

LIFE, LIBERTY, AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS

NODAWAY COUNTY, MISSOURI

A Black History, 1840-1940

Take up the Black Man's Burden

To set down naught in malice,
In hate or prejudice,
To tell the truth about him,
To paint him as he is.

Anonymous, January 6, 1923
Kansas City Sun



Dedicated to the black people not included in previously published histories of Nodaway County. Also to friends whose support and encouragement brought the research to this point: Ben Birchfield, Chuck McKinney, Walter Washington, and Char Hamada. Then to students, Sandra Phillips and Harambee members who educated me at North-West Missouri State University. Special thanks to Becky Smith for "word processing" the front section.

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MARYVILLE, MISSOURI, 1986

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Missouri Genealogical Association
P.O. Box 833
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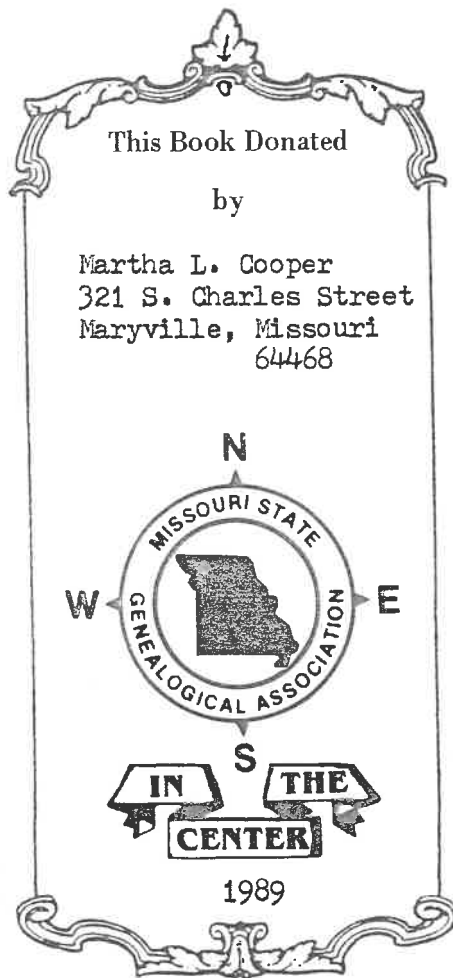
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—Cooper, Martha L.
Life, liberty, and the pursuit of
happiness, Nodaway County
Missouri
38.45



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This Book Donated

by

Martha L. Cooper
321 S. Charles Street
Maryville, Missouri
64468



1989

FOREWORD

This Black American history is dependent almost totally on public documents. And maybe the history is written better that way, although I am grateful to Edmonia Jackson Stith, Ruth Foster Dempsey and many Nodaway County residents for their contributions. Revealed through the early Nodaway newspapers and court records is a slice of how America treated blacks that has seldom been collected; and in turn, the Sun tells of hidden social activity not in most white-controlled newspapers.

When I began the research, the plan was to merely select out data of black families from the census and marriage records of the county and put this information in the genealogy room of the Maryville Public Library. Yet as the families were revealed to me through the data, it was not enough just to see the bare-bones records. Admittedly, my love for genealogy kept me researching, but the all-consuming desire to save for others the hidden history of black people of Nodaway County brought about what you see here.

Documents, like the people who write them, can be flawed. Users of this data should consult the originals for verification. There will be discrepancies to be resolved. Public scribes and officers, as well as editors of the papers, tended to identify with "colored, African, negro," but not all records were so noted. Thus, some will be overlooked in my research.

No attempt was made to chart the families. Descendents will need to consult the index for family surnames and establish family groups. Once the Nodaway records are charted, then descendents may take the next step back into history by researching the state from which the ancestors came to Nodaway county. This will need to include research of slave owners, wills, deeds, etc., for the period of residence in the southern and other states.

At times I attempted to interpret the data, as you can see from the articles published in Country. But for the most part, the documents speak for themselves.

No one knows better than I, how difficult it is for a white person to write a black history. Consequently, a genealogical approach was used. This requires careful reading and an understanding of the period in history, but I hope you find the extra effort on your part worthwhile.

Finally, as with any genealogical attempt, the job is never done. Additional information is welcome.

Martha Cooper
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LIFE

Coming with their land-hungry masters from antebellum Kentucky and other southern states to the northwest corner of Missouri would have been, without doubt, quite an adjustment for the slaves. Indians had been removed from the Platte Territory by 1836, but they still wandered through in bands of hunting parties. By 1840, only a few families had settled in what is now Nodaway County, around White Cloud Township.

Nodaway County histories disagree about who brought the first slaves to the area. It seems likely that the Vance slaves, owned by Byers, were the first in the territory, now Nodaway. However, some sources indicate that I. N. Prather brought the first slaves to what was to become one of the largest land holdings in the county. He settled his family here in 1841, but bought the land when he was here in 1840, near now Punkin Center.

Maria Vance, identified as the first black child born in Nodaway County, was born around 1839. Micajim Byers obtained land 1839 or 1840, according to local histories. In those days, only a few rude log cabins in clearings sheltered the families and their slaves. The winters were cold and supplies were many miles south in Savannah or St. Joseph.

While the reasons for owning slaves were the same in Missouri as in the south, the work slaves did for the master and his family differed on the frontier. Prairie sod required breaking plows and oxen with a slave driver behind. Cabins and shelters were made from timbers; rail fences were put up, sometimes to keep animals out of the crops and sometimes to corral domestic animals. On the I. N. Prather farm were slave field hands and houseservants. Prather named the place Reindeer, and before he died tried to establish a town by that name on his land. Reindeer was a post office stop for the White Cloud area.

Another land holder who brought many slaves into the area about 1851 was Jimmie Graves. Sarah Shaw Graves in her WPA Slave narrative describes the hard work on the early farms of Nodaway County. Formed in 1845, Nodaway County, because it was settled by farmers coming from Kentucky and other slave-holding states, took on a southern attitude. All of the negative aspects of bondage are found here — slaves sales, beatings, breaking up of families by allotting (renting), etc. Yet the image is somehow lessened because slave holders were not that numerous. The Nodaway records also indicate that Sundays were free of work for slaves and they used these as holidays to gather and socialize. Sarah Shaw Graves also told of going to school with white children and taking part in the marriage celebration of the daughter of her white master.

The short period for records of slavery in Nodaway County, 1845 to 1865, makes a small yield from the court records. However, slave stories and narratives from newspapers make up the difference.

LIBERTY

Lincoln's emancipation proclamation of January 1, 1863, was directed to the Confederate states; so Missouri's slaves were in limbo during the war years until the Missouri Constitution Convention, controlled by Republicans, voted emancipation January 11, 1865. During this period of uncertainty, many escaped slavery by going to nearby Iowa or Kansas. Some young black men joined the Union military, others sought shelter with the Union forces. These slaves were called contrabands, and they assisted with the ammunition trains, were cooks, and as it appears in the instance of the Georgia slaves, Lattimore, Smart, Jackson, and Johnson, followed returning Union soldiers home to northern states. Slave owners manumitted their slaves during this period. Nodaway county records reflect all of the above.

Right after the war's end, Missouri's Radical Republicans provided the legislation which permitted the black children an education. Also, the 15th Amendment gave the right to vote to the black man. Political activity after the war provides a bright spot or period of hope for the ex-slaves. Soon, it was over, as the Democrats, with the help of a split-off of liberal Republicans, were back in power in Missouri. The records show A. B. Cornell and John Ham, white Republicans, providing sincere help in the reconstruction period in Nodaway County.

Because the only school for black children was in Maryville and the town was booming with building and construction, the Nodaway ex-slaves moved in from the small farm communities. Slaves who had escaped via the underground railway to Iowa returned to Maryville to find work. Nodaway County had good farm land and needed corn laborers. The coming of the railroads added jobs. Others came with Easterners and provided the help for the many hotels serving the railroad traffic.

The marriage records show the families forming and these also are depicted in the 1870 census. The first marriage located is that of Julius and Sarah Nichols in 1865. Still, a good number of single servants were found in white households in 1870.

A black business appears during the reconstruction period with the barber shop of David Williams, 1870. He was also active in politics early after the war. This short period of six to eight years reveals political activity of Maryville black men who served on the Republican committee. A. J. Prather ran for political office during this time.

PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS

Much of the social activity of black Maryville centered around the two churches and the school. But the annual Emancipation Day celebration, 1870 to 1919, was the day when joy abounded. The black workers were granted the day off for the festivities. If the 1870 celebration in Maryville was not the first in Missouri, it was certainly one of the first.

There was integration in the Maryville workplace, but social segregation was close to complete. Yet the color line wasn't totally drawn. Children of the races played together, hunted together as young adults, and some whites and blacks lived together, as the census shows. The "faithful servant" is found with white families, a respected, and often loved, part of the household.

It is through the columns of the correspondents to the Kansas City Sun, 1914 to 1924, that the black society of Nodaway County is revealed. This generation reflects the children and grandchildren of slaves. It is also the period of World War I when Maryville blacks did their share for their country. Too, it is the period when the Ku Klux Klan was reorganized across the country and in Nodaway County. Lynchings across the nation make this one of the ugliest periods of U. S. history. Race riots sprang up in cities. None of this is written in the Maryville columns of the Sun, but it was surely on the minds of the black families living here. The Maryville Afro-American club formed for the "good of the race" in 1915.

Maryville, much as other small rural towns served by the railroads, had an other-side-of-the-tracks mentality. Except here it was called East Side and West Side, with Main Street (running north and south) as the dividing line. Black people bought and rented property on both sides. On the West Side families lived along North Walnut, the railroad tracks and Peach Creek making this property less desirable. In East Maryville, dwelling sites, as well as the Baptist church and public school, were from the 700-1000 blocks on East 2nd, 3rd, and 4th streets and East Jenkins.

The railroad gave impetus to a small community of stores in East Maryville. There was a hotel, grocery, soap factory, and other shops and warehouses associated with agriculture and transportation. Just when East Maryville was stuck with the name "Dogtown" is not certain. It probably came about during the period when a dog census was taken and a dog tax assessed. It seems likely, and older residents agree, that there was a surplus of dogs in East Maryville; the dog population increased from "dumping" by those who felt a neighborhood with symptoms of poverty wouldn't be hurt by a few stray dogs. Most of the black population lived in "Dogtown."

In the 1920s are found the crimes associated with prohibition as well as those of poverty. The black population of Nodaway County fared rather well compared to those who lived in cities. In 1910, the population was 155, but by 1930 it had dropped to about 100. The depression made the pursuit of happiness difficult and many of the young men and women left Maryville to try and better themselves. Another difficulty was that a high school education was not possible in Maryville for the graduates of Douglass. They had to stay with relatives in St. Joseph or Kansas City in order to advance their education beyond the 8th grade. The harshness of discrimination is depicted plainly in the segregated school of Maryville.

Thus by the time of the Gunn tragedy, 1931, some exodus had already begun. Hardly a black family in Maryville was left untouched by the lynching. The 1934 and 1940 Maryville City Directories show the few remaining families. The last descendent of the old families of Maryville to die here was Isabel Palmer Mitchell, granddaughter of George Y. Palmer. Isabel, returning here to Maryville after an earlier absence, died in a nursing home here in 1980.

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SLAVEOWNERS AND POPULATION, NODAWAY COUNTY

Narrative of Sarah F. Graves
Civil War in Nodaway County

When the storm of life is raging
Come on and stand by me,
When the storm of life is raging
Oh stand by me.

I run to de rock to hide my face,
But de rock cry out, no hidin' place,
No hidin' place here.

"...A number of farmers in Grant Township(Nodaway County) owned one to six(slaves), and it did not seem at all strange to us at the time..."

SLAVE OWNERS AND POPULATION

Nodaway County did not have a large number of slaves. Yet the hemp growing county, Platte, to the south, had several. There was a natural migration to northwest Missouri from that area.

In 1848 Nodaway County had	64 slaves
In 1850,	67 slaves counted in the census
In 1852,	97 slaves
In 1854,	120 slaves valued at \$50,960
In 1860,	146 slaves valued at \$64,348

Most of the slave owners were from the upper southern states. The slaves were not listed by name but the owners were. Some owners were missed for various reasons.

NODAWAY COUNTY, MISSOURI

1850 SLAVE SCHEDULE

<u>Owner</u>	<u>Number of Slaves</u>	<u>Birth State of Owner</u>
Andrew Russell	2	Missouri
Ennis Burris	5	Tennessee
Franklin Glasgow	6	Kentucky
Silas Best	2	Kentucky
Robert R. Russell	1	Missouri
Philmore Cavanaugh (Kavanaugh)	2	Kentucky
Thos. J. Pistole	4	Virginia (or Tenn.)
Alexander Clellan	1	Tennessee
Felix Blakely	1	Tennessee
Margaret Brown	1	Tennessee
Lucinda Patton	1	Tennessee
William Cock	1	Tennessee
Isaac N. Prather	15	Pennsylvania
Nancy Loar	4	Kentucky
Andrew T. Jenkins	6	Kentucky
Amos Graham	1	Kentucky
James Saunders	1	Kentucky
Mijamin Byers	7	Virginia
John McLain (McClain)	6	South Carolina
		Kentucky

List prepared by Nadine Hodges, 1968 from the 1850 Census information.

In 1850, total white population of Nodaway County: 2,048.
Over one-half, in 1850, were born in the upper south, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri.

Virginia, 31	North Carolina, 46
South Carolina, 5	Georgia, 2
Tennessee, 110	Kentucky, 117
Missouri, 47	

Or 67% of population came from slave states.

List certified by B. G. Ford, October 29, 1860 -

NODAWAY COUNTY, MISSOURI

1860 SLAVE SCHEDULE

Owner	Number	Value
Anthony, Paul	1	\$ 400
Brown, Thomas	3	1500
Brown, Andrew	2	600
Brown, Jacob	4	1000
Byers, Mijamin	11	4400
Burns, Caleb S.	4	1400
Baker, J.E. and J.M.	1	700
Blakely, Felix	1	700
Cox, John F. Sr.	5	1500
Cowan, John G.	1	300
Crowdus, Emily	2	800
Carden, John W.	1	600
David, Francis T.	2	1000
Davis, Smithen A.	1	800
Franklin, William	2	1200
Farrow, Joseph D.	6	2400
Graves, Uriah	8	400
Graves, James Sr.	12	600
Graves, Orval	2	140
Goodin (Goodwin), James A.	1	18
Glasgow, F. P.	6	20
Kavanaugh, N.A. (Nicholas)	1	
Keys, George W.	1	
Kyle, James	1	
Lee, Noah	4	
*Michau, Alfred	*2	
McGee, Charles	1	
Moreman, Thomas S.	2	
Million, John A.	1	
McClain, John	6	
Miller, Lycurgus,	1	
Prather, I.N. Sr.	10	
Roberts, Samuel	3	
Russell, Andrew	13	
Russell, Robert R.	6	
Simpson, E.A.	1	
Snapp, John	2	
Sturgill, Alvin	1	
Stephenson, Jesse	1	
Smith, J.C.	1	
Stephenson, E.S.	1	
Sizeman, Eli	1	
Waterman, J.C.	1	
White, Richard A.	1	
Wood, Singleton	1	
	146	

List located in Robinson's history, Ja

List certified by B. G. Ford, October 29, 1860.

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<u>Owner</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Birth Place of Owner</u>
Anthony, Paul	1	\$ 400	(added by M. Cooper)
Brown, Thomas	3	1500	Tennessee
Brown, Andrew	2	600	
Brown, Jacob	4	1000	Tennessee
Byers, Mijamin	11	4400	South Carolina
Burns, Caleb S.	4	1400	Missouri
Baker, J.E. and J.M.	1	700	Tennessee
Blakely, Felix	1	700	Tennessee
Cox, John F. Sr.	5	1500	
Cowan, John G.	1	300	Kentucky
Crowdus, Emily	2	800	Kentucky
Carden, John W.	1	600	
David, Francis T.	2	1000	
Davis, Smithen A.	1	800	Kentucky
Franklin, William	2	1200	Kentucky
Farrow, Joseph D.	6	2400	Kentucky
Graves, Uriah	8	4000	Kentucky
Graves, James Sr.	12	6000	Kentucky
Graves, Orval	2	1400	Kentucky
Goodin (Goodwin), James A.	1	800	Kentucky
Glasgow, F. P.	6	2000	Kentucky
Kavanaugh, N.A. (Nicholas)	1	500	Missouri
Keys, George W.	1	600	Kentucky
Kyle, James	1	800	
Lee, Noah	4	1400	Kentucky
*Michau, Alfred	*2	400	Missouri
McGee, Charles	1	800	North Carolina
Moreman, Thomas S.	2	1200	Kentucky
Million, John A.	1	800	Tennessee
McClain, John	6	2400	Kentucky
Miller, Lycurgus,	1	400	Missouri
Prather, I.N. Sr.	10	4000	Kentucky
Roberts, Samuel	3	1000	Kentucky
Russell, Andrew	13	5800	Missouri
Russell, Robert R.	6	2600	Missouri
Simpson, E.A.	1	148	Tennessee
Snapp, John	2	1000	Kentucky
Sturgill, Alvin	1	200	North Carolina
Stephenson, Jesse	1	200	Kentucky
Smith, J.C.	1	500	
Stephenson, E.S.	1	400	
Sizeman, Eli	1	300	Ohio
Waterman, J.C.	1	800	New York
White, Richard A.	1	700	Missouri
Wood, Singleton	1	800	Virginia
	146	\$64,348	

List located in Robinson's history, January 22, 1903, Republican.

*Listed as free persons in the household of Alfred Michau, Maryville merchant:

*Census 1860: Mary (no last name given) age 38, F, black, born in Kentucky, servant
Vina (no last name given) age 4, black, born in Missouri

SLAVE POPULATION, 1860, NODAWAY COUNTY

From a population study by Barbara Dick, Northwest Missouri State University, 1969. On file in Heritage Room, Maryville Public Library.

Slave population 127	Males 67	Females 62
Under age 1	2	0
1-4	12	11
5-9	10	12
10-14	9	7
15-19	9	7
20-29	13	16
30-39	1	4
40-49	2	4
50-59	0	1
60-69	2	0
70-79	0	0
80-89	0	0
90-99	0	0
over 100	0	0

Of slave population, 99 black; 28 mulattō

In 1860, natives of slave states made up the majority of Nodaway County population, 56%. In 1860 # families owning slaves: 33
In 1850 # families owning slaves: 19

July 17, 1879, Nodaway Deocrat

Nodaway County, Missouri Population, by Mildred Ross, NWMSC Studies, in 1959, p. 27:

Population	1850	1860
White	2,048	5,125
Non-white	70	127

Nodaway County History: 1848 census showed the population:

Free white males, 1234
Free white females, 1125

Slaves, males, 32
Slaves, females, 32

March 27, 1884, Republican

Missouri Slaves: Nodaway County, Historical Review, Vol. 28, p. 268:

1860, 135; 1861, 129; 1862, 139; 1863, 102; in 1864 there were 75 free blacks, 0 slaves.

Census of 1870, Polk Township:

Colored: 74

Whites: 3,350

Census of Polk Township taken by I. N. Wray, assessor: November 1876

No. of colored males: 34
No. of colored females: 27

No. of whites: 4,984

Nodaway County 1890 Census, 30,914 population. Total colored: 137

Maryville's population May 21, 1896: Whites: 4,545; colored males, 60; colored females, 67, or total of 127.

August 31, 1905. A census of Maryville lately shows her population to be 4860 of which 118 are colored.

Colored population for Nodaway County rose from 129 in 1900 to 155 in 1910.

Tribune

DEEDS AND OTHER SLAVERY NOTATIONS

Book 1, Deed Record, p. 97, Nodaway County. Abstracted: On 17 December 1847 between John Irwin (wife Martha) and others...as legal heirs of David Irwin, deceased of Nodaway County...the widow of David Irwin, Rachel, released her right and title to four negroes named George, Milly, Seely, and Elizabeth once in the possession of said David Irwin...

Book 1, Deed Record, p. 33, Nodaway County. Abstracted: Deed made 29th day of January 1847 between William Ammons and Amos Graham and Archibald Jackson. William Ammons indebted to Archibald Jackson, et al for \$200. William A. Ammons doth give and confirm to said Amos Graham and his heirs and assigns forever, all the interest right title and claim to the following slaves named: Loah and her two children Tom and Hannah. 1st February 1849.

Copy of the Reporter dated January 11, 1861 given to the Republican by Judge Shell, which we print in verbatim: (See Vance for additional data)

NOTICE. The sale of slaves advertised to be sold in Maryville, Nodaway County on the 31st will be postponed until about the 15th of March next at which time there will be another family of negroes to be sold of which due notice will be given. T. J. McQuiddy, December 14, 1860.

