

**DOSQUICENTENNIAL
HISTORICAL
BOOK**



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We hope you are not looking for a documentary history for we have written the story of Troy as we interpreted it through the History of Lincoln County published in 1888 by Goodspeed and the writing of Historian Judge Andy Brown along with those of you the contributor.

We realize there are numerous historical events and items that have not been included in this issue, as we were limited by time and space. Perhaps they will be the subjects for future publications.

Every effort has been made to make this as accurate as possible, however we found conflicting dates and accounts of events in the recorded material of the past. We attempted through research to record that which seemed the most accurate to us. Early history was handed down verbally, thus the telling of events were as the teller remembered them. To our knowledge, this is the first time a writing of a comprehensive history has been attempted.

The current reader may find much within the book that is already known, but which will be history to the readers of tomorrow.

Thanks to the many people who helped to make this possible with the sharing of their knowledge. We give special thanks to the Lincoln County Historical and Archeological Society for the use of the TROY FREE PRESS dating from 1881 to 1981. To the personnel at City Hall who have been so patient to answer our questions and to share the minutes of the Town Board meetings. We cannot mention all who so graciously helped by providing histories and pictures, but we especially wish to thank Audrey Kinion and Jean Duncan for their many hours of newspaper research, Tony Mooney for the cover design, Dana Humphrey and Elaine Henderson for layout and Cliff Seba for his patience and expertise in publishing this book. We are grateful to the many people who contributed information and pictures regarding their families, businesses and organizations of which they are members.

We have attempted to make this history as accurate as possible but we know that there will be errors and please forgive us for any inaccuracies you may find.

Thanks for allowing us the privilege in compiling this written history of Troy and we hope you as a reader receive as much enjoyment in the reading as we did in preparing it.

John and Margaret Clare

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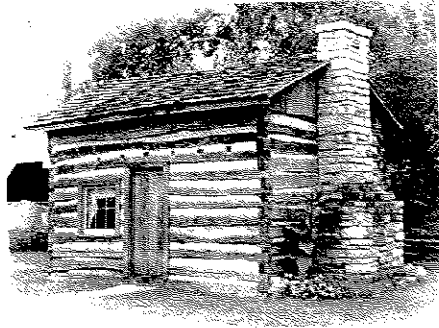
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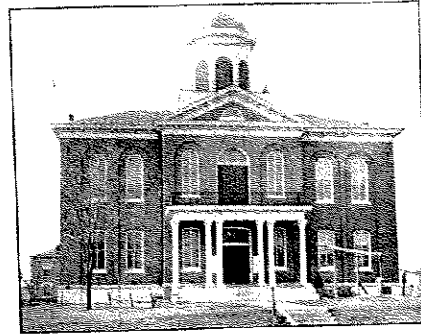
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Log Cabin located on Spring Lot.



Lincoln County Courthouse, 1870.

EARLY SETTLEMENT

Long before the adventurous explorers came to this area, what is now Troy, Lincoln County, the native Americans, the Sac and Fox, roamed the forest. The dense forest and abundance of wild animals provided for their livelihood, with food to be found on the land and furs and hides for clothing.

The first white people to see the soil of Lincoln County of which there is a record were Frenchmen from Canada in 1673. These were seven hardy souls, with Louis Joliet and James Marquette as their leaders. The land lying to the west and south of the Great Lakes Country, now known as the Mississippi Valley, was a matter of wonder, speculation, and unknown to civilization. The French who had settled parts of the St. Lawrence River Valley in Canada 65 years prior to the coming of Joliet and Marquette were eager to explore the area.

The Indians kept telling of the "Father of all Waters," farther on toward the sunset.

During the French and English War (1755-63) fought for the supremacy of America, including what is now Lincoln County, the English took all east of the Mississippi and the Spanish took the land west of the River.

Lincoln County came under the dominion of Spain in accordance with the Treaty of Peace in 1763. This was one year prior to the beginning of the City of St. Louis by Laclède.

During the 1780's some hardy French hunters and trappers, seeking pelts for the rich fur trade set up their crude tents on lands along the Mississippi River, where they plied their trade during several seasons. Their operations were brought to the attention of the Spanish Commandant at St. Louis Headquarters, and they were induced to take up tracts of land on which they desired to trap. Many inducements were offered to those who were bold enough to risk everything among the dangers of the wilderness, the cost of the lands being only the expense of the survey and the necessary office work. These were known as "Spanish Grants". The inhabitants only employment was the taking of furs from the untouched army of wild animals.

Among those who obtained land was August Chouteau, 7056 Arpens, which is 6002 acres. Although his land did not include where Troy now stands, he acquired much of the surrounding land whose inhabitants helped with the growth of Troy.

These people really cared little for the land, and they left their claims because of slackening of the fur supply and went where there were new fields. Many other tracts called "Surveys" were later taken up by French and American residents.

As these adventurers returned to their native land they told of the vast territory in the west and the opportunities lying there in.

It was in the 1790's in a little Vermont town

named Woodstock that the history of Troy, Missouri really has its beginning. Warren Cottle a well established and profitable merchant there had a stubborn cough. He was growing weaker, and his health was failing him. He listened to the stories of the warmer, dryer, climates. He heard of the frontiers that had pushed to St. Louis and as he desired to get well he moved on toward St. Louis arriving in 1798. He remained in St. Louis only a short time when he heard about the settlement of St. Charles a few miles away on the Missouri River. Although the country northwest was very dangerous, for the Indians roamed there about, Cottle was so impressed with the beauty of the countryside, the big trees, the game, and the birds, he decided to establish a home in this area. He returned to Woodstock, Vermont, to sell his general store, and to move his family to Missouri.

Warren Cottle was not the only one venturing into this area, for Major Christopher Clark, a 33 year-old pioneer from Kentucky left St. Charles on the first day of July, 1799. That evening, Major Clark camped by the side of an obscure trail. He was impressed by the many signs of wildlife, there were buffalo, black bears, elk, panthers, wolves, deer, along with fur bearing animals for pelts, such as raccoon, opossum, fox, woodchuck, skunk, rabbit, and squirrel. On July 2nd he pushed on into the heavy forest. He forded the shallow streams, and noticed the trail left by the presence of Indians. Although this was fearful, it was encouraging, for it was a land of prosperity or the Indians would have moved on.

On the 3rd day out, Major Clark began to look for a place to build a cabin. He continued his search until July 4th, 1799 when he rode upon the spring. An artisan spring which flowed constantly and would later become the hub of the village of Troy.

As he rode in he saw the Indians gathered around the spring, being a seasoned explorer he followed the custom of the day and held up his hand in a friendly salute. The Indians returned the salute. Using sign language they continued to converse. Major Clark rode back toward St. Charles, knowing he had found a good home-site. Within a few weeks he returned to his Kentucky home and with his family, a wife and six children, packed a big-flat bottomed boat and shoved off into the Ohio River. He traveled on down the Ohio, and up the Mississippi River.

About the same time Warren Cottle returned to Vermont and told his family and neighbors about the Utopia which he had found northwest of St. Charles. As his brother Joseph, listened intently his pioneer spirit

intensified. Another interested listener was Joseph's son-in-law Zadock Wood. Joseph Cottle was a very kind and considerate man, a mild individual of strong conviction and determination. Greater than these was his deep religious beliefs. He was known as Deacon as he was a deacon of the Baptist Church. Zadock was a highly respected individual and a stone mason by trade. Early in 1801 the two families started westward, often suffering under terrific heat, and torrential rains. Accompanying the group was Zadock's mother, his brothers James and Martin. It is also very probable that with them came Samuel and Colonel David Bailey, their grandfather, David Bailey. The Cottle brothers Almond, Andrew, Isaac, Jonathan, Lee, F.T., Sherman, Stephen and Sylvanus as they all came about the same time. It was in that day the custom for a journey involving so much time and hardship to be undertaken by as large a colony as could be induced to emigrate. Dana in his *History of Woodstock, Vermont* page 439, says: "At the beginning of the present century a colony of one hundred started for the West, some of the emigrants going as far as St. Charles District, Upper Louisiana (now Missouri).

In August of the same year they were in Illinois and crossing the Mississippi River at St. Louis. By September they had reached the cabin of Warren Cottle in St. Charles, and there they visited him and his son, Ira. Most of the group remained in St. Charles but deacon wanted to push on before winter. After a few days rest his family along with Zadock Woods' pushed on toward the northwest.

In a few days they approached a clearing and found a partly finished log cabin with six children playing around the log house. This was the unfinished cabin of Major Clark, for a short time after he had started to build his cabin his wife had died and he and his children had to return to Kentucky to get a slave girl to care for the children. This had delayed his finishing the cabin for his home. As the wagons approached all stopped and stared for the Cottles and the Woods were their first visitors. At first the children were frightened but soon they welcomed the visitors.

The travelers were invited to stay with the Clark's as they searched for a suitable place to settle. The major remembered the spring just a few miles north that he had visited on his earlier trip. A few days later the two families, Wood and Cottle, accompanied by Clark, came up to the sparkling spring, which became the legend of Troy.

The families looked at this lovely place and they

began to prepare for the evening. Woods began to kindle a fire, and the families began to unload the possessions they would need to pitch camp. Suddenly Zadock Woods stopped in his tracks and pointed into the distance. Indians were approaching. Black Hawk, along with other Indians came up to the group and spoke in sign language and departed. After his departure Deacon Cottle and his family knelt in prayer; thus Troy was founded with prayer on this first day, and it is said that no day ended without Deacon Cottle offering prayer.

As the days passed trees were felled and logs were dragged up to the clearing around the spring and the Cottle cabin was built just south of the spring, and Zadock Woods built a larger home to the north. It was designed to serve as an inn, as well as a dwelling, for Woods had a vision of more people coming into the area. Woods house was known as a double log house, one room on the east, one on the west, each 20 ft. square with an open space between where stairs led to the attic. In the future this served as a hotel, court records call it a tavern, the common name for a hotel. It served as a meeting place for the settlers, a court house and a place for voting.

As the settlers cleared the land, their concern was for the clearing of the land for crops and houses. They fell any and all trees and after they had used the lumber they needed, they piled all the other trees and burned them.

Other settlers moved into the area and the small settlement was not given a name until late 1802. There were several suggestions for the name of the village. Woodville was suggested, along with Cottle town in honor of the founders. Zadock recommended Hardscrabble, a common name for frontier communities dug out of the wilderness. Late in 1802 a compromise was suggested that seemed to please nearly everyone. Joshua Robbins a grocer, from New York related the history of his hometown's name, TROY, New York, in such an eloquent speech about the great days of the Golden age and its heroes, that the settlers officially adopted the name.

The first business in the village was a grist mill for grinding of grain operated by Cottle, Mr. Robbins being the only merchant and Zadock Woods the keeper of the hotel.

After 1803 the real migration to this section began. We find such names as Francis Riffle, Colonel David Bailey, who became the first sheriff of Lincoln County, and Judge John Lindsay. The next year, 1804 we find Ezekiel Downing who established the first tan-

nery, the John and William Ewing families. The names of Burns, Durce, Dixon, Benjamin Allen, Jacob Null, John and Joseph Hunter, Robert McNair, Elijah Collard, Levi Brown, William Miller, Walton Perkins.

