumber Yard to that location. The new location was on Wood Street close to the Hanni Mill. Wood Street was also known as "Mill Street" in those days due to Hanni Mill's location.

H.W. Kemper, Sr. continued to operate the business until his death. His eldest son H.W. Kemper, Jr., took over the business with his son Harry. Harry later moved to Warrenton and went into the insurance business. When H.W. Kemper, Jr. became seriously ill in the early 1930's, his son Charles H. Kemper returned from Kansas City to run the business. Charles was a registered pharmacist and was working at the Swope Clinic in Kansas City.



DULIN-HARRELL LUMBER CO.
DULIN R. HARRELL

390 E. WOOD ST. Box 27
TROY, MO 63379 HAWK POINT, MO 63349
(314) 528-8490 Res. (314) 528-4525 (314) 338-4332

Charles H. Kemper ran the business, which was then known as Kemper Lumber Co. until his death in 1969. Mr. Kemper was very active in the Troy community for many years. He worked in the Troy Chamber of Commerce, the Troy Rotary Club, St. Stephens United Methodist Church, the School District R-3 School Board, and Lincoln County Memorial Hospital. In 1950 he was the President of the Southwestern Lumbermen's Association which encompassed Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma.

Following Charles Kemper's death, his son Charles H. "Pheeze" Kemper, Jr. took over the management of the business. He operated Kemper Lumber Company until April 1978 when the business was sold to Terry Roeder and renamed Tri-County Lumber Company. Pheeze Kemper continues to live in Troy and is the Mayor of Troy and the Secretary-Treasurer of the Missouri-Arkansas District of Kiwanis International.

KUHNE BROTHERS

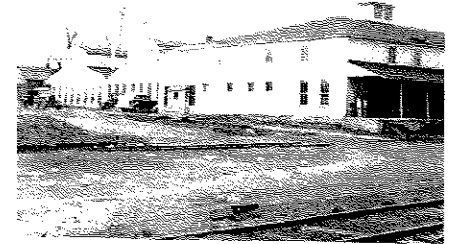
In 1877 Otto Debertshauer moved his small stock of goods from Warrenton, Missouri to Troy. He moved it into a small store room belonging to August Kuhne. He gave Allie Kuhne a job helping after school and on Saturdays. He was in Troy one year when he decided he wanted to have his store in Bowling Green, Mo. He persuaded Mr. Kuhne to buy his stock and turn it over to his 14 year old son, Allie, which he did. The store then was called "The New York Racket Store." The stock was composed of tinware, glassware and notions. At that time the stock invoiced at \$128. By 1919 the inventory had increased to \$150,000. The mercantile department and office remained continuously at the same location until it was sold in 1950. On October 29, 1991 the old landmark was destroyed by fire. His brothers Henry E., George T. and Phillip A. joined the firm. Mr. Phillip remained with the firm until his death. Other family members helping with the business were Mr. Allie's wife Maud, sister Mrs. D.M. Harraway and John, adopted son of Phillip.

Mr. Allie and brothers, sons of a blacksmith father, were farmers at heart. Kuhne brothers bought 150 acres adjoining the town of Troy. On the farm they placed a herd of holstein cattle which developed into one of the best producers in the Dairy Cattle Improvement Association. The herd was used as a demonstration herd by vocational groups. For many years A.L. Creech, was farm manager with Vinciel Groshong, his assistant.

Thousands of gallons of milk were bottled at the

plant. Bulk milk was sold in the Troy store at 6 cents a quart. They did more: they put in a small creamery and ice cream factory, using the milk from their herd and buying every gallon of milk and cream Lincoln County farmers would offer, at a satisfactory price.

Four years later, Kuhne Brothers decided to do something to stimulate the poultry business. Thousands of dollars worth of poultry and eggs were brought to the store. As far back as 1902, the firm had bought 13,359 pounds of turkey in one day. A plant costing \$87,000 was installed and T.F. Adams was placed in charge of the plant, as well as buying every egg and every fowl farmers offered. Eighteen hundred Hampshire Red chicks were placed into wire batteries for forced feeding every thirty days. The batteries could hold 20,000 young fowl when filled. In one year Big Boy Restaurant at Wright City served 50,000 chicken dinners and took up to 1,200 Kuhne fryers a week. In 1923 Kuhnes started buying eggs on grade. As a result, poultrymen started bringing in eggs more often than once every two weeks. The buildings down on Front Street housing the poultry plant have just recently been vacated by the County Highway Department.



Kuhne poultry plant.

The third Kuhne farm venture was with hogs. They bought everything in pork products farmers brought in, but demand exceeded supply. Kuhnes put in a miniature packing plant. They built a smoke house and hundreds of hickory smoked hams were shipped to former Lincoln County residents all over the U.S.A. The progeny of their twenty-four duroc sows, along with hundreds brought in by farmers, passed through their packing plant.



Saturday afternoon drawing of the Kuhne Brothers Mercantile.

In 1940, the Kuhnes butchered 800 hogs for farmers complete with sausage and lard for less than \$1 a porker. Farmers used the Kuhne coolers for storage. Much of the meat, poultry and dairy products were stored in a Kuhne Market in St. Louis where J.S. Cox was manager.

In addition to these enterprises they bottled Kuhne Bro's. soda and manufactured ice. In 1941 C.S. Trail told how farmers were coming into town for small purchases. When he joined the company in 1899 as men's furnishings department head, farmers would stock up for a long winter, buying as much as \$100 worth of merchandise at a time. Besides the farm enterprises, Kuhne Mercantile operated a general store selling groceries, clothing, furniture and in the early years sold coffins. Along with Mr. Trail, other long time employees were R.W. Blair, C.F. Schmidt, Lou Story, Charlie Williams, Joseph Kallash and Mrs. Julius Hunter.

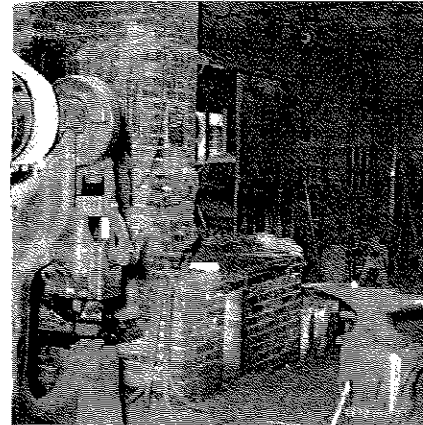
Not only was Mr. Allic a businessman, but he

took pride in the community and his home. In 1918 he invited the public to visit and walk through the park which he provided for public use. The park was located on the east side of his house where Powell Memorial Library is now situated. There were over 1,800 plants and bushes including 200 rose bushes, 600 orange canas along with water lilies, moon plants and others. In the northeast corner of the lot there was a goldfish pond, stocked with eighteen large gold fish and hundreds of baby ones. Molded concrete seats were provided for people to sit and rest as they watched the birds from the twelve to fifteen bird houses. A rose covered trellis marks each of the three entrances to the park.

Mr. Kuhne was a member of the Troy Methodist Church, teaching Sunday school for more than fifty years, a member of Troy Chamber of Commerce and IOOF Lodge. When Mr. Kuhne died in 1965. He had just completed his weekly religious article for the *Free Press*.



Albert A. Kuhne park, 1918.



Muck and Keck blacksmith shop.

MUCK AND KECK

The blacksmith firm of Muck and Keck was discontinued in 1960 after serving the Troy area for 64 years.

John Muck started as a blacksmith assistant in Troy in 1889. He worked in Troy until 1895 when he went to Herman, Mo. to work. He returned to Troy in 1896 and opened his own shop. Two years later he built a new shop and made Arnold Keck, his half-brother, a partner. In 1919 they built a new shop.

Fred Keck, a brother of Arnold recalled that the hitching rack outside the building "quite often would be lined with horses and wagons."

The men sharpened plows, repaired wagons and buggies, built wagon and truck beds along with the shoeing of horses. One of the busiest days in the shop was when the two men put on 367 horse shoes in twelve hours. The odd shoe was to replace one that had fallen off.

The men's mother came from Germany when she was fourteen years old. John's father died at an early age and his mother remarried. They came from their original home in O'Fallon, Illinois when Arnold was about six months old.

Deering Machines

are made in the largest harvester works in the world, by originators of Bicycle Bearings and the best of other good things in harvesting machinery.



Some Good Points Found on the Deering Not Found on Others.

Folding Platform. Original Bail and Roller Bearings. Drive Chain twice as far from main wheel as any other. Crank Shaft and Main Gear Shaft inside the steel main frame. Counter balanced Crank Wheel.	Brass Boxes in Crank Shaft. Roller Bearings in Grain Wheel. Strongest Main Frame. Only 4 Sprockets and 88 Links on Elevator Chain. No Bolts to Get Loose on Main Frame.
--	---



The Deering Ideal Mowers are the first and only ones with genuine Deering Bicycle Bearings. Has an adjustable drag-bar spring, steel clips, horizontal crank shaft, steel wearing plates, serrated ledger plates, roller and ball bearings.

Your Neighbor Has One; Ask Him About It.

J. J. HECHLER, - TROY, MO.

J. J. Hechler advertisement, 1900.

HECHLER HARDWARE

For almost 100 years Hechler Hardware has been a part of downtown Troy. From the dirt roads and the days of the horse and buggy, to the space age, the store has witnessed changes and tried to keep up.

Julius J. Hechler, the founder of Hechler Hardware, opened the doors for business on March 4, 1896. He had been in the harness making business in Troy for about ten years previous to that. He and his brother-in-law, George Kempf had built the first two sections of the Hechler building in 1891. George Kempf had a grocery in one side and he had his harness shop in the other. He then built the last section of the building and started the hardware business. He was no stranger to this business as his father, Adam Hechler, owned a hardware store on second street in Alton, Illinois, and his father-in-law, William Kempf, owned a large hardware



First Hechler and Kemp building, 1891.

store on Market Street in St. Louis.

Julius was an expert tanner and repairman. He advertised that he could fix anything from an old gun to a stationary engine. He sold all kinds of farm equipment, spring wagons, surreys and buggies. He installed iron and tin roofs, set windmills, and sold wood heating and cook stoves. By 1900 he was installing acetylene gas systems for lighting in homes. The store had a full line of hardware, housewares, glassware and toys.

In 1886 Julius married Mathilda Kempf. They had three children, Ernest, Laura, and Willie. Willie died in infancy. Mathilda died of typhoid fever in 1892. Ernest was only five years old, and Laura was three. Several years later Julius married Elizabeth Klein of Moscow Mills, Mo. They had five children, Edith, Fred, Henry, Louis and Edward. Laura died when she was 18 of Bright's disease.

In 1903, William L. Martin, Attorney-at-Law bought half interest in the business and was his partner for about two years. In 1905 Garner Ellis became his partner for about a year, then sold his share back to Mr.

Hechler. In 1910, Ernest, his son, bought half interest in the business.

In 1918 Ernest was called into the service of his country. He was a member of the 4th division, 12th Machine Gun Battalion. He was involved in several well known battles during World War I, including the great battle of the Argonne in France. After the war he served with the Army of Occupation in Germany.

In 1920, Ernest was married to Ethel Schaper of near Troy. They had five children, Elwyn, Mabel, Ethel, Lucille, George and Robert.

In 1929 Julius Hechler died and Ernest became full owner of the business. It was a bad time to take over the business, as the depression had just begun. Then World War II followed. Metal was so scarce that the store couldn't find items to stock the shelves with. There was a scarcity of nails, bolts, and any item that contained metal. Ernest sold caps, shirts, and any items that he could find to purchase for resale. At Christmas time, the Hechler children brought their used toys to the store to sell as toys were scarce, and the hardware store



Ernest Hechler.

in those days carried many toys in stock.

When the war was over, the hardware business recovered and was soon selling all sorts of new services. They installed Surge Milking Machines, furnaces and did all manner of guttering and sheet metal work.

Ernest was also an expert tinner like his father. His prized creation was a beautiful stainless steel violin he made in 1962.

In 1966, Ernest sold the business to his son Robert, who is the third generation owner. Ernest still

came to the store every day until about six weeks before he died in 1980, at the age of 92.

Hechler Hardware was an authorized Lennox Dealer for forty-six years and Robert, or Bob as he is called, installed furnaces and air conditioning until his health no longer permitted.

Bob, and his wife, Judy, and their two sons Dan and Phil, are keeping the old tradition alive. They are preserving the building as much as possible. The old cast iron and zinc front still carries the names of J.J. Hechler and Geo. B Kempf at the top. Some of the old wooden floors and fixtures are original, along with the iron ladder on the track to reach the items on the top shelves. The beautiful, ornate brass cash register that Julius bought in 1912 is on display in Bob's office.

When the energy crisis developed, selling wood heating stoves became big business again. Instead of the old reel type lawn mowers, the boys are selling the latest in lawn and garden equipment.

The Hechler family is proud of their heritage and hopes to serve the public for many years to come. Dan has two little fifth generation Hechlers coming along, Ashley and David. Grandpa Ernie always said, "Never let the store be for sale!" The family plans to follow his advice.



Our Special thanks to the people of Troy for their continuing support and loyalty during the past 98 years of the hardware business. It is a pleasure to be part of Troy's 175th Anniversary Celebration. We would like to invite everyone to stop by for a visit during the special events.

**530 MAIN STREET
TROY, MISSOURI
528-8813**



TROY MARBLE AND GRANITE

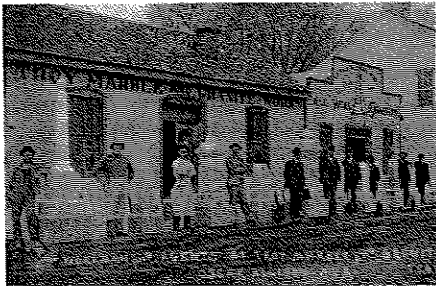
Troy Marble and Granite Company was established in the fall of 1904 by Oscar Allison and his wife (daughter of John and Elizabeth Thurmon). Dee R. Thurmon became a partner in the business around 1916. The present building was built in 1919. In 1933 Dee R. and Thomas F. Thurmon purchased Mr. Allison's interest and were partners until 1955 at which time Thomas F. and Eugene Thurmon purchased Dee R.'s interest. It has been owned by Eugene and Evelyn since 1965.

In early days the monuments were hauled to the cemetery by draft horses. They would load the team of horses, wagon, and monuments on a railroad car and ship us far north as Canton, and west as far as Mexico to install monuments.

The draft horses were used to pulling heavy loads and won the pulling contest at the Lincoln County Fair so many times the company agreed not to compete anymore.

In later years trucks were used, and due to the mud roads and fifteen mile per hour top speed, it would take four to five hours to get to Montgomery City to set a monument.

Troy Marble and Granite has been on Main Street for ninety of the 175 years.



**Spencer
Gallery**
BUY & SELL

Val & Sara Spencer
430 Main St.
Troy, MO 63379
314-528-7032

Antiques & Collectibles

CANNON COMPANIES (FORMERLY TROY INSURANCE AGENCY)

Charles Barnett Collard (usually answering to "C.B." or "Case") was a dreamer, but a practical dreamer, who made his dreams come true by knowing how to face reality in the little town of Troy he loved so much. He seemed to know, even as a boy, that when things didn't always work out (living on a small farm had taught him that at an early age), perhaps, just around the corner was that which would/could "fix the broken plow."

C.B. was born on a little farm in a little red brick house (almost doll sized) just outside the little town of New Hope, and the school he attended until he was twelve years old was called (this is the truth!) "The Last Chance Schoolhouse." He was born January 21, 1893.

His hero was Abraham Lincoln and some of Honest Abe certainly rubbed off on "C.B." In his world of business, his world of friends, his family world, honesty played a big important part - a strong chord.

A new world was opened to him when he moved to Troy with Kate, his mother, and his stepfather, Ben Cannon. (His father had died very early, as had two brothers, Sherman and AB). Mr. Cannon had bought a livery stable in Troy which had accounted for the family's move from the farm. C.B. helped at the stables, but his favorite job was driving the carriages down to The Evergreens, a summer resort just outside of Moscow Mills - the big house still stands and is kept in good shape, and some of the evergreens are still there.