BOX 20, File 1, Circuit Court, Nodaway County. G. H. Davenport and wife Emancipates Alice a slave. Known by all men present that we George H. Davenport and Elizabeth Davenport of the County of Nodaway State of Missouri have this day and in consideration of the love we bear to Alice our beloved slave aged 15 years, color bright copper, about 4 feet in height, emancipate and forever set free the said Alice and that we do jointly and severally relinquish any and all rights and claims we may have had in and to the services of said Alice during her life or to that of any children she may have...signed 10 August 1863, G. H. Davenport, Elizabeth Davenport. James Terhune, Clerk, filed November 2, 1863.

July 31, 1879. An old colored man by the name of Patterson died one day last week in Atchison township. He did not know what his age was but remembered many incidents of the Revolution which he heard when a boy. He is inclined to think he was about 115 years of age. He was married four times and did not know how many children he had or where any of them are now. His remains were interred in the Ohio church cemetery on Wednesday of last week.

Nodaway Democrat

June 21, 1888. Aunt Becky, an aged colored woman who has always lived with the family of W. A. Wood, died last Friday night after a lingering illness and was buried Saturday afternoon, July 16, from Baptist church of Maryville.

Republican

Book 1, Deed Record, p. 118 Nodaway County. Will of Thomas Stephenson
Abstracted: Will of Thomas Stephenson of County of Cooper, State of
Missouri...sell land on which I now reside in Cooper County and my personal
property except my negroes...these to be appraised and divided under pro-
vision of this will...wife to have choice of negroes

son Andrew land in Saline county and 1/5 of negroes
son Hugh to have 1/5 of negroes and to hire them appropriately
daughter Eliza Byers, a negro named Nancy
daughter Mary J. Dupucy, 1/5 of the estate.

A codicile: lastly, I will that my faithful old negro woman Milly may have
her choice to live with my wife or any of my children and that person take
good care of her. 15 June 1844. (Also see Vance)

Book B, page 117, Nodaway County. Will of Ennis Burris, Administration.
Abstracted: I give to my daughter Polly, wife of John Norris... my negro
girl named Phebe

I give to my daughter Hessy, wife of Riley Ramsey, my negro girl
named Hannah

I give to my wife during her natural life, three negroes named
Pete, Owen, and Harmit. It is my advice that my wife sell the negroes
if it appears to her advisable; she may retained them in her posses-
sion or hire them out as she pleases.

Signed 9 December 1856, proved July 14, 1857. Also taken from p. 8 "On
Banks of the Elkhorn, Maryville," Vol. II. Burris family lived near
Graham.

Nodaway County Administration Book, November Term 1845, abstracted: Set-
tlement of S. W. Holland estate, paid out on hire of negro boy Fred, \$8.33.

Nodaway County Administration Book, June Term, 1852, abstracted:

Estate of Amos Hays, deceased, appraised negroes, March 1852:

Anderson, 18 years old	\$600
Henderson, 13	500
Louiza, 9	350
Milly, 7	300
Luvinda, 38	250
Singleton, 6	300
Franklin, 4	250
Mary Catherine, 2	150

Heirs of Amos Hays, James and John Hays, be permitted to hire out slaves
Henderson and Anderson for 12 months, for \$100.

Box 7 #9, Circuit Court, Maryville, Nodaway County. State vs. Whitsett.
Indictment against Whitsett for cruelly abusing a slave named Cynthia
belonging to Peter Loar. Torturing and beating and wounding her while she
was under his employment. The female, mulatto, negro slave the chattel of
Peter Loar. Whitsett tried by a jury and found not guilty because Cynthia
while under the employment of Whitsett was under his control, not that of
the owner.

Book 2, p. 64, Deeds, 13 September 1852, Nodaway County, abstracted: Deed between Peter Loar who bought of William Ammons a negro woman slave named Ann and has paid the said Ammons \$800.

Peter Loar, William Ammons, and John Jackson.

Book B, Administrations, p. 172, Nodaway County. Abstracted: Estate of George M. Patton, inventory: Interest in one negro woman Lucy Jane and children Fannie and Simon. Suggested that best for slaves to be sold for purposes of providing for the minor Patton children.

November 12, 1860. Book 1, Administration, May Term, 1858. Robert Patton, deceased, Samuel Roberts, guardian of minor heirs, each heir entitled to 1/8 part.

W. T. Forbes, estate, December 15, 1851, Nodaway court minutes. That N. Hunter, administrator, be permitted to sell a slave named Henry belonging to the estate of W. T. Forbes, deceased, at any place in this state for a sum not less than \$800.

January 18, 1894. Article by "Invisible Green" Our First Experience in Maryville: ...a race track was on the ridge west of town where Conway homestead now stands. When racers moved off for the track somebody's slave (memory failed us now whose slave he was) pulled out after them with a load of foolkiller. When the negro drove out with the beer barrels and himself black as the Dog of Venice, a thirsty mob lined up...betting took place... crowd well saturated with tiger juice, many fisticuffs...when race over, the man returned to William Turpin's dugout on the corner where First National Bank now stands.

Republican

August 5, 1880. On last Sunday night the house of Aunt Eliza (Hooker?), a colored woman who resides on E. 4th Street, was entered while she was absent attending church and some change belonging to her was taken, also a ten dollar gold coin belonging to a male boarder was taken from his trunk. The miscreant entered by prying open a window.

Republican

July 28, 1921. George W. Blagg, for 19 years before the war a resident of Grant Township, Nodaway county told in an interview to a Tribune reporter sixteen years ago of slavery conditions in the county.

"There were not a great many slaves in Nodaway county," Mr. Blagg said, "in fact, there was not a great deal of work to which they were adapted. A number of farmers in Grant Township owned from one to six though, and it did not seem at all strange to us at the time. I don't believe in slavery but had been used to seeing it so it didn't seem as bad as some new thing to me."

"I never attended a sale of slaves, don't even know that one was ever held in the county. Now and then a negro would change owners though, and a good strong worker would bring a high price. The slaves sometimes ran away to Iowa. At one time I helped catch a bunch who had managed to get over the Iowa line."

Tribune

March 9, 1905. Nick Kavanaugh, early slave owner said, "we owned a few slaves in those days, but found little for them to do."

Tribune

September 13, 1894. Mr. Lee and son-in-law owned what was afterward the farm of Austin Jones (near Burlington Jct.); and Mr. Lee owned colored people and had negro quarters at his establishment.

Republican

Silas and Susan Best came in early 1840s from Kentucky after first coming to Andrew county. They brought with them two black slaves. Slaves were bought and sold at Plattsburg, Missouri during the 1840s and much later.

Story of Washington Township, Nodaway Co. MO., 1976.

April 19, 1894. Martha Byers daughter of Mijamin Byers born December 17, 1830 on a farm south of now Maryville, married John Saunders, June 7, 1859.

Republican

Mijamin Byers bought claim from Elijah Bunten in 1840 in White Cloud.

Andrew Brown bought the Hogan land and built a small mill on the Elkhorn, later laid out the town of Graham, calling it then, Jacksonville.

The McClain family consisted of George and wife and two sons, John James, and George and two daughters.

Articles by Mrs. H. E. Wright, Maryville, published in Forum, 1945-46:
"James Saunders came from Virginia and he kept a day book for his store. The Day Book is in the possession of Mrs. Dale Bellows."

Excerpt: 1847, Hired Dolly, negro woman for the year, \$10.

In 1844, Jesse and Edward E. Stephenson and William Ammons settled on White Cloud river, later to become White Cloud township.

June 15, 1893. Lamar Station column, Rhoda Teese. Mrs. O. M. Spencer of Kansas City died June 1893...was a sister to Mrs. Nicholas Owens and was aunt to Mrs. Louisa Martin and Mrs. Amanda Hutson of this place. She and her husband settled in Platte County before it was an organized county. They owned 80 negroes at the time of the emancipation proclamation and like sensible people accepted the situation.

Republican

July 24, 1902. Pioneer Recollections, Early Settlement of Burlington Junction, Wolcott: Noah Lee owned the Calwell farm and lived in a cabin... was a southerner and had negro slaves. H. M. McKinsie owned the Fletcher James place. They were also slave owners and had a "nigger" cook. The Owens families all lived near Elmo. They were "rabid rebels" and Union men plundered and burned their houses and finally they left until peace was restored.

Republican

July 19, 1894. Mrs. Elizabeth Hall nee Crowdus, was the daughter of Wiley & Emily Crowdus, and a grand daughter of James Graves who lived near Graham. All came down from the first families of Kentucky.

Republican

December 20, 1894. Thomas A. Brown was elected county judge of Nodaway county in 1860 and was requested to resign in 1861 on account of his disloyal sentiments. He then moved to Buchanan county. (Came to Nodaway 1844 from Tennessee.)

Republican

Nodaway County History, December 13, 1883. Col. M. B. W. Harmon came to Nodaway county in 1865.

Elijah Bunten came to Nodaway county 1839; he sold his claim in "a year or two" to Micjamin Byers.

Republican

August 24, 1899. Mansel Graves and wife Ann Graves of North Grove owned slaves in Nodaway county. They settled here in the ante bellum days and owned a young man and a boy.

Republican



Illustrated to depict field hands, corn laborers, in Nodaway County.

240197
(jeko)

SARAH FRANCES SHAW GRAVES

MISSOURI
HONOLULU COUNTY
SKIDMORE
EX-SLAVE STORIES
SARAH GRAVES

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"Sweet are the uses of adversity,
Which like a load, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a Jewel in its head."

-----Shakespeare.

STILL CARES SCARS FROM LASHES

Childhood and girlhood memories are vivid to Sarah Frances Shaw Graves, an 87 year old Negro woman whose indomitable courage and steadfast purpose overcame obstacles and made possible the ownership of the 120 acre farm near Skidmore, on R.F.D. #4, where she lives with her bachelor son, Arza Alexander Graves.

The frame house which is their home, though small, is comfortable. It is surrounded by a neatly kept yard, with flower beds and a cement walk which leads from the gate to the front door.

The visit had been arranged by telephone, and as the interviewer neared the home, Aunt Sally could be seen standing, on the front porch, eagerly watching and waiting. A "close up" showed that her immaculately washed, stiffly starched, print dress and

Slave Narratives, Arkansas
and Missouri, Vol. 10
Federal Writer's Project
Scholarly Press, Michigan
1938, reprint 1976

MISSOURI
HONOLULU COUNTY
SKIDMORE
EX-SLAVE STORIES
SARAH GRAVES

Page 2.

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apron were unwrinkled. Evidently she had stood up ever since she had put them on.

Her white hair was combed back off her fore-head, and held in place by side combs. Although age has lined her hands, and put deep furrows in her brown cheeks, her unquenchable will to overcome handicaps has held her body erect and shoulders undrooped. In spite of her years, most of which were spent in grueling labor, she is roused and healthy, and meets the world with a smile and ready sympathetic laughter.

She was eager to begin her story, and led the way into the house, where at once the unmistakable signs of good housekeeping, cleanliness and tasteful arrangement are apparent. The home, though small, is moderately and comfortably furnished. They also enjoy the conveniences and accommodations of the rural telephone, a radio and a daily newspaper.

Her life story is one of contrasts; contrasts of thought; contrasts of culture, beneficial inventions and suffrage. Not far from her home the glistening streamlined Zephyr speeds on twin rails beside the Missouri River, near the route of the slow-moving, creaking wagons on the ox-road of the 1850's.

Maryville in the hands of Confed-

eracy

By Martha Cooper
Maryville

The Civil War in 1861 brought everything to a standstill in Nodaway County. It was a difficult time to "love thy neighbor." The inhabitants, according to Moorehead of the Hopkins Journal, were rather evenly divided at the beginning of the war; however, Mrs. S. Walcott in her "Pioneer Recollections" of the Burlington Junction Post indicated that the early settlers were nearly all from the southern states and many sympathized with the southern cause.

Mrs. Walcott also writes that there were two gatherings in Nodaway County on July 4, 1861 — one under the U. S. flag and the other under the Confederate or rebel flag. The printing office was thrown in the streets when a party of rebels captured Maryville. She writes, "In 1861, the Confederates had the best of it and showed that men will abuse power when they have it. In Maryville, July 4, 1861, the printing office was destroyed and the type thrown in the street."

While no battle took place in Nodaway County, there was conflict. Iowa, just across the border, came into Northwest Missouri for various forays. The Kansas City Star gave this account:

"The Iowa Volunteer Militia was formed in June 1861. On July 5, a messenger dashed up the main street of Bedford and brought the news that Maryville was threatened by attack of the secessionists. The Union men of Nodaway County wanted help from friends across the border in Iowa.

Three hundred or more Iowans marched to Maryville where danger vanished with the arrival of the troops. Some arrests were made of southern supporters who were released upon swearing allegiance and cheering the American flag. Those who refused were sent to St. Louis. Patriotic speeches were made and some regulars from St. Joseph came up to assist also. Iowa took back with them a Confederate flag which had been run up in Maryville."

Moorehead of Hopkins describes the event more specifically, "There was a celebration and a big parade. A Kentucky rebel lawyer, J. C. Griffey, was on the street corner when the parade went by. Mrs. Roseberry and another lady were dressed in stars and stripes with the big Union aprons. As they passed him, Griffey was so enraged he jumped on a goods box and referred to the ladies as 'negro wenches' and acted like he was auctioning them. 'O yes, O yes, how much do I get for these two

nigger wenches?'" The town was in an uproar.

The Moorehead version continues — "A mad avalanche of home guards from Clarinda, Iowa, rushed upon Maryville the next day and drove the rebels into the courthouse threatening dire vengeance on all southern sympathizers. The crowd cooled down and the Iowa soldiers contented themselves with the rebel flag the Kentucky lawyer had floated from his house the day before and dragged it through the streets groaning for Jeff Davis. No blood was shed but there were some fisticuffs."

In Graham that same July, 1861, Dr. Morgan was driven out of town by the Confederates. He joined the Union and was commissioned as Assistant Surgeon for the Colored Troops. After the war he returned to Graham and practiced medicine.

It took considerable nerve to speak out against slavery or cast a vote for Lincoln in 1860. Mrs. Walcott indicated that "Thomas Hayes cast the only vote for Lincoln (1860) in Hughes Township," and that "John Ware of the Burlington Junction area was the only free-soiler in these parts from 1856-1870."

In 1854, Rev. William Sellars (a Methodist minister who preached from the Iowa line to Andrew County) was tarred and feathered by pro-slavery fanatics at Rochester, over the border in Andrew County. Preacher Sellars, who had just given an abolitionist sermon, was run out of the state. In the same ruckus, a man by the name of Holloway was murdered. A thrill of horror swept the county as citizens anticipated the violence which was to come.

A Nodaway writer with the sobriquet of "Invisible Green" recalls for the Republican the abolitionist sentiment, "Red Wilfley lived in Maryville in the early days. He bought a lot where D. J. Howell now lives (in 1894). When he built, he put a broad white mark around his chimney, an index of his political views, for he was opposed to the black or abolitionist party. In the South, he espoused the cause of Southern Confederacy in whose army he is believed to have commanded a regiment."

In the History of Washington Township, the author writes that many from Guilford joined the Confederate Army. As close as Rochester, Confederate soldiers were drilling. By 1862, Union troops had broken up Camp Highly at Rochester and the Confederates in Nodaway County headed south. The "Midnight Rangers" formed, a state militia of Nodaway County. They

served without pay and without provisions — thus the name appropriately described their means used to keep in food and clothing. The Midnight Rangers harassed the southern sympathizers. Families built hiding places and guns were worn to church. Duffy, the son-in-law of John Terhune, was shot in 1862 near Quitman. The Terhune family went south and did not return until after the war.

**It was a difficult time
to "love thy neighbor."**

There was a band of Confederates close to the Iowa border on a ridge near Possum Walk, two miles north of where Burlington Junction now is. Residents called for help from Page County, Iowa, and the Confederates retreated south. Iowa was concerned that the rebels in Northwest Missouri would come into the state to bush-whack and burn. The Clarinda paper wrote that "the hell hounds were massed at Mammy Graves."

Back in control, the Union men guarded the ford at the river to prevent rebels from crossing to get away to join Price. If a southern man was too outspoken, his house was burned. A Confederate of Burlington Junction area owned a mill on the Nodaway River. Union men broke up the mill and took the leaden pipes for bullets. The Owens families of near Elmo were considered pro-southern. The Union men plundered and burned their houses. They left until peace was restored, and when they came back they had nothing but their children.

In a word exchange, 1878, the Republican and Nodaway Democrat described those bitter war days.

Democrat: "Within a few years and within one day's ride of Maryville at least 50 murders were committed for no cause except opinion and but one of that number was a Republican. The men that committed these murders were members of the Republican party. The Republican may answer that the cases were during the war times; very true; but there was no war here, no rebellion."

Answer by the Republican: "Democrats would have us believe that the mighty wave of Civil War never touched Nodaway County. The county was rent and torn. The worst passions of its citizens were aroused and soldiers for both armies were recruited on her soil. Maryville was at least once in the hands of the Confederates and repeatedly garrisoned Federal troops. As to the 50 murders, one day's ride is quite a long distance. There were three murders during the years of war. We shudder at the wrong committed in those dark days."

Records show that sentiment had clearly shifted to Union by mid-war. Then, to be an out-of-the-closet rebel in Nodaway County was indeed risky business. Col. Brand of St. Joseph was in Maryville in 1864 to make a speech at the courthouse. He was head of a "paw paw" regiment — paw paw meaning southern sympathizers. In his speech, he abused the government in harsh language. A number of loyalists drew their revolvers and were going to shoot the speaker dead. Uncle Jack Wray jumped up and took the speaker down the stairs in front of him — more or less kicking Col. Brand down the steps. He didn't want to see him killed. Col. Brand got on his horse and sped out of town. He said they were the worst radical people in Maryville he ever saw and he would have been killed if it hadn't been for Jack Wray.

The Union solidly prevailed until the end of the war. Some southerners, by not returning, sacrificed their farms, and their land was sold for about \$1.50 an acre at the courthouse door. Some went to frontier Nebraska. Emotions died slowly, however. After the war, there were still enough Nodaway citizens on both sides of the question to heat up political events.

In July, 1868, two great political rallies were held in Maryville. Grant and Colfax were running on the Republican ticket, Seymour and Blair on the Democratic. July 25 the Democrats put on a big political affair. The Republicans decided to do them one better. They advertised widely and people came from everywhere and camped on the outskirts of town. The crowd was estimated to be 8,000 to 10,000. The Republican parade started in the northwest part of town near the water tower and wound through Main Street to the Central school grounds. Bands played; guns fired. "When Wash Hoshier rode into town on a mule with a cowbell around his neck (mule's neck) and let out a Jeff Davis cheer, the crowd became angry. Wash was assisted by his friends in a fast get-away."

The two rival Maryville newspapers continued to fight the war with editorials long after 1865; but for those of Nodaway County who survived the war years, the actual battles were over. The Union flag was securely in place on the Nodaway County Courthouse.

Soldiers terrorize during Civil War

By Martha Cooper
Maryville

The first newspaper in Nodaway County was *The Reporter*, founded in 1859, and it was the one destroyed in the conflict of July 1861. The *Reporter* was printed in the stormy months preceding the rebellion and was on the side of the Union. When the newspaper office was raided and type and presses thrown into the Maryville street, *The Reporter* was silenced.

In neighboring Holt County, the Rebels made a similar strike against a newspaper on the same date, July 4, 1861. The *News*, a Holt County paper, wrote of the fracas there and the one at Maryville also, "among the persons taken at Maryville by the Lincoln mob were the sheriff, county and circuit clerks." This supports the idea that the Rebels were numerous in the county, even strong in the Nodaway County offices.

During these early Civil War days, Hiram Davis and his wife ran a hotel in Maryville on the north side of the square. This story was told by Lucy Davis, daughter of Hiram, and came to Bertha Beal, who printed it in *The Forum*, 1934:

"Hiram Davis helped lay the bricks of the I. N. Prather mansion in White Cloud, 1841. Then, in Maryville, Davis ran a store and the Central Hotel; he also ran a stage coach line between Savannah and Maryville. Mrs. Hiram Davis, with help from negro servants hired from

their masters, kept the hotel going during the war. Soldiers and guerrillas would order meals and leave without paying — they would search the hotel rooms. Often the soldiers were coarse and rough and laughed as they robbed the chicken house and drove off the cattle.

"Hiram Davis came home to the old Central Hotel one day during the war and heard a great commotion in the dining room. The noise of angry shouts reached his ears — a crowd of Confederate soldiers had taken over the place. They were having a hilarious time tantalizing the management of the house, which was Union. An uproar was created when the daughter, then 16 or 17, appeared with the U. S. flag, which she waved with all her might. Leaping up on a chair, she hurrahed for Abraham Lincoln and the boys in blue and taunted the visitors in gray for their lack of courtesy. As the girl's animation increased, and she continued her joyous acclaiming of the Union, some of the Rebels suggested that the house be burned. But cooler heads prevailed, and the excitement died down."

The same Beal article told of soldiers of the government using the Methodist parsonage for a stable in 1863, so the minister (the Rev. Beggs and family) stayed at the Davis Hotel, then run by William Davis, brother of Hiram.