We have the Hudson, the Gilillands, the Hammonds, the Drapers and others. All did not settle at the site of the spring but all were drawn to the area at various times.

In 1804 Maj. Clark married his second wife, Hetty Calvert of Virginia, they were the parents of three children.

When the war of 1812 came against the British the Indians joined forces with the British and the unprotected settlers erected a fort for protection. Twenty-five or thirty families took refuge in this fort. Among the known families were that of Jacob Null and his son, John; Joseph Cottle; Joseph Collard and his son Elijah; Alambe and Job Williams; Mr. McNair, a blacksmith; Zadock Woods and a man named Paris. A small block house stood on each corner and a larger one in the center, with about a dozen small cabins surrounding it. The line of the stockade extended from a point near the southeast corner of the present spring park, extended north about 70 yards, to include the residence and tavern of Zadock Woods, thence west to the street in front of what is now the Methodist church then south to a line of the edge of the spring lot and then east to include the home of Joseph Cottle. At this time all that part of Troy west of the fort had been recently cleared and was under cultivation. While some worked in the fields others stood guard. Quite frequently during the War of 1812-15 the settlers were in a continual state of siege. Farming had to almost be abandoned, and provisions became very scarce. The inmates of the fort suffered much with hunger.

After the war many families returned to their homes but a few stayed and continued to occupy the cabins that had been built within the fort.

The people labored under many disadvantages, not having highways and bridges, and postal service. At first mail was delivered to Troy three times a week, and it was customary for one person to read available newspapers to the crowds on the street. They did have plenty of venison, wild game and wild honey. The price of grain and farm produce was low, and the markets so inaccessible that there was little reason to raise a surplus. The raising of corn for meal for the families and feed for the horses, a home supply of vegetables and a patch of flax to be made into clothing met the needs of the time. One of the sources through which the early

settlers obtained merchandise was wagons coming up from St. Louis filled with such goods as the people needed. These goods would be exchanged for game and peltry.

For recreation there were log-rollings, dances, game hunts and the corn shuckings. Along with all these there were quiltings and the "apple cuttings," and corn shellings. All shared in the work and in the play.

The county of Lincoln along with seven other counties was organized in accordance with an act of the legislature of the Territory of Missouri passed December 14, 1818. Several names had been proposed for the new county, when Major Clark arose to address the body. He said: "Mr. speaker, I was the first man to drive a wagon across Big Creek, the boundary of the proposed new county, and the first permanent white settler within its limits. I was born, sir, in LINK-HORN County, North Carolina. I lived for many years in LINK-HORN County in old Kaintuck. I wish to live, the remainder of my days and die in LINK-HORN County in Missouri; and I move, therefore, that the blank in the bill be filled with the name of LINK-HORN." The motion was carried unanimously, and the clerk not being familiar with the frontier language wrote Lincoln.

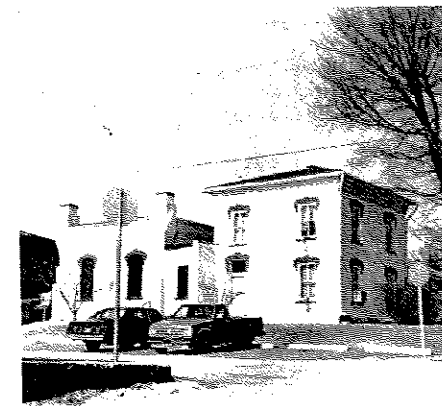
Lincoln County was placed in the Northwest Circuit and the first court of the new circuit was held April 5, 1819 in the home of Zadock Woods. Commissioners were appointed to select a site in which to locate the county seat. A site was chosen at the town of Monroe, on land given by Almond Cottle, Nathaniel Simon and Ira Cottle. It was soon found that this was too difficult for many to get to court. Another commission was appointed to find and purchase a location near the center of the county. Alexandria was selected and court was first held there in February of 1823. It was not long until the majority of the citizens of the county became dissatisfied with Alexandria, mostly because of the inaccessibility of water. Selected commissioners met in the home of Andrew Monroe, a Methodist preacher, who was then keeping a hotel in Troy and chose Troy as the new seat of justice. An election was held and the vote was 211 for and 2 against. George Collier and his wife donated lots no. 158, 159, 180 and 181 for the court house, another block of the same size lying west of, and adjoining the former for the jail. The consideration in the deed was \$1.

By February 1829 a convenient court house and jail were in readiness, and plans were being made to lay off the prison. By August 1829 sealed bids were being accepted for building a 40ft. square courthouse to be

completed by November 1830. The lowest and only bidder was David Bailey for \$1,500. There was to be a square roof with a plain cornish, and two fireplaces in the lower story. This courthouse served as the seat of justice until 1870 when a new building was erected. Edwards and Griffith had the contract to build a two story building in the form of a T and to sit on a stone foundation. Several changes were made as work progressed, four additional windows were added on the south and the front of the building, the partition walls were reduced from 18 inches to 14 inches in thickness, the roof timbers were to be pine in place of oak. The window sills would be rock in place of cast iron. The building was completed by November 10, 1870 and the cost was \$27,447.50. At the first session of court it was resolved no attorney of law be allowed to establish a law office in any of the rooms of the new court house.

In 1876 a new brick and iron jail was erected along with residence for the jailer. This was built by P. J. Pauly and Bro. at a cost of \$7,500. This served as the site of retention until 1979 when the present jail was completed. At that time the Historical Society was without a home because of the burning of their original home. The county Judges, Warren Wommack, Gary Hoffman and Dave Oney offered the 1876 jail to the Lincoln County Historical and Archeological Society.

In keeping with the times of the 1800's a calaboose was erected on the northeast corner of the jail lot. By 1913 this had served its purpose and it was ordered that it be torn down.



Lincoln County Jail, built in 1876.

THE TOWN IS PLATTED

Troy was surveyed and laid out September 16, 1819, by Deacon Joseph Cottle, Lee F. T. Cottle and Zadock Woods, the original owners. The survey included 200 lots. Main Street and Monroe Streets were 60 feet wide, all parallel streets were 50 and cross streets only 33. With all their foresight these pioneer settlers were unable to visualize the need for wider streets. At this time the spring on the west side of Main Street and a small tract of ground surrounding it were donated to the public by Joseph Cottle and Azubah, his wife. This made it possible for the public to have free access to the ever flowing stream.

In 1825 at the November term of the county court, Troy was incorporated as a village. Joseph Cottle, John Chandler, Elisha Perkins, Edward J. Peers and Thomas Dozier, were appointed trustees of the corporation. On Feb. 6, 1839, the first acts of incorporation for the town of Troy were passed by the General Assembly of the State of Mo. This was an act to "incorporate the inhabitants" of the town of Troy and was divided into 3 sections. The 1st defined the boundaries of the town, No. 2 dealt with the first election for trustees, No. 3 declared that the laws incorporating the town of St. Charles, would apply to Troy as applicable. The town was again incorporated in 1870 to be known as "The Inhabitants of the Town of Troy", to have all rights and privileges of a corporate body except the right to purchase and own burial grounds and cemeteries. Troy continued to grow and in 1877 a petition was made to incorporate the city with extended boundaries, with the right to own burial ground and cemeteries outside the said town. By 1881 it was incorporated as a city of the Fourth Class and has remained so until the present.

For ten years after the surveying of the town it remained a rather insignificant trading point. After the moving of the county seat in 1829 the town became a place of central importance to the people of the county, and began to show slow growth. Being an inland town away from the transportation of the Mississippi it was slow to make significant gains.

By 1830 Troy had two general stores, Robbins and Emanuel Block, two hat factories, two tailors, Jordan S. Sallee and John Besser; and two dramshops. Horace Wing operated the tannery on Second Street, where he also made boots and shoes. Rev. Andrew Monroe, a highly respected Methodist Church minister

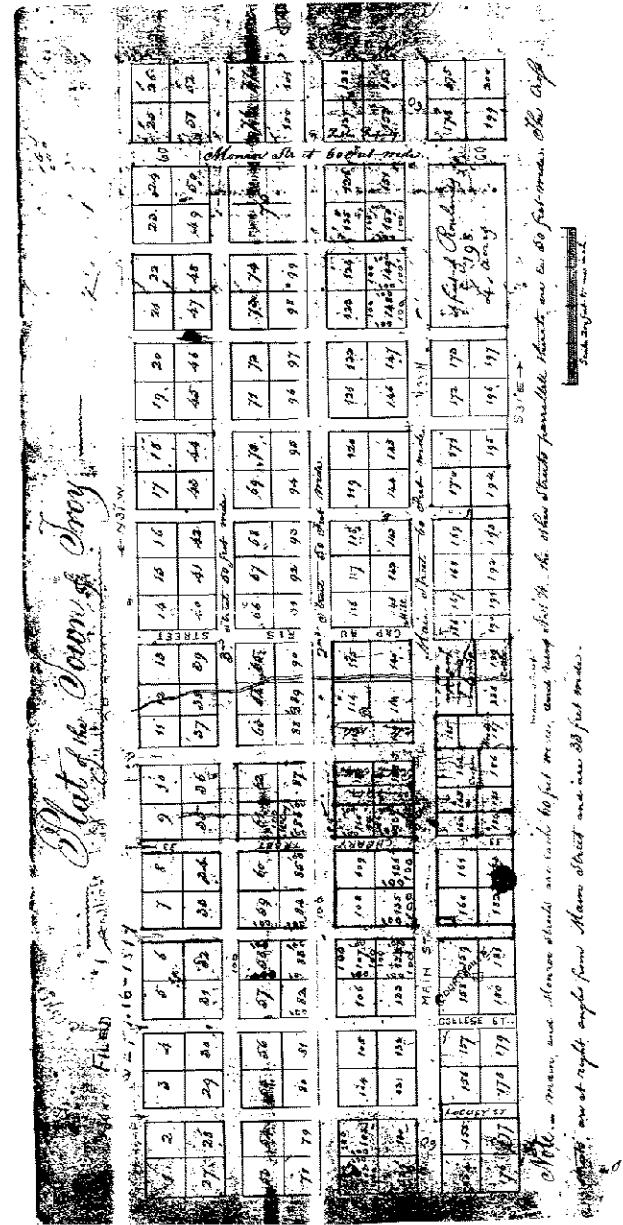
kept a hotel (not a tavern) on Main Street, where the Mason Building is now. During the growth of Troy, all religious services were held in the Courthouse, until there were enough settlers to begin to withdraw into separate fellowships.

The first recorded meeting of a Town Board was on April 4, 1839. Seven men known as the Board of Trustees, voted on by the people met at the Hotel of W. Perkins. The elected men were: Nathaniel Simonds, Israel Ruland, John Snethen, Sherman Cottle, Walton Perkins, William Young and Claudis H. Bailey. Ruland's name was scratched and Jordan S. Sallee added. These men were selected from all trades. William Young was a lawyer, John Snethen a landlord, and the father of Allie Snethen sheriff from 1876-77. Nathaniel Simonds was a painter and decorator, Jordan Sallee a tailor, Walton Perkins banker and owner of the former Monroe Hotel. Claudius H. Bailey was a doctor and elected as chairman of the town board. Thomas G. Hutt was elected to serve as town clerk. The second town meeting was held April 9 and the "Code of by-laws" was drawn up with the following rules: (1) Trustee should be governed in proceedings by Jefferson Manual (2) Penalty of not less than one-dollar nor more than five-dollars a member for absenting one-self from a meeting of the board without good reason (3) Insure punctuality the same amount be assessed if more than 15 minutes late.