In this new world, almost immediately, C.B. was discovered by his first Troy teacher who saw that bright young man, but a very quiet man, however, she knew she had a student who had come to learn. And learn he did. This teacher was Miss Frances Jordan and she often said that not only was he an excellent student (he was always wanting to learn more and more), but he was the most handsome young man she had ever seen. All through life, until her death, she was a very important person to him and he always respected her advice and her friendship. Miss Jordan became the wife of Sam Kemper who was in the furniture business as well as the mortuary in Troy with his father and brother - the mortuary is now known as Kemper Marsh Funeral Home.

While in high school, "C.B." worked at Bragg Drug Store, a store that not only filled prescriptions, etc., but also had truly wonderful gifts of china, glass and beautiful boxes of candy. This was the time of his courtship with the girl he married, Mary Eugene Sydnor. C.B., being romantic, saw to it that a lot of his small salary was spent on china dishes and gorgeous boxes of candy.

In his first venture in "his own" business, just as he was leaving high school (but for a long time he continued by mail correspondence courses in English, history and law), he bought a local cleaning and pressing business for \$250. He added sample books for men to look at and select suits for themselves. "Every suit is guaranteed to fit and to give satisfactory wear" was in his *Troy Free Press* ads, because he believed in the power of advertising and used it in all his businesses.

C.B. was now called Merchant-Taylor. The shop was in the Colbert Hotel on Main Street. (This hotel was owned by Ed Wright and his wife, Maud Colbert Wright. Ed was the uncle of Aida Haverkamp and Maud was the aunt of Mary Collard).

While running his new business, C.B. was becoming interested in the field of insurance, and one of his customers, Wesley Schloeman, had his small insurance agency, Peoples Insurance Agency, for sale. At the time, someone had wanted to buy the Merchant-Taylor shop. C.B. sold it and bought the Peoples Insurance Agency, but not long after, he wanted the name Troy in the name (always wanting to advertise Troy). The name was changed to the Troy Insurance Agency.

When the Troy Building was built on Main Street, the Troy Insurance Agency office was moved to the second floor of that new building. The second floor had, through the years, doctors, lawyers, dentists, and the Troy Insurance Agency. And for the first time, C.B. had a secretary, only in those days she was called the stenographer. She was Laura McKay, daughter of Dr. McKay who had his offices over the Bragg Drug Store. (Later in her life, she became the first "lady" postmaster for Troy and later married Hugh Scott, a very successful farmer just north of Troy.)

In 1932 Gwen Howell became the secretary and she helped immeasurably during those lean "depression days" as well as the more prosperous days that followed. Gwen resigned twenty years later having married lawyer Grover Huston. The valuable ("C.B." description) secretaries to follow were Norma Rahmeier Keeteman, Jean Kadlec Meyer and Linda Shaw Seeger. C.B. always felt these young ladies were very much a part of the success of the company.

It was in the early thirties that the Troy Insurance Agency added real estate to the firm. There came a time when C.B. felt he should add a young man to the staff, someone with new ideas and could carry on the business. He started looking for someone to fit who he was looking for, and then he thought "why look further?". Why look any further than his nephew Harold

Harmon Cannon, the son of Harold and Lillian Cannon. Harold was young and he was bright. Harold and his wife, Kathy, were approached and it seemed that everything fell into place. Harold joined his uncle in 1958.

The offices were still on the second floor of the Troy building, but there was a need for expansion and the offices were moved to the first floor of the same building. In 1971, the offices were moved into a new office building at Lincoln Drive and Cherry Street.

"C.B." was a worker in any organization he belonged to. He was particularly interested in the Troy Chamber of Commerce (he was president of the organization and also Man of the Year). A big part of his heart was in Kiwanis. He also was president of that organization and was called "Mr. Kiwanis" and so honored at the end of his business career. He was also active and loved his church, Troy First Christian Church. "C.B." retired in the mid-seventies and died in 1979. Harold and Kathy saw to it that C.B. had an office in the new quarters whenever he wanted to get away from home, 801 Second Street. He always felt welcomed and still a part of the family. "C.B." planted the acorn, the little company he started in the early twenties, which has become a part of the large and successful Cannon Companies. Harold and Kathy's two sons, Mikel and Monte and their families, are a big part of the company today. The spreading oak tree is growing in the city of Troy.

Mikel and Monte Cannon joined the company after having received college degrees. Mike married Pamela Pendelton, daughter of Ron and Leveda Pendelton, in 1977. They have a daughter, Carrie, and a son, Cale. Pam is the owner of The Mane Place hair salon, formally known as Laveda's. In 1978 Monte married Janet Fischer, daughter of Don and Laverne Fischer. They have a son Tyler, and a daughter, Rachel. Janet is an English teacher at Troy Junior High School.

Starting with an insurance agency and real estate brokerage, the Cannon Companies have grown steadily in the past thirty-six years, which now includes nine additional companies managed by Harold, Mikel and Monte. The success of the companies have been due to the dedication of key employees such as Linda Seeger who has contributed 28 years and Charlene Twelman, now manager of the Troy Insurance Agency, has devoted over fifteen years. Several other employees have served over ten years as a team with the Cannons who have always been a family oriented business.

In November 1990, the new office building located at Lincoln Drive and Highway 47 was completed and now serves as the Cannon Companies home.

CANNON COMPANIES



"growing with Troy since 1957"

REAL ESTATE • INSURANCE

**HOMEBUILDING AND
GENERAL CONTRACTING**

HWY. 47 &
LINCOLN DR.

(314) **462-8277**

TROY, MO

FASHION SHOP WILLIE AND DOT

The earliest history of the Fashion Shop began before the business really existed. Miss Willie McCulloch had an understanding with Kuhne Bros. store whereby she kept her hemstitching machine in their window, and helped on the floor when not busy. The plan worked out very well until Willie no longer had time to help on the floor.

About this time, Miss Dorothy Holmes was looking for a business in which to invest some money. Together they formed a partnership and went in to business over Penn's Cafe, located where Shamrock Park is now. Along with the hemstitching they carried a line of hats, and Miss Maude Haddock of Silex was in with them as a dress maker. Miss Haddock stayed with them for two and one-half years.

Being upstairs was a handicap, in March of 1922 the partners decided to rent and move to the first floor of the former Universalist Church on Main Street. The following September they were able to purchase the building.

In 1924 Willie began to believe that the beauty business was the coming thing. At that time, she had never as much as seen a beauty shop. The more they talked the better the idea seemed to them. They went to

Louisiana, MO, and studied and finished at the Marinello School of Beauty Culture in St. Louis.

Their Troy friends were not encouraging. One woman was offered a shampoo just to acquaint her with the idea, but she flatly announced that she could wash her own hair. Another said absolutely they would never get any of her money. Most of their friends told them they were very sorry for them that they had gone to all that expense! Undaunted, they forged ahead. In the future both of the ladies became steady customers!

At the time women were just beginning to cut their hair, and women came in so quickly that they were almost overrun with business. Then hair was only marcelled, round curled, or set with water wave combs. One woman would come in and watch another have her hair cut and curled. She wouldn't have the slightest idea what kind of curl she had, but would ask for the same as the preceding woman. In 1933 they installed their first permanent wave machine. Miss Norma Kummer of St. Louis was their first operator and stayed with them a year and a half. Miss Mary Jane Walton (later Mrs. Martin Seidel) graduated from the Marinello School of Beauty Culture in 1935 and joined them.

In 1934 a celebration, celebrating their first ten years of business in the beauty shop was held. They cel-

ebrated with a baby show held in the Colonial building, which then housed the picture show (located on the northeast corner of Cap-au-Gris and Main). Fifteen boys and twelve girls were entered. The judges chose the son of Mrs. Johnnie Kuda and the daughter of Mrs. Rex Beckman the winners. The mothers of the winners received a permanent wave each, and all present were treated to the picture show.

When they first started into business the prices were \$1.20 for a marcelle and shampoo, and \$1.00 for a shampoo and set. During the Depression just before Christmas of '31 they lowered their prices to 25¢. It wasn't until 1935 that there was another beauty shop in Troy. As their business grew they added other lines. Two of their faithful sales ladies were Mrs. Judge Heck and Mrs. Avery Walker.

The beauty shop was later moved to their home on Boone Street and continued until the 1950's.

FASHION SHOP BEAUTY SHOP

Shampoo and Finger Wave.....	\$ 50
Dry Finger Wave.....	40
Wet Finger Wave.....	30
Marcel.....	85
Hair Cut.....	35
Manicure.....	50
Arch.....	35
Oil Shampoo and Finger Wave.....	75
Nestle Colorinse.....	10
Henna Pack with Shampoo and Finger Wave.....	1.50
Scalp Treatments.....	6 for 5.00
Facials.....	50c, 75c and 1.00
Croquignole End Curls, each.....	.15
PERMANENTS—\$3.50 and \$5.00	

A Satisfied Clientele Proves the Quality of Our Service. You'll find a hearty welcome always awaiting you at our shop.

Willie McCulloch Dorothy Holmes
"Keep That Well-Groomed Look"

BESSIE MAE SHOPPE

The Bessie Mae Shoppe originated in Winfield, Mo., sometime in the 1930's. It was owned and operated by Bessie Mac Blair as a millinery. Later on, in the same decade, she moved her business to the Birdie Wulf property on Main Street in Troy, which is presently the

Finley Shoe Store. In the early 1940's Mr. and Mrs. Blair built a new building at 340 Main Street where they operated a ladies ready-to-wear shop. In August, 1956, the shop was sold to Opal and Dorothy Giles, where they continued operation of the Bessie Mac Shoppe until 1982, at which time it was sold to their daughter, Pat Stark, who continues her business at the same location.

KROGER

The first Kroger Store in Troy opened in the summer of 1922 on the southwest corner of Main Street and Wood Street where the Treasure Shop is now located, formerly known as the Dyer Building. The first manager was Mr. Robert Sanderson, with Mr. Wyatt Rinaman as clerk.

Shortly after the store opened Mr. Sanderson left and Mr. Rinaman was made manager. In 1930 Mr. Ed Wieman was made manager. The store operated on Main Street until 1941 when it was announced that Kroger was going self service and moving to West Cherry Street. The store remained there until 1966 when it was moved to East Cherry Street, where the Orscheln store is now located.

After serving as manager for 44 years, Mr. Wieman retired and Mr. Charles Rexroat was made manager.

In 1973 Highway 47 was re-routed and businesses began to move to the north edge of town. In 1975 Kroger built a new Superstore in the Lincoln Shopping Center located on the south side of Highway 47.

In 1986 plans were announced for the construction of a 43,500 square foot building to be located in Troy Square on the north side of Highway 47. This is the fifth location for Kroger since coming to Troy in 1922.



The Kroger Co. J-724

#1 TROY SQUARE SHOPPING CENTER • TROY, MO
(314) 528-8423



P. M. Weinand and his tank wagon truck, circa 1931.

WEINAND YOUNGER SUPPLY COMPANY 1931-1984

Weinand Younger Supply Company's history begins in Troy, Mo., in 1931 when Paul Merlyn Weinand became the agent for Sinclair Refining Company. P.M. was 23, the youngest son of Henry John Wesley Weinand and Bertha Annetta Cortelyou Weinand. P.M. had moved to town from the family farm on Highways J and U, and roomed and boarded at the Jones Hotel at the northeast corner of Main and College.

George Albert Weinand, one of P.M.'s three older brothers, was employed by Nicholas Hanni, agent for Texaco in Troy. As the Sinclair agency grew, P.M. was joined by George. The two delivered petroleum products in a tankwagon truck, carrying product in five gallon buckets from the truck to their customers' storage. They had a bulk plant on Front Street.

Working from their homes and "hip pockets," their books were kept by George's wife, Clara Sykora Weinand, in their home at 801 W. Cherry. About 1934 the Weinands rented a cubicle office in the W.G. Schaper Ford Motor building at 521 Main. The brothers sold gasoline from pumps installed on the curb in front of the agency.

In 1935 P.M. married Sarah Frances Taylor, daughter of Charles Franklin and Alice Frances Dryden Taylor of Briscoe. Their only child, Alice Annetta, was born in 1936. They moved to the home at 390 Monroe in 1938, where Mrs. Weinand still resides.

The Weinand brothers opened a new Sinclair gasoline station on Highway 61. (N. Lincoln Dr.), just north of Highway 47, (E. Cherry), in 1937. The building was white stucco with a green tile roof, a canopy, two bays, a pump island and a cafe. The brothers owned this business until the mid-1950's.

In 1942 John N. Allen was hired to drive and deliver product, beginning a long line of employees in the Schaper-Allen family. Soon John's wife, Ilah Marie

Schaper Allen began part time bookkeeping, working in her home. In 1946 Mrs. W.G. (Florence) Schaper began as office manager-bookkeeper assisted by her daughter. She retired in 1968. Her husband, W.G., worked part time for Weinand Bros. Mrs. Allen then began full time, retiring in 1982. Her husband, John, retired in 1974. Their son, James Nicholas, began tire work with the company in 1977 and continues there. Another relative, Franklin Schaper, (W.G.'s brother), was a driver in the late 30's era.

In 1946 the brothers moved their business across the street to 520 Main and formed a partnership, Weinand Bros. Supply Co. Here they continued in the Sinclair agency and added a line of Goodyear tires. Tires were mounted in a back room which also served as a tire warehouse, and were installed outdoors in the rear, on the ground, below the loading dock.

It should be noted that in WWII staying in the petroleum business became an art of sorts as rationing affected every petroleum user. P.M.'s daughter recalls him sorting, counting, and tallying boxes and boxes of redeemed rationing stamps. Sleep at the home was frequently interrupted by a phone call summoning P.M. to the bulk plant where a transport delivery was made. P.M. would dress, drive to the Front St. location, climb to the tops of tanks, measure, wait for the product to be pumped, then measure again to determine he had received the number of gallons he was ready to sign for.

In the 1940's George Weinand was diagnosed with multiple sclerosis and by 1950 was physically unable to work. He remained an inactive partner. His wife, Clara, worked at Bank of Troy. They had no children. George died in 1975.

About 1960 P.M. purchased a gasoline station at E. Cherry and Second. The company operated the station until 1990.

In 1961 P.M.'s daughter with her husband,

William Michael Younger, Jr., moved to Troy when Younger left the U.S. Navy as a submarine officer. The couple had met at the University of Missouri where Younger was sent on a NROTC scholarship from his home in Asheville, NC. Younger worked for Goodyear in St. Louis until 1963 when he began work with Weinand Bros., concentrating his efforts in the tire area. Mike and Alice Ann became parents of Sarah Davis in 1965 and William Michael III in 1968.

On June 29, 1968, P.M. Weinand fell dead of a heart attack at his desk at Weinand Bros. His son-in-law continued operating the business and purchased George Weinand's interest, forming Weinand Younger Supply Co. Inc., and Weinand Younger Petroleum Co. Inc. P.M.'s widow retained her interest in the Supply Co.

In 1972 Younger purchased the property adjacent to the E. Cherry St. gasoline station and erected the building presently housing the company at 230 E. Cherry St. The building is 5,000 square feet and houses their office, display area, service bays and warehouse. The company sells a full line of passenger, truck, farm and industrial tires, representing numerous brands.

In 1990 Weinand Younger sold their oil business to Bobeen Oil of Troy. They continue in the wholesale-retail tire business.

MCCOY BLOSSOM FUNERAL HOMES

In 1933 Wayne and Helen McCoy founded the McCoy Funeral Home in the Harbaum property at 230 Boone Street. Wayne and Helen continued to operate the business until 1970 when they merged with Paul Funeral Home of Warrenton, MO. In January of 1983, Jim and Mari Blossom purchased the funeral home, adding the name Blossom to that of McCoy. New enlarged facilities were constructed at 1304 Boone Street with four chapels available. Chapels are also located in Moscow Mills, Winfield, Elsberry and Eolia.