Bertha Beal gives another Civil War story in her series, but from a

different perspective. The story comes from the descendants of Dr. B. G. Ford and his wife, Lucinda Lemmon Ford. Dr. Ford came from Pulaski County, Kentucky, to Nodaway County in 1853. The next year, he met Lucinda at a big house-raising and dance near the 102 River, and they were soon married. Dr. Ford was a county clerk, but he resigned during the war. Mrs. Ford, Southern sympathizer, fed 500 Rebel soldiers, tired, dirty and hungry. This was in 1861, at the beginning of the war, place not given. Later, Mrs. Ford and an old black woman servant cooked for 10 Union men because she "was ordered to do so by a dirty Dutch captain who had cut off a Southern men's ear and carried it in his pocket." According to her family, it was not hard to know that Mrs. Ford was a Southern sympathizer — she liked cooking for 500 Rebels, but 10 Union men, "Oh boy!" (Dr. Ford's home in the 300 block of West Second was later called Perrin Hall when Alice Perrin and her husband purchased it for a boarding house around 1900. Alice, as dean of women of the local college, kept students in the large home, making it the first collegiate Perrin Hall.)

The war did end, and Lincoln was assassinated. Not everyone mourned his death. This toast was reported to have been passed around in Northwest Missouri: Here is luck to the man that pulled the trigger that fired the gun that freed the nigger.

Thrilling events during Civil War

Country, June 2, 1985

By Martha Cooper
Maryville

Here is just one of the articles by H.E. Robinson from his years of publication in the Maryville newspaper. This one is dated March 17, 1898.

Lost His Ear

July, 1861, was a very thrilling period in Nodaway County History. There were three companies of recruits for the Confederate army organized here, under the command of Thomas J. McQuitty, Lewis Burris and Phillip Cooper, all of who were filled with secessionist enthusiasm.

And by this time the Union men of the country had found strength and were organizing, Col. John H. Davis

of the "Ohio Settlement" being recognized as their leader.

One stormy night in July the company of Lewis Burris which was camped at Graham, rode across the country and took possession of Maryville before daylight. They learned that Col. John Davis and others were at the home of Alonzo Thompson northwest of Maryville, now the Bovard place. So orders were issued to a squad of men, under command of Orderly Sergeant Joseph Baker to go out and capture them.

As the party approached Thompson's just at the break of day, the alarm was given and the little body of Unionists hastily ran for the corn field. Col. Davis was one of the last of

the party to climb the fence and as he went over, a ball fired by one of the rebels grazed his arm. He turned and shot at the approaching party, the ball taking off of Baker's ear.

Baker's horse threw him to the ground and the others turned and ran. The Union men rallied on the sight of this and captured Baker, and immediately went in pursuit of the others who fled to town and the entire company retreated to Graham.

The orderly book kept by Baker containing the list of men, their arms, camp equipage, etc., was of course captured by Col. Davis and is now in the possession of the editor of the "Republican," having been given to him by Col. Davis years ago.

*McQuiddy

'Pioneer recollections' of Mrs. Walcott

Country, June 16, 1985

By Martha Cooper
Maryville

Mrs. S. Walcott, Burlington Jct., wrote a series called "Pioneer Recollections" around 1900. The newspaper, Burlington Jct., and the Maryville Republican published these. In the Republican, August 14, 1892, Mrs. Walcott gave details of one of the bitter conflicts in which a man was killed in Nodaway County.

The story came to her from Mr. Corken, and she identified it as the Duffy tragedy of 1862.

McGinness, a young man on the Union side, was riding along the road that used to lead to the ford near Potts coal mine when an unseen party fired on him. McGinness jumped off and dared his unseen assailant to come out for a fair fight. He said, "I know you and I will kill you and you just as well come out now." Nobody came out and so he went on.

A few days later, he (McGinness) went to his uncle and said, "You offered me a horse to join the rebel army. Now I want him." He went to the stable and took the horse and rode to the place where Jimmie Corken now lives, then owned by

John Bowman. He called Bowman and he (Bowman) went out the back door and spoke to him and he went away.

He (McGinness) joined the militia and a few days later rode to John Ryan's blacksmith shop and told Mr. Duffy who was there and that he had orders to arrest him and take him to Quitman.

Duffy went with him and they went to a place near the Bilby home west of Quitman and McGinness shot him.

Duffy was a quiet man and son-in-law of John Terhune, who found the dead body. Duffy's young wife, shocked, gave birth to a son. Mr. Terhune and family went to Kentucky where Mr. Duffy died.

Mrs. Walcott, July 24, 1902, wrote of other trials in the area as result of the war. The following stories are of Burlington Jct. Community.

Noah Lee owned the Caldwell farm and lived in a cabin where the fine tenant house now stands. He was grandfather to Mr. Jennings who ran the Nodaway Hotel a few years ago. They were southerners and had negro slaves.

Levi Martin's cabin stood where John Cook's residence is and his son,

Sam, lived a quarter mile east where William Davis now owns.

The Owens family all lived near Elmo at the beginning of the war and were rabid rebels and the Union men plundered and burned their houses and finally they left until peace was restored. Nick Owens never came back. He was father to Amanda Hudson and grandfather of Sid Hudson. Amanda was a young widow during the war. Her first husband was a Smith. When the soldiers came to burn her father's house she came out and said, "Men, my husband was a Union man. He is gone. Don't burn our house and turn us out homeless." They went away.

Tempers often flared during confederate days

Country, October 20, 1985

By Martha Cooper
Maryville

In the summer of 1861, Lewis Burris of Graham or Jacksonville, as it was then called, raised a company for the Confederate service. Among others who enlisted under his was Torrance of Maryville. The company was quartered in the old hotel of Graham and just opposite resided Dr. Woodward, a fearless and outspoken Union man.

One morning Torrance got up feeling ugly and just then Dr. Woodward stepped out of his door to draw a pail of water from the well in his front yard. Torrance immediately ripped out an oath, declared he was going to shoot Woodward and grabbing his gun, dashed out of the hotel and across the street. Upon reaching the fence he leveled his weapon and told Woodward to prepare for death. The later immediately bared his bosom and said, "Shoot, you cowardly assailant

of unarmed men."

Torrance snapped his gun, but only the cap exploded. Woodward dropped his pail and ran into his house, and seized his own gun. He went out and found that Torrance had returned and was running back to the hotel and his comrades. Woodward emptied his entire charge which was birdshot into the broadest part of the fleeing Confederate. Torrance was not seriously hurt. (Dec. 23, 1897)

The following is called "Army Butter" and my notes show only an abstract of the story told by Robinson. Family may find it in the Dec. 9, 1897, edition, Republican.

George Null was on duty in south Missouri. He foraged out hoping to find some butter. He located a ten gallon crock at a house and carried it several miles back to camp. His comrades gathered around with their mouths watering. The lid was taken off and a groan went up from the boys

in blue. It was schmier case. From that day on, George Null was known as "schmier case."

Here is another: In the fall of 1861, the notorious bushwacker, Joe Hart, made a raid upon the southwest part of Nodaway County in search of firearms. Among the houses he visited was that of Woody, the shoemaker, who lived on the road south of Graham. Woody was a famous hunter and had a number of shotguns, rifles and the like.

When Hart came to the house, Mrs. Woody was sick and her husband put his favorite rifle in her bed, leaving the other weapons out to disarm suspicion. The bushwackers took those they saw and supposed they were all and made no further search.

Of course, the news of the gun stealing went all over the neighborhood and the rebel sympathizers were chuckling over the haul they made from Woody. One Keys, a neighbor just below, was one of this

class and one night as he was riding home from Graham on horseback he stopped at Woody's to crow a little. The latter was standing outside his door as Keys rode up.

"Won't do any more shooting will ye?" said Keys.

"Oh, I don't know," said Woody.

"Haven't so many guns lying around loose as there ust to be," remarked Keys. "Haven't even got a pop gun left," continued Keys.

"Wal, I don't know," said Woody and went into the house. Quick as a flash Keys thought he made a mistake and layed himself flat on his horse and dashed off. Woody came out with his trusty rifle and the expert fired and put a ball through Key's leg.

"Could just as well kilt the d... skunk, but thought I'd shoot him in the calf."

Woody soon enlisted in the Union. Keys left the vicinity and did not come back.

Excitement during the Civil War

By Martha Cooper 7-14-85
Maryville Country

This story was told by John Coberly about a log house built in 1843 by Judge Vinsonhaler, Coberly's grandfather. (October 19, 1899, Republican)

"It was 1861 just at the beginning of the war. After I had gone to bed one night a squad of Cavalry soldiers came along and called my father out. I got up on my knees so I could see out the window at them. It was a great sight, the starlight shining on their musketry, the soldiers talking in low tones, the horses champing the bits and pawing to go on to the conflict. You bet, a horse knows what war means and he smells it in the breeze.

My father was out with them; they were going to kill him or take him with them. It was a great sight for a boy and I leaned closer and when a blaze, a crash and I thought it was all over. I did not know how many times or in how many places I was shot, but I thought I would be dead in a few minutes.

But the bullet did not touch me. A soldier had let his gun go off by accident and the bullet crashed through the window over my head. It was a big Minie ball and passed on to the ceiling and tore a hole through the second floor and passed through some dresses hung up the stairs. Yes, I was scared. In three years later, I was carrying a gun with the rest of the boys."

Letter in the Heritage Room,
Maryville Public Library

Maryville, Missouri
July the 10th 1864.

Dear son,

Yours from
St. Louis is at hand, we were
glad to hear that you were well.

We are as well as common.
Death is good, but crop and
moderate, in this locality.

Paris have been political
in page 20. There has been
rain enough and some
other places, but here things
are nearly dried up, farmers
are nearly worthless, and
the churches have nearly
ruined. The small grounds
of this County, and all are
doing much damage to soil.
Do not forget for crops.

Every thing is so high, in price,
that it would seem as if
be unable to live much
longer.

Things seem to be getting
worse here, than it ever was.
In all the Counties, below
this, there are such outbreaks
between raised fights and also
individual shooting, I now
flick in all directions.

The Rebels of this County have
been indicted for treason, and
there will be extensive trials.

You speak of coming to
the States. I am unable to
advise you on the subject.

Hoping that you may do
the best you can, we remain
your father and mother

Anna Graham

Wm. Graham

Article abstracted to delete repetition of material presented in previous pages.

Blacks went by first names

Country, Week of November 18-24, 1984,

By Martha Cooper
Maryville

Until their emancipation, black people were not allowed the dignity of a surname; slaves were identified only by a first name in the records. This does not mean they had no surname. Most privately adopted the surname of the mother or father or that of another ancestor. But in their status as property, with no personal rights, slaves were given a first name by the master. In the southern states, a classical name was often used; we find this also in Maryville with the name Ceasar (Smart). Without the surname identifier, genealogical research of ex-slaves is extremely difficult, as the following records show.

Slaves as property could be used as collateral for debts. Book 1, page 37, July 1848, shows a deed between William A. Ammons and Amos Graham and Archibald Jackson, third party. Ammons sold to Graham all interest in the following slaves, Loah and her two children Tom and Hannah and the future increase of the said negroes to Amos Graham. The third party, Jackson, shall, if Graham defaults, request sale of said slaves to high bidder for ready money at public auction at door of courthouse of Nodaway County.

And slaves were sold at the courthouse door. . . . Also, the slave sale was held near the traditional

date of Jan. 1. Regardless of the weather, this date was used. The slaves often were stripped to the waist for evidence of whipping which might indicate insubordinate nature.

The probate records, wills and administrative documents show slave names and values. At times the slaves were willed to heirs or were ordered sold. Often the estate administrator rented the slaves, with the dollars designated for educating the heirs of the deceased.

These are just a few of the Nodaway County records of slaves prior to their emancipation and adoption of a last name. Marriage records after the Civil War and deeds to property in Maryville are the first to show the blacks with a surname. The 1870 Federal Census came soon, which helped to identify households and relationships of the ex-slaves.



In happier times, ca 1900, small unidentified black child riding with white friends in one of Maryville's many parades. Picture furnished by Betty Wilson (Chaves) of Maryville.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD THROUGH NODAWAY COUNTY

The gospel train is comin'
I hear it just at hand
I hear the car wheels movin'
And runnin' through the land.

"Before the close of the Civil war, he(Henry Baker) ran away from the Hunter homestead in Andrew County and made his way to Iowa. He returned several times by the 'underground railway' and helped his colored friends to freedom by the same route."

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD THROUGH NODAWAY COUNTY

From handwritten notes of Wayne Fredrickson, in Heritage Room, Maryville Library: Calla was four miles northwest of Clearmont. During the Civil War they hid slaves there. It was a stage coach stop. A road called Tarkio started from St. Joseph, came through old Dolphan south of Burlington Junction, 18 miles on through Dawson, and Lamar or old Possum Walk to Calla. Road forked there on to College Springs, Iowa, and on to Des Moines. The first road made from Clarinda, Iowa, was made in 1843 by G. A. Farrens with four oxen and by dragging a big tree. Road went south from Clarinda to Clearmont, then southeast to Maryville.

November 11, 1966. Nodaway County Historical Society took a tour of old Quitman, tour conducted by Warren Jones. He showed where once stood an old business building in which runaway slaves were hidden until they could get out of Missouri to College Springs Iowa and freedom.

Burlington Junction Post

April 27, 1905. Amity College of College Springs, Iowa. (by S. Walcott) The colony had 7000 acres in Page and Nodaway counties for education and religious purposes. They were abolitionists during the war and no community helped more in aiding the black race to get off slave soil and protecting them against those sent to take them back to bondage. This helped drive the tide of war to the more southern part of the state.

Republican

February 25, 1904. Missouri History, H. E. Robinson: ...the line separating the slave State of Missouri and the free State of Iowa ran through the center of Fremont County at that time, or 12 miles south of Tabor. Slaves brought into Iowa were told they were on free soil and helped to escape. Rescue planned in Jesse West's blacksmith shop, slaves taken to where they were cared for by Quakers and sent on to Illinois crossed at Lake Erie into Canada. Slave catchers would go up from Missouri into Iowa -- one group stopped to eat with captives; while in the hotel eating, rescuing party stole blacks and hid them in the timber by the Nishna. Many slaves went into Kansas.

Republican

(Tabor, Iowa, is a small Quaker village and an important station on the underground railroad on which John Brown shipped many a slave out of Missouri.)

Dear Mrs. Cooper: I have your letter about the underground railroad for slaves. Several years ago Mr. Raymond Lyle and I visited the spot. Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Mattes live on a farm not too far from the site. As I remember, there were not buildings, but evidence of a building or basement and a way to the creek.

Stephen Lamar, October 29, 1983

October, 1983. Phone call to Mrs. Mattes: "It was the remains of a half-way house close to the creek bed. There was a tunnel from the house to the creek where they would go for water at night. Site is north and west of Clearmont on the Nodaway river bottom. It is two miles or so to the Iowa line. Evidence no longer visible."

January 19, 1905. STOLE THE NEGROES. Mrs. S. Wolcott writing in reminiscence in the Elmo Register relates the following story told here by James Bailey, well-known to our readers in which he confesses to negro stealing.

"A colored man with his wife and seven children and a team and wagon on their way to Iowa or "nigger haven" then. This was during the Civil War and some militia at Quitman hearing that a \$30 reward was offered for the team, followed the darkies and stopped at Jim's where Dawson now is, inquiring about them. Jim hadn't seen them but they pushed on and found them eating their dinner at Possum Walk. They told them they were soldiers sent after them and if they did not report to Quitman that night they might be killed. With heavy hearts they started back.

James was on the lookout and when they reached his house he told them he knew those men and they had no authority to take them back. They were afraid to disobey orders, but he finally persuaded them to hide in the brush behind the stables where he fed them and kept them until night. He and his father guided them to the Iowa line and then sent them on their way rejoicing."

Republican

May 4, 1905. HOW IOWA HELPED: Mead Johnson, Iowa man, said he took a team with a negro down southeast of Maryville after his (the negro's) household goods. He had run away with his family and when the proclamation freed him he wanted to go back to get his belongings. I got a squad of men before I got into the neighborhood for I didn't know what kind of reception I'd get. We went and asked for what belonged to the negro and they gave it up. He said, "Missus I'd like some of dat bacon." But the mistress refused it. The men said, "He raised and butchered those hogs and he must have some meat." The men said, "Take what you want." He turned to the mistress, "Didn't I allus treat you fair missus and I will now."

He went into the smokehouse and a spade with yellow clay caught his eye. "If did ain't the spade I dug old marsa's grave wid, the clay still on it." His eyes grew misty with remembrance.

Republican

RECONSTRUCTION/POLITICS

Free at last,
Free at last,
Thank God Almighty,
I'm free at last.

"Radicals(of Nodaway County) brag that 'we gave them their freedom, we guarantee them equal rights, brag what we have done for the negroes' when ten years ago they would have driven an abolitionist out."

RECONSTRUCTION/POLITICS

THE PROGRESS OF RADICALISM: The radical party of Nodaway county... realizing a sense of due to reconstruction of society are beginning to practice what they preach to some extent. I have not heard any of them formally recognizing African "gemmen" as men and brothers but some "red hot" members of that party show that they recognize Ethiopian ladies, if not sisters, leaning in that direction.

During the holiday just past there have been a number of nigger shindigs in town and from what I learn the "nigs" of the male persuasion have been made to take back seats in all of them owing to superior attractions of the pale-faced Radical patrons of aforesaid "shindigs."

Having heard a great deal about how the thing was running, I attended one of the light fantastics which a "cullud gemman" told me was to come off. So I went. I got there about half past 9:00. The show was in full blast, but keeping a tight grip on my nose, I made it out to stand it about an hour. Well I found "Rad" and nigger so badly mixed up that I could hardly tell one from the other. But, by and by I began to recognize familiar white faces. The male niggers were all setting here and there and did not seem to relish "social equality" half as well as the smoked Americans of the other sex, and their radical friends did. "Black Maria" in particular seemed highly delighted with arrangement and expressed herself, "Ise ob de 'pinion dat 'tan't no dithgrath for a cullud lady to danth wid a whi' man long as he behaves hisself."

But the thing climaxed when as the dance broke up I saw a Radical, a married man at that, who hangs his shingle out not far from Cornell's beef shop, crooking his elbow into a jug handle for "Black Maria" to hang onto all the way home. That chap ought to be the next Radical candidate for President. Yours,

January 5, 1870, Nodaway Democrat

(March 9, 1870, less than 100 disfranchised men reported to be in Nodaway County, when actually Nodaway Democrat thought more likely to be 300 or 400)

In Nodaway County, reported in Nodaway Democrat that 300 men were disfranchised because of they were considered rebels or southern sympathizers. Vote was coming up in 1870 to allow those disfranchised men the right to vote. In Maryville a list of Radicals opposed to the amendment were printed in Nodaway Democrat:

A. B. Cornell, John Ham, William Anderson, Charles Williams, Andy Miller, Mac Smart, Jackson Prather. Also listed were Republicans who favored the amendment.

June 29, 1870, Nodaway Democrat

Saturday, delegates from various townships met to elect delegates to the Radical State and Congressional Convention. The meeting was called to order by M. C. Roseberry. Scott Snively is secretary. The group endorsed

the Radical party and U. S. Grant and Gov. McClurg. They are against the enfranchisement amendment. Managers of the party are A. B. Cornell, "gunny bags" and John Ham. Delegates were elected...Williams, the barber, tanned Yankee that was honored with a position for the colored troops.

August 17, 1870, Nodaway Democrat

The contest as to who should act as proxy for Charley Williams, Doc Ford's colored cook, at the Congressional Convention at St. Joseph on Tuesday culminated in a row on the street Monday night. The participants were Mr. Asper's P. M. and A. B. Gunnybags and Williams the barber. No blows were struck but bad words were passed.

(Charley Williams apparently went to the convention. See below.)

Cpt. A. B. Mogul and Lt. J. Mogul declared when they returned from the Convention that Jones at least must come "out of them boots" for the reason that Williams, the colored part of the delegation did not know how Mr. Jones stood on the amendment.

September 14, 1870, Nodaway Democrat

SPOOF:

THE GREAT WIRE PULLER, Cornell to David Williams: It is important that he (Cornell) go as delegate to the Congressional Convention. Would you persuade Charley Williams that it will be expensive for him to attend and induce him to let me take his place.

David Williams: I thinks its highly important that you be thar. I will see Charlie and make him stay at home...he is a dull nigger at best.

Starts on mission to persuade colored cook to give up his place.

David Williams to landlord: Wha dat nigger what does de cookin round dis here house?

Landlord: In the kitchen of course where he belongs.

The two darkies meet.

Hallo Charley, how is you dis mornin'?

I'se well, how d'ye get along yourself?

David Williams: Oh fust rate. Our "Moses" wants to go (to Congressional Convention). Will give you something if he can take your place as proxy.

Charlie: I don't sell out to ole Kornell. De people elected me and I'se not gwine to sell out to any of em. You think cose you got good close you gwine to rule us darkies. We'll take care of ourselves.