The following town officers were elected: Constable, John Chandler; Treasurer, Nobourne J. Woolfolk; Town Justice, Charles Wheeler; Collector, James M. Zimmerman; Assessor, Valentine J. Peers; Street Overseer, Sherman Cottle. John M. Hopkins was appointed to lay off and establish the limits of the corporation of Troy.

The first town ordinance read: Each and every person or persons who shall exhibit any caravan of animals, slight of hand, circus, open a theater or anything of the kind for the entertainment of the public for which pay is required, within the limits of the corporation shall pay to the collector for the use of said corporation the sum of \$5 for each day or night such persons may exhibit.

In 1849, rumors came in from the west of the glistening of gold in California. Gold was everywhere, so the stories went. The richest strike had been made in the Sacramento Valley. Men in Troy, as all other parts



of the area, talked of nothing but gold. Many went to St. Louis to join the wagon trains. In 1850 the Perkins brothers, Frank and Walton decided to form a train. The train left Troy on April 8th, 1850 at 3 p.m. Frank was the leader accompanying the train. Walton, who was of poor health, gave an address to the crowd, then left to make the trip by boat. The only true gold these pioneers found was in the golden grain they raised in Lincoln County.

Soon after this there began the rumblings of discontent in our nation. The country was divided on the question of slavery, and Troy was no exception.

According to research done by Lincoln County's resident Civil War historian, Marjorie J. Evans, in her manuscript "*Civil War in Lincoln County, Missouri*", Troy maintained a significant role during the War between the States. Shortly after Abraham Lincoln's election in November 1860, the newspaper in Troy changed its name to "*The States Right Advocate*" writing fervent editorials extolling the unconstitutionality of the federal government to interfere with the "institution" of slavery.

By 1861 the war had progressed. State guards were gathering in northern Lincoln County to assist General Sterling Price in western Missouri. In June of that year, these guards rode through Troy to be joined by companies formed by Thomas Carter and George Carter. This band continued west picking up more than five hundred men. General Price did not have the supplies or rations for such a number. As the general advised those lacking modern guns to return home, the Carters were two who continued on west.

In an excerpt from Evans' text, she writes, "In August of 1861 the citizens of Troy were stunned when three companies of Pike County home guards rode down Main Street led by General John Henderson. It is said that men ran along beside his horse alternately pleading with him and cursing him for his 'betrayal'. The Guard confiscated the town spring and camped in the Spring Park. They also took over the Methodist church for shelter of the men and the officers were billeted in some of the better homes. General Henderson assigned himself to the Withrow home which is still standing on College Street... An outraged 14-year old Tom Withrow was forced to share a bed with the General, and when he was an old man wrote this account: Some time before midnight, there was a pounding on the door, and two men called on Henderson to come down town and control his men, as they were harassing Mrs. Tom Carter. Henderson hurried down to

the Spring Lot with Tom Withrow at his heels. The men were demanding that Mrs. Carter open the tavern room in the hotel that she and her husband operated on the lot now occupied by Phil Beck Motors. Alabama Carter was the daughter of Malcolm Henry, the first state representative of Lincoln county, and was enraged at the temerity of these crass invaders...

Unable to cope with the boisterous soldiers, Mrs. Carter left Troy and moved to the property on old Highway 61 and now known as the F. M. Harlan farm where she supported herself and her seven children by running a sawmill until Tom Carter came home in 1865. Carter was one of the two men who served in the Confederate army for all four years that are known to have returned to Lincoln County..."

From that point in Troy's history the town was occupied by the Union troops, and Troy was a recruiting center for the area. William Colbert of Troy led one company of men who served in the Third Missouri Militia and later led companies of the 49th Infantry of Missouri Volunteers. In 1864, 334 African-American soldiers passed through the Troy Post as recruits.

As the Civil War was waning, the controversies of the presidential election of 1864 were accelerated between radical and conservative factions within the Republican party. This local in-fighting culminated during a meeting held in Troy in the fall of 1864.

Both parties were holding a night meeting—the radicals were meeting in the Court House, the conservatives at the Christian Church. Soldiers from the Third Missouri State Militia interrupted the meeting at the church wanting to know if the Conservatives were meeting there. George Reid confirmed the soldiers inquiry, and the soldiers began shooting, killing Reid and wounding both Captain James Reid and Lieutenant Milford Sandford of the State Guard.

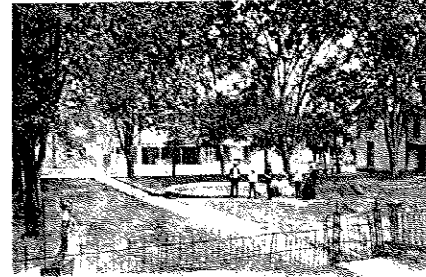
Though the sheriff arrested the men, their commanding officer declared that a county government had no jurisdiction in this situation and reclaimed his men who were never charged with the crimes.

As the south had to recover from the ravages of war, we find Troy was making strides to becoming a great trading town, for by 1873 there were many new businesses. One of the largest employers were Cake and Rogers who operated the tannery originally established by Horace B. Wing.

The Laclède Hotel was one of the best hotels in the state. There was the Farmers and Mechanics Bank, Parker, Crews and Co. with a large stock of merchandise. Norton, Harlan and North were merchants on the

east side of Main Street; also Crump and Wing, Joseph Hart and Walter Cooper all had stores. F.S. Sweeny, G. W. Mohr and M.T. Britton operated grocery stores. J.P. Lynott had a hardware store, Henry Brothers were shoe manufacturers and Thomas Withrow was manufacturing saddles and harness. L. Wolfgram was a jeweler;

Woolfolk and Co. and Sr. S.T. East, druggist; Miss S.J. Tentem and Mrs. M. Sadlcek, millinery; Mrs. Ogden and Mrs. Ward, dressmakers; H.W. Kemper had a large furniture store; F.W. Harbaum, wagon factory; William Swan, A. Kuhne and T.H. Stephens, blacksmith shops.



Spring Lot, circa 1900.



Britton House, built in 1832 by Sherman Coffie. Believed to be the oldest house in Troy.



Lincoln County Elected Officials

FRED RUSH Presiding Circuit Judge	G. W. (Jackie) BRISCOE Associate Commissioner	ELAINE LUCK County Clerk	CLAUDE COX County Collector	JOHN LENK County Coroner
PATRICK S. FLYNN Associate Circuit Judge	DAVID ONEY, JR. Associate Commissioner	G. JOHN RICHARDS Prosecuting Attorney	GARY L. HOFFMAN County Assessor	DEBORA GREWACH Public Administrator
RUSSELL COX Presiding Commissioner	MELBA HOUSTON Cir. Clerk, Rec. of Deeds	EVERETT ROTTGER County Sheriff	BETTY McCLELLAN County Treasurer	WILLIAM SHEA, JR. County Surveyor

MODERNIZATION & IMPROVEMENTS



Main Street, 1876.

As the village continued to grow improvements were needed. The first sidewalks were of boards, two feet above street level so men and women could mount and dismount from their horses and farm wagons without great effort. The streets were dirt and mud, thus stepping stones had been set at street intersections. These were soon pressed into the ground by traffic and the skirts of the ladies crossing the street were often soiled.

It was in 1825 that the first addition was made to Troy. This was Woods addition on the west side of Troy. In 1837 Colliers addition was laid out, this includes where the Historical society building is and continued west to where the elementary school is located.

The townspeople were enjoying the first newspapers in the town and the people became more concerned with the education of their children and institutions of Higher Learning were established.

In the history of the Woods family we are told that Ardelia the daughter of Zadock and Minerva was the first birth in the new village. Her crib death at the age of seven months on October 5, 1803 was one of the first deaths in the settlement. There is no record of the burial place when death struck the lives of the first set-

tlers but indications are that the hill to the west of the village seemed a peaceful resting place for loved ones. It was not until many years later that markers were placed. Among the early markers were those of Margaret—wife of E. J. Peers—died July 3, 1827 aged-29 years & 9 days. Possibly her stone was not erected until several years later for history has recorded that the stones of Dabney Carr who departed this life the 15 September, 1830 and Alfred W. Carr who departed his life 14 October, 1831 were the first stones to be erected in the cemetery. By this time three generations of the Carr family were living in Missouri, but the grief-stricken father felt he was burying his children in a land of strangers as he indicated on the stone of Dabney.

By 1882 the cemetery had been neglected, There was no organization to foster and keep it in good condition. Stones were turned over, graves were sunken, briars and trailing or creeping vines were growing over the stones. The fence was swaying and the growth of weeds was so high that a person on horseback could easily be hidden from view in many parts of the enclosure. The editor of the paper was urging that an organization be formed to care for the resting place of loved ones. In September of that year three ladies, Mesdames: Georgie Perkins, Willie Martin, and V. M. Hutt began

to raise a fund known as "The Troy Cemetery fund" for donation to care for the cemetery. On December 7, 1887 The Troy Cemetery Association was formed. Alexander Buchanan was President and Superintendent, James M. McLellan as Secretary and Henry W. Perkins as Treasurer. The association was established to maintain a cemetery near the city of Troy on the present cemetery to bury the dead and keep the grounds of said cemetery in good condition and to assess each lot in said cemetery, pro rata for the cost there of and generally transact such business as will best tend to promote the legitimate purposes of said enterprise. It was mandated that all graves for adults must be five feet deep and children only four. Each owner of a lot would need to keep in repair landmarks of his or her lot. Sexton charges for digging graves was: adult \$4.50 and children \$2.50.

In 1914 the city of Troy purchased the cemetery property from R. E. Black the former owner for the sum of \$690. The committee conducting the negotiations were \$75 short of the necessary \$690 on the day the option expired and they borrowed the necessary amount to close the deal. In 1923 a Memorial Club was organized to help beautify the cemetery.

Mr. George Hiler served as superintendent of Troy Cemetery for over 35 years. In an interview Mr. Hiler recalled the cleaning of the brush piles that had been there over 30 or 40 years. In these piles lived hundreds of what was called "jointed snakes". As the grass was cut with a scythe, the snakes would be hit, they would twist around the grass and then start breaking off in pieces. The cemetery is controlled by the city board and the mayor and is partially supported by the sale of lots, and the opening of graves.

With the coming of the railroad in 1882 new people came in with progressive ideas.