TIRES TIRES TIRES

Weinand Younger Supply Co.

THE TIRES PEOPLE
230 E. Cherry St. Troy, MO 63379
Tires and Tire Service of all kinds

314-528-4334

8 am - 5 pm
Mon. thru Sat.



Jim & Mari Blossom

Troy & Moscow Mills • 528-8244
Eolia • Elsberry • Winfield



TACO BELL.

Rte. 1, Box 1
Troy, MO 63379

(314) 528-4873

WESTERN AUTO

Western Auto has been part of downtown Troy for over fifty years. Since its beginning in 1940, it has been owned and operated by three generations of the Curt family.

Walter J. and Clara Curt opened the business in 1940 selling a variety of items from automotive parts and Western Flyer bicycles, to gas powered wringer washing machines and battery operated radios. Without electricity in the surrounding rural area, battery operated radios were as popular as television is today.

In 1940 when the business started it was located at 440 Main Street, where Russ Nixon Auto Parts is today. Over the years, as the business grew and became a part of the community, Walter J. and Clara chose to build a new store and relocated the business. In 1946 a new building was built and the store moved to 309 Main Street, its present location. Walter L. and Evelyn Curt took over the business when his dad retired in 1955. As time went on the 2,500 square foot building soon became inadequate. Additional space was needed to carry all the new lines Western Auto was offering.

In 1964 a larger building was built next to the existing store and the store moved to 301 Main Street. Both buildings are presently being used. The business continued to grow and in 1971 another building was built behind the existing store. This building has been used for a warehouse and to provide auto and small engine service for customers.

Walter L. and Evelyn Curt stayed in the business until 1976 when the third generation of Curt's, Mark and Karen took over. Over the past fifty-four years Western Auto Supply company has made many changes. One aspect that has remained unchanged is the personal attention and service received by each customer. Western Auto has grown with the community thanks to the generosity of all its valued customers.



TROY AND WENTZVILLE VETERINARY CLINICS, INC.

The Troy and Wentzville Veterinary Clinics, Inc. is honored to share in Troy's 175th Birthday Celebration. With the area rich in agricultural tradition, the Troy Veterinary Clinic claims roots deeply imbedded in the region, providing the first and only veterinary service available for many miles. With the area void of additional veterinary care, the next closest service available would have been in St. Charles.

Troy's history for veterinary care began over fifty years ago when Dr. Bender came to the area. Service provided through Dr. Bender's home and veterinary care in this era was almost exclusively for livestock as the service catered to the vastly rural area.

In August 1951, Dr. Rameau Johnson, an Ohio State graduate, purchased the business from Dr. Bender, who left to practice in Nevada, Missouri. The business was located in Dr. Johnson's home on Cap-au-Gris. The following year Dr. Johnson was joined by Dr. William E. Newberry, a graduate of Kansas State College of Veterinary Medicine.

While in veterinary school Dr. Newberry enjoyed some time in the national spotlight when he was featured on national television demonstrating the use of a surgical instrument he had invented. This instrument is still widely used in the livestock industry.

In 1953 the business purchased a building that remains the present location at 210 North Lincoln Drive. This building was purchased from Jerry Burkemper and

had previously been used as a packaged liquor store. The need for a move from the home-based business of Dr. Johnson to a pure business location accommodated the growing needs of the community and growing emphasis on pet animals.

In 1960 the business expanded to a second location in Wentzville and started the present association of the Troy and Wentzville Veterinary Clinics, Inc. A third veterinarian was added, Dr. John Mozier, from the local area. His stay was short as he left to join the Army and he was replaced by Texas A & M graduate Dr. Lloyd Sells. His stay was also short and he was replaced in 1965 by a Wright City native, Dr. E.D. Garrett. Dr. Garrett, a graduate from the University of Missouri, continues to enjoy a long association with the business.

When Dr. Johnson retired in 1973 he was replaced by Dr. Alkire who stayed for five years, leaving in 1978. Dr. D.N. Rasmussen, an Illinois graduate, came to the area in 1978 and remains active in the present practice. When Dr. Newberry retired in 1984, the vacated position was filled in 1985 by Dr. R.D. Ragan, a Missouri graduate, who remains active in the business.

With continued rapid growth of the area, the business has expanded in Troy, built a new clinic at Wentzville in 1991, and added a fourth veterinarian to the practice. Dr. Carol Ryan, a Foristell native, graduated from the University of Missouri and joined the practice in 1992.

The two clinics service western St. Charles county and the entire Lincoln County area extending from Dardene northward to Eolia and from the extreme eastern Missouri border as far west as Truxton. Services have progressed from almost exclusively farm animals in the early years to include small animals to a level as high as sixty to seventy-five percent of the business today. The practice also sees a growing number of exotic animals as they become increasingly more popular.

TROY & WENTZVILLE VETERINARY CLINICS, INC.

TROY OFFICE
210 N. LINCOLN DR., TROY
TEL. 528-4534

WENTZVILLE OFFICE
702 E. PEARCE, WENTZ
TEL. 327-6488

HOURS: MORNING BY APPOINTMENT
MON.-THUR. 2 TO 6 PM.—TROY
FRIDAY 2 TO 5 PM.—TROY
MON.-FRI. 2 TO 5 PM.—WENTZVILLE
SATURDAY 1 TO 3 PM.—TROY & WENTZVILLE
REGULAR HOURS & EMERGENCIES - 24 HOUR CALL

WESTERMANN FROZEN FOOD LOCKER

The late John Westermann operated the first locker plant in Lincoln County from 1947 to 1971. John pioneered the freezer business in Lincoln County in 1942 and started building his freezer operation in 1945. The freezer operation opened in 1946. He erected the most modern food locker and slaughtering house in the state at that time, designing the whole building himself. This freezer operation served the Troy community for 25 years until sold in 1971, John being manager and president at all times.

During this time John's civic interests were many. He served on the board of aldermen in Troy for two terms and while alderman he was also street commissioner. John was past president of Troy Rotary Club and was a 25 year member. He served many terms on the Board of Directors Troy Chamber of Commerce and was awarded Man of the Year in 1968. He served several times as a Boy Scout district director and received a recognition award from the Boy Scouts. He helped initiate and organize the Lincoln County Beef Association. John was interested in 4-H and FFA activities and received an award as friend of 4-H in 1972. Also, he worked with meat judging classes and initiated the Carcass Evaluation class which has been held since 1960. John was also interested in trees. He served as chairman on a committee which platted plantings of trees and shrubs for the city park. He started the Troy Garden Club on a program of planting a tree on Arbor Day. These trees have been planted on the courthouse lawn, in the city parks, or at the Sheltered Workshop.

To John his greatest and proudest achievement was to help reestablish the Lincoln County Youth Fair and he was the first chairman of the present association. He served on the board for approximately sixteen years. He was known as Grand-Daddy of the Youth Fair, receiving a sixteen year plaque in appreciation of his services in 1976.



Westermann Frozen Food Locker.



Dee Hunter, 1951.

HUNTER AND TURNBULL REDI MIX

Dee Hunter and Eldon Turnbull started the first Redi-Mix Concrete plant in Troy in 1951. The plant was located on Ellis Street. They contracted for constructing basements and all types of concrete work. They operated until 1960 when they sold out to Hunt Concrete.

After retiring from business Dee became Alderman and served as interim Mayor in 1989-90. He was still an Alderman at the time of his death in 1991.

HARCOURT BRACE

Groundbreaking ceremonies were held October 14, 1968 for a new type of business for the Troy area. Harper and Row Publishing, one of America's oldest firms, was preparing to open its Midwestern Book Distribution Center in Troy. The building covering seven and one-half acres made it one of the largest buildings in the publishing world. The warehouse had storage space for 22 million books. At the time of opening in 1970, books were donated to Powell Memorial Library, giving the library personnel the privilege of later selecting new publications as they became available. The business was located on the south edge of Troy on what is now south Lincoln Drive.

The building was sold in 1985 to Harcourt Brace Company and the Harper and Row distribution center was moved to another facility. Harcourt Brace immediately added 136,500 square feet bringing the total area to 427,000 square feet. This made room for the moving of its Weber Costello subsidiary to Troy. Weber Costello was later sold making more warehouse space available. In 1994 the area that housed Weber Costello underwent extensive renovation to accommodate the warehouse automation project.

BODINE ALUMINUM

Bodine Aluminum, Inc. was founded in 1912 by Jesse R. Bodine to manufacture patterns for Dorris and Moon "motor cars". Since then, the company is now one of the largest producers of aluminum castings in the country and supplies products to many customers in the aerospace, agriculture and automotive fields.

Because of the demand in the automotive industry, Bodine Aluminum expanded and built the new Troy Division to produce aluminum automotive parts for the Toyota Camry plant in Georgetown, Kentucky. The Troy plant is one of the most modern and highly automated aluminum foundries in the world. The new facility began full production in September 1993 and employs eighty-five team members on a two shift operation.



**BODINE
ALUMINUM, INC.**

*Congratulates
the
CITY OF TROY
on their
175th
ANNIVERSARY*

**TROY'S HOMETOWN RADIO STATION
SINCE 1949**

**KWRE-73
AM
COUNTRY**
Warrenton • Troy • Wentzville

**SEE US AT OUR NEW
TROY LOCATION NEXT TO TROY CITGO**

BANKING

It was not until February 1873 that a charter was granted for a bank in this part of Missouri. Prior to this, banking service in Troy was provided by John Knox and others who had conducted a private bank.

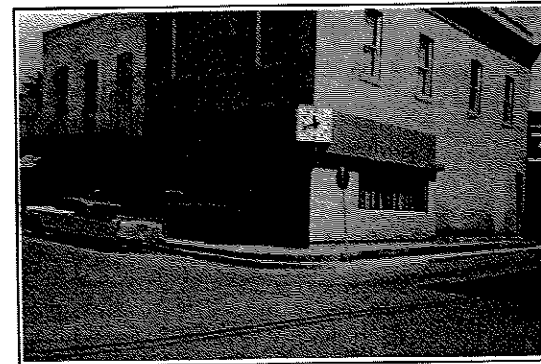
Through the activity of such men as Walton Perkins, Elias Norton, Dr. J. W. Welch, Henry T. Mudd and other leading businessmen, a bank to be known as Farmers and Mechanics Bank was organized and chartered. The bank began with a capital of \$10,000 and the stockholders soon began to receive a 100% dividend. This was possible because of the scarcity of money and the high rate of interest received. As it was the only bank between Bowling Green, St. Charles and Louisiana the demands upon its services were great.

In 1907 the Masonic Lodge and the Bank jointly erected a new building located on the northeast corner of Main and Cherry Streets. Locating to the center of town and an increase of capital resulted in an increase in business. In 1922 it was shown as the leading bank in Lincoln County.

In 1923, improvements were made which included a new front, and a writing room where one could find a comfortable fire, writing materials and tables providing for the convenience of the customer.

On August 15, 1891 a new bank known as the People's Savings Bank of Troy was chartered. Twenty-one business men became the first stockholders. In 1895 the name was changed to Peoples Bank.

The capital stock continued to increase and on February 3, 1923 the bank was relocated to the southwest corner of Main and Cherry. The new location provided for a community room that could be used by the citizens of the community for meetings of various kinds. Installed was a mammoth new vault with a 6 1/2 ton Mosler door, providing space where people of the community could securely store their valuables. It was estimated that on opening day between 1200 to 1500 attended the program arranged by the officers and directors. Everyone received a souvenir: there were sewing kits for the ladies, matchboxes for the men, and baseball tops for the children. The feature of the day was a guessing contest of how many pennies were in a glass bowl. Mrs. W. E. Aydelott and Mrs. Lenora Walton each received a \$5 gold piece, as they each were each within four of the correct number of 1291. Receiving the prize as the youngest depositor was the four day old son of Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Walton of Hawk Point. A prize was given to the oldest depositor. Prizes were also given for the largest depositor and the largest depositor in a sav-



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ings account. The first person to register that day and the first time depositor all received gifts.

Prosperity continued until 1930 when business conditions became such that Peoples Bank merged with Farmers and Mechanics Bank and the doors of the Peoples Bank closed forever. As business conditions worsened, the Farmers and Mechanics bank closed in July of 1931 for reorganization or liquidation. They were never able to reorganize; in 1941 the remaining notes and assets of the bank were sold at public auction at the courthouse door and the final checks were mailed to the former depositors.

Troy was without the facility of banking services until August 1935 when a charter was granted to the Bank Of Troy. The bank opened September 28, in the building of the former Farmers and Mechanics Bank. The officers were: Ira L. Russell, President (also the first depositor-\$100); W. E. Aydelott, Vice President; R. H. Brown, Cashier; Goldie Brown, Assistant Cashier and employee; Wendle C. Wombles. The directors were: Dr. Ben L. Neubeiser, Dr. H. S. Harris, John Dowell, Henry Niehaus, R. H. Brown, W. E. Aydelott, Ira L. Russell. The statement at end of the first day: loans, \$7.00; cash and due, \$60,352.30; F.D.I.C., \$750.00; expense, \$53.00; total, \$61,230.76. The liabilities and capital were: capital \$25,000.00, surplus \$5,000.00. In 1966 they moved to a new building located on the northeast corner of Main and College. In 1976 the building was remodeled to accommodate the increase in business. In 1972 Boatmen's National Bank purchased the business. As banking was increasing and new business's were being built in this area, Boatmen's moved in 1990 to their new modern facilities on Front Street.

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cessful history in the Pike and Lincoln County area. Clifford Banking Company was incorporated in 1871 by Benjamin P. Clifford in the town of Clarksville, Mo. Mr. Clifford was a riverboat captain and had established a company, Benjamin P. Clifford and Sons- Bankers, in the 1850's. The bank received its F.D.I.C. insurance charter in 1935, certificate number 1421. In 1959 G. Jack Jones Jr. purchased the company from Mr. Robert Carrol, a direct descendant of the founder. Mr. Jones came from Elsberry, Mo. where his father was in charge of the Bank of Lincoln County under the ownership of U.S. Congressman, Clarence Cannon. In 1976 Mr. Jones purchased a controlling interest in the Citizens Bank of Troy in which his son, Stephen Jones was in charge. Due to Mr. Jones sudden death in 1977 the Citizens Bank of Troy was merged and sold to the Peoples Bank of Hawk Point. In 1991 Clifford Banking Company was the first bank to apply and receive permission to establish a bank facility in Troy, across county lines under a new state branch banking law. The bank purchased the Prudential Bank building at 115 North Lincoln Drive for a full service banking facility. Stephen Jones, president of the bank is in charge of this office. Stephen is married to Mary Beth Curt daughter of Walter Curt, whose family has been an established Western Auto retailer in the Troy community for over fifty years. The Jones family has been serving the financial needs of the citizens of the Lincoln County community for three generations.

PEOPLES BANK AND TRUST OF LINCOLN CO.

Peoples Bank and Trust Company of Lincoln County was originally organized under the name of Peoples Bank of Hawk Point on March 10, 1924. Peoples Bank started by acquiring the assets of the Bank of Hawk Point which had been in existence since 1905. The first president of Peoples Bank of Hawk Point was William Kowazek, and Richard H. Brown was the original cashier and bank manager. The original Board of Directors of Peoples Bank of Hawk Point was William Kowazek, J.M. Barbee, Otho F. Barley, Charles S. Eames, William Lanwehr, Frank Knizel, Sr. and Fred Meine. Total assets of the bank were originally \$123,886.24.

Richard H. Brown served as cashier and manager of the bank until 1935 at which time he moved to Troy, Missouri and became the manager of the Bank of Troy. He was replaced in that position by Arthur K. Schaper. Mr. Schaper served as manager until his death on October 1, 1957. William Kowazek served as president until 1938. In 1938 William Lanwehr was elected

president of the bank. He served as president until 1954 at which time Arthur K. Schaper was elected President. Mr. Schaper was in that position until 1957. On November 9, 1957 Joe Tomek was elected president and he served in that position until 1976 when Donald E. Thompson was elected president. Mr. Thompson had been serving as manager of the bank since 1957 following Arthur K. Schaper's death. Donald Thompson served as president of the bank until 1992 when he assumed the position of Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer which he still holds. Arthur R. Schaper was elected president in 1992 and still holds that office.