September 15, 1870, Nodaway Democrat

POLITICAL OUTLOOK: It is wrong to permit the colored men to vote until they are competent to vote and in his present condition he is not competent...therefore intelligent and upright citizens must deposit ballots so the negro vote be overthrown. "Let every opposing ballot be counted. There is no reason to deny men, white or black, the right that he is competent to exercise...conferring suffrage to the negro race in their ignorance is an error.

October 19, 1870, Nodaway Democrat

Last Friday night about 10:00 the family of Dr. Ford were startled by a sharp report of a pistol and the crash of glass in the kitchen window. There was no one in the kitchen except Charley the colored cook and a friend who came to see him. The ball struck a sheetiron pan and fell to the floor. Had it not been for the obstruction, the ball would have struck Charlie as he was standing. No cause can be attributed for this outrage, as Charley has not an enemy in town, unless, as he is a favorite beau with the dusky maidens, some less favored rival has taken this course to get him out of the way.

October 12, 1870, Nodaway Democrat

A Mock Obituary for the Radical Party, this hymn appropriate:

From Africay the Negro came
Arise my brethern bless his name
Stand up my brethern bless the day,
The negro came from Africay

He is the object of our love
In him we live in him we move
For him we preach for him we pray
For him we meet from day to day
That colored cuss from Africay.

November 16, 1870, Nodaway Democrat

Reported by Nodaway Democrat, Mixup on Ballot in Nodaway County. The negroes thought they were voting against rebels setting on juries or voting whereas they were actually voting against their right to hold office. The Republicans denied any attempt to confuse; claimed an error in printing.

November 1870, Nodaway Democrat

Editorial in Nodaway Democrat, quoting from the Republican newspaper, "The first Democratic "bank" that was "busted" was the pet institution of slavery which they for years rolled as sweet morsel under their tongues."

Answer by Nodaway Democrat, "We recollect that in 1861 on the glorious 4th of July, just above town, in a grove, quite a number of what are now Radical Republicans said "If this sacred institution (slavery) was interfered with that they would go to the other side to join the rebellion."

December 7, 1870, Nodaway Democrat

Editorial, We wonder why 652 Radical Republicans of this county voted against negroes holding office when they pretend to be such great friends to the "colored persons."

December 7, 1870, Nodaway Democrat

Following is the latest revival hymn among "de colored brudders." It will probably be introduced here at home soon:

We is nearer to de Lord
Den de white folks and de know it
See de glory gate unbarred
Walk in darkie past de guard
Bet yer dollar he won't close it.

Walk in darkies troo de gate
Hark de kullered angels holler,
Go way white folks, yer too late
We's de winnin' kuller. Wait
Til de trumpet blow to foller.

January 4, 1871, Nodaway Democrat

Town Council Election Coming Up--A race for the champion belt of Nodaway County is to come off next Saturday, between the local Republican and Harry Smith. They are both Radicals, the only difference being that Smith is made up right side out being well-built, stands 5 ft. 8 in his boots, a bright mulatto and is the party who took off the belt at the races mentioned in the Republican last week. We are betting on the darky, we mean Smith.

March 8, 1871, Nodaway Democrat

Town board has levied a poll tax of \$3 on every able bodied man in Maryville for the year 1871. This is a move in the right direction but if no better applied than the same tax of last year, the town will be very little benefitted by it.

June 7, 1871, Nodaway Democrat

By order of the County Court, Nodaway County, Missouri, made May 1871, all persons entitled to vote are to attend a special registration for all legal voters.

EDITORIAL: The radical party is made up of about 80 white and 30 colored voters. The colored voters have never failed to be on hand early on election morning, vote early, often, and late, while their white allies often are very negligent of their duties and do not come to the poll at all, for which reason they are sometimes defeated. The colored soldiers have come to the conclusion that if they have to be the bone and sinew of the party, do all the voting, wear all the old clothes, and drink all the bad whiskey, they must have some of the offices and they have officially notified their white brethern that there must be a divide or a blowup.

...the colored voters ask nothing but what is fair and we are certain that as good material and intellect can be found in the ranks of the 30 as in the 80...the colored voters will learn then that they are not monkeys not cats' paws for monkeys to filch fat offices with...

September 13, 1871, Nodaway Democrat

Radical Party and the Negro Race: Radicals brag that "we gave them their freedom, we guarantee them equal rights, brag what we have done for the negroes" when ten years ago they would have driven an abolitionist out.

The Radical party is kept in power by the negro votes, but negroes don't get an office. They are snubbed by all, down even by the Directors of the School board.

October 4, 1871, Nodaway Democrat

At the recent election, the colored population of Nodaway township voted solid for Collins and Bird notwithstanding the united efforts of two leading Radicals.

April 24, 1872, Nodaway Democrat

Col. John H. Davis and Hon. Austin Jones exhausted themselves in the late election of Nodaway township trying to get a darkey to vote the Republican ticket. The darkey couldn't see it in that light and they came home disgusted with the colored troops. The County court should bind out that colored cuss to Col. Davis for 12 months then he would have a little sense, by absorption.

April 24, 1872, Nodaway Democrat

Dr. P. H. Talbott's speech to Democratic Convention, Courthouse of Maryville, June 1, 1872: ...The colored man is a free man, having the same rights to participation in civil government that I have, yet I have always thought it would have been better if we had given them territorial lands for their exclusive benefit so they could have homes and local self-government of their own; but this is a matter they have a right to ask for or not as they see proper...

The Radicals claimed victory in the Maryville Municipal election, the negro vote of 20 decided the case in favor of the Radicals. We find no fault in this since the negro belongs to the Radical by right of discovery...

May 1, 1872, Nodaway Democrat

City Election: The election on last Tuesday to fill a vacancy in the Board of Trustees caused the resignation of Councilman Vancuren. This is the first election here that a "colored cuss from Africa" had been voted on as a candidate. Democrats and Liberals generally supported Andrew Jackson Prather (colored) and Radicals voted for John Schenk (plain). The most singular part of the affair is that the Radicals were incensed that anyone should vote as they said for a "d--d nigger" in preference to a white man...You must take a higher plane than to use the negro only to get his vote.

August 22, 1872, Nodaway Democrat

Some of our colored population are indignant because they were not even allowed a delegate in the Radical County Convention last Tuesday, but they should recollect that the radicals consider them pretty good voters if nothing else.

October 10, 1872, Nodaway Democrat

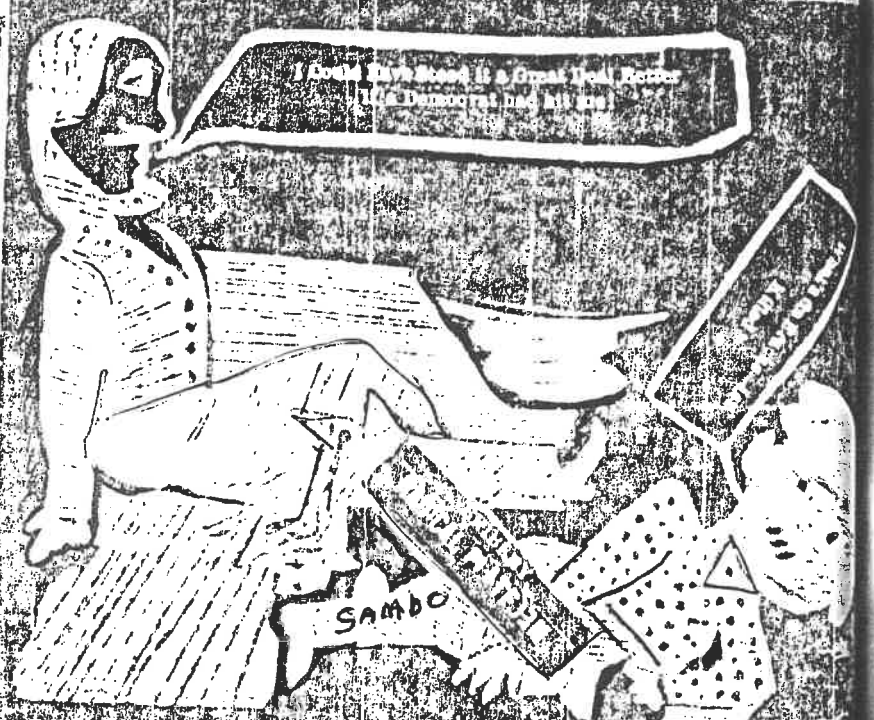
The colored voters organized a Hayes and Wheeler club one evening last week. Seventeen names were signed the first night and more have been added since. Several of them made short speeches and declared they would stand squarely by the Union men nominated at Cincinnati.

August 17, 1876, Republican

THE ATTEMPT TO Re-Unit the Radicals and Liberal Republicans in Nodaway
County, Missouri, in 1871-2.



THE GREAT
DRAMA
THE AMERICAN PEOPLE
UNDER RADICAL RULE
BY DR. P. H. TALBOTT



CARTOON
AND SPOOF
BY DR. P.H.
TALBOTT for
Nodaway
Democrat
during
election year

1872

Bloody Shirtism: The Nodaway Democrat, "within a few years and within one day's ride of Maryville at least 50 murders were committed for no cause but opinion and but one of the numbers was a Republican. The men that committed these murders were members of the Republican party. The Republican may answer and say that the cases were during the war times, very true, but there was no war here and no rebellion."

Answer from the Republican: "The Democrat would have us believe that the mighty wave of Civil war never touched Nodaway county. The county was rent and torn...the worst passions of its citizens aroused and soldiers for both armies were recruited on her soil. Maryville was at least once in the hands of the Confederates and repeatedly garrisoned Federal troops. As to the 50 murders...a day's ride is quite a long distance. There were just three murders in the county during the four years of war. We shudder at the wrongs of those dark days.

January 3, 1878, Republican

Judge Ousley, colored, of this city says that it seems to be a "free for all" race and he has concluded, at the earnest solicitation of many friends to enter the list for congress as a people's candidate. The Judge will address his fellow citizens on the issues of the day in the near future and intends that his coming speech shall be the greatest effort of his life.

August 10, 1882, Nodaway Democrat

The colored voters of Polk township are requested to meet in Parcher's Hall, this city, next Monday evening. Members of Polk township club are also requested to be present.

October 4, 1888, Republican

The Colored Republican club met Monday night, October 15, and had a rousing time. Thomas Holmes and J. C. Gowney were the speakers of the evening. The club will meet next Monday, October 22. A. J. Hatton and others will speak. The public is invited.

October 18, 1888, Republican

Thomas Holmes, secretary of the colored Republican club of Maryville gives us the following report of their meeting last Monday night, October 22. A. H. Hatton was the speaker of the evening and handled the question of war taxation with great credit. The next meeting will be held Monday, October 29 when Henry Baker and others will make addresses.

October 18, 1888, Republican

The Colored Republican club of Maryville was addressed last Monday night by Henry Baker and Judge Ira K. Alderman. An enthusiastic time was had. The club will hold its last meeting next Monday night when a general turnout is expected.

November 1, 1888, Republican

A woman in Maryville told her colored washerwoman lately, "Yes, I may have to pay you \$1 now for doing my washing but just wait until we elect Cleveland and then you won't get but 30¢. When the colored woman said that

she wouldn't work for that, she was assured that she would have to...Vote for your friends.

November 1, 1888, Republican

The way the colored Republican club marched to the polls Tuesday and cast their straight Republican ticket was a glorious sight. They have the proud assurance too that their votes will be counted as cast which is more than their brethern in the south can say.

November 8, 1888, Republican

August 21, 1890 on Front page of Republican put a block of this statement:

"Giving you one million emergency "colored cusses from Africa!--A.p. Morehouse, August 15." There was an article in response to above.

THE EQUALITY SCARE. From Kansas City Star as reported by the Republican, Maryville, November 7, 1901: At an Afro-American affair in Raleigh, N.C. Gov. Aycock admonished the negroes not to aspire to social equality with whites. Roosevelt (Teddy) had entertained Booker T. Washington at the White House...did not occur to him that people would construe this to mean he supported social equality with whites.

REDEEMING MISSOURI FROM THE NEGROES. The Democrat State Platform in Missouri is in favor of a state law to disfranchise the negro. The K. C. Post is pushing the idea with much energy. Quote from the Post: "The fact that 60,000 negroes most of them ignorant, debauched, degenerate, or criminal, holds the balance of political power is sinking into the minds of the Democrats of Missouri." Republican, Maryville, says, "This is not the answer."

May 21, 1908, Republican

Orator Earl Wells (white) while speaking to a large Emancipation Day crowd at McJimsey park said, "I understand that the Negro voters will support William J. Bryan for president."

"No suh, no suh, no suh," said a negro and then the large number of colored people joined in the chorus, and the name of William Howard Taft, a republican candidate was heartily cheered by the crowd.

Nelson Crews of Kansas City was principal speaker and addressed a large audience on "The New Negro." His talk was very oratorical and was sound in advice. He was followed by Earl Wells who reviewed the progress of the negro. It was while he was casually mentioning Bryan that he was interrupted long enough to permit his audience to show their political sentiment. Attendance was good; celebration a success.

August 6, 1908, Republican

Jesse Crow, leader of the colored Republicans in Missouri calls on colored voters to oppose electin of W. S. Cowherd; Cowherd denounced the removing of the color line as the greatest crime of the century.

Mrs. V. Clay Haley one of the most (blur) of the colored race will be in Maryville tomorrow night and address the colored women (blur) at the court house. Mrs. Haley will arrive in the city at 7:40 o'clock on the Wabash and the speaking will begin as soon as she arrives at the court house. Mrs. James Malcomb will preside and will introduce the speaker. Mrs. Haley is speaking under the auspices of the Republican National committee.

October 6, 1920, Tribune

(This is just after women were given the right to vote)

There is some indication that the negro in northern cities are to leave the Republican party and transfer to the Democratic...because of the failure of the Republicans to arraign the K.K.K. boldly and forcibly.

July 24, 1924, Democrat Forum

LIST OF VOTERS, TOWN OF MARYVILLE
School election

25th of April, 1871

Total of 87 on the list

#22 McDaniel Smart
23 Henry Malcome
25 Wiley Jackson
29 Henry Baker "
56 A. J. Prather
60 Charley Williams
68 Ben Lynyear

Report of the election for Board of Directors:

September 1872:

A. J. Prather got 1 vote.

POLL BOOK FOR ELECTION OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS
Maryville

13 September 1873

#100 Mack Smart
102 Linsey Graves
104 Henry Malcolm
112 Winslow Peters

List of voters:

6 Mack Smart
331 G. Fleenor
378 Geo. Y. Palmer
413 Harry Bowlin
478 John Fields

List of voters: June 10, 1874

- # 93 Simon Wills
- 139 Henry Malcome

Poll Book, April 1875

- # 8 Wiley Jackson
- 16 A. J. Miller
- 25 Stephen Martin
- 26 Henry Baker
- 29 Simon Wills
- 63 Mack Smart
- 64 Henry Malcome
- 65 George Ousley
- 123 Linsey Graves

1875 List of Voters

- # 31 Stephen Martin
- 116 Henry Baker
- 117 Henry Malcome

List of Voters, 1876:

- # 4 Elijah Graves
- 41 Mack Smart
- 159 Winslow Peters
- 212 George Ousley
- 241 Albert White
- 271 George Williams
- 273 Robert Campbell
- 274 John Fields

List of Voters, 1877:

- # 78 Linn Graves
- 90 Steve Martin
- 106 Henry Baker
- 107 Simon Wills
- 124 Elijah Graves
- 175 George Ousley

April 1877, Voters:

- # 78 Mac Smart

List of Voters, 1880

- # 99 Henry Malcom
- 144 George Williams
- 153 Henry Baker
- 184 George Ousley
- 189 Linn Graves

Poll Book, 1881

98 D. T. Segal
99 Linn Graves
106 Simon Wills
132 Mac Smart
183 W. Peters
302 Henry Baker
307 W. Langdon?

List of Voters, 1882

#149 Henry Bolen
153 Henry Baker
154 Simon Wills
155 Linn Graves
159 Frank Austin
160 A. J. Miller

April 1883

#153 Henry Baker
436 Simon Wills
551 Henry Malcome
605 H. Bolden

Poll Book, 1885:

#131 Albert White
166 Linn Graves
210 A. H. Hatton
383 Henry Baker
377 Elijah Graves
424 George Ousley

April 1885, List of Voters:

#137 George Ousley
242 Henry Baker
246 Mack Smart
428 Albert White
471 W. Peters
557 Steve Martin

List located in the Heritage Room, Maryville Public Library

THE EMANCIPATION DAY CELEBRATION IN MARYVILLE
1870-1919

See dat ban' all dressed in red,
Looks like de ban' dat Moses led.

"In America we have the Norwegian Fourth of July and the great American Fourth of July and any number of gala days of lesser importance, but for real pure and unadulterated enjoyment no one who watched the black man's Fourth in Maryville will vote otherwise than for the event."

EMANCIPATION DAY CELEBRATION

For fifty years, the black people of Nodaway County held an August festival celebrating their emancipation. Even though Missouri slaves were freed on January 11, 1865, the date midwest black people celebrated was August 1 or as close as feasible to the date. This date was the anniversary of the emancipation of slaves of the West Indies.

Your Kansas City and Mine (Young, 1950) acknowledges the August celebration date in the Kansas City area, but admitted "they did not know why, other than it was the date of West Indies emancipation." An article by Joelouis Maddox (February, 1984, Kansas City Star) indicates that the Southeastern Missouri blacks also celebrated in August. J. Dallas Bowser, writing for the Kansas City Sun in 1919 states, "I observe that here in the midwest especially in Missouri, organizations, churches, lodges, and social groups celebrated the August date...of the edict of independence (West Indies Islands) for over 50 years."

The following description taken from the Nodaway Democrat gives a clue to the beginnings of the annual parade and picnic written about in the Maryville newspapers from 1870 to 1919. Whether the Nodaway blacks, in 1870, were setting the pattern for the rest of the state or copying a celebration from another area is not determined and may never be determined. It appears rather certain, however, that the 1870 celebration is the first in Maryville and came about rather spontaneously:

July 20, 1870. "The 15th Amendments" of our town are making arrangements to celebrate the anniversary of the emancipation of slavery in the West Indies Islands on the first day of August. After protracted inquiry among the Grand Moguls of Radicalism, we are informed they succeeded in finding out the anniversary day, though 9/10ths of the said Moguls frankly owned up they were not posted on the subject. A nicely gotten up and well printed invitation card has been freely distributed, probably printed in Boston as we acknowledge our inability to get out such a job, though we will not positively assert it was not printed in Maryville.

If our neighbors did it they should have the credit for it.

We see no reason why the celebration should not take place and we presume no one has any objection. Further, we do not believe there would be any impropriety in our Radical friends joining them in their dinner and ball -- in fact, we cannot see how they can consistantly do otherwise. It will be a good time for electioneering and will no doubt be well improved.

Nodaway Democrat

August 6, 1870. THE CELEBRATED CELEBRATION. Our fellow citizens of colored persuasion on Monday celebrated some said the birthday of the "organ" man; others the liberation of the slaves of the West Indies Islands. We asked one old man what they were celebrating and he said, "We is celebratin' de niggers." At all events it was a gaily old day for the colored population of Maryville and vicinity who turned out en masse.

They met at the school house, formed in procession and marched through the principal streets preceded by the Maryville Saxhorn Band, to the grove east of town, where a sumptuous dinner was prepared, consisting of roasted lambs, pigs, beef, chickens, cakes and pies, and in fact everything that could be desired. Quite a number of our citizens of the white persuasion were in attendance and behaved themselves with due decorum.

After dinner, D. L. Palmer, Esq. (white) orator of the day, delivered an oration of an hour's length taking for his subject the history of the race for several centuries past and concluded by advising them to thank God for the blessings they enjoy, especially their liberation from bondage in the United States -- that it was the work of no party in particular but of Providence.

Mr. Palmer was followed by Mr. (no name), colored, who took a different view of the matter. He said God might be pretty good fellow but he didn't know him, but he did know the Radical party had something to do with their release and he was gwine to bless the Radical party first and God next. It was generally conceded that Mr. Palmer was badly cleaned out.

Want of time and space prevents our giving fuller particulars.
Nodaway Democrat

There were at least three good reasons for selecting an August date. In seasonal Missouri, slaves were used to picnics and festivities in August after the crops were laid by. Slave narratives reveal this happening. Thus, August celebrations were already a tradition. The actual date in January did not lend itself to picnics or out-door activities in Missouri. In addition, August was a month for political events. In 1870, the black men had just been given the right to vote, and the white Republicans who assisted with the celebrations had the motive of introducing the Republican candidates. Records in Nodaway County, however, tell of a genuine helping attitude of the Radicals toward the newly emancipated slaves.