In November 1884 an article published in the *Free Press* read: At the last meeting of our city council it was ordered that a number of street lamps be purchased to light up our little city. It is designed to place these lamps at needed points over the town and have them regularly lighted and kept in order by an officer on all dark nights. These must have been some kind of gas lights, for it was not until 1895 the need for electric lights was being considered. On April 15, 1895 an ordinance to authorize the erection of an electric light plant in the City of Troy was proposed, but a month later the ordinance was withdrawn. In 1904 the city proceeded with the installation and erection of an electric plant. Noah & Ledford were authorized to erect, maintain, operate and keep in repair an electric light plant for

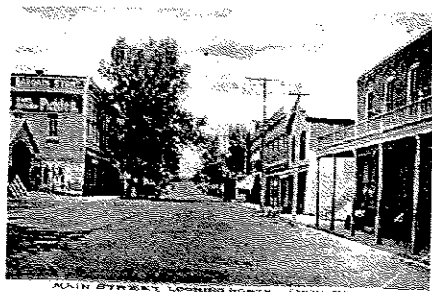
finishing the city of Troy and individual citizens thereof sufficient and reliable lights. The lights would be provided only from dusk to midnight. By 1905 every person who used electricity had to have their building wired in accordance with the rules of national code. Rates were based on the number of 16 candle (20 watt bulb) lights one had in their homes. If they failed to pay within three days of notice lights to be discontinued.

Early city fathers were concerned with the health and welfare of the citizens, for in 1899 and ordinance was passed that in summer no pigs could be kept in pens between the first day of March and the first day of October of any year upon the premises within the corporate limits of Troy. Section 2 read No person shall keep or confine more than five animals of the species of swine in any pig-pen between the first day of October and the first day of March of any year, repealed later to be four animals. In 1900 there was another ordinance forbidding domestic animals of the species of horse, mule, ass, cattle, sheep, swine or goat from running at large within the city of Troy. The need for controlling pollution was faced in 1901 when an ordinance was passed that one cannot deposit dirt, shavings, straw, brush, trash, wood or other obstructions in ditch or drain. Any dumb animal who dies and the owner cannot be ascertained the owner of the property on which it dies is to dispose of it.

By 1900 citizens wanted the law enforcement officers to be easily recognized. The ordinance stated that the marshal shall wear dark blue clothing with brass buttons and such other clothing that he may be recognized as marshal and that in addition wear a star on his coat. By 1902 Marshall Thurman received \$60.00 for three months salary and an additional \$13.86 for lighting the street lamps.

Early in the 1900's the telephone came into being and the Troy Telephone Exchange, owned by H. F. Stamper, was granted the right to operate and maintain a telephone exchange and to erect and maintain its poles and wire in the streets, alleys and public ways. Construction was somewhat delayed because of a lack of building materials. Mr. Stamper also planned to build farmers' lines and operate them in connection with the city exchange.

When the Sacred Heart Church was being constructed in 1906 a four sided clock was embedded in the steeple. The clock was so mounted that the time could readily be viewed by Courthouse habitats to the west, Jones Hotel patrons to the north, the many residents to the east, and Main Street businessmen to the south.



Main Street Troy- A century of change.

Mr. Fred Stallard aided in placing of the clock and began his long tenure of watching and caring for it. At one time the clock stopped functioning and a Parish Committee along with business men and officials of Troy decided to repair, revive and electrify the works. The Town Clock continued to live until 1954 when the Sacred Heart Church burned. Troy was without a town clock until 1994 when a new one was placed at City Hall, this being the same lot where the Sacred Heart Church had stood.

Tradition has it that Mr. George McGregor was the first person in Troy to own an automobile. This according to reports was in 1910 and the car was a Buick Runabout. Thus another form of life style was introduced. In 1911 automobiles were still so unusual that Troy was honored with the visit of twenty-five Hoosier State machines. All the cars having been made in the State of Indiana. The streets of Troy were lined by people of town and country. The ladies of the Christian Church served the meal for the visitors at the Opera House and grossed \$107.95 for 85 meals.

In May of 1900 an ordinance was passed condemning wooden and defective sidewalks. New sidewalks were to be four feet wide with inner line 6 inches from fence or lot. The property owner may choose construction of stone, brick or granitoid (concrete), top to be smooth. Sidewalks on Main Street between Collier and Cap-au-Gris streets be constructed, made and built of brick, stone or granitoid at least 6 feet wide and smooth on top. The first section of this was built between Cherry and Boone Streets.

One of the means of financing street construction and repair was the levying of a tax (poll tax) on

each able bodied male. They had the privilege of paying this or doing street work equivalent to the amount of the tax.

In the late 19th century, survival for many people in the metropolitan areas of the United States was grim. Thousands of immigrants were swarming into New York from Europe to seek employment. Jobs were scarce and wages poor. Many young children were placed upon the streets for survival. An organization known as the Children's Aid Society began to place these children in homes in the mid-west. The Orphan Train, as it was known, came to Troy on February 11, 1910. Fourteen young children ranging in age from five to fourteen were placed in homes. Only four of these remained in the county until adulthood. The others returned to the care of the Children's Aid Society.

In January of 1912 the citizens by a vote of 123 for and 8 against approved the construction of a water works in the city of Troy. D. B. Trower contracted to construct, maintain and operate the water works, which included the construction and operation of mains and pipes in the streets, highways and alleys for distribution of water. All necessary water for fire purposes would be provided free to the city. The city reserved the right after five years to purchase the works.

During the fair in 1913 the Civic Club had a booth at the Spring Lot selling ice cream, and cold drinks. The money to be used for future improvements on the city park. The lot had been graded, the pool filled in and planted to flowers. Trees and shrubbery were set out and a whirling spray installed for watering the flowers. Six iron benches were placed in the park for the convenience of visitors.

By April of 1913 street lights were being placed on streets other than Main. One was placed at Boone and Perkins, another at the west end of Lewis Street. It was ordered that street lights be left burning until 11 p.m. instead of 10. Along with this was the improvements of the streets. Property owners on Monroe and Second Streets closed a contract for 4,000 sq. feet of granitoid sidewalks-3 feet wide. Individual property owners would pay for these and the city would put in cross streets. C. P. Ward submitted proposition of supplying crush rock and put on the streets. In June 1914 the old flag stones on Main Street were being town up and replaced with a modern 7-foot granitoid walk, a distance of 168 feet. Thomas R. Chewning did the replacing. The next month a granitoid crossing was put across College Street at the intersection of Main.

By 1914 the automobile had become so popular that the first dealership ad appeared in the local paper. On May 8 McGregor and Hannie were selling Ford touring cars at \$750.00, Buick Touring cars at \$1,075.00, Buick runabouts \$975.00 and Case Touring, 5 passenger \$1,250.00. It was also in November of the same year that the first person was charged with exceeding the speed limit with an automobile when J. B. Ball was the accusing witness against John Q. Thurman. The defendant asked for a trial by jury and at the conclusion of the evidence a verdict of not guilty was returned. The speed traveling was not given, but in accordance to an ordinance passed in May of 1913 the speed of vehicle was not to exceed 8 miles per hour in business portion of town, 15 miles in other portion and six miles at corners, also to sound a whistle or horn at least 100 feet before reaching turn or crossing. Between sunset to sunrise at least 2 lamps showing white light visible at least 200 feet in direction to which they are going and 1 red light in rear.

In June of 1916 a Democratic rally and fish fry honoring the Honorable Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representative and Representative in Congress from the Ninth District was held at the Fairgrounds. It was conservatively estimated that there were 3,000 people at the rally. All enjoyed the fine food and political addresses until many of the visitors realized that pick pockets had been at work. Nine men lost a total of \$270. The pick pockets were never apprehended although local law enforcement officer traced them as far as Hannibal.

June 28, 1919 an old landmark was removed when the city scales were sold at auction. The days of usefulness for the scales had ceased as farmers no



Boone Street, 1909.

longer drove their livestock through town on their way to the railroad, and elevators were providing scales for the transferring of grain. The Commercial Club and Civic League worked together in persuading the City Board to sell the old landmark. At public auction John Glenn, of near Troy purchased the scales for \$71. and J. J. Hechler purchased the building which enclosed them for \$49.

Troy was one of the first towns to get back to normal after World War I. By the summer of 1919, eight new homes were being constructed. Albert and Lawrence Schaper and R. H. Kennedy had bought the Opera house and were remodeling it for their car dealership. An elevator was installed to move the cars from the store room upstairs to the display room below. The Troy Marble Works was well on the way to completion. The park south of the opera house where the old scales set was being developed. This was also the year that cost of supplies and expense of operating the light plant had increased to the place where rates had to be increased. In an effort to equalize and adjust rates meters were installed. The minimum rate was \$1.25. Service would continue to be from 5 p.m. to 12 a.m. and from 5 a.m. until daylight. On June 6, 1923 the citizens of Troy voted to sell the electric plant to East Missouri Power Company which was owned by Nikell and Bartow. The State Public Service Commission entered an order approving the sale and the new owners took charge on Monday, July 2. Service was increased to 24 hours, for the households and the street lights would burn all night.

Immediately improvements were begun for street lighting on Main Street. New white way lights were turned on November 10, 1923. In order to place the post properly for these lights it was necessary to remove all the old porches on the buildings which added to the appearance of the street and made it look wider.

INDUSTRIALIZATION

In 1925 a building boom was taking place. Troy IOOF built a new building on the south side of their meeting hall. This building housed the bakery shop, with its built in oven. At the same time they remodeled their building at the corner of Main and West Cherry and equipped the downstairs for the Peoples Bank.

Dunard Bros. erected a modern, hollow tile building on Mill Street (now Wood Street) to house their laundry equipment as well as their plumbing and heating fixtures.

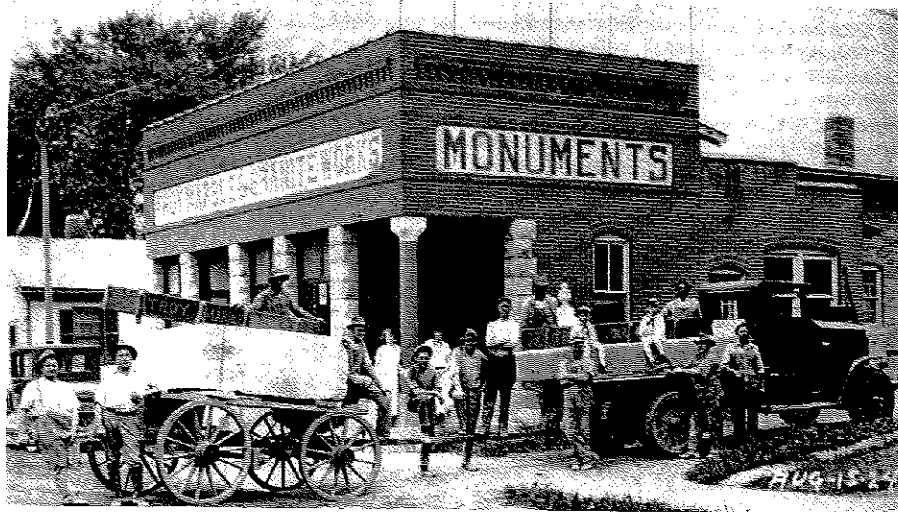
New residences erected were: D. R. Thurman at 120 Monroe Street, Harry Kemper at 880 West Cherry, C. B. Collard at 802 Second St., Doug Presley and Mrs. Sarah Presley at 381 College, C. F. Semitt of Kuhnc Bros. Mercantile Company, remodeled the Burgan home at 800 South Main, Wyatt Rinaman at 375 Cherry, Rolla Jeans in the Martin Addition at 1095 South Main, Mrs. Bertha Chrisman and her brother, Chas. Fisher a two family apartment at 340 Boone Street, G. C. Huston at 231 Perkins, P. C. Downing at 451 College, two houses were being built at 380 and 390 Monroe Street for the managers of Climax Company.