Peoples Bank of Hawk Point moved to Troy on December 18, 1978 when it acquired Citizens Bank of Troy which had been in existence since 1973. Upon moving to Troy the bank changed its name to Peoples Bank of Lincoln County. In January 1982, Peoples Bank of Lincoln County became the lead bank in a holding company organization called Lincoln County Bancorp which then acquired the Winfield Banking Company. In 1985 Peoples Bank was authorized by the

Missouri Division of Finance to offer trust services and in March 1986, in an effort to reflect these additional services, the bank changed its name to Peoples Bank and Trust Company of Lincoln County. In February 1988, the Lincoln County Bancorp Holding Company Organization, lead by Peoples Bank and Trust Company of Lincoln County, expanded into Pike County, Missouri by acquiring the Bank of Louisiana. Most recently, on October 18, 1993, the holding company organization expanded to Perry County, Missouri by acquiring the bank of Altenburg.

The bank that was chartered in Hawk Point on October 10, 1924, with \$123,886.00 in total assets, has grown over seventy years to be an organization with an excess of \$86.7 million in total assets. It is the lead bank in a four bank holding company organization having total assets in excess of \$167 million. This organization is managed by a board of directors consisting of Donald E. Thompson, Arthur R. Schaper, C. Robert Hall, William H. Creech, Jr., Wallace Anderson, William R. Duncan, Albert Stanek, Lawrence Meine, and Jess H. Fletcher.

Peoples Bank and Trust of Lincoln County

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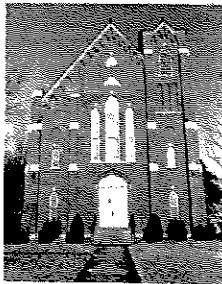


WHERE THEY PRAY HARD

The early pioneers who first came to the settlement around the Spring were of a devout lot. This was illustrated by Deacon Cottle when he knelt in prayer after the Indians silently retreated into the nearby forest upon surveying the small group. Deacon was a name given to Cottle as he had so faithfully fulfilled his position as a deacon in the Baptist church in Vermont. His marriage license also shows that he was a minister of the Gospel. Although no record of worship services are given, one would believe that after the close of the Indian War and settlers started coming into the village of Troy these sturdy pioneers would have met in homes for praise and thanksgiving.

After the building of the court house in 1830, believers of all faiths would congregate there for worship. This continued until 1831 when the first continual organizations of the faith withdrew into their own organization.

PRESBYTERIAN



On Saturday, November 26, 1831, nine people gathered at the meeting house in the town of Troy with the aim of organizing a Presbyterian Church in Troy. Rev. John S. Ball, then in charge of the Bonhomme church in St. Louis county, and the Rev. Wm. S. Lacy, in charge of the Dardenne church in St. Charles County presided. Francis Parker made record of the organization. The nine persons resolving to form the church were: Francis Parker, Alexander Wilson and Eliza Wilson with certificates from the church of Dardenne, Mo.; Catherine Parker with certificate from the Methodist church; Otis S. Linn and Elizabeth Linn with certificates from the Woodford, Kentucky church; Grace Linn, with certificate from the Bethel, Kentucky church,

and Rachel Ford, with certificate from the Baker's Creek, Tennessee church. Mary Linn was admitted by satisfactory verbal testimony. The members then proceeded to elect two elders, Francis Parker and Otis S. Linn. There were no deacons until 1866. Rev. Ball took charge of the church immediately after its organization.

The members continued to hold preaching services at the Court House with prayer meetings in the home of Francis Parker. In 1847 the members felt the need for their own place of worship and on September 16, 1847, the cornerstone of a brick building on Court Street was laid, and on Jan. 23, 1848, this building was dedicated as a church. This building served their purpose for twenty years when it was sold to the Troy public school district. This building was then bought by the Catholic Church. In 1868 the edifice on Boone Street was started and was completed in 1874. After the entire indebtedness was paid, the church was dedicated on a Sunday in July, 1875, by Rev. D. Brookes of St. Louis.

In 1977 the church building was recognized as a historical site and designated as American Presbyterian and Reformed Historical Site, No. 149. In 1981 the church celebrated the erection of a new manse along with the 150th anniversary of the church.

Miss Isabel Howell served the church as organist for at least forty years and maybe closer to fifty. She began playing at the church by sharing the responsibility with one or two others, until one day she was the regular pianist and organist. Miss Isabel worked with various church choirs and musical groups through the years. She shared her talents with other churches in town playing for community services and World Day of Prayer services. In addition she taught an adult Sunday School class and served as Sunday School treasurer. She also served as a member of the Session, the governing board of the church. After her retirement she continued to share her love of music as she continued to teach in her home.

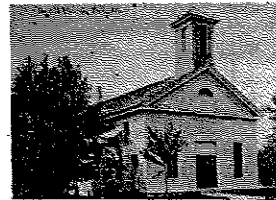
BAPTIST

The first permanent organization of the Baptist Church in the city of Troy was in 1844. There had been other churches organized in the county, and the Troy Church had no doubt been associated with these. The above group was organized in the house of a Baptist preacher, John C. Herdon, with eighteen charter members. This group was missionary-minded, and its

Sunday school was organized around 1896, followed by separate mission organizations for the women (1924), children (1929), and men (1952). This congregation first met in homes and then shared the building with the Presbyterians at Boone and Sixth Streets.

In the Spring of 1860, the Baptists moved into their own building on the southwest corner of Boone and Fifth Streets. On May 5, 1912, a new brick building was occupied at 611 Main Street (where the present Masonic Hall is located); that building burned and was replaced in 1937. On January 15, 1967, the church moved to the present site at 800 Cap Au Gris, occupying a two story educational building. The new church auditorium was dedicated September 26, 1976. A third addition was put into use in 1991.

The church started a mission in Wentzville in 1958 and Lake Saint Louis in 1982; both are now churches. They gave financially, with other churches, to help start the Moscow Mills Baptist Church. In 1992 they started the Ridge Road Baptist Mission on Highway 47, east of Troy.



FIRST CHRISTIAN, DISCIPLES OF CHRIST

The formal organization of this body did not occur until 1856. There are indications that others were immersed into the faith and beliefs prior to this time. They probably worshiped in the Court House along with individuals of different beliefs. The first meetings were held in the Universalist Church located on Main Street.

On July 6, 1856, Mary Crump, Ann E. Wing, Joanna Null, Elizabeth Hunter, Benedict Crump, John S. Null, Mary Wing, Sarah Sheets, Elizabeth by Mary Wing proxy, Eliza Null and Frederick Wing met and resolved to come together as a church. In May 1859 Brother Stephen Cottle and Edie Cottle were received into full fellowship. It was in 1861 that the new church



building was ready for service. During the Civil War services were held infrequently.

According to an article appearing in the August 1864 Louisiana paper, the church was the scene of a murder. A Democratic Conservative Union meeting was being held in the church when soldiers burst into the meeting and demanded to know if this was a conservative meeting. When Mr. James Reed answered in the affirmative, he was killed instantly. Shots were fired into the crowd, wounding others. After the war the church members united and the lukewarm congregation began worship services.

The congregation continued to grow and by 1911 a 60' x 20' addition was made to the church. In the early 50's the sanctuary was remodeled. The membership outgrew the space and in 1965 additional land was bought to relocate. In April 1970 work was begun on the new church building. In January of 1991 the New Philomene Muck Fellowship Hall was dedicated. In November 1991 newly remodeled classrooms were dedicated.

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ST. STEPHEN UNITED METHODIST

In 1859, the very first Methodist Episcopal Church South was built in Troy. Rev. Andrew Monroe served as the first minister. He came from Virginia



about 1825. He lived in Troy and prior to 1828 kept a hotel in a brick building on the S.E. corner of the Spring Lot. The ground for the church was purchased from the estate of John A. Woolfolk for the sum of \$1000. The deed to that property names Jesse Orear, H. E. Jones, Wm. M. Welch, James Anderson, and Samuel Avcry as the Board of trustees.

The cornerstone was laid July 19, 1859, by the Troy Masonic Lodge. The building was of brick, and faced the east and the pulpit was in the west end. Long raised benches were used for seating and there was a solid partition, four feet high, running through the center of the building which separated the men and boys from the women and girls. The choir was in the northeast corner and the "amen corner" in the southeast corner. The early Methodist were fervent with their "amens". The building was heated with two stoves, and kerosene lamps furnished the light.

At first this congregation was a poor struggling one and did not prosper. During the Civil War troops were quartered in the building and political meetings were held there later.

At the close of the war, the church was reorganized and an effort made to pay off the debt and prevent the building from being sold. The debt was cleared and the dedicatory service took place in early 1867.

The first Sunday schools were held on Sunday afternoon and prayer meetings were held each Thursday evening. As there were not many men who attended, and as women did not pray in public, Lenoard Henry and T. J. Nally from the Christian Church conducted the services. A minister was not always able to be present as Troy was on a circuit at that time.

The church continued to grow and by the late 1890's a building committee was appointed and a strip of ground twenty feet wide on the west side of the old church was purchased from H. W. Kemper to make room for the larger building. Worship services were held in the Troy Christian Church while the new church was being erected.

The cornerstone was laid Friday, August 24,

1900 by the Troy Masonic Lodge. The church was dedicated Sunday morning, February 24, 1901. At the conclusion of the dedicatory sermon it was announced that it was necessary to raise \$650 in order to finish paying for the building, which, with the furnishings, cost about \$8,000. The response was liberal and \$500 was raised, the Ladies' Aid Society pledged the remainder.

In 1906, the church was fitted with handsome chandeliers of brass with a dozen lights in each (replaced in 1937). In 1924 the basement was enlarged.

In March, 1947, the Hammond electric organ was installed with a set of chimes. This was replaced in 1981 with a new Allen organ. In 1950 a Christian educational building was built, providing much needed space for Sunday school classes, a pastor's study and office space for a church secretary.

WESLEY METHODIST

Rev. Louis Overton, Henry S. Bragg, Sr., Jack Stallard, Monroe Gibson, Jack Perkins, Sr., and Daniel Webster were foremen-

ners in the organization of Wesley Methodist Church. These men traveled by horseback to Moscow Mills, Elsberry, Hawk Point and other adjacent territories until in 1868 they found the present site in Troy to build a church.

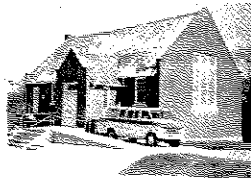
The first church building was a frame structure equipped with wood stoves, home-made benches and kerosene lamps. Some of the funding for this building came from money that the Afro-Americans fighting in the Civil War had sent home during their time of service.

The membership was small, but Fred Lindsay, John Boyse, Charles Wheeler, Griffin Cockrell, Sr., Silas Crenshaw and others motivated the growth of this organization

The tolling of a huge bell suspended from a wooden structure served not only as a call to worship, but its plaintive peals signified the death of a member. Mr. Hal Brown held the distinction of being teller of the bell.

The first regular minister was Pastor Douglas. The depression years made survival difficult, but the pastors and the concerned congregation worked toward the spiritual growth and development of the people.

During the ministry of E. W. Hannah the church,



along with the records, were destroyed by fire. The new brick building was erected in 1921.

A group of youngsters known as "The Sunshine Club" was organized and they sponsored varied missionary endeavors and visited the sick and shut-ins.

An organization known as the Ladies Aide Society began functioning during the early history of the church. From the sale of the quilts made by these women many of the local expenses of the church were defrayed. Later their name was changed to the Women's Society of Christian Service.

Each of the conscientious ministers who served the church found some special way they could serve not only the spiritual life of the church, also helping with the care of the building.

Rev. Hilda Overton, son of Rev. Louis Overton, one of the founders of the church, returned to the area and served the church along with his wife Dorothy. Rev. Overton was an active minister for forty-five years and served as district superintendent for twelve years. Many young men have gone forth from this congregation but one who has gained great respect and admiration is Charlie Copher. He received his doctorate degree and became president of Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Georgia.



SACRED HEART

The seed for the beginning of Sacred Heart Church was sown when Father Cleary of the Millwood parish came to Troy and helped establish a mission parish. As the number of communicants increased Father Cleary was assisted by a priest from St. Charles, thus the communicants were assured of services once a month on a stated Sunday. By 1874 it became a necessity that the group have a house of worship of their own. The group purchased the building that formerly served the Presbyterian church

In 1891 Rev. E. J. Lemkes was appointed the first resident Catholic priest of Troy. After several months he was succeeded by the Rev. Phil Carroll, who

died at Millwood after having been pastor of the Troy parish for about one year. After Father Carroll, there was a succession of pastors assigned to serve the parish. In 1903 Reverend L. F. Schathoelter was appointed to serve, and it was during his pastorate plans were made for a new building. The church building was sold to R. A. Trail in 1906, and that same year the corner stone was laid for the new building located at the corner of Main and East College. The church and rectory were dedicated June 10, 1907. Lumber for these buildings came from some of the buildings used in the St. Louis World's Fair. Mr. Otto Kulage, a contractor, donated all of the bricks for the church and rectory. At the time of building the church a four faced clock was donated by the Chamber of Commerce.

On April 17, 1954, Holy Saturday morning, a fire was discovered about 3:30 a.m. by Rev. Bart Kearney, pastor of the church. Father Kearney, the sisters of the parish and community volunteers were able to save the church records and the portable articles from the church, such as holy water fonts, statues and stations of the cross.

Immediately after the fire the community came to the aid of the group and non-Catholic denominations offered their churches. An offer also came from the Troy School Board to make available use of Bonfils High School Auditorium. Easter Sunday Masses were celebrated in the auditorium. A dwelling was purchased in Kuhne Heights to serve as a temporary rectory.

On May 22, 1954, Rev. Henry A. Ahrens, pastor performed the ceremony of ground breaking for the new school convent combination. On Sunday morning, July 22, 1954, although the interior of the church was not entirely finished, the first Sunday Masses were conducted there. The dedication of the building was held in the fall.

In December 1959, plans were made to build a convent for the Sisters teaching there. This new building was completed in 1960. Plans for the present rectory were drawn in March 1963, and an open house was held in November 1963.

SACRED HEART SCHOOL

The first Parish school was established in 1944 when the Jones Hotel was purchased. School opened on September 5, with 39 students registered. The Superior Sister Bernard Marie and Sister Joseph Delores were the first teachers. The eight grade students were Edward Heitman, Robert Kallash, Charles Lindsay, James Witte, Marjorie Hassfeld, Elvadcan Peasel, and Janet Hutt.

SACRED HEART CEMETERY

On September 7, 1883, William and Mary Colbert sold to Rev. Peter R. Kenrick an acre of ground to be used as a final resting place for members of the congregation. In October 1957 an additional acre of land was added to the cemetery. Some of the early burials were: Amy Ancela Murphy, May 18, 1884; Henry J. Wagner, December 17, 1884; Bernard Cleveland Thurmond December 28, 1885; Jane E. Murphy, April 13, 1887; Agnes M. daughter of Wm. and —C— (probably Carter) April 1889, George Micster, February 16, 1891; Margaret wife of George Jackson Nov. 9, 1891 (George Jackson stone is marked 1874, however he was first buried in St. Charles County and later moved here.) John, son of T. J. and M. Jackson, Feb. 13, 1892; Jeannette M., wife of T. J. Jackson, Aug. 24, 1893; Daisy Sydnor, March 17, 1894; Lucy M. McKay, 1895; Sarah Ann Leffeler, March 21, 1895; Mamie R. Hunn March 30, 1896; John F. Early, April 30, 1898; Nora M. Hunn, Feb. 21, 1899;

Because the congregation is outgrowing the present church and there is not room for expansion at the present site, in 1990, the parish purchased land at the intersection of Old Cap-au-Gris and Highway 61 with plans being made for future expansion.