At first the celebrations were more seriously political than joyous, but later the politics took a back seat to fun. Just the same, the black people never forgot why they were celebrating -- the Emancipation Proclamation was always read and speeches were given on serious subjects. Here are the newspaper accounts of the celebrations of Nodaway County:

August 1, 1872. The colored citizens of Maryville have made arrangements to celebrate the 5th of August as the anniversary of the abolition of slavery in the British Dominions by a picnic at the north end of Main Street -- to assemble at 9:00 a.m. The following speakers are announced for the occasion:

Rev. J. C. Boyle, M. G. Roseberry, H. M. Jackson, Rev. Rice,
B. K. Davis, Rev. A. J. Wray, Winslow Peters, Rev. L. V. Morton,
Henry Webb, I. N. Albin, Henry Miller.

The evening address will be delivered in Union Hall by Rev. Mr. Embry of St. Joseph.

Nodaway Democrat

July 2, 1873. The colored people of Nodaway County will celebrate the signing of the emancipation proclamation at the grove at the north end of Main Street on Saturday, August 2. Addresses will be delivered by: B. K. Davis, Winslow Peters, H. M. Jackson, Mack Smart, I. N. Albin, Henry Baker, M. G. Roseberry, and A. J. Wray. The procession will form at 9:00 a.m. at the school house near Judge Royal's. Everybody is invited to attend.

Nodaway Democrat

July 16, 1874. Our colored friends as usual propose to hold a celebration on the fourth of July grounds north end of Main Street for the anniversary of the abolition of slavery in West Indies. The procession will march from the courthouse square at 9:00 a.m. under the command of Chief Marshall Green Asburry and Assistant Marshall Frank Austin. Hon. M. G. Roseberry will be president of the day. The following speakers are expected to deliver addresses:

Judge Royal, Winslow Peters, A. P. Morehouse, Henry Baker, S. C. McCluskey, Harry Bolin, B. K. Davis, B. F. Lucas, Mack Smart, T. J. Johnson. Everybody is invited to attend. A festival will be held in the evening.

Nodaway Democrat

July 23, 1874. In our report last week of the programme of exercises of the colored people on the first of August some errors occurred -- not our fault however. Corrections: The procession will march from the courthouse square at 9:00 o'clock a.m. under the command of chief Marshall A. Green and Ass't Marshalls Frank Austin, Stephen Martin, James Lamastus, and John Fields. Hon. M. C. Roseberry will be president of the day. Mary Davis will act as Queen of the Day.

Nodaway Democrat

August 24, 1876. The programme of the celebration by the colored people on September 1 is as follows: The procession will form at Main Street M. E. church in the forenoon, thence will march around the square to the fairgrounds. A "centennial wagon" will carry the singers and will head the procession. At the grounds a mammoth table will be spread. The following colored gentlemen will deliver addresses: Mr. Boland of Clarinda, Iowa; Prof. Hackley of Bedford, Iowa; Mr. Johnson of Bedford, Iowa; Winslow Peters of Maryville, Simeon Wills of Maryville, Harry Bolen of Maryville, George Ousley of Maryville. Major B. K. Davis, H. M. Jackson, John Edwards, and Lafe Dawson have promised to speak. Everyone is invited.

Republican

July 11, 1878. The colored citizens of Maryville have made arrangements to celebrate the West Indies Emancipation, August 1. The celebration will be in the grove north of the road leading to the depot. Rev. Thomas Jones, Clarinda, Iowa, and Jasper Prince of College Springs, Iowa, will be orators of the day. Short speeches will be made by Rev. Wm. Small, St. Joseph; John Edwards, Lyman Parcher, W. M. Ramsay, and Harry Boling of Maryville. Officers of the day are: George Ousley, Henry Baker, Simon

Wills, Steve Martin, Frank Austin, Lin Graves. A fine choir will be in attendance with singing. The colored brass band from Savannah will be in attendance and enliven the day with their splendid music. The procession will form in front to the M. E. church promptly at half past 9:00 and from then march to the grove. A splendid time is expected and everybody is invited to attend.

There will be a grand festival and dance in the evening at Shrader's Hall.

Republican

August 8, 1878. Celebration of our colored friends was quite numerously attended. The colored band from Savannah was present and gave fine music. There was some fine vocal music. Several speeches were made and everything passed pleasantly. In the evening, a dance was held in Shrader's Hall. Here we understand some white rowdies interfered with the enjoyment of the occasion.

Republican

ORDER OF EXERCISES (For August 1, 1878)

Chairman of the Day
Marshall

J. C. Murray
Col. Henry Baker

Singing by the choir
Prayer by Rev. A. D. Workman
Opening address by C. A. Anthony
Music by band of Savannah
Address by Rev. Thomas Jones, colored, of Clarinda, Iowa
Music by the band
Address, M. Nusbaum
Music by band
Address by Harry Bolin, colored of Maryville
Music by the band
Address by Ed. Wright
Music by the band

Dinner

Address by John Edwards
Music by the band
Address by Rev. Jasper Prince of College Springs, Iowa
Music by the band
Address by Ed McMillan
Address by Rev. Small, colored, of St. Joseph
Music by the band
Address W. W. Ramsay
Singing by the choir
Address by Lyman Parcher
Singing by the choir

July 25, 1878, Republican

August 3, 1880. Our African-American citizens will present the following program August 3 in this city in Roseberry's grove on Tuesday. A good number of good speakers, music by young ladies and gentlemen will be there, and there is expected to be a good turnout. There will be a table of refreshments on the grounds for the benefit of the Colored M. E. church.

There will be a festival at O'Reillys room south of the square in the evening. Maryville band will furnish the music.

Committee: Eliza Hooker, Mrs. M. Wills, Mrs. Lydia Wills, Mrs. K. Peters, Mrs. C. Lattimore, Mr. H. Malcom, Mr. M. Smart, Mrs. S. Martin, Mr. C. Wills, Mrs. H. Baker. H. Bolden, chairman; W. Peters, treasurer, R. A. Campbell, Secretary.

Nodaway Democrat

August 5, 1880. The colored people celebrated the West Indies emancipation...delegations from Iowa and Savannah came. Procession formed at the colored school at 11:00, marched through the principal streets headed up by the Savannah colored cornet band. Marshall of the day was Mr. Baker. After procession to Roseberry's grove, dinner was had and speaking in order. Several of our colored citizens acquitted themselves nobly to speech making. Addresses were also made by several prominent citizens. The festival in the evening at Union Hall was well attended and enlivened by the music of the Maryville cornet band and the cornet band of Savannah. We learn that the receipts were enough to more than pay expenses. Our colored friends can rejoice in the success of their celebration.

Republican

August 1, 1883. The colored people of Maryville are making arrangements to celebrate the emancipation proclamation on Wednesday, August 1, 1883. The names of a number of our professional and other citizens white and black are on the program for speeches.

July 26, Nodaway Democrat

July 16, 1885. The colored people of Northwest Missouri and Southwest Iowa will celebrate the first day of August, the day of their emancipation in Harmon's grove in this city. Reduced rates on the railroads and a number of good speakers both white and colored will be present. The celebrated Graham cornet band will furnish the music on that occasion and it is expected that fully 50 colored people from abroad will be in attendance. Winslow Peters and Harry Bolen are the committee on finance who will collect and disburse the money needed for the celebration.

Nodaway Democrat

Column by Squib Bob, August 6, 1885. After an uneventful trip of a week through the county, I returned to Maryville to witness the colored celebration of the first instance.

What a change! A quarter of a century ago I observed many of these same darkies with ox gads in their hands driving under the direction of a master, who could boast of property in man. But mighty changes have come over the scene. Today those same darkey descendants of Africa's sons are free men, working out life's problems for themselves. The same laws which protect the Caucasian race protect the colored race.

About 12 o'clock, the procession formed in Main Street, headed by the Graham brass band. In front of all I observed mounted upon a fiery steed a kind of curious compound. Upon his head he wore a plug hat decorated with small flags, red ribbons, etc. A broad red sash over his shoulder and a broadsword hanging by his side he looked all over the warrior. (Xerxes could not have felt more important at the Pass of Thermoplae than did this sable son of Africa as he gave command.) Now and then some of the urchins would cry out, "Look at the old man, ain't he flyin' high?" Upon inquiry I learned that it was Gen. Henry Baker who was attracting so much attention, but the General led his command in good order through main street to Harmon's grove. He was ably assisted by one George Ousley, I believe they call him, the light of whose optics seemed as headlights by which the pathway of the procession was illuminated on its perilous march through the blinding clouds of dust. At the grove, a large concourse of people had assembled to witness the performance. They were entertained by colored speakers of no mean ability, conservative in their views, practical in their sentiments. The exercises were closed by a few remarks from Elder Rufus Smith. All in all, the celebration was a success. The darkies behaved exceptionally well and all seemed delighted.

Nodaway Democrat

July 22, 1886. The colored people of Clarinda, Maryville, and Shenandoah, and neighboring towns will celebrate the emancipation day at Burlington Junction, Missouri, August 4, 1886. Col. Henry Baker informs us that several distinguished speakers will be present on the occasion. They expect to have a good time and everybody is invited.

Nodaway Democrat

August, 1886. The colored people of Maryville and Clarinda and neighboring towns will celebrate the Emancipation Day at Burlington Junction, August 1. Among those who will speak are Frank Griffin, Judge S. Beech, Dr. J. N. Goodson, Henry Bolen, Henry Baker, William Palmer, and others. Good instrumental and vocal music will be furnished and a big time is anticipated.

Nodaway Democrat

August 5, 1886. There was a crowd at Burlington Junction for the colored celebration, about 7,000 with about 20 whites to one colored person present. B. P. Duffy was chief orator. Col. Baker of Maryville made a speech that brought down the crowd. The colored people are delighted at the success of the celebration.

Republican

July 21, 1887. These featured speakers will address the colored celebration at Burlington Jct. on Monday, August 1, S.R. Beech, Esq., Frank Griffin, Esq., Dr. J. N. Goodson. Colored speakers: Henry Bolin, Henry Baker, William Palmer and others.

Republican

Lamar Station, August 11, 1887. On the 1st we attended the colored people's celebration in Burlington Jct. and had a grand good time.

Republican

Illustrated to depict Henry Baker leading the
Emancipation Day parade.



August 2, 1888. The colored people's celebration yesterday was very well attended and altogether a most enjoyable time was passed barring the extreme heat of the day. The Negro Band from Savannah was above the average in musical skills. The procession was good, the representation of the nation's colors, Red White and Blue being especially noteworthy. In the evening, a festival and dance furnished amusement to the various wants of the crowd.

Republican

August 13, 1891. Gaynor City: The colored people celebrated at Parnell on the 10th and as the weather was unusually pleasant they were greeted by an immense crowd of "de white trash."

Republican

July 28, 1892. Colored celebration will be August 10, 1892. Program, Dr. Crossland of St. Joseph, and Prof. Jones of St. Joseph as speakers. Music will be by St. Joseph Central Band. Parade to be at 10:00 at the colored church, to march through the streets to the grove. Officers of the day: Henry Baker & George Williams. Stephen Martin to be marshall of the grounds; George Palmer, treasurer. A large crowd expected from Bedford, IA and 500 from St. Joseph.

Republican

August 4, 1892. The celebration will be in the beautiful McJimsey grove in the northeast part of the city. Over 500 people are expected from St. Joseph and a large crowd from Bedford. Stephen Martin is marshall on the grounds. George Palmer is treasurer.

Dr. Crossland and Prof. Jones of St. Joseph will be the principal speakers, but short addresses will be given by others.

Program: Music by St. Joseph Colored Central Band. Parade will form at 10:00 at the colored church and march through streets to the grove. Officers of the day will be Henry Baker and George Williams.

Nodaway Democrat

July 28, 1892. The colored people are planning a big celebration on August 10...will be a turnout from St. Joseph and Bedford. One of the amusing features now talked of is the Indian chase on Main Street before the procession moves to the grove. A prize will be given for wheelbarrow race, climbing a greased pole for a ham...

Nodaway Democrat

June 14, 1894. On Tuesday, June 26, 1894, the colored people of Northwest Missouri will have a picnic at Parnell. Two bands will furnish music for the occasion and an excursion will be run from St. Joseph. A glorious time is expected.

Republican

June 28, 1894. The colored people of Northwest Missouri held their annual picnic at Parnell Tuesday. A large number were in attendance and the day was passed pleasantly, not an accident or mishap to mar the day.

Republican

August 2, 1894. The colored people's celebration was a very successful affair. Procession was headed by the colored band of Clarinda, Iowa, with artistic representation of Goddess of Liberty and the various statutes which marched to McJimsey's grove where the festivities occurred. A large number of white people joined the throng both from town and country. Of course, there was plenty to eat as there always is on these occasions. Speeches were made by George Partridge, W. A. Blagg, and Dr. S. V. Campbell of Maryville and Rev. Jones of Clarinda, and others.

Republican

August 6, 1896. The first of August, last Saturday, was duly celebrated by our colored fellow citizens in McJimsey Park. A good time as we learn was enjoyed by all. Speeches were made by Alvin Bingaman, Editor Dunn of the Tribune, B. Raleigh Martin of Hopkins, and Mr. Crews, colored of Kansas City. At night, Mr. Crews delivered an address at Union Hall.

Nodaway Democrat

August 5, 1897. The colored people of Maryville celebrated Wednesday. There was not a large attendance of colored people from other places. The meeting was in McJimsey Park in the afternoon. Speeches were made by Nelson Crews of Kansas City and A. Bingaman, James C. Growney and Mr. Cake also spoke. At night there was a ball at Union Hall.

Nodaway Democrat

August 4, 1898. A better day for such an occasion could not have been made to order. The town was full of people and as large a crowd in McJimsey Park has ever been assembled.

The park was headed by the Gallatin band which marched to the park under the direction of chief marshall, Henry Baker. After dinner, speeches by B. Raleigh Martin, and George W. Partridge. Prof. O'Dell the aeronaut, made a successful balloon ascension, starting point at Adolph Lippmans.

At night, a grand ball was held in Armory Hall. Our colored people are to be congratulated. Col. Henry Baker was happy as he well should be. The Gallatin band music was excellent. Everything was lovely and everybody pleased and happy.

Nodaway Democrat

August 4, 1898. EMMENSE CROWD. The Gallatin colored band arrived and marched from the Wabash Station; it was met by a good sized reception committee of colored people as it came along the street. Later in the morning, 11:00, a procession formed on South Main headed by the band and marched on the principal streets. There were 3 landaus, several men and women on horseback, and a number of carriages and wagons in the line.

At 2:00, in one of the largest crowds ever in McJimsey's park, were thousands of people and so many buggies and carriages that that part of the park reserved for vehicles was packed.

Program: Music by the band; Speeches by Attorney B. R. Martin of Hopkins, Circuit Clerk, George Partridge; Rev. Johnson, pastor of the African Baptist church of Maryville; Hon. Nelson Crews, Kansas City's brilliant colored orator who was to make the principal address was unable

to keep the engagement. He has spoken in Maryville twice and those who had heard him were disappointed. The entire hillside along which the seats were arranged swarmed with people. Many were not able to get near enough to the speakers to hear. All afternoon there was a jam of moving people.

There were a number of stands on the grounds all of these in charge of colored people and they did a flourishing business. The crowd had money and spent it. Through the day a best order was maintained.

In the evening on a vacant lot north of the Keeler building, Prof. O'Dell made a balloon ascension. Windows, roofs, and streets of buildings surrounding the place were black with buggies, carriages and wagons, and people from 4:00 to 7:00. Prof. O'Dell took up with him two little dogs and advertised the affair as a "triple" jump parachute leap. Everything went off as advertised. The dogs were taken up and cut loose. Each was fastened to a parachute and came down safely. Prof. O'Dell went up higher and his descent was a beauty. He came down in southwest Maryville. His balloon fell on Dr. Moore's house.

At night, a gay dance was held at the Armory. A large number of colored people were present and they danced in one end of the hall while a detachment of whites held sway in the other end.

Tribune

July 27, 1899. The colored celebration will be at Burlington Junction on Thursday, August 3. Excursions from Maryville and Clarinda are scheduled. Music to be furnished by the noted colored band of Gallatin. Nelson Crews of Kansas City, B. Raleigh Martin of Maryville, and Rev. J. W. Anderson will be speakers. Stand privileges are to be sold July 29.

Nodaway Democrat

August 10, 1899. Larmer Station: Many of our people attended the Emancipation Celebration at Burlington Junction on August 3. Since then the country has been ringing with praise of a grand speech made by a colored man who was there.

Republican

August 10, 1899. A large crowd in Burlington Jct. for the emancipation picnic under the auspices of the colored people of Maryville. The parade was led by William Palmer and Henry Baker of Maryville. The Gallatin colored band, a number of buggies and carriages, were in the parade. Nelson Crews delivered the principal speech. His effort is said to have surpassed any previous one in the state. The audience listened carefully and interrupted with frequent applause. The colored people had an impromptu cakewalk on the platform of the Burlington Jct. station before coming home to Maryville.

Tribune

July 26, 1900. The colored celebration is to be held August 1. The colored people of Maryville have made arrangements to fittingly celebrate Wednesday, August 1, in the McJimsey park of this city.

Music will be furnished by the Gallatin colored band, and the famous St. Joseph Star Quartette. The widely known colored orator of Kansas City,

Hon. Nelson Crews will be the principal orator. Lawyers Charles McCaffrey of Hopkins and Charles Wilson and Alvin Bingaman of Maryville are announced for short addresses. Stand privileges will be sold July 28 at the park. The celebration promises to be a good one.

Nodaway Democrat

August 2, 1900. The colored celebration served to draw quite a crowd to town; of course, many more white than colored people. The colored band from Gallatin furnished good music. In the McJimsey Park, in the afternoon, speeches were made by Charles Wilson, Charles McCaffrey, and Nelson Crews, the colored orator of Kansas City. At night, Mr. Crews spoke at Union Hall. The colored people are to be congratulated on the success of the occasion.

Nodaway Democrat

July, 1901. The colored people will celebrate in this city next Thursday, August 1. Hon. Nelson Crews of Kansas City, a noted colored orator will address the people. Also, B. R. Martin of this city and Chas. Caffrey of Hopkins. The Gallatin colored band will furnish music.

Nodaway Democrat

August 2, 1901. The colored celebration yesterday was one of the largest in Maryville for years. Large delegations began coming in at 5:00 o'clock in the morning and every train brought additional members. The band from Gallatin which was a good one, discoursed sweet music and a good number of white people joined the festivities. Nelson Crews of Kansas City was principal orator and entertained the crowd at the park with one of his characteristic talks. He also spoke at the Opera House in the evening, where the colored people held an entertainment.

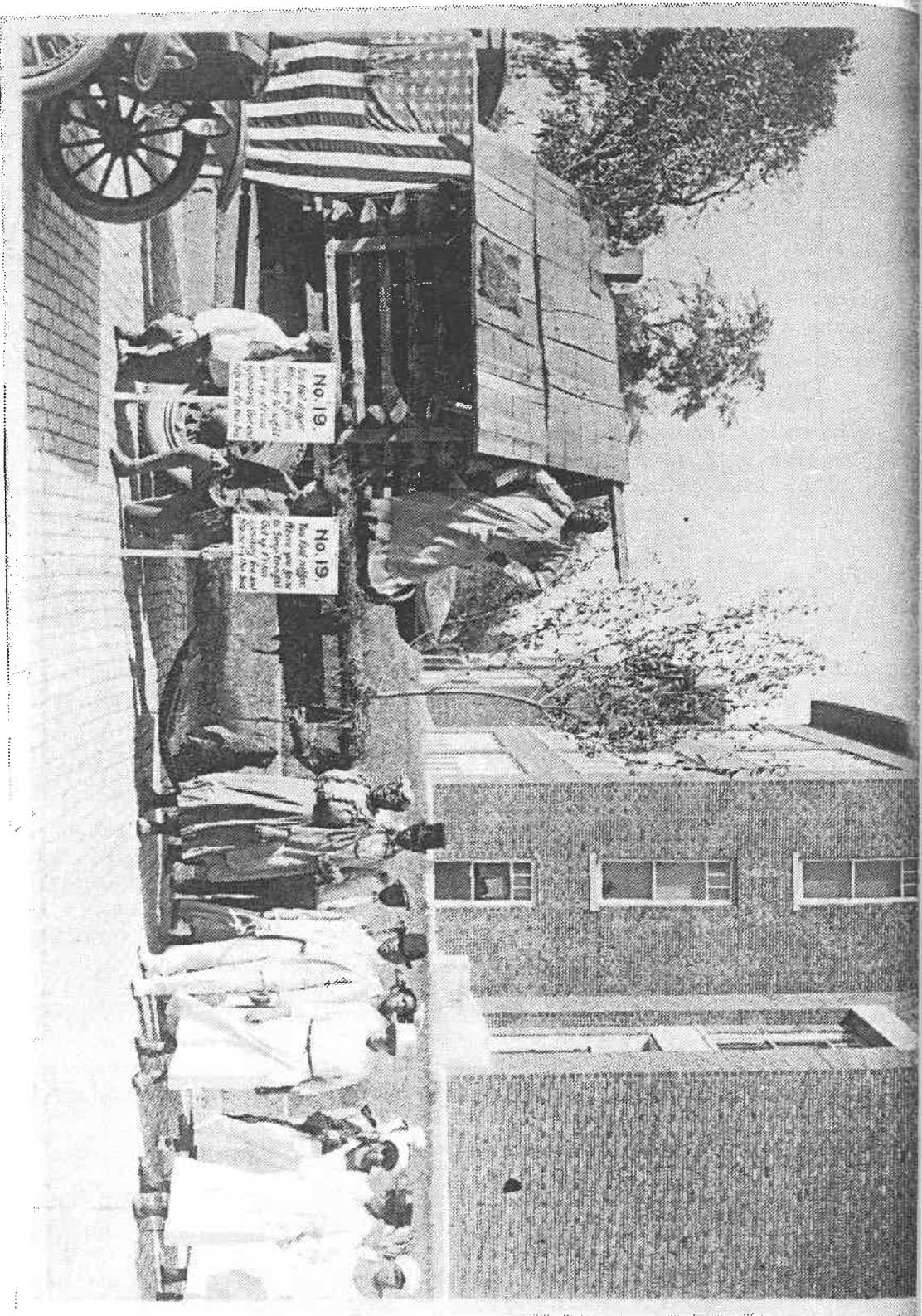
Republican

August 3, 1902. The colored celebration drew the attendance at Burlington Junction well: 180 tickets were sold to Burlington Junction and others came from other points for an immense crowd, the majority white. However, the program was a colored feature. Nelson Crews of Kansas City added to his high reputation as an orator. He says he promises himself each year he will not come back but his resolutions are always overruled by pressure brought on him. Other colored speakers assisted and a sextette of jubilee singers helped enliven affairs.