A brick building was being constructed on Cherry Street for Troy's first factory, The Climax Speciality Company. The factory opened in January of 1926 with 30 employees, producing rubber novelties. The products were shipped to every state in the union.

In 1933 Sel-More Garment Factory opened in the Hanni building on the corner of Main and Collier. They were here only a short time until they moved their plant to Louisiana, taking with them a number of Troy workers.

In July of 1935 Weil-Kalter Company of St. Louis purchased the factory equipment, machinery and raw materials of the Climax Speciality Company and reopened the factory for the manufacture of girdles and brassiere. In August operations were started in the underwear department of the factory. John Woolfolk was in charge of this department and Mr. George still managed the corset and brassier department.

In 1938 the company began to sell under the Artemis brand name and in 1955, the corporate name was changed to Artemis, Inc. In 1967 The H. W. Gossard Company operated as a wholly owned division



Troy Marble Works employees, 1924

of the corporation. In 1981 Barod Company took over the plant and closed in 1985. The plant was opened in February of 1989 as Continental Textiles making hospital supplies.

On December 12, 1925 between 150 and 200 people gathered at the Court House to consider the matter of establishing a station at Troy for the purpose of buying whole milk. Rural areas did not have electricity, therefore individual farmers could not cool milk for shipping. Mr. Lange of Lange Milk Company of St. Louis explained the advantages of selling whole milk rather than separating and selling just the cream. He proposed that the financing for building a receiving station for processing the milk would be by sale of bonds to the public in the amount of \$15,000. The plant opened in July with nine local routes for transporting the milk from the farms to the buying station. At first the milk was shipped in refrigerated cars by rail to St. Louis. With the re-routing of Highway 61 it became more practical to ship by truck. The plant operated until the middle 1930's. In 1938 Leon Lovell of Troy Equipment rented the building and established a McCormick-Deering tractor and machinery dealership. The building was later sold to the Farm Bureau.

After the completion of the milk plant the farmers below the plant believed that the drainage from the plant into Town Branch was polluting the water in the stream and was injurious to their cattle. A Lange Milk Company representative stated that the future maintenance and the continued operation of the milk plant depended upon the construction of a sewerage system. A bond issue, in the amount of \$45,000, for financing the building of a sewer system was voted on and passed by a vote of 581 yes and 34 no. The contract for the sewer was let to the firm of Hogle and March of Jefferson City and Muskogee, Oklahoma with Lewis Troft as engineer. Work was to begin between the 15th and 20th of August, 1928, and they hoped to have the work completed before the 20th of December. It was not until June 28, 1929 that the city of Troy acknowledged the completion and acceptance of the sewer project. The base wage for workers was 30 cents an hour. Work started with the first disposal plant built back of where Dickerman is now located, south of Cherry Street. By November work had reached the corner of Main and Boone Streets. Rock was close to the surface there and it was necessary to blast. As a result of this blasting the town spring was disrupted and ceased to flow. John Clare, who was working with the construction company says he saw it flow its last drop of the

cool water. In an attempt to restore the flow the workers dug where the Methodist Parking lot is now and found the spring water but were unable to confine the water.

Gone forever was the gushing of the cold, crystal-clear water. The spring that had attracted the pioneer families to settle here was lost forever, no more would school children stop on their way home for a refreshing drink, or townspeople gather in the cool shade on a hot summers evening before drawing their wooden bucket of water.

In 1931 without success another attempt was made to locate the water and confine the spring.



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DEPRESSION YEARS

The 1930's are remembered by the older citizens as the Depression days, and the younger a time period in history that received special studies. The people in Troy were constantly trying to better their town, and celebration of many improvements were held along with many disappointments. The 1930 census reported that the town had grown in the past 10 years from 1,116 to 1,415.

The year 1930 was one of the hottest years on record with 34 days when temperatures were over 100 degrees; there was no air conditioning at that time, not many electric fans, especially in the rural areas where electricity was not available. The rainfall was reported below normal also in 1934 and 1936. In view of the recent stock market crash in 1929 the economic situation of the 30's was rather grim.

Some people were concerned that the spring had not been restored and they hoped to have this done. The editor of the *Free Press* reported that he would never die happy until the historical town spring had been restored and he had the pleasure of seeing its sparkling waters gushing into a beautiful fountain. To this date the spring that prompted the settlement of Troy is still uncontained.

Kuhne Brothers, the leading merchant, tried to promote good will in the community by helping to boost 4-H clubs by publishing and placing of a 4-H magazine in the home of members; they also furnished metal signs with 4-H club insignia to be placed on the gate post of member families. Kuhne Brothers continued their public relations and the next year they had representatives from wholesale houses, which included macaroni, spaghetti, salt, canned goods, peanut butter, coffee, salads and salad dressings, crackers, washing powders, and water softener come to the store and give demonstrations for the use of their products and give samples to the crowd. At the close of the demonstrations, a drawing was held to give away baskets of groceries, value of \$2. Lucky people were Helen Humphrey, Laverne Brochers, Mrs. Arch Taylor, Jake Groshong, Sr., Mrs. Jesse Crowder, Mrs. A. G. Henke, Mrs. Henry Holmes and Rush Edwards. A basket of fruit and vegetables was won by Mrs. Roy Clayton. This was planned to be an annual affair but the depression became so bad that they could not continue. Through out the years Mr. Kuhne did manage to have some type of drawing on Saturday afternoons.

The spring celebration for the opening of the new route for Highway 61 had been so successful the Chamber of Commerce sponsored a fall festival, homecoming and carnival. The parade was led by the Center Band, also featured was the girl's drum corps of Central Methodist College, at Warrenton. The exhibit creating the most interest was that of the Old-fashioned hat show sponsored by The Fashion Shop. About forty hats were entered, with some being at least 70 years old and were wedding hats worn by the brides of earlier days.

Mail service from Troy to neighboring towns was improved with the establishment of a Star Route from Troy to Winfield; in 1930 and in 1932 a modern auto mail truck carried the mail to Bowling Green and another service of the Short Line was discontinued.

The opening of Highway 61 at the east edge of town, prompted new business to open. Olin Morris from Hawk Point opened a Shell station, garage, and restaurant, known as Sunrise Service. The building is now being used by Kids Place Pre-School.

In 1933 Lincoln Oil Company built a new building at the corner of Highway 61, and 47, (now Lincoln Drive and Cherry Street). Troy Motor, dealers in Plymouth Chrysler cars, operated a full service filling station and garage and C. L. Nuckols operated the cafe. A contest was held for the naming of the new business, the name Dixie Haven was chosen.

Again in the mid 30's another new business was established on Highway 61. Otto Hanni started a service station selling Texaco Products, at the same time opening a hamburger stand operated by Blyth Penn and wife, later by John Woolfolk. Mr. Hanni later built a restaurant known as Texaco Inn operated by Mr. and Mrs. Joe Bayse serving a plate lunch for 25 cents including the drink.

On October 14, 1939, the new Dinosaurium Service Station and Cafe opened. Five hundred sixty-eight names were submitted for the naming of the station. The new station was under the sponsorship of Weinand Bros., Sinclair Dealers. The station was under the management of Emmett Hartell formerly of Troy Motor and the restaurant was operated by Jas. P. McNamce.

Along with the establishment of new businesses, some of the old established businesses succumbed to the depression. In November of 1933 McKay Drug Store announced it was closing after years of service. Everst

McKay had been in charge since the disastrous fire of 1928 destroyed his variety store and had been profitable until the depression came along.

Another business to close its doors was the "The Leader" after 38 years in business. The Troy Commercial Company composed of W. T. Aydelott, W. E. Aydelott, J. C. Bradley, Charles Brandes, L. G. Brandes, and James Dudley, was organized on September 7, 1901 to open a new business to be known as The Leader. W. T. Aydelott and J. C. Bradley of the new company, had previously been in business in Troy as Aydelott, Bradley and Co. and Charles Brandes had been a merchant at Moscow Mills. W. E. Aydelott and James Dudley were the only ones living at the time of close out. W. E. Aydelott withdrew from the company and started the Aydelott Dry Goods Company later known as Aydelott and Creech. John H. Brandes, son of Charles Brandes, and James Dudley constituted the firm.

In 1935 a one percent sales tax was levied in Missouri for paying Old Age Assistance. This would be paid with receipts—not tokens—that resembled milk bottle caps. They were made of waxed cardboard, an inch and a half in diameter and of two denominations—one mill and five mill. The 1 mill receipt was printed in blue and the 5 mill disc had the facsimile of the state seal with the inscription: "Missouri retailers' sales tax receipts." This would provide a convenient, and uniform method for the collection of the tax on small sales. Consumers paid in brackets as follows: For purchase of 1-14 cents 1 mill, 15-24 cents 2 mills, 25-34 cents 3 mills and so forth.

Although many activities had to be discontinued because of the economy others were started. One was the first Garden Club flower show held at the former People's Bank Building June 14, 1935 with 125 entries.

Troy continued to make improvements; in 1938 new white way lights were installed. In the fall of 1938 the city purchased the water works from C. P. Tiffany and C. B. Watts was named manager of the plant. Financing by a WPA grant and the passing of a bond issue made possible the improvements of the water system, with work completed in three phases. The first being the replacement of all previous water lines, the second the letting of a contract for a 100,000 gallon elevated tank tower to be located on the hill (grave yard hill) near City Cemetery. Pittsburg Company of Des Moines was awarded the contract for \$8,370. Construction was to start no later than December 26, 1938 and be completed by June 26, 1939. The third

phase was completed in May of 1939 when a new fire truck equipped with 1,000 feet of 2 1/2 inch hose and 150 feet of 1 1/2 inch hose, ladder, axes, lanterns, nozzles and a pump capable of delivering 500 gallons of water a minute was delivered.

In the mid 1930's the stylish woman would be wearing skirts that were 2 inches shorter than the previous year. Stockings were in new colors, such as "twinkle" and "incense", also in colors of deep green, for wearing with brown or green clothes. The fall colors for suits were titan red, como blue and coat dresses were popular with richly colored linings. Caplets were back and the use of braid trimming of 20 years ago was in. For early fall wear, there were soft furless suits with gay velveteen blouses. Exquisite winter coats were on sale from \$7.50 to \$58.00 and by the close of the decade silk dresses were on sale 2 for \$5.00.

Troy joined Lincoln County along with the rest of the nation in helping those who were having difficulty surviving the depression years. Many programs were started on the local level. The use of personnel and resources of federal programs improved the community in many ways. The full impact of the crash of the Stock Market in October of 1929 was not felt until the middle 1930's. The first indications of difficulties was that made by the Fair Board. After weeks of advertising the Fair, a small news item simply said 'the Fair Board has decided to not have the fair this year because of the drought.'

The next indication of difficulty was the consolidation of the two banks. The Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank and the Peoples Bank merged on July 17, 1930 and the doors of Peoples Bank remained closed.

In 1931 Highway 61 was being completed and provided employment for many of the residents, therefore the full impact of the depression did not come until a few months later.