ZION UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST



The Zion United Church of Christ was organized by eighteen families in the summer of 1887. Many of these persons had come to Lincoln County directly from Germany only a few years earlier. Several came from the same rural community in the territory of Hanover, Prussia. They decided to worship together, and in 1887 they built a building at the end of Mound Street, dedicating it on Thanksgiving Day. By 1919, English language services had been introduced, and men and women began to sit together in the church. Previously, men sat on one side and women on the other.

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The first building was used until 1926 when, under the pastorate of Rev. Clyde Koehler, the congregation sold the old church property and built a new church at 725 South Main. The cornerstone was laid in May and construction was completed by fall. Dedication services were held Thanksgiving Day.

In June 1987, the centennial year, groundbreaking ceremonies for the new addition to the church were held. The new building provided space for a church office, educational space and fellowship hall. Access to all parts of the church has been provided for handicapped people by way of a lift. Holding to tradition, dedication services were again held on Thanksgiving Day. On January 22, 1989, a time of joyous celebration was held as a Zimmer pipe organ was dedicated.

On April 25, 1921 the Troy Evangelical and Reformed Cemetery was officially established, and a road was built. Burials were recorded as early as 1892 when Wil. Louis-Sohn Von M. and A. Schroedel Geb. 5 April 1892 Gest 17 April 1892, another in 1893 Edie Busch-Oct. 23, 1893 Nov. 1, 1893 along with August R. Broemmer, 1854-1894.

TROY HOLINESS



In the summer of 1925, Rev. and Mrs. Floyd Martin and workers conducted a three week tent meeting on a lot owned by Mr. Elmer Creech on East Cherry Street. This site was then known as "down in the valley," near where the Orscheln store is presently located. The tent for the meeting was 40 x 60, but was much too small for the crowds. Some worshippers came before sundown to get a seat. This same evangelistic party came back in the fall of 1926 and erected another tent, twenty feet larger than the first one, at the Fairgrounds, but this still would not seat the crowds. Interest increased from night to night and people from all walks of life bowed at the altar, seeking forgiveness of sins or

a clean heart, and a number received definite experiences. They had a desire for a church for worship so money was raised during this meeting and the lot was purchased on West Cherry Street. Services were held in homes, with Rev. Lawrence Schaper as leader, until the church was erected in 1927. Bro. C. C. Hamm served as pastor from 1927 to 1932.

Bro. Floyd Martin's health failed and he could no longer perform evangelistic work so he and Sister Martin moved to Troy in 1932 and took charge of the church. He held his last tent revival in the fall of that year on the lot just southeast of the church. On Nov. 18, 1934, during a Preacher's Convention here in Troy, he passed away. Sister Martin took charge of the church until Jan. 1935 when Bro. I. E. Holden and wife came as pastor. In May of that year the first camp meeting was held in a large tent at the Fair Grounds with Bro. E. E. Shelhamer as evangelist. In 1936 the first camp was held on the newly acquired grounds on South Main. In 1937 the church bought the parsonage at 1100 South Main, and this served the church until 1960 when a new parsonage was built on the church camp grounds. In 1953 a new piano was purchased for the church, and in 1955 a front porch was added. In 1957 a fire caused considerable damage and as a result the walls were paneled and acoustical tile ceiling was put in.

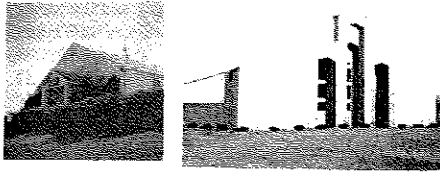
In 1990 a beautiful new church was built on the camp grounds. The church is of brick construction and has twelve memorial stained glass windows.

PLEASANT VALLEY

The Pleasant Valley Church is a branch of the Old Mt. Zion Baptist Church which was located on West Third and Cherry Streets. In the year 1937 the Old Mt. Zion Baptist Church was lost and services were held in the Benevolent Hall, and also in the Knight of Tabas Hall. In 1939 the ground for the present location on Sydnowille Road (north Main Street) was purchased.

It was not until the years of 1945-46 that the congregation was able to erect and furnish a new building. After Rally Day in 1950, Hena Luckett and Harriette S. Higgins made a special effort to retire the debt, and it was not long until the mortgage was burned. The congregation has continued to grow and improve their facilities.

SHEPHERD'S APOSTOLIC PENTECOSTAL CHURCH



The church, founded by Rev. Walter S. Guinn, originally met at the Old Alexandria Christian Church. As the congregation grew, the need for a new church home was met with the building of a structure on Highway 61, north of Troy. Dedication services were held June 30, 1952. Shortly after this Rev. Guinn resigned, turning over the ministry of the church to his son, Rev. Eddie Guinn.

In 1983 it was decided to change the name of the church to one that would reflect the beliefs of the church- Shepherd's Apostolic Pentecostal Church. Shepherd's incorporating the Great Shepherd- the Lord Jesus Christ, Apostolic- built upon the foundation of the Apostles, Pentecostal- an experience not a denomination, and Church- for the model church. In June 1989, an early morning fire destroyed the Church leaving the congregation without a home. After the fire the congregation found a home on East Cherry Street where they worshiped until they moved into their new building on Old Highway 61.

CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY CENTER CHURCH

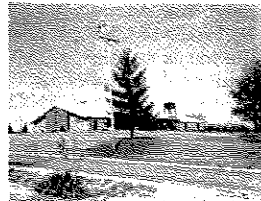
Christian Community Center was started as a Bible study in the home of Ken and Faye LaRue in January of 1976. The basement of their home, where they



met, soon became too small. The building at 541 Second Street, formerly the home of The Disciples of Christ, became available and was purchased in October of 1978. The Center began to see the need for Christian education for their young people, and in 1982 the Christian Center Academy School was started in conjunction with the church. Again it became apparent more room was needed and a new facility was built at 510 South Lincoln Drive, providing more space for play grounds and learning center space.

TRINITY LUTHERAN

In August, 1963 Donald Diedrich inserted a notice in the Free Press asking anyone interested in the organization of a Lutheran Church to meet at the Troy City Park. Several responded and the decision was made to start an organization with Immanuel Lutheran of Wentzville as the sponsor. On October 27, fifty-two were present for the first service conducted in the Little Theater of Buchanan High school by Pastor Heckert. In November temporary officers were elected with W. Rassmussen as president and Herb Els as vice-president and Sunday School superintendent. In January 1964 a constitution was adopted and the name Trinity was chosen for the church. By May of 1964 the last meetings were held in the Little Theater, and church services were moved to the American Legion Hall. The congregation was growing and they felt the need for a permanent home. Land was purchased in January 1965 and a building committee was formed and plans made for erecting a permanent structure. In September of the same year the new building was dedicated with 41 communicants and 23 souls present. On February 1, 1970 Rev. George Gibson, Jr. was installed as the first resident pastor. Rev. Gibson served the congregation until February 16, 1975, when Rev. Ross E. Haupt was installed as the second resident pastor. The congregation continued to grow until there was a need for a larger building for worship. On October 30, 1977 ground breaking ceremonies were held, with Jim Palmer as building committee chairman turning the first shovel of dirt. On October 8, 1978 the new 9,000 square foot edifice was dedicated. On March 15, 1981 a mortgage burning was held for the first building. In 1982, Rev. Thomas W. Larson accepted the call to become their new pastor. In 1985 a softball field was constructed adjacent to the church. This field not only serves Trinity Lutheran, but is used for Troy area inter-church softball games.



CHURCH OF CHRIST

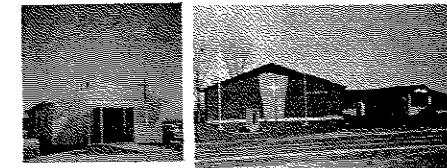


The Troy Church of Christ met for the first time on May 3rd 1964 in what used to be the old school building for colored children, located on North Main Street in Troy. Wendell Kee from Collinsville, Illinois preached the first sermon.

The six families attending that first Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. David A. Cross and daughters; Mr. and Mrs. Gilmer Dehn and children; Mr. and Mrs. Bud Templeton and daughters; Mr. and Mrs. Harold Hulett and three sons; Mr. and Mrs. James Hansell and daughters; and Mrs. Dezzie Miller.

Thirteen acres of land were purchased one and one half mile south of Troy on highway 61 in late 1965. A brick building was built which included living quarters for a preacher. The first services were held in early 1966. It was not long until Highway 61 was being expanded into a four lane highway, necessitating the sale of the building and three acres of land. Construction of a new building was soon started on the remaining land and by 1970 the congregation was again able to move into their new church home. Although the church did not move, because of the by passing of 61, the present address is Old Moscow Mills Road

FIRST ASSEMBLY



On January 20, 1968 at 7:30 p.m., a meeting was held in the home of Rev. A. D. Wright at Troy for all those who were interested in organizing an Assembly of God Church in Troy. The church was organized with 22 charter members. It was decided that the Church would be named first Assembly of God.

Property was purchased from L. L. LaRue on South Highway 61, (now South Lincoln Drive) and a

three unit church was started, the first being completed April 1, 1968. The membership increased and by 1970 the second unit was added.

Rev. A. D. Wright was the first pastor. On his retirement in 1976, Pastor Larry R. Donelson was called to serve the growing church.

In 1980 the congregation gave unanimous approval to build a new structure. In July 1982, for the first time they held worship services inside their new modern sanctuary.

Pastor Donelson left the group in 1985 and Pastor Randy Coleman presently serves the congregation along with the assistance of Duncan Craig Ahrens as associate pastor and director of youth ministries.

FELLOWSHIP BAPTIST

The Fellowship Baptist Church was organized January 24, 1971. The Fellowship Baptist Church is an independent fundamental, Bible believing church and its



purpose is to reach the lost for Christ. Rev. Walter Kirk of the Immanuel Baptist Church of Louisiana, Mo officiated at the first service, assisted by Bro. Robert Hellwege of the Open Door Baptist Church of Overland, MO, and Bro. Denver Moore of St. Louis.

After scripture reading and prayer, officers were elected and the Sugar Grove Community House was selected as the place of worship. They continued meeting there until 1988 when land was purchased at 1255 South Main Street in Troy and a new building was erected. Bro. Cluphan is the present pastor.

JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES

Their witnessing work began in Lincoln County in the late 1930's and early 1940's, but it was not until late spring 1963 that a group returned to Troy to form the Troy Congregation of Jehovah's Witnesses. They rented a building at 7 Alden Street, Troy. They soon outgrew this building, and in the fall of 1968 a lot on Highway 47 West was obtained and the present Kingdom Hall was erected. The first meeting was held on Tuesday



April 1, 1969. The hall was remodeled in 1988.

The congregation has grown to 126 publishers associated with the congregation. They are planning on expanding to a new building that will be located on acreage purchased on S. Main. The auditorium will be 2,709 sq. ft. and there will be room for expansion.

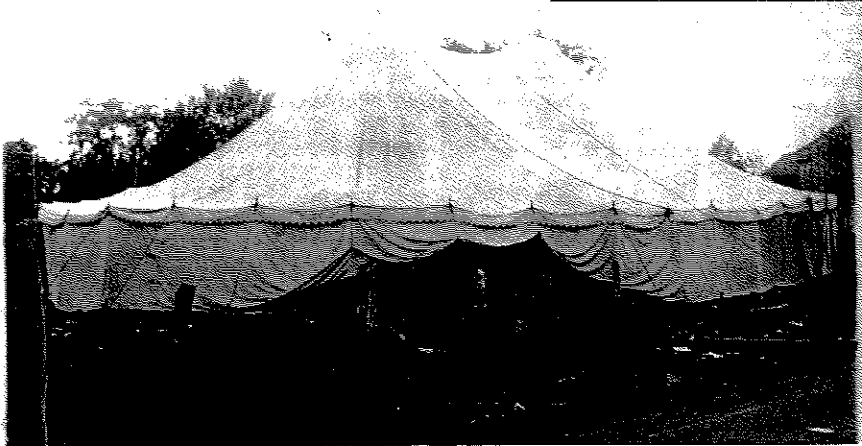
Even though the churches in Troy have had their individual places of worship, they have always been ecumenical in worship.

During the earlier years union Sunday evening services were held in the Open Air Theater, which belonged to Mr. Cass Stewart. The building used by Burkemper Law Firm is presently on this lot. Other union services have included World Day of Prayer, Thanksgiving Services, Easter Sunrise services, Vacation Bible School, church camps, singspirations, and in 1993 "The Way of The Cross" march.

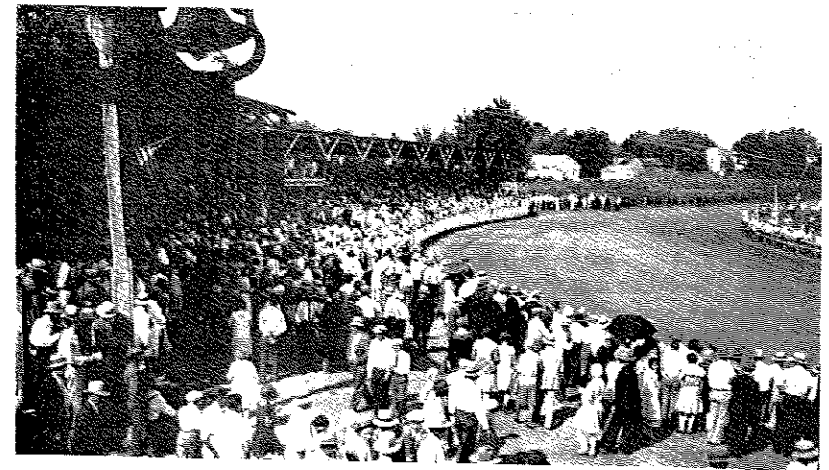
During the years, union revival meetings were held, the most memorable one of these was the Burch

Tent Meeting held in 1914. The 60' x 90' tent was located on the Carter lot on West Cherry Street, now occupied by the garment factory. Each evening this was filled to capacity. This meeting began on Sunday September 6, 1914, and lasted for 33 days. The minister was A. E. Burch and he was assisted by a song leader and choirs from various churches. Preaching services were held in both the afternoon and evening. On September 18, the business houses advertised they would be closed from 2:30 to 3:30 each afternoon and then at 7:30 each evening until the close of the meeting. On October 9, a march for Christ was held with over 1,200 participants. The march was led by the children of the Sunday Schools. At the close of the meeting there were 316 additions to the churches in Troy and surrounding area.

At one time the interest was so great that word was sent to the light plant not to shut off the lights at 11 o'clock as was the usual custom.



WHERE THEY PLAY HARD



The amphitheatre and race track at the Troy Fairgrounds, circa 1923.

When pioneer families first settled in what is now Troy, they had little time for what the modern individual would consider as recreation. Most of their recreation was combined with work such as log rollings, building of homes, barn raisings, corn huskings, quiltings, etc. When work was completed there would be play parties and dancing. In the spring and summer there were outdoor dances. The young people built brush arbors and put saw dust on the ground after they had smoothed the surface. Fox hunting along with shooting matches were sports for the men. Five would compete for a beef, the first two getting the hind quarters, the third and fourth the fore quarters and the fifth the hide and tallow.

With the growth of churches and schools they became the gathering places for entertainment. Box suppers, pie suppers and ice cream socials along with entertainment from local talent provided an evening of relaxation.

Weddings provided an opportunity for community gatherings. The first marriage recorded in Lincoln County, but not the first occurring, was that of John English to Catherine Davis, solemnized on August 3, 1825. This was not recorded into court records until November 1825. Weddings provided a time for a feast of the best pioneer foods such as venison steaks, and roasts, turkey, grouse, nectar-like maple syrup, and the best deserts of the time.