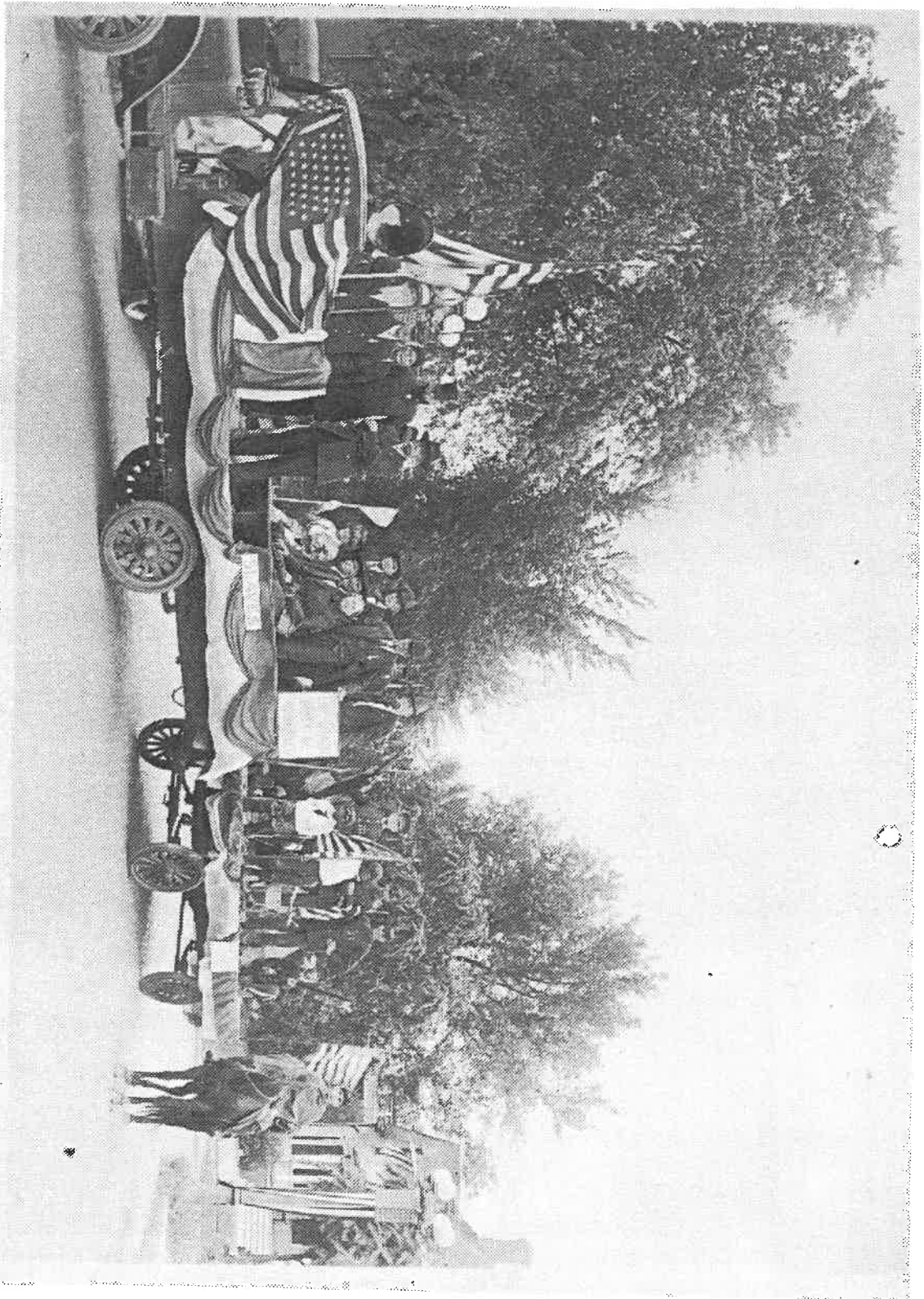
Event of the day was a ball game, the Black Wonders and Burlington Junction. At the 9th, it was tied 4 to 4. In the 10th, Burlington won by one score.

Tribune

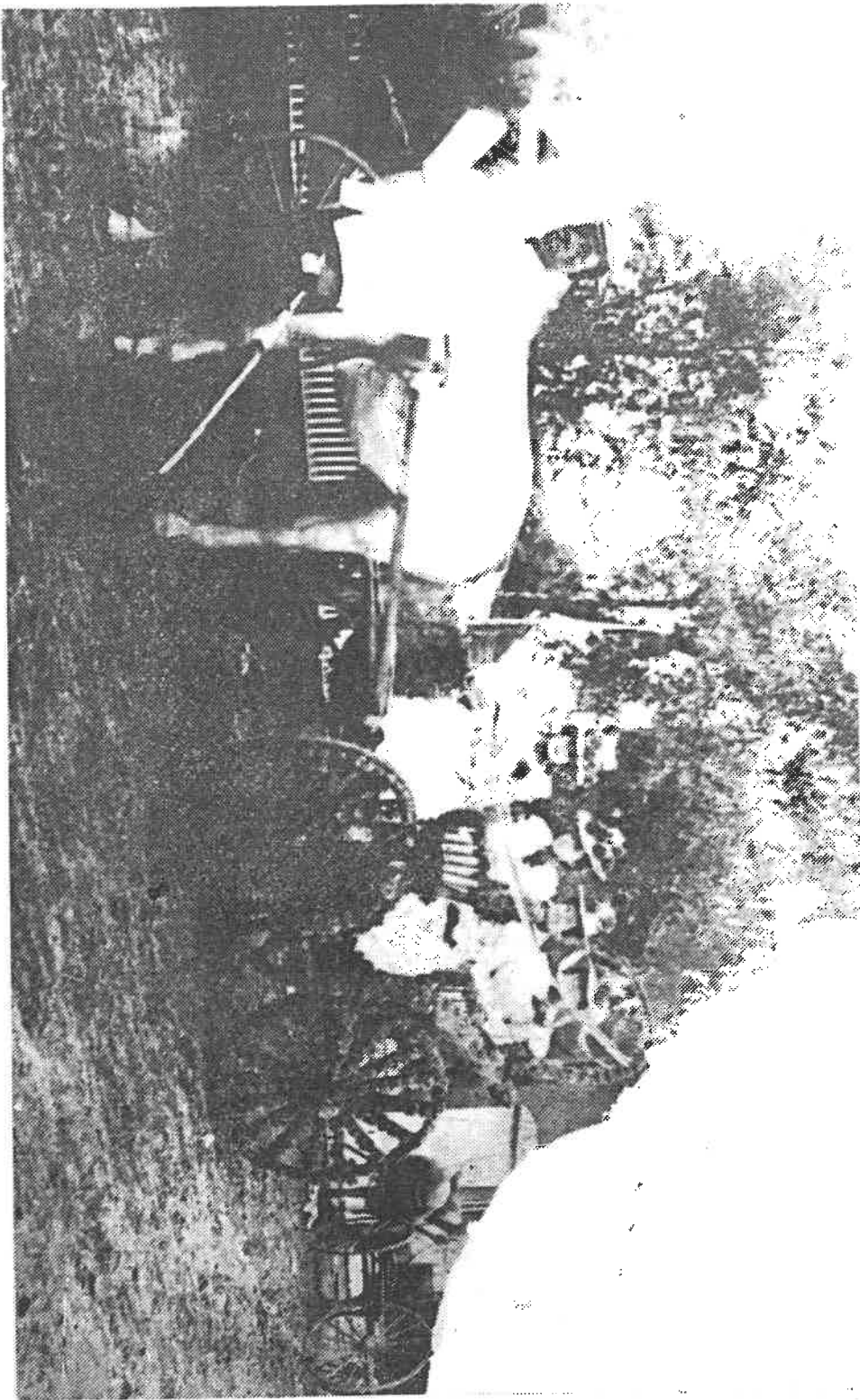
Larmar Station (Rhoda Teese), The writer attended the Emancipation Day celebration at Burlington Junction August 1: The whites predominated in number but the celebration was in control of the colored people. The speaking was good. They advanced some fine ideas which proves they are intellectual people and capable of being advanced to all the intelligence of the white people. I could not help turning to some of our soldiers and saying, "Are you not glad that you helped set them free?"



See page 90 for the description of this event in Maryville. Note the parade began at Washington School and the date is 1921. Those in white dress would be the Sweet Singers of Israel, A. M. E. church. Photo furnished from the collection of Betty Wilson.



This photo is rather certain to be of the Old Soldiers Reunion parade in Maryville, 1921, and may be indeed the old Civil War soldiers of Maryville and Nodaway County. Since Stephen Martin, black Civil War soldier, did not die until 1933 he may be in the middle with the group seated by the "slaves" sign. Also note two small black boys on the second wagon. Photo furnished by Betty Wilson.



Unidentified black man, Maryville parade, ca 1900

July 16, 1902. August 1 is the Big Day for colored people of Maryville, Clarinda, St. Joseph, and Southwest Iowa. Preparations are made for Emancipation Day at Burlington Junction. It was first intended that Maryville should be the place but the colored boys say they have not been met half way by Maryville business men and citizens in matters of contributions and assistance generally with the plans. "In raising funds for our celebration in the past, we have been very liberally treated by some of the Maryville people while by others we have been given but little encouragement," a prominent colored man said. "This year started out the same way; we concluded that if expenses had to come off the same people every year we would go somewhere else."

Nelson Crews of Kansas City, old standby of the colored people of this part of our state will be chief speaker. Besides him, Dr. Crossland, the well-known colored orator and politician of St. Joseph will speak. Other features are:

Open air music by the colored people

A cake-walk in auditorium at Nicholas Park, Burlington Jct.

Foot races, etc.

A match game of baseball will be played with Maryville Black Wonders on one side and some other team not yet secured, against them. Music will be furnished by the Gallatin colored band.

Tribune

July 28, 1902. The Gallatin Colored band will stop in Maryville on their way to Burlington Junction and give a concert. The band is employed at the colored celebration at Burlington Junction on Friday. It is one of the best colored bands in Missouri. We learn that the concert will be in the street in front of the Tribune office.

Tribune

August 11, 1904. The colored celebration which was held last Thursday was attended by many out of town people. The Gallatin Colored Band arrived on Wednesday evening and gave a concert that night. They played Thursday at the Franklin Ward school where the celebration took place. Nelson Crews of Kansas City, the principal speaker failed to come on account of business duties. This disappointed many of the townspeople who had come here for the purpose of hearing him. B. R. Martin and C. F. McCaffrey of Maryville spoke in the afternoon of Thursday.

Nodaway Democrat

July 23, 1905. The colored people of Maryville will celebrate at the Franklin school house grove in Maryville. St. Joseph and Savannah are also taking part in the celebration. An excursion train from St. Joseph and Savannah will be run over the Chicago Great Western Railway.

Tribune - Weekly Democrat

July 26, 1906. The colored people will celebrate at Maryville, Wednesday, August 1. Preparations are being made for the best meeting ever held here. The street parade is to be at 10:30. The Kansas City Pickaninny Band will furnish the music. The speakers advertised are Dr. M. C. Ricketts of St. Joseph and Hon. B. R. Martin and Hon. W. E. Wells of Maryville.

Nodaway Democrat

August 2, 1906. Col. Henry Baker who has officiated for so many years as Marshall at the Colored Celebrations was unable yesterday on account of poor health to do so. The venerable Colonel is quite poorly.

Nodaway Democrat

July 27, 1907. Part of the Emancipation Day picnic arrived in Maryville Friday, when the merry-go-round got here from Bedford, Iowa. Two big flags came along and these the Harrison Brothers used in ornamenting their horses heads while they hauled the hobby horses to the ground.

Tribune

August 1, 1907. EMANCIPATION DAY CELEBRATION: The celebration by the colored people drew a big crowd to this city Thursday. It was indeed a gala day for both the colored people and the whites.

The celebration took place at McJimsey's lake and a big picnic dinner was one of the features. Prominent colored people were here from various parts of the state and formal program was broad and comprehensive.

10:30 the K - P colored band of Kansas City led the parade from the A. M. E. church. In this parade there were both men and women on horseback and quite a line of carriages, one in which was principal speaker, Hon. N. C. Crews of Kansas City. Some of the men and women on horseback were dressed in character in keeping with the spirit of the day.

Stephen Martin a leader of the colored men of Maryville was marshall of the day and proved a capable man for that place.

A large float bore a representation of the goddess of liberty and children carrying flags.

Address by N.C. Crews and Hon. Earl Wiles (White) of Maryville.

Night, baseball games and a grand ball.

August 8, 1907. EMANCIPATION DAY, In America we have the Norwegian Fourth of July and the Great American Fourth of July and any number of gala days of lesser importance, for but real pure and unadulterated enjoyment no one who watched the black man's Fourth in Maryville Thursday will vote otherwise than for the event.

The day could not have been improved upon had it been made to order and the colored population both of Maryville and other points in the vicinity were out in a body, clad in the festal attire and having the time of their lives.

Nor was the attendance limited to persons of color, for this celebration is always the signal for a goodly crowd of whites to congregate as well. Many colored people from distant parts of the state were present, some of whom took part in the program of the day which was of excellent character.

At 10:30, the parade left the A. M. E. church, led by the K - P Colored Band of Kansas City. The parade composing of a number of men and women on horseback and a considerable line of carriages. In one of which rode the Hon. N. C. Crews of Kansas City who was orator of the day. A large float bore a representation of the goddess of liberty and children carried flags. The position of Marshall was filled by Stephen Martin, a leading colored man of the city.

Mr. Crew's address was an admirable exposition of the answer to the question "What shall the answer be?" He took the stand that the progress of the negro race is evident and said that in order to arrive at the greatest possible development, effort along the line of betterment was necessary on the part of every individual of the race. Only honesty and continuity of purpose, he said, could win recognition, and he laid special stress upon the thought that no black man who really wishes well for his race harbors for a moment the idea of its supremacy; all the real thinkers ask for is a square deal and the opportunity to use the talents he may possess as a means to mounting on to a higher better future.

Hon. Earl Wiles of Maryville spoke on the progress of the race. Baseball games occupied the afternoon and in the evening a grand ball was given at M. W. A. Hall.

The usual small amusements rounded out the day into one grand glorious time for the colored man, combined with a strong showing of vital facts which may be used by him to his great advancement.

Republican

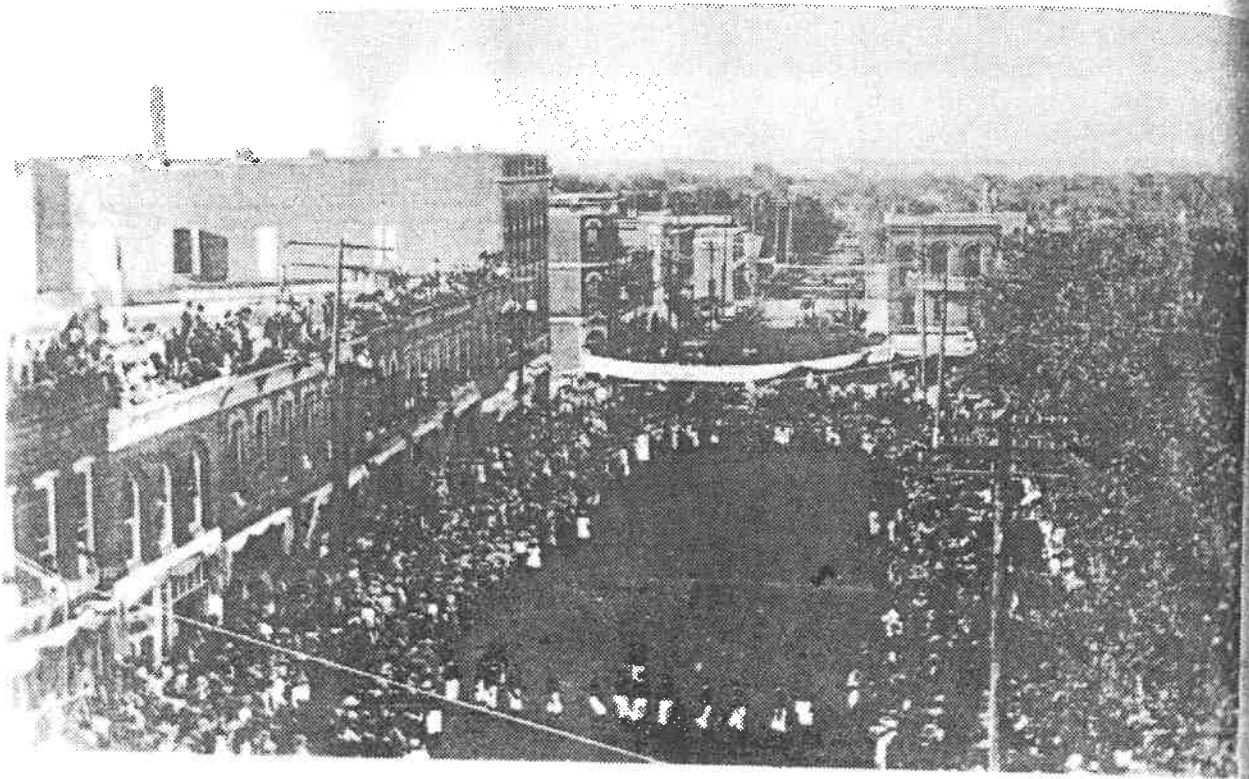
July 31, 1908. For the tenth consecutive time, dating back to the Spanish American war, Nelson Crews the noted Kansas City orator addressed an emancipation day picnic crowd Friday. Maryville Negroes were at the height of their glory Friday and began the day's festivities by a parade from uptown to the picnic grounds at 11:00 o'clock. The procession was not a long one and consisted mainly of the flag bearer, carriage and horseback riders. Several amusements at the picnic grounds and a basket dinner and a minstrel company furnished the fun for the day, while Crew's address on the "New Negro" delivered about 3:00 o'clock proved to be the real feature of the day.

Crews was at his best and handled the subject thoroughly and with eloquence and incidently took occasion to take several hot shots at the Democratic National platform. His appeal was in the main for better recognition of the Negro and for what he thinks he is entitled to.

Tribune

June 29, 1909. EMANCIPATION DAY, The colored contingent in Maryville is already beginning to make plans for Emancipation Day celebration in Maryville, August 4. The celebration will be held at Riffles Park. Nelson C. Crews, the really great negro orator of Kansas City and Dr. M. O. Ricketts of St. Joseph will be speakers of the day. Arrangements have been made to secure the colored K - P band of Kansas City to furnish music for the occasion. The committee will endeavor to make this celebration the greatest and most successful ever held here.

Republican



The photo is from Heritage Room, Maryville Public Library. This is a scene of a street parade in Maryville. There is a possibility the celebration is that of an August Emancipation Day event.

1909, "The Kansas City band(K of P) in their bright red coats and white linen trousers..."

"Emancipation Day brought an immense crowd --largest ever attended the annual celebration.."

"...a performance of the K of P band expected..."

July 1, 1909. COMMITTEES NAMED FOR EMANCIPATION DAY, The committee met at the home of C. C. Baker and the following appointed:

George Lee, Chairman; C. C. Baker, Vice Chairman; R. E. Johnson, Secretary; Charles Martin, Asst. Secretary; Otis Schoolen, Treasurer; George Williams, Steve Martin, John Gooden, Oliver Vance, Committee on Finance; Aaron Williams, Eugene Schoolen, Oliver Page, John Saunders, Lincoln Wright, George Holmes, Arrangements Committee. Steve Martin will be flag bearer.