The Chamber of Commerce began to sponsor Charity projects. In January of 1931 over 400 attended a charity ball game and \$90.00 was raised. On December 9 of that year a program was held in Bonfills Auditorium using all local talent; also Roy Clayton showed movies of the Celebration of the opening of Highway 61 in May and the Fall Festival which was held in October. A crowd of over 800 attended and the receipts were \$180.65 with only 65 cents in expense. Rev. N. N. Smelser was placed in charge of the use made of these funds and all funds from future programs.

Rev. Smelser would personally go with those with needs and help make the purchases. Some of the

prices of the day were: Olco-10 cents a pound, milk, 5 cents a quart, bacon 15 cents a pound, boys dress shirt, 43 cents, and mens flannel shirt ninety-seven cents. Economy recipes were suggested such as: Beef cubes in Sour Cream; 2 lb. beef stew, 2 medium onion, 1/2 cup sour cream, 1/2 cup water, 2 tbsp. grated cheese, salt and pepper. Dredge meat in flour, brown in grease, add rest of ingredients and let cook slowly for 2 hours.

The biggest blow to the community was the closing of the Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank on July 22, 1931 for reorganization or liquidation. By November it was decided that it would be financially impossible to reorganize and the doors were closed permanently.

Rev. N. N. Smelser reported that in 1932 there was \$383.34 put out for relief. He had disbursed 6,725 pounds of flour which was furnished by the Red Cross, and had purchased supplies rather than give cash. The Chamber of Commerce appointed John Dowell, Gene Gooch, P. M. Kinder, and Joe Wells as a committee to find means to raise money for charity.

In January 1933 an inter-community basketball game was held with three groups competing. (1) The Professional and Businessmen, (2) Younger town team and Buchanan High School boys, and (3) former Buchanan High School girls and present high school girls. Basketball games continued to be a fund raiser and the gross receipts for the March game were \$30.95. Shortly after there was a program of readings and one act plays which provided \$33.00.

By October 1933 Rev. Smelser reported a deficit in the charity fund and another fund raising committee of John Dowell, P. M. Kinder and Joe Wells were appointed. A mass meeting was called for at the Methodist church. Rev. Smelser gave the history of charity work in Troy. They adopted a slogan: Give Freely And Willingly. The goal was to raise \$500. By the end of the week \$395.01 had been raised.

In 1931 W. R. Beattie, Senior Horticulturist of Bureau of Plant Industry of U. S. Department of Agriculture, urged that everyone should have a home garden. This would help to save the day in financial depression and the fresh vegetables would improve one's health. In 1934, the citizens of Troy were asked to co-operate in a community garden. A four acre plot off of Highway 61 was donated and Rev. Smelser along with Ray Tomlinson and Harold Canfield were in charge of the sponsored community garden. People were allotted certain portions of the garden that they could plant, (the seed being furnished) care for and reap the harvest.

The same project was tried again in 1935 but this was only a limited success.

The city had become financially insecure and to save money they had turned off the street lights. At the February, 1933 Chamber Commerce meeting Mr. Olin Bell, Director of Athletics at Buchanan High School announced the upcoming tournament. It was suggested that it would be nice to have the street lights on at this time. Mr. Presley assured him that this would be done. He asked that the business men of the town meet on Thursday afternoon February 10 at City Hall to discuss the issuing of script and pay off city bills and have the lights turned back on.

In order to help non-resident students enroll in high school the Incidental and Library fee was reduced from \$20 to \$10.

By November the relief work was becoming a county concern. A special meeting of all organizations, ministers and others participating in relief work in the county meet at the courthouse. The purpose was to organize all county relief agencies into one. When completed the needy of a township would make application to their township chairman. Rev. N. N. Smelser was elected chairman for Bedford Township.

In 1932 Franklin Roosevelt was elected President and he began to initiate Federal Relief Programs. This included the C.W.A. (Civil Workers Administration). The heads of the township would ascertain the needs of the township and the workers were to be available where needed at any time. Nurses, welfare workers and recreational directors and home economics instructors would serve the towns of the county. One of their projects was to collect discarded clothing of all kinds, recondition it and distribute among the needy. The men would shovel and haul gravel and improve County roads. The W.P.A. (Work Progress Administration) was a program designed to provide employment. Troy's quota was twenty-eight men and the Chamber of Commerce would select the men. They could work no more than fifteen hours a week. They worked at graveling roads, cleaning right of ways, and working on public buildings. The C.C.C. (Civilian Conservation Camp) was designed to help young men in need of employment. These men were between the ages of 18 and 25, they were paid \$30 per month and they had to send \$25 home. The parents were not permitted to send any of this back to their sons. The first veterans from Troy to go to C.C.C. camp were in September 1933. In 1934 a CCC camp was opened at what was known as "The Federal Recreation Camp",

later named Cuivre River State Park and the first group came here in September 1934. There were fifty boys in the group; this camp was just west of the Leslie Graven's home. Two hundred more men were scheduled to come to this area and nineteen buildings were to be ready by December 1, to accommodate them. They built the barracks on Avery Walker's farm. The second group came in May of 1935; they were installed on the Oldfather farm. They lived in tents awaiting the construction of barracks. The new camp was known as No. 739. The boys would come in to town on week ends and at times they became a little rowdy for the townspeople. The mayor and marshal met with the commanding officer and all was peaceful after this. In Troy the boys began work cutting and burning weeds and grass in the City Park, tearing down unneeded buildings, and repairing the buildings that were left. They set out trees and shrubs, cleaned out the pond, using pick and shovels and wheelbarrows, and building an entrance on the east off of Highway 61. Many of these boys met and fell in love with the local girls. When the camp was discontinued the boys married the girls and stayed in the area. In June of 1935, forty white boys were to be selected from the county relief rolls to form Camp No. 739. In June Camp No. 787, would leave Troy to locate in Minnesota. By



Junction of Highways 61 and 47, circa 1932.

July another quota of forty-five boys were selected, and would be in camp near Fort Smith, Arkansas. Some parents refused to permit their sons to serve.

In the summer of 1935 the government was buying cheese, butter and milk to be turned over to Federal Surplus Relief Corp.

On August 5, 1935 Lincoln County unit of P.W.A. (Public Works Administration) was organized. This was a plan through which persons needing employment would be given jobs on repairing and remodeling of public buildings, grounds and roads. Applicants would need to apply through their Township. Proposed projects were landscaping and planting shrubs at the high school and grade school grounds, make repairs to high school and grade school buildings. The construction of a swimming pool, which did not materialize, build and equip shop for Vocational Agriculture, repair the Court House, improve fair grounds amphitheater and sales stable, improve the streets of Troy with improved oil mat and gutters.

By 1938 the W.P.A. was sponsoring sewing projects and Mrs. Maud Woolfolk was in charge. The sewing room was at the Yellow Drug Store; they would make bedding, toys, rugs, etc. Also they were to urge the public to donate used clothing and household items for needy people. At one time in 1938 the government provided cabbage for relief to families at the rate of twenty pounds per family of four. They also allotted flour and canned peas.

By the close of the 1930's the economy had begun to improve and with the war situation what it was men were being required to register for Selective Service and the draft began in 1941. The next decade saw an improved economy brought on by war.

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POST-DEPRESSION



Saturday afternoon- Downtown Troy.

The social event of 1940 was the "Tiny Tot Wedding" sponsored by the Troy P.T.A. and produced by Mrs. Bertha Peterson of St. Louis. Mrs. Helen Kemper, a pianist, and over 100 little ones participated in the production.

Scaling top ratings were: the irresistible couple little Miss Alice Ann Weinand as the bride and John Woolfolk as the bridegroom. The guests enjoying the wedding the most were Margaret Joan Pettigrew and Joan Marie Creech. Charlotte Eversmeyer as the maid of honor and John M. Kuhne, Jr. as best man headed a wedding party that rivaled none. The bridesmaids were Darilyn Barton, Shirley Tredway, Betty Jean Teasley and Jo Ann Creech. The flower girls were Patricia Stenhouse, and Janet Weinand; the ring bearer, Nancy Wieman.

Patsy Grove was the bride's mother; Gary Neikirk, the bride's father; Patsy Long the groom's mother; Arthur Bryson, Jr., the groom's father. Alice Ann Henke and Donald Rayfield were the grandparents of the bride; Buddy Creech was the minister and Bernice Payne the minister's wife. Particular mention

should be made of Gail Neikirk as Judy Garland and Nedra Lou Durham as Shirley Temple. Other participants were entertainers and wedding guests.

Troy, along with the rest of the nation, was on the way to economic recovery in the early 40's.

In 1940 United Shoe Machinery Corporation constructed a building in the east part of town to the north of Cherry Street. The operation was leased to Fred W. Mears Heel Company. In the spring of 1941 the company began the production of heel blocks from hard sugar maple lumber and shipped them to shoe factories for covering. In the early 1960's the company was sold to J. V. Midwest. They were closed for a few years and the plant re-opened in the early 70's as Jones and Vining.

Charles Kemper, manager of the Kemper Lumber Company, completed plans for a new subdivision located off Harris Street, to be known as Buchanan Courts. The plan called for ten residences to be arranged in the form of a court. The first occupants were the Kenneth Brummell and J. Roy Clayton families. The beautiful homes were offered under FHA financing

and could be purchased as low as \$20 per month, including principal payment, taxes and insurance.

The Rite-Way Cleaners owned by C. L. Nuckols was sold to Lester Schloeman who had been engaged in a cleaning and pressing business in another town. He and his wife with their three month old son, Penn moved to Troy.

In August Senator Williams erected a new building on Main Street and Shorty and Mac (Almond Argent and Dallas Montgomery, Sr.) moved their Barber Shop. The vacated building was remodeled and James Dudley and John H. Brandes started a men's clothing store known as Jim and John's.

Ted Schultz started improving the lobby of the Troy Hotel on Main Street.

Along with the building boom the public utilities were being improved. In April of 1941 Fred Meade, manager of the Missouri Union Telephone Company, announced that all the instruments for the new common battery telephone service had been received. A new building for housing the equipment was constructed and the new switchboard was installed. The change over from the old crank type phone was made in September. The operator could be reached with no cranking or dialing, all that was needed was to lift the receiver and the operator will say "number please."

In 1941 another big civic movement, a summer playground under the leadership of the Rotary Club, was underway. The playground was in the Buchanan High School yard. Youngsters from 6 years of age to and including the 8th grade graduating class were invited to participate. Miss Audrey Erdsick and William Leighton Howell supervised, with an opening date set for June 30.

Adjusting to war time apparently hindered the continuance of the playground in 1942, but by 1943 Troy Chamber of Commerce began a drive to finance a permanent organization to carry on the recreational program for the youth and adults of Troy and surrounding community. Plans were made for the establishment of a playground and other recreational programs at the Fairground Park. The grounds were mowed and cleaned, the baseball diamond was graded. Plans were made for a new roof on the shelter house, the building to be cleaned and painted and picnic tables and ovens to be built and placed in the area. The supervised activities began in August with the following volunteers scheduled to be at the park from 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. each afternoon. Mrs. Wayne McCoy and Miss Helen Montgomery on Friday, Mrs. Gene Gooch, Saturday; Mrs. Austin

Creech, Monday; Mrs. Shap Woolfolk, Tuesday; Miss Philomene Muck and Mrs. Raymond Lake, Wednesday; Mrs. Charles Kemper and Miss Helen Kemper Thursday; and Mrs. Gene Liles, Friday. In addition softball games were played every night. The next summer plans were continued for the park, new sand was placed in the boxes, softball diamond improved, lights were installed, rest rooms were constructed and parking area laid out, softball leagues for boys and girls were organized.