In 1897 through the efforts of Sam Kemper a group of unmarried Troy businessmen organized a camping club to be known as the Broken Heart Club, "Millionaire Club" charter members were, Sam Kemper, James Dudley, John Sykora, Tom Nuckols and Clarence Copher. Joining later were Harry Kemper, Leighton Howell, Latham Henke, Ralph Copher, Owen Turnbull, Emmett Shafer, Billie Wells, Walter Meister, Rufus Dudley, J. Hayden Foster, John Brandes and Dr. Wm. Wells.

The first camp site was on the east side of Cuivre River near Frenchman's Bluff Bridge. The camp site consisted of two large tents, one for sleeping and the other for cooking. The mess hall was the space between the two tents, with tent flaps serving as the top. In 1925 they purchased land on the west side of the river, south of the bridge and the tents were put there until the club house was finished in 1927.

The club house was built above high water mark. The main room provided ample space for an old fashioned wood range, a coal oil stove, large work table, dining table, ice box, cupboard, bed and chairs. A large screened-in porch had a long table with benches and was an ideal sleeping porch. The grounds covered about one-fourth of an acre, with large trees providing lots of shade.

The silver and red boat, bearing the club's insignia, a broken heart, was kept tied at the river bank. After the men were married one day of the camp week was designated as women's day, at which the wives and families were invited. The men loved to eat and employed Johnnie Robinson, Joe Mounce, and Snowball Bowles as cooks for the camp, who prepared meals such as fried chicken, mashed potatoes, corn-on-the-cob, sliced tomatoes, and blackberry cobbler. The men went to camp, fish, hunt, rest, enjoy life and tell tall tales.

About the same time the men formed a club the young ladies decided to form "The Pinfeather Club". Joining the club were Lilly Wells, Kitty Tice-Wells, Mary Lou Irvin-Howell, Nora Linahan-Mitchell, Martha Linahan-Dyer, Mary Linahan-Penn, Elsie Baker-Foster, Clara Penn Cottle-Heimberger, Lillian Baker, Dorothy Mohr-Eversmeyer, and Georgia Richards-Pauly.

In 1925 a number of the members of the old Troy "Pinfeather" crowd were present for the Lincoln County Fair and had a get-to-gather meeting and supper party at the White Kitchen Cafe.

In the early 1900's one place for enjoyment by the young people was the Woolfolk Pond, later known as the Bockhorst pond. This was located on what is now the northwest corner of Cherry and Lincoln Drive, then known as Frenchman Bluff Road. This large pond was spring fed so that the water level was constant. In the winter it was a great place for ice skating, and also provided ice for the large ice house which Mr. R. O. Woolfolk had constructed in 1885. This was one of the sources of ice for use by the residents of Troy during the summer. Young lovers found this a great place for

canoeing during the summer months.

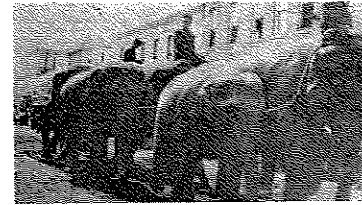
Watch maker Mr. Cass Stewart had a music and jewelry store located on the northeast corner of Collier and Main Street. He enclosed the east side of the lot with a solid board fence and operated the Idle Hour Air Dome Theater. During the summer months silent movies were shown on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, with a new program each evening. Admission was 5 cents and 10 cents. On Sunday nights the churches would hold union services there. Various groups would use this as a place for money making projects. At a social held there the Civic Club raised \$15 to be used in purchasing an ornamental lamp post for the Spring Lot Park.

With the closing of the Livery Stable on Main Street, just south of the Khune Building, Mr. Joe Wells and Burt Brown remodeled the building and opened the B. J. Motion Picture Theater. On Friday, October 20, 1916, opening night, the all silent movie was Irene Fenwick and Cyril Keightley in *The Spendthrift*, in six reels. Saturday night featured Henry B. Walthall in *Birth of a Man*, in five reels. On Friday, October 27 they presented the well known actress Miss Billie Burke in *Gloria's Romance* also the beginning of the comedy series featuring Harry Watson, Jr. in *Mishaps of Musty Suffer*. Prices were adults 10 cents and children over 6 and under 12, 5 cents. Doors opened at 7 - shows started at 7:45.

As early as 1923 there were adds for the Colonial Theater located on the northeast corner of Cap-au-Gris and Main Street. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rudolph of St. Louis bought the theater in June 1934. On Christmas day 1939 the building burned.

Following this a few movies were shown in Bonfils Auditorium, but for the most part the town was without a motion picture theater until May 6, 1940 when owner Charles Rudolph opened the theater in the old Hanni building on the southeast corner of Main and Collier. Upon moving the name was changed to "The Trojan".

The first movie featured Bob Burns in *Alias The Deacon*. Other movies featured included on Saturday May 18 a double feature with Gene Autry in *Colorado Sunset* as well as Ann Sothern in *Congo Malise*, along with colored cartoons. On Sunday and Monday the feature was Shirley Temple in *The Blue Bird* along with *Popeye the Sailor*. Tuesday and Wednesday featured Fred Astaire and Eleanor Powell in *Broadway Melody of 1940*. The Trojan Theater continued operating, showing films until 1987.



Parade for the 1906 circus.

Fred Bonfils, who was born and raised in Troy, left as a young man and as owner of *The Denver Post* became very wealthy. He was also the owner of one of the largest circuses, "The Sells Floto Circus." Usually they did not appear in towns as small as Troy, but in recognition of his home town the circus was brought to Troy in August of 1906. Tradition has it, that there were so many train cars transporting the circus that there werenot enough side tracks in Troy to unload the entire troop so part had to be unloaded at Moscow Mills and transported to Troy.

The next large circus to come to town was in 1915 when Gollmar Circus combined with Herr Driesbock's Trained Wild Animals with three rings and three stages set up where Kuhne Boulevard is. The September 10 *Troy Free Press* gave the following: "The visit of Gollmar Bros. Circus to Troy, Tuesday drew one of the largest crowds in the history of the town. Long before the time for the parade, which appeared upon the streets at 11 o'clock, the city was crowded with visitors, the sidewalks being practically impassible. Some estimates place the crowd at 6,000, but we believe that it is a little exaggerated and 5,000 is nearer right. The parade was good and the performance was better, in fact one of the best our people ever witnessed. The tent in the afternoon was crowded to its utmost capacity and at the evening show a large crowd was also present. Our business houses had extra help to wait on the trade an all report a rushing business. The bakery sold over 1,200 loaves of bread over the counter and the restaurants had more than they could attend to. It was certainly a big day in Troy and everybody seemed to enter into the spirit of the day. School was dismissed for the day so children could attend the circus."

Sports have always been a vital part of the lives of the people of Troy, not only in the school but in the town as well. As early as 1887 a Troy Baseball Club was organized. The officers were Wm. A. Manhardt,

Mgr.; C. W. Knox, President, J. L. Woodson, Secretary-Treasurer, W. A. Brickey, Captain. Teams were organized and dropped until 1920 when the town team made a name for itself. The All Star Team was composed of Woolfolk and Admire as pitchers, O'Mara as catcher. S. Woolfolk, first base, Elliott, second base, Meyer, short stop, Brandes, third base, Henkey, left field, Linahan, center field and Garrett a Kelly, right field. They were so outstanding that they received a letter from the Cardinal management of St. Louis inquiring if a game between the two teams could be arranged. The game was held October 15 with a big crowd present. Although the score was 10 to 0 in favor of Cardinals, the spectators were thrilled to see a big league team playing on the Troy diamond. As a result of his experience and training while playing on the All Star Team Ernest (Hop) Woolfolk signed with the Fairbury Club of Nebraska in 1922. Near the close of the season he was sold to Roger Brashanham, manger of the Toledo, Ohio Club. Mr. Brashanham was formerly with the Cardinals.

The years of 1933 and 1935 again produced all star winning teams. T. M. Bragg an Hurley Stephens served as managers for several years, but late in the season of 1935 they resigned and Charlie Rudolph and John Brandes were selected to serve as managers.



Early 1930's ball team.

In December of 1925 a group of businessmen under auspices of the Civic League presented a Womanless Wedding at the Colonial Theater. The money from the project was to be used to build a community building. A capacity crowd attended both nights, a third performance was given on January 8, 1926. The net proceeds for the three performances was a little over \$300.00. Ladies of the League who were in charge of the program were: Mrs. E. T. Steele, President; Mrs. O. D. Bradley, Mrs. D. E. Killam, Mrs. S. L. Penn, and Mrs. Otto Hanni. Unfortunately they were never able to get the community house built.

Card playing "Rook and Five Hundred" provided pastime, especially for the women. Afternoons would be spent playing cards followed by delicious refreshments.

One of the most elaborate parties was the one given in November 1923 at Hanni Hall. Over 200 invitations were sent out for a Rook and Five Hundred Party. Misses Elza Harris, Dolly Wells, Mabel Kemper and Mildred Henke and Mesd. Joe Harlan, Claire Montgomery and Walter Henke were hostesses. About fifty tables for cards and Rook formed the center grouping of the room and a cozy corner and lounge was provided for those who did not play. An alcove divided from the rest of the room by ferns and flowers, formed a space for the B. H. S. orchestra, which furnished delightful music during the evening. There were prizes for the highest scores and also for consolation. About 11:30 delicious refreshments in keeping with the Thanksgiving season were served. Later bridge clubs replaced the Rook clubs.

In 1931 croquet was the game of the year. The grounds located on the south side of Bonfils Auditorium were leveled and the two courts were busy every night. There were sixteen teams with thirty-two entries. On September 11 the big croquet tournament was held with Fred Harrison and Latham Henkey vs. Everett Davis and Joe Kallash. Davis and Kallash were the winners. Others who were regular players were Dr. Leighton Howell, W. P. Smith, Roy Blair, George McGregor, C. B. Watts, A. C. Shields, Olin Bell, Grover Huston, Joe Harlan, Japha Schloeman, B. J. Creech, Arnold Keck and Joe Bayse. These were businessmen of Troy.

In 1933 a number of golf enthusiasts in Troy decided to undertake to build a golf course at the Fair Grounds. A canvass for membership was made and about thirty members signed. The grass was cut and a six-hole golf course, with sand greens was laid out. It was decided to make a permanent organization, and to

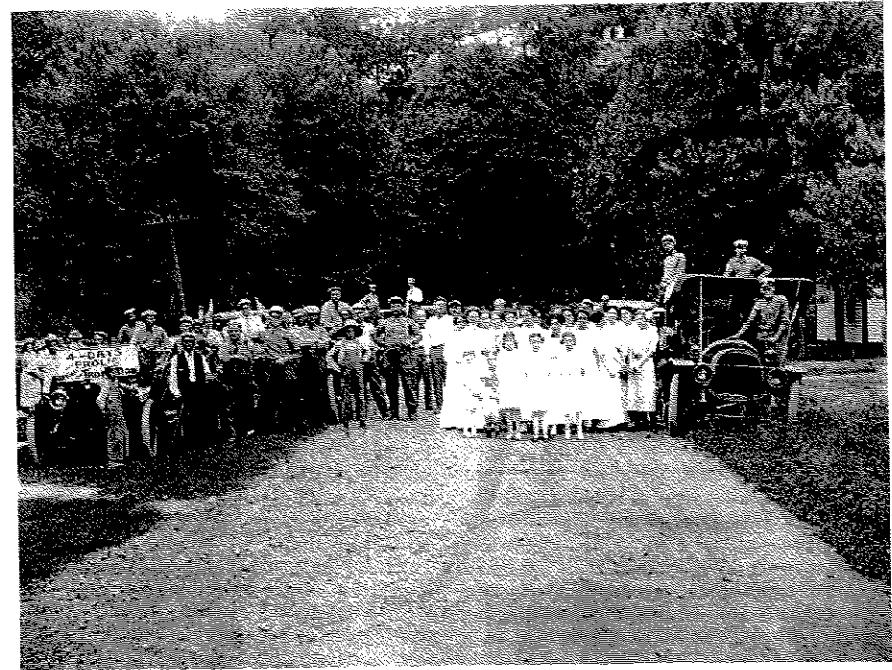
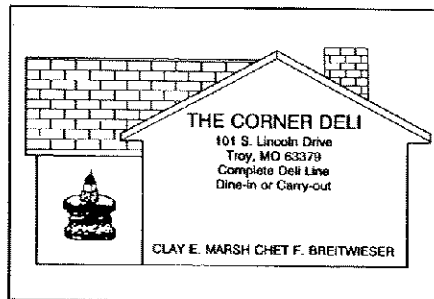
improve the course. The name was the Troy Golf Club. Joe J. Harlan elected president, Aaron Shields, Secretary-treasurer, O. S. Manken elected chairman of the greens committee. Goal was to enroll at least fifty members. The club did not continue but townspeople continued to practice for several years on the old course. In 1994 two golf courses, Woods Fort Country Club and Royal Oaks Golf and Country Club will be opened.

For winter pastime there were the checker games played at Harris Drug Store. The 1933 tournament was played on the new glass top checker table made by Roy Clayton. "Bradley's Old Guard" were challenging "Curley's Rats."

Another unusual type of entertainment was the Donkey Ball Games sponsored by the American Legion in 1938 and 1939.

In the 30's the businessmen of Troy sponsored Children's Theater for the rural children as well as Troy children. The first were held on May 13, 1939 with over 300 in attendance. By the second week the attendance had increased to 400, attendance continued to grow until there were at least 460, attending the June 3 show.

Another project sponsored by the city under the management of Mayor Hanni and assisted by members of the Rotary Club was Troy Day on August 15, 1939, at Sportsman Park. Eighty-five cars left Troy in an arranged procession and others joined en route. Two hundred and twenty-seven adult tickets were purchased and at least 200 children from ten to sixteen years were admitted free. An escort from the St. Louis police department preceded the caravan to Forest Park where the children watched a lion show, monkey show, and an elephant show. Dinner was served in the park and from there, the cars were escorted by St. Louis motorcycle police to the ball park. The Troy school band was part of the celebration.



Fair Boosters tour, circa 1914.

LINCOLN COUNTY FAIR

An Agricultural and Mechanical Society was organized in 1855. Its officers were Maj. George W. Huston, president; Dr. F. G. Gilmer, vice-president; S. R. Woolfolk, treasurer; C. W. Parker, corresponding secretary; and A. V. McKee, recording secretary.

The society temporarily fitted a fairground north of where Claude Brown Elementary now stands. There it held its first annual exhibition, commencing October 1, 1856; another exhibition was held in 1857. This society was dissolved sometime after this. In 1879 a joint-stock company known as the Lincoln County Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Association was formed. It was organized with a subscribed capital stock of \$3,500 divided into shares of \$10 each. The first exhibition was held in the fall of 1879 on a lot near where College and Fifth streets now intersect. On August 3, 1880, the association purchased 64 acres from the bankrupt estate of B. S. Crews, known as the

Frederick Cottle property. The purchase price was \$1,500 giving three-\$500 notes with the stipulation in the deed that if they could not meet the payment of the notes they could continue to rent it for \$30 a month until notice to quit. Forty-two acres were later sold off. Articles of the association were filed with the Secretary of State and a charter dated October 2, 1882 was granted. The first fair was held on the grounds in 1880. The grounds were enclosed with a solid board fence.

In 1882 a list of the task assigned and those responsible were: Chief Marshal and Superintendent of Privileges, H. W. Perkins; Field Marshal, T. C. Magruder; Superintendent of Stalls, Gervis Hammond; Superintendent of Police, Tom Carter; Ring Marshal, John Johnson; Gate Keepers, J. M. Newland, Riley Birkhead, Lem Thurman and John E. Richards; Rent Booth, W. J. Dryden and Joe Creech.

It was agreed to admit all school children attending school at the time of the fair, free, the first day. Each

student was required to obtain a certificate from his or her teacher that he or she was attending school and present them to the gate keeper.

In 1882 F. M. Harlan was allowed \$2 a day for 31 days work superintending the building of the amphitheater, with a seating capacity of about 1,000 people. In 1883 the Art Hall, which still stands was built by John D. Cox. Other improvements included a race track, band stand, sheds and stalls for live stock.