Republican

July 27, 1909. BIG CROWD FOR NEGRO PICNIC, Emancipation Day is planned for Chautauqua Park; the parade is at 10:30 with Martin and Crews as speakers.

Program: Colored K - P band of Kansas City will arrive on the Burlington this evening and given a concert at Third and Main street tonight.

The parade will form at 10:30 Wednesday and after marching around the square will proceed to Chautauqua grounds where the picnic is to be held.

The speaker of the day will be America's greatest colored orator, the Honorable Nelson C. Crews of Kansas City. B. Raleigh Martin said to be the Beveridge of Northwest Missouri will be the other leading speaker.

Music, races, and other exercises make up the rest of the program.

Republican

August 3, 1909. Tomorrow is Emancipation Day in Maryville which means an enormous crowd of people from all parts of the county. The picnic will be held this year in Chautauqua grounds and on account of the place being so shady and cool there will no doubt be an immense crowd. A platform for the performance of the K - P band on Tuesday evening will be erected on the corner of 3rd and Main. In addition to the speakers, the program will consist of reading of the Emancipation Proclamation by Hazel Baker; song America by the audience; acrobatic performance by the local kings of the air, Price and Ellsberry, and music by the band. There will be a baseball game, wheelbarrow, sack, hurdle and greased pole races. The parade will form at the colored A. M. E. church and proceed on 1st to Main down Main to 3rd and around the square to Nodaway Valley bank corner and west to Chautauqua grounds. The parade will include all the colored elite of Nodaway County.

Republican

August 5, 1909. Emancipation Day brought an immense crowd to Maryville and Chautauqua Park was crowded with people and vehicles. The crowd is said to be the largest ever attended the annual celebration of the colored people of the community.

The parade was one of the most interesting ever given. A float representing a cotton field and another representing Uncle Tom's cabin with well-known negroes aboard, were two interesting features. Most of the interest however, centered on the gaily uniformed K - P band of Kansas City and the little negro children that were in the parade.

The Kansas City band in their bright red coats and white linen trousers made a good appearance. One little pickaninny was dressed as Uncle Sam, and three others dressed in red, white, and blue costumes. One little girl had on a liberty costume with gold crown and shield. Two little pickaninnies in clown costumes were favorites of the crowd. The program which was published in Tuesday's Republican was carried out during the afternoon at the picnic grounds.

Republican

July 26, 1911. The grand emancipation celebration to be given by the colored people of the city will be held on Tuesday, August 8 in Franklin School park. Music is to be furnished throughout by the colored K - P band of Kansas City and the Queen City Concert Co. of St. Joseph has been engaged to give entertainment.

The speakers of the day are Nelson Crews of Kansas City, Dr. M. O. Ricketts of St. Joseph, B. R. Martin, C. D. Morris of St. Joseph, and W. E. Wiles of Maryville.

The A. R. Chinn Palentine Guards of St. Joseph are to give an exhibition drill on the courthouse square in the morning and evening of the day.

Democrat Forum

August 7, 1911. Program and speakers for picnic Tuesday:

C. D. Morris, Editor of St. Joseph Gazette, B. R. Martin, St. Joseph, W. E. Wiles, Maryville, Dr. M. O. Ricketts, St. Joseph, Nelson C. Crews, Kansas City.

Band concert at 8:30 by Colored K - P Band of Kansas City
10:30 Exhibition Drill by A. R. Chinn Palentine Guards, St. Joseph
11:15 Concert by Queen City Concert Co. of St. Joseph
1:30 Invocation by Rev. J. R. Carter
1:45 Reading of Emancipation Proclamation by Miss Ora Maudlin
2:00 Addresses (by above mentioned)
7:30 Band concert and exhibition drill on courthouse lawn.

Democrat Forum

August 17, 1911. Colored Celebration, Cost \$369, Short \$90. The Emancipation Day celebration and picnic given by the colored people of Maryville on Tuesday cost them \$369.95. The amount collected was \$266.60 from the merchants leaving them \$90.40 that they still owe.

Following amount paid out:

Jubilee singers	55.60
Nelson Crews	21.40
Advertising	31.50

Lumber	4.20
Ice	4.30
Drill team	73.50
Band	113.20
Dr. M. O. Ricketts	18.30
Piano rent	8.00
Water	1.00
Drayage	3.00
Chairs	6.90
Labor	3.75
Bainam, bus, carriages	7.00
Incidentals	18.20

Democrat Forum

June 21, 1912. The colored men of the city met Tuesday night and it was decided to hold the annual emancipation celebration in the city about the first of August.

For years, the colored people have observed the anniversary of their emancipation by a celebration in Maryville and a large crowd always turns out to be the exercise. This year, they are planning to have the celebration in Chautauqua park. The following officers and committees were elected and appointed: President, Rev. J. R. Carter; Vice Pres. Thomas Jackson; Sec'y, Charles Martin; Treasurer, Ozie Schoolen; Committee on Finance: Charles L. Martin, Henry Wilson, Aaron Williams; Committee on Arrangements: Fred Fields, Alfred Allen, John Gooden; Marshall of the day, Harley Page; Flag bearer, Stephen Martin; Chaplain, Rev. Mitchell.

Democrat Forum

July 4, 1912. Committee for the August 1, Celebration: C. C. Baker, Jim Palmer, O. R. Vance, Rev. Mitchell, Rufus Palmer, Harley Page, Alex Price.

Democrat Forum

July 18, 1912. The annual emancipation day celebration for the colored people will be held August 1 at the Franklin School park on North Main. Program and speakers are: Nelson Crews, one of the best known negroes in the middle west; Mrs. Ethel Beck of Philadelphia; B. R. Martin of St. Joseph; W. E. Wiles of Maryville; Dr. M. O. Ricketts of St. Joseph. Free attractions: Queen City Quartet company; merry-go-round, music by the First Regimental Band, Omaha.

The colored citizens of Maryville have the reputation of giving interesting celebrations and there is nothing in the program which would suggest this one will be below standard. Stand rights will be sold July 31, on the grounds at 10:00 o'clock. O. R. Vance is in charge. Executive committee is C. C. Baker, president; J. M. Palmer, treasurer; O. R. Vance, secretary; Rev. William Mitchell, chaplain; Harley Page, officer of the day.

Tribune

July 31, 1912. (Same program and speakers as above)...added: Reading by Mrs. Dan Brown of Blanchard, Iowa; Address by Miss Brown of Blanchard, Iowa. Foot races, sack races, and wheelbarrow race will take place. There will be a merry-go-round in the grove. In the evening the celebration will

close with a big dance to be held at the old skating rink on the east side of the square. The Empire Theatre will also have a special picture show. The band from Omaha will arrive on the 8:42 Wabash.

Democrat Forum

January 9, 1913. EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION: A large crowd comprising about 95% of the negro population of this city met at the A. M. E. church Wednesday night to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the emancipation proclamation. The program consisted of old-time songs such as Suwanee River, etc., select readings from negro poets, addresses on slavery, the negro, etc. Able talks were made by Rev. Carter, Rev. Mitchell, H. T. Bolden, A. Allen, Tom Holmes, George Palmer.

The opening address was by A. A. Keene who commended the good qualities of the negroes of this city and urged them on to better citizenship and loyalty. The program was interesting, inspiring and uplifting.

Democrat Forum

July 3, 1913. The colored celebration will be on August 6, or so they decided at a meeting at the A. M. E. church. Committee: A. A. Williams, president; A. Allen, vice president; Q. R. Vance, secretary; Rev. J. R. Carter, treasurer; Rev. William Mitchell, chaplain; Finance committee: C. C. Baker and George Ousley; Committee on arrangements: A. Allen, William Palmer, J. R. Gooden; Harley Page, flag bearer; J. M. Palmer, officer of the day.

Democrat Forum

July 10, 1913. The colored people are now busily planning for the celebration day in Maryville, August 6. The celebration will probably be held in the courthouse yard. The program is not yet complete, but a few numbers have been secured for the day.

Nelson C. Crews of Kansas City and Prof. A. Kellen of Quindaro college of Kansas City, Kansas will be speakers. Music will be furnished by the K - P Military band.

Democrat Forum

July 17, 1913. August 6 promises to be a big day. The colored people of St. Joseph are coming to take part in the colored celebration and a special train of coaches is expected.

The celebration this year is the 50th anniversary and colored people will make it a big event. Speakers and program: Dr. M. O. Ricketts, St. Joseph; Nelson Crews, Kansas City; Reading of the proclamation, Isabel Palmer; Music by the colored military band of Omaha; Game between Black Wonders and the Owls team in Normal Park; Evening, a picture show at the Empire Theatre and then a dance afterward. Will have plenty of shade and ice water.

August 14, 1913. Celebration was without a ripple; there was a large crowd. The colored team showed itself superior by beating the Owls 11 to 5. The dance was a huge success; it always is. Some of the prettiest dancing in Maryville is seen at this annual ball. The dancers were loath

to leave the ball when it closed at midnight.

Democrat Forum

August 7, 1913. The Emancipation Day celebration started Tuesday with a band concert by the First Regiment K - P Band of Omaha which lasted until 10:00 o'clock. This morning by the time the noon train arrived a good crowd had come to town.

At 2:30 speaking began. Hon. Nelson Crews of Kansas City and Dr. M. O. Ricketts of St. Joseph delivered the addresses. They were introduced by C. C. Baker of this city. This part of the program included a reading of the Emancipation Proclamation by Miss Isabel Palmer and a recitation by Miss Frankie Tillman. At 4:00 the Black Wonders and the Owls played ball in Harrison park east of town. Tonight's entertainment will consist of a dance at the armory, a concert by Maryville Concert band and a special picture show at the Empire Theatre.

Special cars of celebrators came from St. Joseph and Omaha. A large number of people came from Oregon in autos. Others came from Gallatin, Missouri, and Gravity, Bedford, and Blanchard, Iowa.

Democrat Forum

August 10, 1913. There were not enough coaches to take care of the crowds which left Maryville last night on the Wabash and the Burlington trains. The closing of the Normal school and the end of the Emancipation Day celebration resulted in the overload.

Democrat Forum

June 24, 1915. Maryville's colored folks will observe the emancipation of the negroes of West Indies by the British on August 4. They will need \$611.25 to pull off the celebration if done in style. A committee of Oliver Vance, James Palmer, and Arthur Smith began soliciting money and so far have done very well.

Tribune

July 6, 1915. The Negroes will not celebrate; they could not raise funds according to Oliver Vance. They will celebrate in Parnell this year instead.

Democrat Forum

July 15, 1915. The celebration is now back on and under the arrangements of the Afro-American club. C. C. Baker, president, A. A. Williams, Secretary.

Democrat Forum

July 15, 1915. The Afro-American Club announced that there will be an Emancipation Day celebration on August 4. At first they said it would be called off due to lack of funds but lately decided to carry on the annual custom, though at a reduced scale. At first they wanted the celebration to include speakers, fireworks, refreshments, music, etc., costing \$611, but the merchants refused to contribute that much. Program is being arranged by C. C. Baker and A. A. Williams of the Afro-American Club. The celebration will probably be in Franklin Park.

Democrat Forum

August 12, 1915. After one big day of joy, the negroes are back at work today. More whites took part than negroes and they had just as great a time. It began with music, songs, athletic contests at Franklin school grounds. The Emancipation Proclamation was read by Mrs. James Malcome for Miss Dorothy Palmer who was ill.

The baseball game between the Sluggers and Feds resulted in 13-0 for the Feds. Dr. M. O. Ricketts of St. Joseph, well-known colored orator appeared but no speech was made by him since he wasn't on the program.

Contest	Winners	
Race 1	William Binkley	\$1.00
	Harley Page	.50¢
2	Henry Reynolds	1.00
	William Binkley	.50¢
3	James Halvsey	1.00
	William Binkley	.50¢

There was a band concert in the evening on the Courthouse lawn and a human chariot race from 2nd Street to 4th on Main.

Democrat Forum

July 27, 1916. The Emancipation Day celebration under the auspices of the Afro-American Club will be held on the Nodaway Fairgrounds on August 2. Program:

Morning: First Regiment K - P Band, Omaha
Parade at 11:45

Afternoon: Music by the K - P Band
Song by the choir
Invocation by Rev. J. D. Wells
Vocal selection, Miss Lucille Williams
Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation, Mrs. Mattie Malcome
Benediction, Rev. C. C. Baker

Featured Speakers:

Hon. Nelson C. Crews, editor of the Kansas City Sun
Prof. J. Silas Harris, president of the Negro Republican State
League of Missouri
They are two of the best colored speakers in the west.

Evening: Concert by the band
Buck and wing contest, 1st prize \$3
Human Monte Carlo slide

Also in the afternoon:
Free for all pony race
Two mile bicycle race
Baseball game at 4:00

Grand ball in the evening at Old Armory Hall, given by A. C. Smith.

Officers of the Afro-American Club: President, A. A. Williams; Vice president, H. Wilson; Secretary, E. Martin; Asst. Secretary, C. C. Baker; Treasurer, C. L. Martin; Arrangements committee: James Malcolme, J. L. Gooden, W. A. Mitchell.

Marshall, William Palmer; Flag bearer, S. Martin; Chaplain, Rev. J. D. Wells.

Democrat Forum

August 3, 1916. No sooner than the K - P Band of Omaha had left the hotel this morning to open the Negro celebration than the heavens opened up and gave us a shower. After the sky cleared a delightful afternoon provided for a picnic on the fairgrounds. The band, a bus, and about a dozen cars took part in the parade.

Nodaway Democrat

August 30, 1917. The negroes are to celebrate on September 22. The Afro-American Club is soliciting funds for the emancipation celebration in September...want to raise \$385. By noon today they had \$120.

Democrat Forum

August 6, 1919. The colored people from Maryville and surrounding communities are gathered here today to celebrate the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation and to attend the cornerstone laying of the new Douglass School. (This account also written up in the Kansas City Sun.)

The committee headed by Professor Boone went in the hole for the event. To make up the deficit, the black people had a chicken supper in the Cox building on the north side of the square, charging \$1 a plate. Expenses reported for the celebration were:

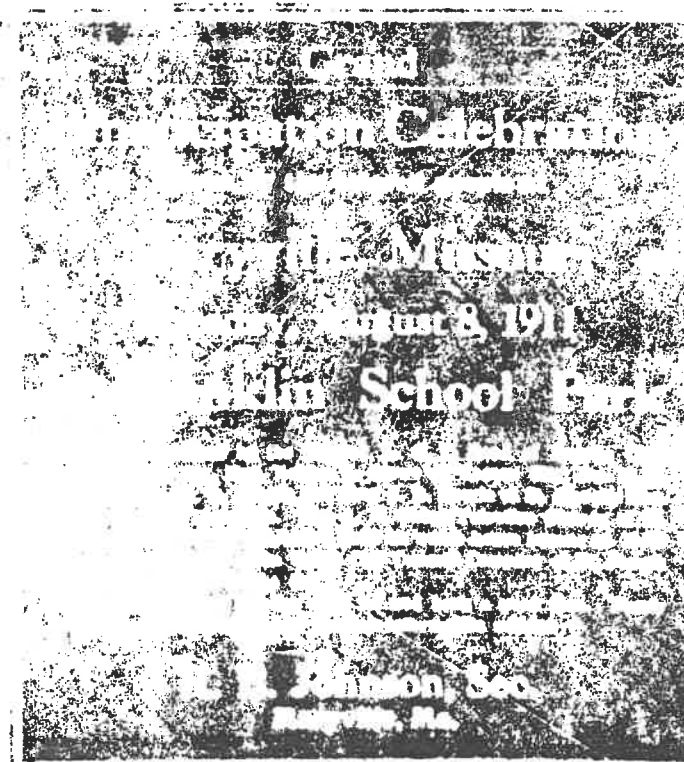
Telephone to Kansas City	2.10
Advertising	11.75
F. R. Marcell	9.00
Maco Print Shop	21.33
Expense to K.C. and St. Joe	15.00
Railroad fare, band	84.48
Schumacher Grocher	3.30
Tribune	5.15
Price and McNeal	1.75
Dr. Clement Richardson	20.35
Band, return fare	221.26
Nelson C. Crews	20.26
F. P. Reuillard	4.58
E. C. Moberly	5.70
Democrat Forum	11.50
Electric Light Co.	1.50
Paul Smith	10.00
Maryville Furniture Co.	1.50
J. Middleton	2.00
Labor	10.00
Jitney fares	3.45
Board for band & others	65.15
Postage	2.50

Railroad fare, officers	61.62
Rent for cots for band	3.45
	<u>598.68</u>

The 1919 event cost more than the black citizens of Maryville could raise. The Chautauqua was very strong competition for merchant support dollars. Thus the August celebration died out rather quietly. Maryville citizens tell of "nigger picnics" but these were not of a scale to be reported in the local newspapers. In schools and churches, the January date became more recognized than in earlier years.

August 14, 1919. COLORED PEOPLE HELD CHICKEN SUPPER. Fried chicken and ice cream with everything that goes between describes the supper that was given by the colored people at the Cox building as means of clearing up financial deficit of emancipation celebration. About 25 people were served. The supper was prepared by Mrs. E. O. Boone, and Mrs. Fleenor. W. A. Mitchell and E. O. Boone comprised the ticket committee. Prof. Boone said they had "broken even" and another affair would be held later in the fall to help make up the deficit.

Democrat Forum



Ad for the August 8, 1911 celebration

MARRIAGES

O, we'll live on pork and kisses,
If you'll only be my missus.

"Don't mean nothin' lessen you say,
'What God has jined, cain't no man pull
asunder.' But dey never would say dat.
Jus say, 'Now you married.' "

...marriage of Julius Graves and Sarah Nicholas (colored) on the 27 day of August 1865. The said Julius and Sarah say they have one son named Joseph, age 20 years and the said Julius Graves says he has one son named Daniel, age 27 years, and one daughter named Ellen, aged 25 years, by a former woman now deceased who he says was his wife....

The State of Missouri }
 County of Nodaway } 1865. {
 I do hereby certify that I solemnized the
 marriage of Julius Graves and Sarah
 Nichols (Ward) on the 29th day of August
 1865. The bride (Julius and Sarah) say
 they have one son named Joseph aged 2 years
 and the bride Julius Graves says he has
 one son named Daniel aged 25 years
 and one daughter named Ellen aged 25
 years by a former wife now deceased.
 And he says that his wife, Sarah in Nodaway
 County the day and year above written,
 J. Vincent, Justice
 of the Peace.

Filed for Record September 11th 1865.
 John L. Fitch, Recorder.

First marriage located for black persons of Nodaway County.

MARRIAGES

An attempt was made to extract for listing the marriages of blacks in Nodaway County. Some will be missed because all were not identified by race.

State of Missouri, County of Nodaway

#981

I do hereby certify that I solemnized the marriage of Julius Graves and Sarah Nichols (colored) on the 27 day of August 1865. The said Julius and Sarah say they have one son named Joseph age 20 years and the said Julius Graves says he has one son named Daniel age 27 years and one daughter named Ellen aged 25 years by a former woman now deceased who he says was his wife. Done in Nodaway County this day and year above written.

Jacob Vinsonhaler Justice of Peace
John Terhune, Recorder

Benjamin Lanere married Sarah Prather, January 21, 1866, both of African descent, by Wm P. Shockey, minister. #1049

Wyatt Gunn married Violetta Ann Keyes, February 4, 1866, John Allen, J. P. #1033

McDonald Smart married Mary Alice Johnson, January 25, 1866, by Wm. P. Shocky, minister. (of African descent) #1050

Cezar Smart married Jane Miller, August 18, 1866, by John Allen, J. P. (both of African descent)

Winders Peters married Josephine Inlow (both mulattoes), November 25, 1868, John Terhune, J. P.

Sam Gunn married Susan Kees, July 19, 1869, by John Allen, J. P.

Stephen Martin married Dolly Hooker September 4, 1870, (colored) by J. S. Barwick, minister.

John H. Cramer married Angeline Jones, March 3, 1871, by J. S. Barwick.

Lindsey Graves married Mariah Vance, October 10, 1871, A. A. Minniar, J. P.

Henry Bolden married Mary A. Jones, August 31, 1872, by Lewis Morten, minister.

Grandville Fleenor married Miss Harriet Turner, October 20, 1872, John Schenk, J. P.

Frank Austin married Miss Eliza J. Hooker, October 4, 1873, J. T. Boyle, minister.

Winslow Peters married Miss Katy Bell, October 8, 1873, J. T. Boyle, minister.

The above marriages represent the early Nodaway County black families, Gunn, Prather, Smart, Martin, Bolden, Fleenor, Graves, Peters, Austin, Lanear, Miller, Hooker, Cramer, Vance.

The following marriages are from the marriage books of Nodaway County and will not be a complete listing since not all marriages were noted by race.