In 1946 new officers were elected, Martin E. Scidel, President; James H. Caldwell, Vice-president; Miss Bertha Kemper, Secretary; R. H. Brown, Treasurer. The summer supervised play began June 3rd. In addition to regular play a handicraft project was added to the program. Plans were made to add a building for the sale of refreshments at games. The 1947 Park and Playground under the supervision of Miss Martha Ann Leek, and Billy Martin, started on June 16. In 1948 afternoon sessions of supervised play were held with Mrs. Shap Woolfolk leading handicraft projects. A merry-go-round was installed in July. Regular league softball started the week of June 18th. New tennis courts were ready for play in 1949 and horse shoe pits were being prepared that summer. The new refreshment stand was open nightly. The afternoon handicraft was under the supervision of Miss Marilyn Rohn.

In October of 1941 traffic was blocked on Highway 61 north for many hours because of high water. Records showed that this was the most devastating flood in the area since 1881.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

The celebration of the 140th anniversary of the founding of Troy was launched at the Spring Park on October 16th, 1941. Lee Chesley acted as narrator for the pageant which involved over 100 people in costume. The pageant was given three nights with admission being 35 cents for adults and 20 cents for children. Several of the cast members were direct descendants of the founding fathers. Main Street was roped off and Highway 47 traffic was rerouted north on Second Street to College Street, west on College to Perkins, and south onto Boone or 47. An estimated crowd of 1,500 attended the pageant. Many felt it was the most beautiful presentation they could ever hope to see.

In 1946 Troy Hotel changed management when Theodore Schultz sold the business to John Williams. Mrs. Nell Beacham managed the hotel and cafe for Mr. Williams.

In 1946 the dream of a county hospital was being formed. A county meeting was held March 22 and a standing vote of approval was taken favoring the promotion of a hospital. H. H. Garrett was chosen as chairman, Mrs. John Creech secretary of the committee with an advisory committee consisting of Harry King, J. M. Gregory, Tom Creech, Wencker Meyer, Milo Sherman and Alfred Masterson to work with the executive committee in taking care of details. A petition was prepared and presented to the County Court asking for a special election for the purpose of levying a tax for the purchase of a site and erection of a public hospital. September 10 was the date set to vote on a bond issue to build a 45-bed hospital. The issue carried by 2007 for and 578 against assuring the necessary 2/3 vote. The first architect drawing of the proposed hospital was announced in 1948.

Large crowds attended the 1946 three day fall festival sponsored jointly by the American Legion and the Chamber of Commerce. Judging was held for Home Economic products as well as livestock. There were carnival rides for the young and dancing in the evening for all.

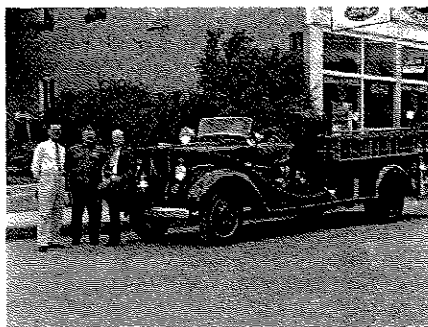
The first new business for 1947 was the opening of The Westermann Frozen Food Locker Plant. They were equipped to do slaughtering, processing, freezing, curing and lard making.

Mr. Ted Schultz and Mr. Earl Daugherty sold Texaco Inn and service station to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Polete. Mr. Daugherty remained with the service station under lease and Polete's ran the restaurant.

Traffic ordinance was passed limiting the speed on Main Street to 20 miles per hour and 30 on the other streets. Cars were to park within the painted lanes parallel with the curb on the East side of Main Street and headed into the curb on the west side of Main Street. The purpose was to limit accidents and afford public safety. Troy's streets were narrow and such regulations were necessary.

TROY AND RURAL VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT ORGANIZED IN 1949

A second fire truck fully equipped for rural fire fighting was needed as insurance regulations required that there be one engine in the city limits at all times. Rural as well as Troy residents were asked to contribute to funding the purchase of a second engine. A meeting was called for December 8 for all who had contributed to the funding of the new engine. Four thousand five hundred dollars of the \$7,000 goal had been reached.



First pumper fire truck, 1939.

The Board of Directors elected were: Jack Winfrey, President; F. M. Harlan, Vice-president; Ray Lake, secretary; Wm. Hungate, Treasurer; and Trevie Harrell, A. C. Langford, Raymond Brown, Kenneth Brinkman, Charles Kennedy members. Plans were made to investigate and purchase the proper equipment.

The decade of the 50's seemed to be one when the community was satisfied with their life style. With the exception of the need for better school facilities and improved health care all seemed to be fairly content.

Parking meters were installed and went into effect on December 26 of 1950. For the remainder of December and until January 2, of 1951 only warnings would be given. The meters would take only nickels and pennies. One could park two hours for 10 cents.

During the early fifties elections were held to decide if Troy would observe daylight savings time. The vote in 1951 was 194 for and 140 against. Some of the business houses chose to continue to operate on Central Standard time.

The delivery of the mail to the residents and business houses started on February 16, 1950. All houses had been renumbered and all occupants were asked to obtain their new house number and provide a list of all persons residing at that location.

The new fire truck which had been ordered in the fall of 1949 for Troy and Rural Volunteer Fire Department arrived in April of 1950. The new truck was equipped with a 500 gallon booster tank and a pump capable of pumping 500 gallons of water per minute. It was also equipped with 1,000 feet of 2 1/2 inch hose, 700 feet of 1 1/2 inch hose and 40 feet of 4 inch suction hose. Other equipment included a Foam generating nozzle, Fog nozzle, two fire extinguishers

and ladders. The total cost of the unit was \$8,027.00. The Troy and Rural Volunteer Fire Department was organized in May with Charles Kennedy, Fire Chief; Joe Marsh and Carl Cox as Captains. Twenty-four men volunteered to man the apparatus. The list included Orville Hutton, John Allen, Bob Wilson, Joe Mashek, Charles Hall, Harold Eaton, Ed Hopkins, Bob Booth, Joe Huckstep, Hudson Brown, Barley Borgman, Bob Bohmer, Glen Peikett, Callie Teasley, Rogers Adams, Leon Creech, Joe Lenk, Ora Wm. Dunard, Harrison Dunard, Al Hoskin and Jewell Nichols.

Because of a decrease in appropriations the Post Office Department ordered the local post office to cut delivery to residential patrons to one delivery per day, and the windows to be closed at noon on Saturday.

The Khoury League of Lincoln County opened its season at 6:00 p.m. on Mother's Day, May 19th, 1953 at the Old Monroe Community Ball Park. Wentzville Community Band furnished music for the opening ceremony. Mr. George Khoury was present and the Khoury Creed was recited by all the Khoury players. The opening game was played by 6 teams of the Midget division. In Lincoln and St. Charles Counties there were more than 360 boys participating in playing games of organized ball.

In 1954 an ordinance was passed creating and establishing a license tax on motor vehicles owned by residents of the city of Troy requiring them to display such license tags. This was later discontinued.

Construction was started in 1955 on the new high and grade school at Troy and completion was in time for 1956 school year.

In October 1956 the Planned Progress Council of Troy sponsored the purchasing and erecting of new street markers. Citizens were asked to contribute to the fund.

With a Federal grant of \$65,000 and the sale of general obligation bonds in the amount of \$155,000 in 1957 the city was able to improve sanitary and storm sewers. A sewage disposal plant was constructed on Town Branch Creek directly northeast of the Missouri State Highway Maintenance yard on Frenchman Bluff Road.

In 1958 patrons of R-III school district were being made aware of the bad conditions and potential fire hazard of the old grade school. With the approval of an 85 cent increase in school levy for one year a contract for a new building was let to J. E. Williams Construction Company. Construction started the latter part of June and the building was completed in time for

second semester.

March 1959 offices at the City Hall were remodeled and re-arranged. The entrance was remodeled for more room for customers, the walls painted, a new floor covering and a new door hung between city offices and storage room for the fire truck.

Troy Kiwanis operated a refreshment stand at ball games the proceeds to go to the care of underprivileged children.

Soap Box Derbys sponsored by the Kiwanis Club and Horse Shows sponsored by the Lincoln County Riding Club helped to provide recreation for the people during the 50's.

Business changes made in the 50's were: In April of 1950 Harry and Gene Gooch sold the John Deere Farm Implement and Equipment portion of the Motor and Equipment Sales Co., to Wallace Gray and Orville Hutton, of Troy and Harold Hill, of Palmyra. Troy Motor Company was sold by Mr. and Mrs. John Dowell to Aaron Shields, Charles Kennedy and Archie Colbert. Carp's store opened in May of 1950.

Mattingly's moved to larger quarters of the Kuhne Building and held their grand opening Saturday, February 10, 1951.

July of 1952 Cope Tractor and Equipment Company purchased the tractor and farm equipment business of the Walton Implement Company together with the building housing the firm from George Walton, owner.

At near the same time Cope Motors Inc. acquired Texaco Service Station on Highway 61 at Troy and continued under the management of Gregory Bobeen. The grand opening was delayed until February 1953 when the new building was completed. In 1955 Greg purchased the Service Station from Cope's.

A grand opening was held at Dixie Haven Garage and Service Station at junction of Highways 47 and 61. Mr. Korman had postponed the grand opening until alterations and improvements were completed.

The newly remodeled Bank of Troy held open house on December 17, 1955. The exterior was completely changed, a night depository window was installed, along with aluminum entrance doors. Ceramic tile was laid for the lobby floor, with asphalt tile used for the work area of the interior.

Bob Baxter assumed management of the Sinclair Service Station on Highway 61, just north of the junction of Highways 61 and 47, on August 1, 1957. He succeeded Delbert Pollard.

Two new business were started in April of

1959—The Community Hardware owned and operated by Mervin Boyse and son Donald in the Bradley building, formerly occupied by Troy Hardware and the first Laundromat, U-Wash-and Save opened by Hobart Nagle in the former Kuhne Building.

A new Telephone Building was being erected in September of 1959- on second and Cap-au-Gris. It would house business and commercial offices and new dial equipment when delivered.

In 1957-July-two landmarks were razed. The old H. W. Perkins home, which was more recently known as the Dr. Avery home, was purchased by Dr. Hetlage and Mrs. Hetlage. They planned to open a subdivision and build in the area. The two stories and tower of brick were located at the corner of West College and Perkins. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wermuth were building a new home on West College Street opposite the old elementary school where the old Simonds house had stood.

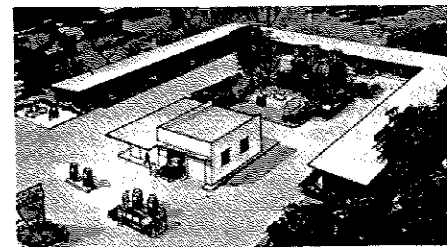
Another landmark that was razed was the old Avery House on the corner of Second and East Cherry, known as the Sally Worsham house.



Enjoying the parade.



City Cafe, corner of Cherry and Main.