On the first day of the fair in 1882 it was reported that wagons were coming into town from every direction bearing loads of humanity. This being children's day the crowd of little folks was immense. The Troy High School and Normal Institute pupils formed in ranks at the schoolhouse, and about nine o'clock marched to the fair grounds headed by the Prairieville brass band (now known as Eolia). The first two days were devoted to judging of livestock and ladies department which included hand work, jellies, bread, and cat-sup. The third and fourth days were the horse races.

People crowded onto the grounds from all over Lincoln and surrounding counties. On Thursday it was estimated over 3,000 persons were present, with only 2,000 on Friday.

The entries and prizes were quite different than those of today. A prize of \$1 was allowed for each of the following: best loaf of corn bread, best five pounds of butter, best five yards flannel made in the family, best twenty yards or more rag carpet, best wool stocking or socks knit by girl under ten years of age. A prize of \$2 for a woolen tidy, best half bushel turnips, best sample of wheat (not less than 1 peck), best half bushel flax seed, best display of chickens, ducks, turkeys and geese, each receiving a \$1 prize. Some of the premiums included were 200 pounds of the best Troy flour for the best loaf of hop yeast bread baked with Troy flour. Wright and Bragg donated a nice \$10 heating stove for the best loaf of bread baked on any Bridge and Beach cook stove. The show that attracted the greatest interest was the baby show.

Tickets to the fair were sold for 25 cents for adults and 15 cents for children. Total receipts for the 1882 fair were \$1,470.85. This was \$600 more than expenses, which was considered good as it rained on Friday and no fair was held. It was not until the late 1920's that there was a night fair.

The St. Louis and Hannibal Railway offered ticket sales to Troy at one fare for the round trip.

One of the greatest attractions to the early fairs was Miss Rosie May and her Double Balloon

Ascension along with her trained dog. An attraction at the 1888 fair was the marriage of Johnny Cannon and Minnie Howlett on the grounds.

For some unaccounted reason Troy failed to have a fair in 1890, but resumed in 1891 and continued until 1917 when World War I was on.

Beginning in 1913, and continuing for several years, a big automobile tour promoted the fair. In 1914 automobiles lined up on Main Street and by 8 o'clock were loaded to capacity as they toured the towns of Moscow Mills, Flint Hill and Wentzville where a crowd of 200 people were present to welcome them. Then on

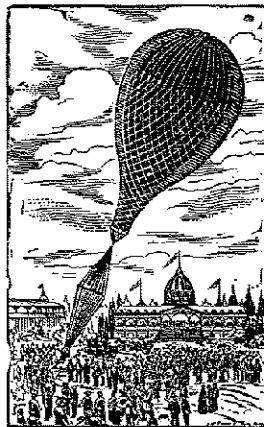
DOUBLE BALLOON ASCENSION

—AND—

Parachute Leap

—BY—

MISS ROSIE MAY



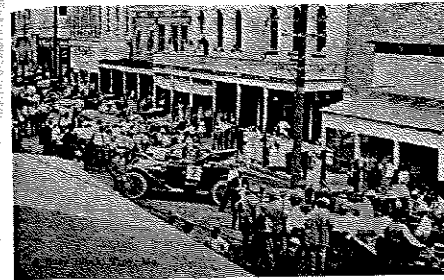
OF PEORIA, ILLS.

AND HER TRAINED DOG.

THE LINCOLN COUNTY FAIR

AT TROY, MO.

* SEPT. 5, 6, 7, 8, 1893. *



Preparing for the Fair Booster tour.

to Foristad and Wright City where the band welcomed them, through Trusedale and Warrenton where one of the biggest crowds on the lot welcomed them, and a chicken dinner was served, followed by a band concert. Leaving Warrenton they continued on to Jonesburg, High Hill, New Florence, and to Montgomery City, where the tour disbanded. The round trip was a little more than 125 miles. Another project to promote the 1914 fair was the purchase of 5,000 postal cards for sale. There were thirteen different varieties all designed to advertise the coming fair.

Because of the condition of world affairs in 1917 the fair was cancelled and did not resume until 1923. In 1921 the city sold the bleachers, judges stand, ticket office and other buildings at public auction.

In 1922 a new lease was made between the City and Fair Association as it was specified in the sale of the land to the city, if the managers should fail to hold a fair for three successive years their rights would cease unless the Board of Aldermen granted the right. The fair re-opened in 1923, and ran until 1929 thus ending the old Lincoln County Fairs. In 1923 the Fair Association took out a policy of insurance against rain covering Wednesday and Thursday of the fair. If it rained as much as 1/5 of an inch between 6 a.m. and 1 p.m. on either day, the insurance company would pay the Fair Association \$2,000. If that much rain should fall on both days, the payment under the policy would be \$4,000.

In 1925 the great attraction to the fair was The Big Four Flying Circus. Kenneth Hunter, "Daredevil Hunter," performed many hair raising stunts on the plane. The last feat each afternoon was the parachute leap which Hunter made from the airplane at a height of 2,000 feet. In addition they gave those who wished a

ride in the plane, about 100 people enjoyed rides.

The stock market crashed in 1929 and the continual drought conditions in 1930 caused the directors to call off the fair.

In 1946, under the direction of John Ed Harriss, Extension Specialist, a new fair was formed to be known as the Lincoln County Fair Association. In 1949 the Fair Association was Incorporated under the leadership of Charles LaRue, Jack Winfrey, Martin Seidel and R. H. Brown. This organization was active for a few years, then the fair became mostly a livestock exhibit and sale in connection with the annual horse show. In 1961 the Town and Country Youth Fair was formed with John Westerman as chairman.

The fair was a family activity, with parades, youth and 4-H exhibits, tractor pulls, demolition derby, livestock exhibits and sales, and truck pulls. The adding of a new annual event was the crowning of a Fair Queen. Ann Taylor of Elsberry area was the first queen.

The fair continued to expand and in 1981 land was purchased northwest of town and the fair activities were moved. Several events were held to raise funds for the purchase. Dances were held in various locations throughout the county. Benefit auctions were also held. The grounds were later expanded to nearly 90 acres. In April of 1982, there was not a building on the fair-ground. Through hard work and countless volunteer hours, the fair was held in July with an exhibit hall for 4-H members to display project work (that year the walls were not finished; no restrooms or kitchen facilities were in the building and the roof served as the ceiling as well); two restrooms; foodstand and an entertainment center was added. The livestock barns were built through the donations of organizations and many businesses and individuals.

Improvements over the years have included: the purchase of the grandstand at the west side of the track in 1985; the covered show arena built in 1987. This came about after torrential rains during the livestock sale in 1986. Many individuals and livestock exhibit members gave a donation to enable the board to eliminate the risk of a rain-out of livestock shows and the auction. The large commercial building just east of the exhibit hall was built in 1988. In more recent years, several changes have been made. An addition of office space and a meeting room was completed in 1992 to the main building, the food stand has been expanded several times over the years, as has the entertainment center (or beer garden), in 1993 improvements were made to the ice cream stands, soda stand and a new funnel cake

stand was built. Volunteer labor has also helped to develop the area with an amphitheater, rabbit/poultry barn, swine barn, beef barn, sheep barn, show ring and horse ring. The new grounds provide space for simultaneous performances, a larger carnival and expanded parking. For additional income the hall and other buildings are available for rent to other organizations for their activities.

The members of the board of directors spend many hours of volunteer time planning and conducting the annual fair.

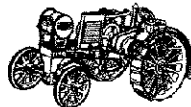
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LINCOLN COUNTY FAIR CHAIRMEN

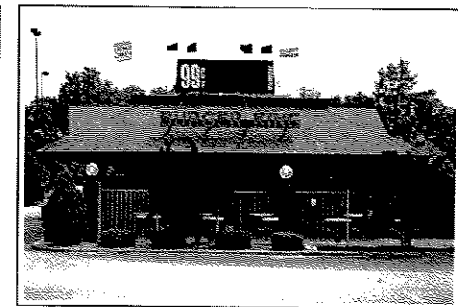
John Westerman	1961
John Spatafora	1962
Jim Witte	1963
Gene Woeger	1964
Ben Haarmann	1965
Harvey Martin	1966
Ken Shilharvey	1967
Earl Thornhill	1968
Bob Dunard	1969
Jim Schulze	1970
Rich Palmer	1971
LeRoy Braungardt	1972
Harold Creech	1973
Bill Cappel	1974
Bob Kallash	1975
Charlie Day	1976
James Clare Mudd	1977

Wayne Henke	1978
Bill Bockhorst	1979
Dave Humphrey	1980
Nick Allen	1981
Jerry Fox	1982
Jon Gillespie	1983
Roy Gilbert	1984
John Kallash	1985
Daisy Mordt	1986
Jack Gillespie	1987
Betty Linke	1988
LeRoy Schieffer	1989
George Albart	1990
Gary Braungardt	1991
Earl Huslage	1992
Tom Castor	1993
Jerry McClellan	1994

LINCOLN COUNTY FAIR QUEENS

Ann Taylor	1961	Cheryl Vaughn	1978
Janet Henderson	1962	Gwen Stuart	1979
Laura Depping	1963	Diebbie Dickherber	1980
Linda Lovell	1964	Kari Kuda	1981
Dorothy Watts	1965	Dianne Miller	1982
Joyce Martin	1966	Sarah Younger	1983
Glenda Barley	1967	Dianne Eddy	1984
Frances Clare	1968	Monica Day	1985
Regina Coerver	1969	Michelle Niehoff	1986
Jan Lynette Nothaker	1970	Jennifer Davidson	1987
Teresa Brinkman	1971	Shelly Ilenke	1988
LeeAnn Folta	1972	Brenda Luck	1989
Janet Van Diver	1973	Denise Muensterman	1990
Beth Horton	1974	Kamala Moore	1991
Tina Braungardt	1975	Angela Sullivan	1992
Patrice Taylor	1976	Leah Wommack	1993
Becky Thompson	1977		

Burger King® of Troy will celebrate it's own 7th birthday in May/June of '94. And Although it is only a small part of the history of Troy, we, along with all the other new businesses in the past few years have played a major part in the town's growth. We will continue to mold into history the changes that will occur in the next 10 to 175 years. Burger King® is willing to accept and adapt to what the future brings so that we may always deliver what, you, the guest expects, an eating experience "Your Way" the Only Way. We will continue to serve individuals, not millions, which meant something 175 years ago, today, and will still mean something 175 years from now.

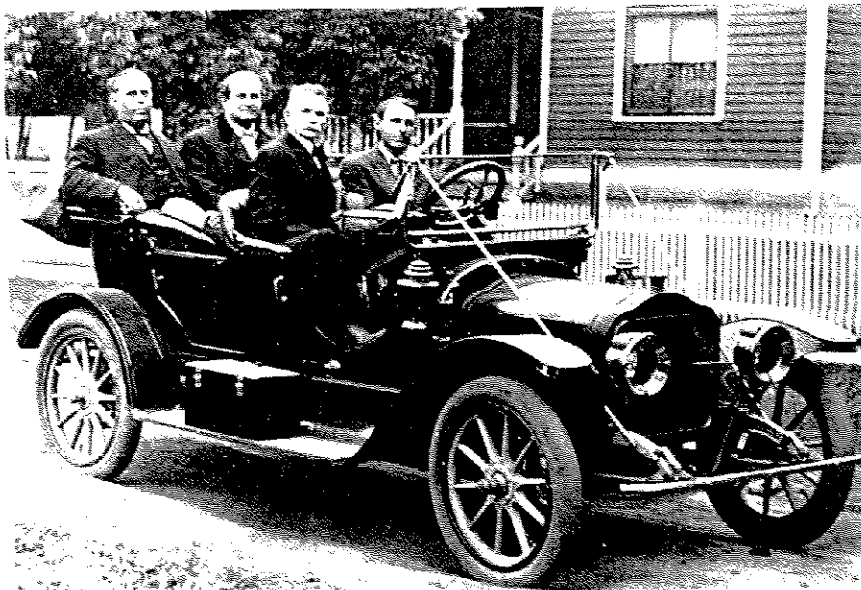


Larry Kroninger - Local Owner/Resident

HAPPY 175TH ANNIVERSARY TROY, MO.



Burger King® of Troy



William Jennings Bryan, rear right, 1916 Chautauqua.

CHAUTAUQUA

An educational assembly resembling those held at Chautauqua, New York, consisting of lectures, home study, concerts, etc. The Chautauqua movement was thoroughly undenominational and non-political and people of all creeds and parties co-mingled.

The first Chautauqua to be held in Troy was in 1913. The program ran from August 10 to 16 and was put on by the Mid-West Company of Kansas City. Not only was this for adults, but there was a children's Chautauqua. Advance financing for the guaranteed amount was provided by soliciting business people. Serving as officers for this first time event were Dr. W. P. Smith, President; C. A. Cannon, Secretary; Dr. E. S. Woolfok, Assistant Secretary; and Louis G. Brandes, Treasurer. Dr. L. H. Mohr and J. Forrest Johnston were appointed to solicit names for guarantors. B.J. Creech was appointed as a committee of one on concessions. Plans were made to hold it at the Fair Grounds, it being better adapted for the holding of a large gathering than any other place in town. Every business house and merchant agreed to close every afternoon from 2 to 5 o'clock the entire week, with the exception of Saturday

afternoon. At the last moment the location was changed from the Fairgrounds to the Grammar School grounds, owing to the fact that no place was available at the fair grounds unless some trees were cut down or the tent was put up across the race track.

The program consisted of a male quartette, humorous speaker, opera program, Dr. Thomas Green, speaker on peace, renowned violinist of Norway, lecture by Seichere Kiemto, of Japan, Croatian orchestra. Entertainment of this type for a week for only \$2.

In 1916 one of the main speakers on the Chautauqua was William Jennings Bryan, a well known Democratic figure. Mr. Bryan declined a dinner invitation of the local supporters so that he might visit Mrs. Mary A. Bryan, whose husband, the late Wm. H. Bryan, was his first cousin. The announced title of his speech had been "The European War and the Lesson It Teaches Us." Mr. Bryan had visited Troy and the spring some 34 years prior and upon his arrival he re-visited the spring and drank several glasses of its sparkling waters. After speaking on war and the country's preparedness he devoted the remainder of the lecture to Troy and the Spring.

Throughout the years programs were varied and offered a variety of topics and excellent music.

The 1929 Chautauqua was held in the newly constructed Bonfils Auditorium. The program was known as the College Circuit, which visited many of the colleges throughout the state. Although the programs were excellent and the crowds good, there was not sufficient money to pay for the cost and the guarantors were required to pay \$30 a piece. This was the last of the Chautauquas. With economic conditions being what they were and the drought of 1930 it was impractical to continue.

CULTURE, FEDERATED CLUBS, LIBRARIES

The early settlers were busy with the establishing of homes and providing for survival, but they never lost the desire for the finer things in life.


In 1890 Mr. L. J. Henry built a large two story building to be known as the Opera House in order that Troy might have the convenience of such a hall. Stairs from the outside lead up to the second story. Mr. Henry was a shoemaker and repairer of shoes. He and his brother moved their business into the first floor and the upper story became the social center of the town. A stage was provided for the performances of the entertainers, and seating for spectators. Not only was Mr. Henry a successful businessman, but he served Troy as its Mayor having been elected in 1918. He gave much of his time and energy to the duties of the office.

Mr. Henry, who was born in Troy June 9, 1849, died February 6, 1919, having spent his entire life in Troy.

Stock Companies and local talent all appeared at the Opera House on various occasions. Plays, socials, balls, parties, carnivals, bazaars, musicals, stage shows, along with dinners and church activities were held here. Plays given by local talent, those from neighboring towns and traveling troops all performed at one time or another. Motion picture shows were held with admission of 5 and 10 cents. At first the movies were shown at 2:30 in the afternoon. "Because I Love You" was presented by The Kentucky Club, Elsberry brought their three act play to present to the citizens of Troy, and a traveling troop brought the light operetta, "A Mid Summer Eve." Churches would have fund raising projects there. The ladies of the Christian Church would serve meals, and the ladies of the Methodist Church held their annual Kandy Carnival and Bazaar's where oysters any style were served along with ice cream and cake. Their program consisted of Dickens' "Christmas Carol", "Mrs. Spriggs and the Census Man" and several quartets. Admission: adults, 10 cents; children, 5 cents. The Catholic Church held a Valentine Ball. The Wright City Orchestra played for balls that were held at the Opera House.