Turnbull Motel
U. S. HIGHWAY 61, TROY, MO.

1960 TO PRESENT

As the region to the south of Lincoln County became more densely populated, people began to migrate to Lincoln County, especially to the Troy area. This might best be represented by a look at the increase school enrollment. In the March 24, 1961 *Troy Free Press & Silex Index* the following figures were given 1954, a little less than 800; 1956- 1,050; 1959-1,125; 1960-1,150; and 1961-1,300.

As the population increased so did the need for improvements and a larger trade area.

The city officials were improving the lighting of Main Street and along Highway 61 (now South Lincoln Drive). A new water treatment plant was built and went into service. Upon the recommendation of the Mayor, the board decided to employ a day police. The Chief of Police became a full time employee and rules and regulations were set forth covering the conduct of the Chief and all officers. The Mayor and Board of Alderman realized that with the rapid growth of the town some plans were needed to provide for the health, safety, morals and general welfare of the citizens of Troy. A planning committee was appointed. Upon the recommendation of the committee a company was hired to do a comprehensive study for city planning. A zoning ordinance was passed to regulate and restrict location and use of buildings, structures and land for trade industry; residence or other structures.

Lincoln Telephone Company, owned and managed by Fred Meade, was sold to Continental Company.

A vote to allow a gas franchise carried 374 for and 67 against.

After many years of serving the community, Carroll's Flower Shop was sold to Joe and Laverne Primeau. Later in the decade the Primeau's moved the business into their new structure on the south side of Cherry Street and changed the name to Troy Flower and Gift.

In 1962 three new office buildings were being built at the same time; Dr. Hetlage's new office building near Lincoln County Memorial Hospital, Dr. Bechtold at corner of Cherry and Front Street and an office building for Hungate and Grewach on College Street.

In 1962 John and Elizabeth Terbrock opened the new bowling lanes, (T-Bowl Lanes) on Highway 61 South.

The Post Office was established in 1823 and was located at various places on Main Street until 1963

when it was moved into new quarters on Cherry Street. At that time the zip code 63379 was assigned. It was not until 1966 that Post Office officials asked that the zip code be added to addresses.

POSTMASTER DATE OF APPOINTMENT

Emanuel Block	March 5, 1823
John S. Besser	October 9, 1829
Israel Ruland	July 20, 1833
John Snethen	September 4, 1837
John S. Huston	January 14, 1838
James H. Britton	April 16, 1842
John Snethen	June 16, 1849
Shapleigh Woolfolk	January 15, 1853
Jordan S. Sallee	August 8, 1854
Benedict Crump	January 10, 1865
George W. Mohr	August 8, 1873
Wm. A. Woodson	August 10, 1888
Leonard H. Mohr	September 1, 1892
Joshua H. Alexander	February 18, 1897
Solomon R. McKay	January 16, 1901
Abe Stephens	July 25, 1913
Laura McKay	March 14, 1922
Jess Groshong	June 25, 1934
Tom Withrow	May 1, 1935
Merrel Taylor	October 31, 1961
Barclay Cortelyou	April 26, 1963
Melvin Campbell	January 17, 1969
Elmer Purk	March 25, 1977
Al Staats	December 10, 1980

In October of 1966 Bank of Troy moved into their new location at the corner of Main and College Streets. The same year a new Sears Catalog Store opened. In March of 1967 an election was held to determine whether or not intoxicating liquor should be sold within the corporate limits of the city of Troy by the drink. The results were 508 against and 265 in favor. Another special election was held April 17, 1971 when the proposition was again defeated with 288 against and 214 for. According to state law, this could not be voted on again in Troy for another four years.

In 1969 the City Board of Alderman accepted the recommendation of Freddie Stallard, Charles and Alfred Hutt that the city accept the assets of the negro cemetery. The administration and care of the cemetery

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would be the same as those applying to City Cemetery.

The needs of personnel of City Hall for conference and office space was insufficient, so a room in the back of the building was fixed up.

The 1970's brought a new type of program to Troy, and at the time a unique one, when the Foster Community Project was started. The purpose of the program was to rehabilitate patients who were in mental institutions. The program was designed for patients between the ages of 25 and 55. At first the patients were invited to be guests of the community. The guests were included in activities such as picnics, luncheons, a tour of Troy, attendance at local musical, church entertainments, barbecues and other evening activities. In June of 1971 patients began to come into the community for the weekend as guests of local families. In the early part of 1972 patients began to move into the community as permanent residents. The sponsoring family and community members assisted the patient in any way needed until they were established and able to function independently.

When the program first started throughout the state in 1959 there were 3,500 in the State Hospital in St. Louis, and by 1973 there were only 800.

On Sunday May 30, 1971 the Eternal Flame on the courthouse lawn was dedicated. Participating in the ceremonies were representatives from state, district and county American Legion posts. The speaker of the day was then Congressman William L. Hungate.

Following the completion of relocated dual 61 and of Highway 47 in 1973, Lincoln Shopping Center was opened. The anchor of the center was Wal-Mart Discount Store which opened in 1974. Other stores followed with Lincoln County Pharmacy and Kroger Super store moving in May of 1975. Orscheln Farm and Home Supply moved to Cherry Street in the building vacated by Kroger.

City government was making an effort to keep up with the growth of the town with the delivery of a new fire truck on March 31. The truck was equipped with Barton American front mounted pumps capable of pumping 750 gallons a minute. In June of the same year the City contracted with Bob's Home Service Inc. of Wright City to haul all refuse out of the city of Troy and said refuse to be placed at a State of Missouri licensed landfill. Rubbish and garbage was to be picked up twice a week. In September of the same year Troy obtained a siren to be placed on top of the police car, also Motorola FM radio equipment was installed in the car as well as units at City Hall, Chief of Police Kolb's

home and that of Superintendent of Streets, Ralph Bobeen. In December a 1974 Pontiac Catalina was purchased to be used in the police department to be equipped with radio, and Visa-bar (red lights). Portable radios for members of the police department to carry with them were planned for the future.

Troy along with the rest of the nation celebrated the 200th birthday of the Nation.

The first public event was the "Bicentennial Crusade" held April 28, 1976 at St. Stephens United Methodist Church in Troy, entitled "Back to Bethel".

Some events of celebration were Cuivre River Day, Log cabin raising at Old Woods Fort, Patriotism Day, Founders Day, and a special flag-raising ceremony. Descendants of Troy pioneers present for the festivities were Eva Cottle Downing, Clara Cottle Penn Heimburger and Lucy Woolfolk Cottle.

Souvenirs consisted of Bicentennial Cookbook by the Lincoln County Homemakers Council, Pictorial History Book which included county churches by Mr. and Mrs. John Clare and pictorial history by Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Williams. There were special coins, key chains, belt buckles, plates and other articles.

The closing ceremony of the Bicentennial was held on December 5, 1976 with the dedication and burial of "The Time Capsule" on the southeast corner of the Lincoln County Courthouse lawn near the flag pole. Newspapers, memorabilia and many other articles were placed in the vault.

The vault was donated by the five funeral homes within the county and the marker donated by Troy Marble and Granite Company. Rev. Marvin Braungardt presented this message in his closing remarks: "So we say to our generation, and future generations keep our nation strong, defend its freedom of speech, religion, press, assembly, etc.; conserve its resources; strengthen its moral and spiritual fiber by honest upright living."

The capsule is expected to be opened during ceremonies July 4, 2076.

The nineteen-eighties saw an increase in population along with industrial growth. General Motors plant opened at Wentzville bringing increased trade and population growth to the city.

Chums Restaurant began an addition expanding the floor space of the restaurant by 6,800 square feet. The addition contained a lounge, large banquet rooms and a garden dining area.

Formal opening and dedication of Harvest House at 541 Second Street, Troy (former home of First Christian Church) was held November 30, 1984.

Harvest House was the center of activity for the sixteen members of the Harvest Program, a residential/rehabilitation program for psychiatrically disabled people, who were provided an opportunity to achieve independent living, social and vocational skills in order to become reestablished in the community as productive members of society. The program was an outgrowth of the Troy Foster Community program. Since 1981 the program has been administered by Four County Mental Health Services Inc. The Treasure Shop is the vocational program, giving participants some training and skills.

Fast food service began to expand with the arrival of a Hardee's restaurant in June of 1984.

Three new shopping centers were opened. In October of 1986 ground breaking ceremonies were held for The Plaza shopping center, located on the south side of Highway 47 just west of Lincoln Drive. The 25 acre tract included an expanded Wal-Mart store, Burger King, Child's Tire and a new Amoco Service station with room for 15 small stores.

The first automatic traffic lights in Lincoln County were installed at the intersection of Lincoln Drive and Highway 47 in the year 1988.

The Development of Troy Square on the north side of 47 was started in November. The development included the construction of a 43,000 square feet Kroger supermarket. The third shopping center was that of Tyme Square with room for several businesses.

In April of 1989 TACO A moved from their home on East Cherry to the former Christian Church recently vacated by Harvest House.

The nineties are a challenge to the progress of the city. Land for an addition to Fairgrounds Park was purchased in 1990 and development began in 1991. The park was dedicated July 4, 1993 in recognition of a bequest from Goldie Brown.

A second automatic traffic light was installed in 1991 at the intersection of Highway 47 and Front Street. The completion of the project came about through the culminated efforts of Rep. Phil Smith, city of Troy officials and district personnel from the Hannibal office of the Missouri Highway and Transportation Department.

On October 12, 1991 a memorial to Dee Hunter, former Troy alderman and interim mayor was dedicated. The memorial included the dedication of a flagpole and wooden sign on "Dee's Island," the small island which also houses the duck condominium constructed by Hunter.

Work was begun on a new Troy City Hall, the old Boatmen's Bank building in Troy, in May of 1992.

An open house was held Sunday, September 22, 1992.

Thus we have seen the settlement of two families grow into a town with a population of nearly 4,000. A town with numerous houses of worship, modern school facilities and shopping centers where one can purchase any items needed for day to day living. The residential areas provide for citizens to maintain an affluent lifestyle.

What is the future of this town? The construction of a new 150,000 square foot Wal-Mart Superstore began in April of 1994 to be opened in early 1995. This year two new 18-hole golf courses are slated to open to the public. A new apartment complex is under construction. New retail businesses are opening in Troy, and the city is looking to renovate the present sewer plant. Two new ball diamonds have been built, and a park on the west end of town is being developed.

We can praise our forefathers for their foresight, their work and determination to make this a great place for us today. To continue to develop our resources is a challenge to each of us. The following article taken from the July 3, 1914 *Troy Free Press*, originally copied from the *Achison Globe*, might be worth trying.

- "Praise it.
 - "Improve it.
 - "Talk about it.
 - "Trade at home.
 - "Be public spirited.
 - "Take a home pride in it.
 - "Tell of its business men.
 - "Tell of its natural advantages.
 - "Trade and induce other to trade here.
 - "When strangers come to town use them well.
 - "Don't call your best citizens fraud and impostors.
 - "Support your local institutions that benefit your town.
 - "Look ahead of self when all the town is to be considered.
 - "Help the public officers do the most good for the most people.
 - "Don't advertise in the local paper 'to help the editor,' but advertise to help yourself."
- If we all follow these rules, our town will continue to grow and be the place we want for future generations.