The Opera House continued to be the center for social events until 1919 when it was sold to Albert and Lawrence Schaper and R. H. Kennedy, automobile dealers, for \$8,000. They made \$4,000 worth of improvements and an elevator was installed to move the cars from the store room upstairs to the display room below.

**THIS SPACE
IS FOR THE
CHILDREN**



**WE want you to know about the
CHILDREN'S CHAUTAUQUA.
WE think you'll like it better than
the BIG FOLKS' CHA-
TAUQUA.**


Your Chautauqua will be held at the grounds in the mornings, and it's free to all the boys and girls who want to come.

There will be all kinds of the finest games and stories as well as other things, something different every morning for all kinds of boys and girls.

Every afternoon, too, there will be more good things for the very little folk.

We want you to come to the

**CHILDREN'S
CHAUTAUQUA.**
This is your invitation
Don't Forget



Troy, Aug. 1 to 6, Inclusive.

FEDERATED CLUBS

Ladies of the town were always interested in learning more about the finer arts such as music, composers, and writers. In 1891 an organization known as Federated Clubs had been founded with their purpose being education and service. It was not until May of 1912 that the first Federated Club known as the Troy Literary Club was organized in Troy. One of the more interesting programs for this group was given by Mrs. N.R. Long. She told of the founding of the *Readers Digest* 23 years earlier by Pendleton Dudley, a former Troy boy. The last meeting was held in the home of Miss Aida Haverkamp on May 15, 1963, with Miss Haverkamp giving the history of the club. The club joined the Federation of Women's Clubs on May 13, 1913.

In 1929 they helped to organize a Junior Literary Club known as the Mark Twain Literary Club. Fourteen girls who were daughters and close friends of the members became charter members. Officers elected were: President, Mary Georgia Holmes; Vice-President, Camille Kuhne; Secretary, Annie Lea Wilson; Treasurer, Helen Kemper; Librarian, D'Arline Watts; Press agent Christiana R. Hanni. Other charter members were Eppie Jennings, Helen Campbell, Eleanor Cockrell, Ruth Harrison, Mildred Wilson, Jane Penn, Willie Montgomery, Jessie Lee Tucker. The jonquil was chosen as the club flower, and orchid and yellow as the club colors. Among the activities sponsored by the club are: co-sponsoring the Sophomore Pilgrimage, Girls Town, contributing to Head Start, and D.A.R.E. In 1932 the Mark Twain Club sponsored and organized the Evangeline Club.

The Troy Study Club was organized in 1931. They celebrated their 10th anniversary in the home of Mrs. James Dyer with eight charter members present. They were Mrs. C. L. Nuckols, Mrs. W. E. Aydelott, Mrs. C. B. Collard, Mrs. Joe J. Harlan, Mrs. W. C. Carter, Mrs. T. W. Withrow, Mrs. R. L. Howell and Mrs. Merrell Taylor.

The Evangeline Club was organized in 1932 with charter members: Dorothy Adams, Marjorie Aydelott, Frances Gilmore, Adrian Groshong, Willena Huston, Mary Sue Mosely as President; Frances Penn, Othella Shepard, Lenora Thurman, Gladys Tucker, Lois Turnbull, Mary E. Wilkinson, with Jennie Wilson, Sponsor. Study programs have included; study of the poem "Evangeline," history of Troy, Missouri, Christmas (celebrations, carols, community participation). Each year, since 1981 the members have filled

and delivered cheer boxes of fruit, candy and cookies to shut-ins. This is done in March near St. Patrick's Day. They have helped host 4th District conventions, and celebrated their 25th and 50th anniversary of club work. Marjorie Aydelott Creech is the only charter member who has remained in the club. The club has helped to organize two other clubs: Elizabeth Wilkinson Club and Martha Dyer Club.

The Builders Club was organized and federated in March, 1934, with fifteen members. Mrs. James Dyer was the organizer and Mrs. Edgar Woolfolk the sponsor. Mrs. Lawrence Kaser was the first president and is still living. The club was active in projects, noted especially for their mystery parties, meeting at the spring lot and following the leader to the designated place for the party. The club is no longer in federation, but does have interesting programs and carries out local projects. Miss Dorothy Holmes kept a lovely club scrapbook which members plan to donate to the Historical Society.

The Octavia Club was organized by the Builders Club and became federated in January of 1951. The charter members were: Mrs. Claude Brown, Mrs. Richard Brown, Mrs. Vesper Creech, Mrs. Ted Lachmann, Mrs. W. B. Lackey, Mrs. Payton Jenkins, Mrs. William Norton, Mrs. Virgil Renzleman, Mrs. Hardin Richards, Mrs. Fred Schnurr, Mrs. John Taylor, Mrs. Milford Teague and Mrs. Dee Tipton. Mrs. Florence Schnurr was the first president, and the name Octavia was chosen as it was the eighth Federated Study club in Troy and Moscow Mills.

The Martha Dyer Club was sponsored by the Evangeline Club. The club was organized November 1952 with fifteen charter members. The club was chartered February 1953 with Mrs. Cleo Scheer sponsor and Mrs. Martha Dyer an honorary member.



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TUXEDO RENTAL

MISS BIRDIE WULF

In the early years of the public schools music was not in the school curriculum. In order that the students could have training in music Miss Birdie Wulf came to the school and gave lessons. She established the Troy Conservatory of Music which she operated for thirteen years. Not only was she an accomplished musician but she composed music, some of which was published. She wrote songs suitable for intermediate grades along with solo work for B-flat soprano or tenor saxophone, B flat trumpet, clarinet, or any B-flat instrument, any E-flat saxophone, baritone or alto clarinet, or C melody sax, violin, flute, oboe or any other C-instrument, along with the words and piano accompaniment. Some of her numbers were "Moonlight on the Colorado," "Here Comes the Sun", "I'm Yours," "I Get A Thrill," "If I Could Be With You." Copies sold for 27 cents each.

CARILLON CLUB

When Mrs. Paul Coerver moved to the Troy community from Dallas, Texas, in 1956, she felt the need to organize the musical talent in the area into a working music club such as the one she had been active in. In September 1958, eight women musicians were invited to her home to discuss the possibility of forming such a club. By October, twenty ladies were on the roster and were charter members. Mrs. Bess Wilkerson submitted the name, Carillon club, for the organization, and this was adopted. The club received its charter in November of 1958.

From the beginning, the club encouraged students in the study of music and offered scholarships to various music camps. From 1959 to 1967 the Carillon club sent one junior high student each year to the Egyptian Music Camp in DuQuion, Illinois. In 1968 and for a number of years, a student was sent to the Thousand Hills Music Camp. In later years, scholarship winners have picked the camp of their choice.

In 1971, the club co-sponsored the Young Audience Programs in the Claude Brown Elementary School, and is continuing to do so.

The first annual guest evening, a program presented to a small audience of forty ladies, was given in March, 1960, with each member performing in her special area. This type of program expanded into a stage production in 1966, with scenery and costumes.

The Club has participated in National Music Week activities since the first years. The first light opera, "Showboat," was presented for National Music

Week in 1966. In recent years they have turned from Broadway Show productions to writing musical reviews of their own. The production has grown each year until the attendance has reached 500.

Other activities include musical community service programs, library contributions of musical reference books for the Powell Library, composer biographies and recordings for the Charles Gingrich Library, a June nursing home presentation and a poster contest for National Music Week.

LIBRARIES

Early in the 1900's the ladies of Troy were interested in increasing the culture of the citizens through reading. Books were obtained and left at Haverkamp's Jewelry for people to check out for reading. Attempts were made throughout the decades to establish a library, but it was difficult to get one to survive.

During the time of the WPA they maintained a small library along with funds and local donations, but it soon ceased to exist and several hundred books were piled into big cardboard boxes and pushed into a corner of a vacant dance hall.

In May of 1941 Miss Sarah S. Molony, State Extension librarian, met with fifteen club and civic leaders in the City Hall at which time she discussed the method of operating a library. It was decided to put on a membership drive, and when the drive was completed, those holding membership cards were to be called in a mass meeting. A Library Board would be elected and polices would be formed. The drive for membership continued, but after several weeks there seemed to be insufficient interest to pursue the project.

On April 2, 1949 Lincoln County Library was organized by Women's Federated Clubs of Troy. Through the suggestion of Mrs. Milton Duvall, President of the Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs, a Troy council was formed. The first project of this council was a public library. A pledge of fifty dollars from each club, the few dollars and the books remaining from the old WPA Library, and one hundred dollars from an ice cream social that had been given in an earlier attempt to revive the library were the tangible assets for the new organization.

The use of a room was donated on the second floor of a building on Main Street. A few months later when these quarters were no longer adequate, a larger room was made available. The use of this library served the towns people until 1966.

POWELL MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Powell Memorial Library was dedicated Sunday April 17, 1966, a gift from Mr. Watson W. Powell, of Scottsdale, Arizona, in tribute to the memory of his parents, James Watson Powell and Annie Whiteside Powell. The two story building contains some 20,000 square feet of usable space and houses two complete libraries, one for the public, one for school use. At the time of dedication there was an assembly room designed for the use of the Women's Clubs and other public assemblies, also eight classrooms for use of the Troy schools.

President Travel of Lincoln County

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Portion of the art hall built in 1883.

CITY PARKS

FAIRGROUNDS PARK

On March 9, 1893 the city of Troy purchased from the Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Association the land used by them for their annual fairs. This land consisted of two parcels of land, one containing 22 acres and the other .56 acres. The city gave a down payment of \$600 and the association gave a \$700 payment to apply to the purchase price of the land. The balance was secured by a Deed of Trust. The deed stated that the land was for the use of the city as a public park under the control and management of the Mayor and Board of Alderman. The Fair Association reserved the right and privilege of using the grounds for such length of time or times each year as necessary for holding fairs or races therein, free of rent or charge. Seventy-five percent of the net proceeds of all races or fairs would be applied to the payment of the debt against the land until the debt was fully paid and then the city would receive 25% of the net proceeds of all fairs and races. These funds were to be used only for the purpose of improving and beautifying the grounds. If the managers of the fair should fail to hold or have a fair for three successive years, then their right to do so would cease unless the Board of Aldermen granted or extended the right. The fences and buildings of the ground would be kept up and repaired by managers of the Fair Association. On March 2, 1896 the city clerk was instructed to pay the balance of the indebtedness due on the fairground.

The grounds were divided more or less into two parcels. During the summer with the exception of fair time, the main use of the park was ball playing. The east side of the park including the pond was fenced and rented for pasture. Bids were taken for the rate of rent to be collected. The fence on the south side dividing the park from the Clare property was an all board fence, and in the winter months provided a source of fire wood for the skaters. When spring arrived it often would be in need of repair. In the winter time the privilege was given to individuals to remove the ice from the pond for storage in private ice houses.

When the City purchased the grounds the Fair Association had already built the amphitheater and art hall. A portion of the art hall still stands, as the hexagon part of the building adjoining the shelter.

As early as 1914 ladies of the Civic League appeared before the Board of Alderman and asked to have a walk of screening (gravel) built, also the Board agreed to stand the expense of current for one light if the ladies would pay the cost of the pole. In 1920 ladies from the same group asked that two more lights be installed. Improvements continued to be made until the entire park was lighted for night time activities.

Summer baseball was a great attraction and in 1920 the Troy All-Star Team was so great that management of the St. Louis Cardinal's invited themselves to come to Troy and compete. When the game was played on October 15 the score of 10 to 0 was devastating to the local team. Pitching for Troy was Ernest Woolfolk,

and catching was O'Mara.

In 1917 because of world conditions it was necessary for the fair to be discontinued until 1923. A new ten year lease was written for a yearly rental fee of \$50.

In 1924 Mr. Boss Garret purchased and gave to the city an adjoining acre of ground to be used for horse stalls.

After the American Legion purchased ground adjoining the park joint activities were held. In 1936 the City and Legion sponsored a three day picnic at the Fair grounds on a 50/50 basis. The Board voted to let the American Legion keep the entire \$50.00 proceeds.

The road through the park is part of the old race track. The only access to the park was from Monroe Street until late 1930's when the CCC boys built the entrance to Hwy 61. (now South Lincoln Drive). During this time they also cleared brush from the fence rows and cleaned the pond with picks, shovels and wheelbarrows.

In 1950 the board of aldermen voted to drain and fill in the pond in order to make an additional ball diamond. Mrs. Edgar Woolfolk stopped this single-handedly when she came over and literally stood in front of the bulldozer, thus stopping the project. She said that the pond was the only nice thing about the park. Thanks to Mrs. Woolfolk, we have the pond today with the fish, ducks and geese for everyone to enjoy.

In 1959 the board voted to improve park facilities by adding barbecue pits, new picnic tables and improving the playground equipment. In 1971 Harper and Row donated two sets of bleachers at the little ball diamond and four more sets for the large diamond.

As the population of Troy continued to increase more space was needed for youth activities. In 1990, using the funds from a bequest left by Mrs. Goldie Brown, acreage adjoining the south side of the park was acquired. This provides for the addition of two ball diamonds, a sand volleyball court, soccer fields and more. The ceremony dedicating the new addition was a part of the official 1993 Fourth of July celebration.

Many activities have been held in the park. There have been supervised playgrounds for summer vacation, band concerts, Fourth of July celebrations, Easter egg hunts, tractor pulls, horse shows, Khuory League activities, school ball games, small circuses, 4-H exhibits, queen contests, and many others, but most important, it is a place for family gatherings and recreation.



AVERY FAMILY PLAYGROUND

In 1986 Senator Omer H. Avery and his wife, Elizabeth, donated to the city approximately seven acres, located at the intersection of Cap-au-Gris Street and Lincoln Drive for use as a family picnic and playground. The acreage was purchased by Omer H. Avery Sr. and Kate J. Avery from Rev. D. L. Grmdfield in 1892 and had been in the family ever since.

The park is used as a playground for children and picnic ground for families, complete with children's playground equipment and tables for family picnics. The playground was officially dedicated in June of 1988.

THIRD PARK

In 1992 three and three-fourths acres of land was purchased on the west side of Troy for a new park. Money for the purchase and land development will come from the Clara Weinand estate. Preliminary plans call for the construction of a picnic shelter, walking paths and installment of small playground equipment.



CATASTROPHES



Fire on Main Street, 1928.

Fires have been a threat to all generations. The early fires in Troy were fought with a bucket brigade. The water was transferred from the reservoir from the Spring. Mr. Mudd in his history tells of several early fires. It was in December of 1885, before daylight, that the large three-story frame building, with a basement under it, the whole containing twenty-two rooms, owned and used at the time by Mrs. Hutt as a boarding-house, was consumed by fire. This house stood on College Street, near the schoolhouse. It was erected in 1867, at a cost of \$8,000.

On September 1, 1887, the Jackson property, consisting of a wooden building, with two business fronts and a dwelling in the rear, located on the west side of Main Street, was consumed by fire. Holmes' hardware was housed in one room and a millinery stock

was in the other business room. The contents of the businesses along with the household goods of Mrs. Brickey, who occupied the dwelling were completely destroyed.

The Laclede Hotel, which stood on the east side of Main-Street, and owned by O. F. Boswell burned down in February, 1888. The Colbert Hotel was opposite it.

The following is an account as given by the TROY FREE PRESS of a fire which occurred on June 17, 1888.:

"Tom C. Thornhill, George Jackson, Vilray Tice and John Ellis were awakened about half past two o'clock Sunday morning, in the front room over T.C. Thornhill and Co.'s by a dense smoke that came up from the rear of the lower story. They at once began a hasty