Groom	Bride	Date
Austin, Frank	Bolden, Amanda	4 September 1882
Armstrong, Williard	Williams, Lucy	9 October 1926
Baker, Charles B.	Collier, Fannie	24 December 1886
Baker, Clarence C.	Campbell, Katie	17 July 1909
Boyd, Frank	White, Leona (dau. of Izora White)	22 September 1915
Brailey, James	Holmes, Dicy	27 August 1926
Burke, Spenser (Omaha)	Sanderson, Adora (Omaha)	2 January 1926
Campbell, Robert (Creston)	Malcome, Rebecca (Sylvia Lattimore gives consent)	1 December 1881
Campbell, William	Williams, Mamie (St. Louis)	1 December 1881
Clayton, Will (St. Joe)	David, Henrietta (St. Joe)	17 May 1921
Carriger, Dorel (Luella Gunn, guardian)	Johnson, Gloria May	4 May 1916
Carriger, Harold (Luella Anderson, guardian)	Fields, Iva (Ida Fields, mother gives consent)	28 May 1919
Dale, James A. (Creston)	Briner, Lizzie (St. Joe)	2 September 1907
Fields, Fred D. (John Fields gives consent)	Smith, Ida G. (Mary Smith, mother, gives consent)	9 December 1899
Fleenor, Grandville	Bell, Katie	15 August 1882
Fleenor, Grandville J.	Taylor, Fannie (St. Joe)	3 November 1918
Fulcher, William (Canada)	Keene, Laura (Clarinda)	4 January 192-
Glover, Albert	Palmer, Gertrude (dau. of Annie Palmer)	12 August 1896
Gooden, John	Johnson, Mary	15 May 1894
Gunn, Adolphus	White, Senora	22 April 1918
Gunn, Gilbert	Finley, Mamie	11 October 1899
Gunn, Olphus	Smith, Onie May	20 July 1909
Gunn, William	Koger, Luella (Wisc)	16 May 191-

Groom	Bride	Date
Gunn, Raymond	Kelley, Vandora (Gertrude Montgomery, mother)	1 May 1928
Hardin, Robert	Green, Mary	10 August 1893
Holmes, Arthur	Jackson, Lucille (St. Louis)	24 July 192-
Holmes, George	Stoker, Maria (KY)	24 July 1910
Hunter, Bruce (Des Moines)	Hayes, Missouri B.	22 December 1910
Johnson, Roland E.	Tillman, Frankie M.	28 May 1919
Kelly, William H. (St. Joe)	Smith, Goldie M.	12 November 1918
Kelly, Mathew (St. Joe)	Glover, Gertrude (Mrs.)	30 March 1905
Keene, Herman (Graham)	Holmes, Emma	5 January 1915
Keene, Gex (Carrol Co. KY)	Holmes, Mamie	12 November 1922
Kifchlow, Will	Smith, Lola	24 August 1915
Lewis, Leslie	Williams, Laura	13 September 1919
Lightner, Kelly (Charlie Lightner, guardian)	Gunn, Ethel May (Mrs. Onie Gunn, mother)	15 September 1930
Malcomb, James	Bogges, Mattie M (Mrs.)	19 August 1912
Mason, James (Des Moines)	McMillan, Cynthia (Des Moines)	3 February 1923
Martin, Bert S.	Mosely, Lena	15 November 1920
Martin, Albert	Kelly, Lizzie (Atchison)	18 August 1915
Martin, Guy	Hill, Ada (Savannah)	30 November 1910
Martin, Guy	Kinchlow, Lenora	22 January 1919
Martin, Guy	Watson (Watts), Verlie (of Higginsville)	22 November 1921
McGeehee, John	Burnett, Ida May (Denver CO)	27 November 1917
McGeehee, John	Arnold, Abbie	6 March 1912
Montgomery, Carl (Omaha)	Kelly, Gertrude	6 May 1924
Montgomery, Euell (Clarinda)	Palmer, Dorothy	21 December 1917
Ousley, George	Lee, May	24 June 1903
Page, Harley	Carriger, Lena (Rosendale)	13 June 1910
Page, Oliver	Smart, Ethel M.	30 May 1906
Page, LaVoyd	Gunn, Bertha (Mamie (Gunn gives consent)	28 April 1923
Palmer, Columbus	Turner, Nora	26 April 1899
Palmer, Columbus	Austin, Alice	3 November 189-
Palmer, Columbus	Brown, Amanda (Keokuk)	12 July 1911
Palmer, James	Graves, Senora	10 October 1900
Palmer, Ralph	Marshall, Mary (Wm Ford, stepfather)	5 July 1930

Groom	Bride	Date
Palmer, George	Anderson, Eliza	9 November 1888
Palmer, Benjamin F.	Johnson, Nettie (Wm Ford, stepfather)	5 July 1930
Parient, Benny (Emporia KS)	Wells, Gertie	13 November 1919
Peters, Winslow	Hillman, Sarah	30 March 1882
Peters, Winslow	King, Amanda (Maitland)	3 December 1890
Reeves, Fred (Glenwood, IA)	Washington, Lena	7 October 1913
Smart, Frank (Mack Smart gives consent)	Palmer, Henrietta	5 October 1881
Smart, Mack	Wills, May (Mary) (In presence of Simon Wills)	19 November 1880
Sherman, Frank	Martin, Dora (dau. of (Stephen Martin)	7 June 1888
Stewart, Robert	Porton, Emma	3 November 1880
Vance, Herbert L.	Williams, Lucille L.	15 March 1921
Willson, Louis	Hillman, Winnie (Mrs.)	April 1915
Wills, Simon	Lattimore, Sylvia	15 July 1886
Wilson, Henry	Reynolds, Matilda (Kansas City KS)	19 March 1905
Wilson, Henry	Malcome, Mattie	23 March 1929
White, Albert	Anthony, Letha	5 November 1881

Divorce: Clarence Baker filed suit against Ida Baker. The two were married October 11, 189- and lived together until May 10, 1908.

Divorce: Lenora Page vs. Harley Page, maiden Rentshaw restored. January 23, 1919.

Divorce: Guy Martin vs. Ada Martin, decree for plaintiff. January 23, 1919.

Divorce: Frankie Mae Page against Everett H. Page, decree for plaintiff, Maiden name of Tillman restored. January 23, 1919.

Divorce: Charles Baker vs. Fannie Baker
Sam Gunn vs. Susan Gunn
Columbus Palmer vs. Alice Palmer

November 1898, Tribune

(Also, see biographical data for marriages and divorces)

THE CHURCHES

Wards Chapel (later Bethel) African Methodist Episcopal and
Mt. Zion Baptist

Roll Jordon roll; roll Jordon roll;
I want to go to heaven when I die
To hear Jordon roll.

The old ark's a moving, moving children
The old ark's a moving right along
Noah built an ark, he built it on the ground
My Lord sent rain to move the ark along.

The Baptist they go by water
The Methodis' go by lan'
But when they get to heaven
They'll shake each other's han'.

I wonder weh wuz Moses when de church burn down,
..standin' ober yonder wid his head hung down.

Bethel A. M. E. at 128 South Vine, Maryville; Mt. Zion Baptist
at 1001 East Fourth, Maryville.



Daily Forum



Bethel A. M. E. at 128 South Vine. Photo taken after the 1934 tornado showing some damage. Illustration from the photo. The church building was taken down in 1960.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL

Nodaway County, Missouri (History), Volume I, 1910. A. M. E. Church. "The only church of this denomination in Nodaway County is the one located at Maryville and its formation dates from watchnight" in 1879-80 when it was organized by twelve colored people at the house of Henry Baker. The first pastor of the church was Rev. Spalford Rice. Services have been maintained since its organization. It now has a membership of 28. The present pastor (who served at another time also) is Rev. J. R. Carter, who came the last time in 1909."

"At first the flock met at private houses, but in 1881 purchased the lot where now stands their church. Soon after they purchased the frame church edifice formerly built and occupied by the M. E. Church South. The building was then removed to the lot already bought by the colored people and is still doing good service as a meeting house for the society. The price paid for the building was \$400." (p. 156)

March 13, 1872, Nodaway Democrat. On Tuesday evening of last week, the colored people of Maryville met to consider the possibility of building a house to hold public worship. They resolved to go ahead at once and David Williams was authorized to receive whatever assistance the people of Maryville may be willing to give. We hope the citizens display their usual liberality in this matter. The colored people alone have already subscribed over \$200.

1872, Nodaway Democrat. Festival. The members of the colored M. E. church will give a festival at Union Hall on the evening of the 29th. Rev. Mr. Embry of St. Joseph will deliver an address at 7:00 and supper will be served at 8:00. The festival is for the purpose of raising funds in aid of a church building.

June 15, 1876, Nodaway Democrat. A strawberry festival will be given by the colored ladies at Robinson's Hall on Friday, June 16, 1876. Admission, 10¢.

December 27, 1877, Republican. The ladies of the colored A. M. E. church will give a festival at Union Hall on Friday evening, December 28. Arrangements have been made to have a very enjoyable affair. The exercises will consist of music and speakers, etc. The Rev. W. H. Head of St. Joseph will be present and deliver an address. Let the friends turn out and lend the colored church a helping hand. Admittance fee, 25¢.

March 14, 1878, Republican. The Missouri Annual Conference of the M. E. church to meet in Maryville. Ministers were assigned to homes in Maryville, both white and black. A long list of visiting ministers, where they were staying was printed; then at the bottom of the list was this:

<u>Minister</u>	<u>Colored</u>
	<u>Home</u>
Ashby, Wm	Harry Bolden
Abbott, George	Harry Bolden
Brown, W. H.	Harry Bolden

Burton, Austin	Simon Wills
Brown, H. M.	Mack Smart (Supt)
Cato, Isaac	Mack Smart
Clark, John	George Ousley
Jeffers, John	Aunt Silvey
Jackson, J. W.	Aunt Silvey
Jackson, L. J.	Henry Baker
Kelly, S. E.	Henry Baker
Lee, J. A.	Henry Malcom
Tate, John	Henry Malcom
Wright, Prince	Simon Wills
Wright, Jeremiah	Linn Graves

April 17, 1879, Nodaway Democrat. The members of the African M. E. church at Maryville will give an entertainment for the benefit of Rev. A. J. Burton, pastor of said church at the courthouse tomorrow evening at half past seven o'clock. A lecture will be given at the courthouse on Saturday evening at half past seven by Prof. W. J. Johnson of St. Joseph. The professor is one of the best educated colored men in the state and a fine speaker. The proceeds will be donated to the church. Admission to the lecture is 25¢.

February 26, 1880, Republican. During the past week a series of revival meetings have been held at the A. M. E. church that has excited much interest, many wayward brothers and sisters have been brought into the fold, and Brother Langdon, our eloquent and earnest pastor has added new stars to the glittering crown that he shall wear by and by.

We regret to state that during the progress of his revival, quite a number who have not the fear of God in their hearts have disturbed the harmony of these meetings by their illbred behavior, thereby disgracing themselves and annoying the worshippers.

Prominent among those who participated in this to use a mild phrase unbecoming conduct on last Thursday evening we noticed some of our white sisters and brothers that we feel would not be guilty of similar conduct in their own church.

We are at all times glad to have our white brethren join us but respectfully ask that they conduct themselves as they would in their own churches.

With respect,

Sam Johnson

June 3, 1880, Republican. B. H. Langdon of the African M. E. church gave us a call last Wednesday. Mr. Langdon is an intelligent gentleman and we are sure is doing a good work in our midst.

June 3, 1880, Republican. A NEW CHURCH. The members of the African M. E. church have for some time been talking of making an effort towards building a house of worship. Nothing was done, however, until last April. Monday night, May 31, was the time set apart to raise the amount due on the first payment on a lot. In response to the call made by the trustees to

the members with a few faithful friends met on Monday night and contributed to the good cause, \$52. I never saw people give so liberally and cheerfully as they did. They will not be called upon again until October unless we conclude to build. If we should, the invitation will be extended to all, both white and colored, to assist us. I am glad to say I have been kindly received and have had a pleasant time since my appointment to this field of labor. I am doing all I can for the moral and religious elevation of my people.

B. H. Langdon, Pastor in Charge

November 3, 1881, Republican. The colored M. E. church is building a new church building south of the public school building. They are yet needing a little more funds and we hope our citizens will aid them in their worthy project. Those who have signed will be called upon to pay sometime next week, so be ready.

History of the church, in March 3, 1942, Daily Forum. M. E. Church, South. A committee of W. M. Shelton, W. C. O'Rear and C. F. Mason sold the church building to the Second Presbyterian church and it was moved to the southwest corner of West First and Buchanan. This same building was sold to the Negro Methodists and after more than 50 years it is still used for service.

Deed Book 64, p. 229., Nodaway County. Abstracted: On 2 November 1881, between William A. Charles of Yamhill, State of Oregon, and Henry . Baker, Henry Bolden, and Winslow Peters of the A. M. E. church of Maryville, for \$100 release quit claim deed in the County of Nodaway, State of Missouri, Lot 6, in Block 10, in Southern extension of town (now city) of Maryville. Deed of trust dated 29 April 1880.

January 6, 1881, Republican. The colored folks gave a festival Monday night at the court house. The house was filled and a good time had. The proceeds go to buying a lot whereupon the colored folks propose to erect a church edifice. We wish them success.

Box 101, File 8, Nodaway County Circuit Court. Filed November 25, 1881:

Petition of Harry Bolden, Henry Baker and Winslow Peters, et al, for incorporation as a church

In Circuit Court of said Nodaway County, November 10, 1881, petition of Harry Bolden, Henry Baker and Winslow Peters and others... said petition says they are residents of Nodaway County residing in Maryville and that they are members of the African Methodist Church of said city of Maryville... that they are desirous of forming a "religious society" known by the corporate name of the Wards Chapel A. M. E. Church of Maryville, Missouri under the statute in such cases made and provided and being incorporated to regulate administer and control their temporal business and affairs according to rules laws of association as set by the Discipline of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of edition, 1881, hereto attached and marked as Exhibit A. (In the Box 101 is a small book, 2 1/2 by 3 inches attached to the

above statement. Its title: The Doctrines and Discipline of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, by Rev. Theo. Gould, 17th Edition, Phil, A. M. E. Book Concern, 1881) ...being incorporated as a "Religious Society" consistent with the constitution and Laws of the United States and the State of Missouri and discipline of the A. M. E. church.

Incorporated -- By the name of Ward's Chapel A. M. E. Church of Maryville, Missouri with all privileges belonging --

Signed:	Henry Bolden	Winslow	X	Peters
	Henry X Baker	Mack	X	Smart
	Henry X Malcomb	Steve	X	Martin

List of Members (fastened to the back of the A. M. E. Discipline):
Trustees: Harry Bolden, Henry Baker, Winslow Peters

Members: Henry Malcomb, Edward Marshall, Stephen Martin, Mack Smart, Silvia Lattemoor, Charlotte Ousley, Margaret Wills, Frances Wills, Dollie Martin, Eliza Hooker, Minerva Baker, Leathia White, Amandia Bolden, Katie Bell, Maria Graves, Mary Smart, Marandia Malcomb, Mary Mitchell, Nannie Fields, Mary Bolden. (all in same handwriting)

November 3, 1881, Republican. The colored M. E. church is building a new church building south of the public school building. They are yet needing a little more funds and we hope our citizens will aid them in their worthy project.

August 17, 1882, Republican. The colored people of this city are making endeavor to clear their church from debt. The building cost about \$800 and they have paid all but \$100. Mr. Henry Boland will call on our business men and citizens next week and solicit aid. Give your mite and help these people in this worthy enterprise. The white ladies of Maryville have already given \$27.

July 16, 1885, Nodaway Democrat. At the African M. E. Sunday School, July 12, there were 19 present. The average attendance during the past six months was about 25. About 100 books are in the library. Mack Smart is superintendent and Frank Smart, secretary.

October 11, 1894, Republican. The colored folks of the A. M. E. church will give a supper Thursday night October 11, four doors north of the Linville Hotel. Oysters served any way, tea, coffee, and fried fish; also spring chicken and ice cream. Orator, Jeff Davis, colored, of Topeka, Kansas, will lecture on "Our Nation." Everybody is invited. Admission, 10¢.

June 22, 1899, Republican. The A. M. E. church is being fitted with a new roof and necessary repairs.

November 22, 1900, Nodaway Democrat. The colored Methodist church will observe Thanksgiving day by holding services. There will be preaching

at 11:00 and at noon a dinner will be served, the proceeds of which will go to the church. At night will be a literary program.

December 26, 1901, Republican. The African M. E. church held their first quarterly meeting Sunday at their church on South Vine Street. Rev. W. S. Bryant, D. D., the presiding elder of the district officiated. The church will give a musical entertainment and opossum supper at the church Wednesday night. W. B. Nichols is the pastor of the church.

July 21, 1902, Tribune. Maryville's African Methodist Episcopal congregation had an inspiring third quarterly meeting Sunday. Rev. C. N. Webdell of the Methodist Episcopal church South preached in the afternoon; other ministers assisting being Rev. E. B. Lytle, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church and Rev. E. C. Currance and Rev. J. R. Carter of the A. M. E. church.

September 15, 1902, Tribune. Rev. E. C. Rails, the state evangelist preached at the A. M. E. church at Maryville Sunday evening and began a series of meetings at the church Monday night. Rev. J. R. Carter extends a general invitation to everybody to attend.

September 26, 1902, Tribune. Rev. J. R. Carter will preach is farewell sermon to A. M. E. church Sunday at 7:30 p.m. The public is invited.

November 28, 1902, Tribune. At the A. M. E. church, Thanksgiving, a big dinner was served and in the evening a possum supper was attended by a large crowd. Many white people attended. There was everything good to eat that could be thought of. At night a concert drew a large crowd. C. C. Baker delivered the opening address and Rev. J. R. Carter invoked the blessing. The singing was especially good. A "snug" sum was netted for the church.

October 1, 1903, Republican. The African M. E. church of Maryville is out of debt and burned their old notes and mortgage last Sunday night. Rev. J. R. Carter who has been their pastor for two years is attending a conference in St. Joseph and his congregation hope to have him returned aother year.

March 24, 1904, Republican. A supper was held at the African M. E. church last Thursday night, that was well attended. Misses Mattie Williams, Alice Lee and Ida Baker were the committee in charge. \$22 was cleared. The money will be used to pay for electric lights in the church.

November 2, 1905, Republican. Rev. J. R. Carter who has been pastor of the A. M. E. church on South Vine in Maryville for some time was assigned to Cameron and Lathrop by the Annual Conference of the colored M. E. church which met last week at Carrollton.

September 27, 1906, Republican. PRAISE SERVICE. Last Sunday at 3:00 o'clock, p.m., Rev. Grant Robbins of the First M. E. church in Maryville preached at the A. M. E. church at a praise meeting held by that church in celebration of their success in raising \$120 the amount needed to pay off the mortgage on their property. After the sermon, four of the small Sunday

School scholars proceeded to burn the mortgage and note while the congregation sang, "Hallelujah, 'tis Done." The entire membership of the church join in thanking the generous public. Rev. H. T. Bolden, pastor.

February 27, 1907, Republican. Sunday at the Churches:

African M. E. church, South Vine Street
south of the high school

Rev. Bolden, pastor
11:00 preaching

December 26, 1907, Republican. The A. M. E. church will hold a possum supper Wednesday at the church on South Vine. Rev. Bryant, elder of the district is officiating at the quarterly meeting; Rev. W. B. Nichols is pastor.

Churches: 1907: A. M. E., South Vine, Rev. H. T. Bolden
Mt. Zion, Rev. W. A. Mitchell

April 17, 1908, Tribune. Rev. John Carter former pastor of the A. M. E. church of this city and who is now located at Cameron, was in Maryville Thursday and Friday on business. While here, he preached to an enthusiastic congregation at the A. M. E. church. Rev. Carter has many friends here that are always glad to make him welcome.

A. M. E. Conference in Maryville, June 20, 1911; met at Maryville A. M. E. church, Rev. J. R. Carter, pastor. Joint conference with the Women's Mite Society. Devotion, Rev. L. H. Harris; Sermon, Dr. R. L. Beal, St. Joseph. Elected sec'y, Rev. B. R. Monroe, Gallatin. Rev. Hamilton, Rev. Brooks, Rev. Brown read papers. Mrs. Edna Cooper of Trenton is superintendent of the Sunday School Convention; Mrs. John Greggs of St. Joseph president of the Women's Mite Missionary Society.

June 22, 1911, Democrat Forum. The District Conference and Sunday School convention and Women's Missionary society of the St. Joseph District, African M. E. church, will convene in Maryville, Tuesday, June 20, 21, 22, 23, 1911. The welcome address is by Dr. Ford of the first M. E. church. J. R. Carter, pastor, Dr. R. L. Beal, presiding elder.

September 28, 1911, Democrat Forum. Rev. J. R. Carter has been returned to Maryville as pastor of the A. M. E. church by the conference which was in session in St. Joseph last week. Rev. Carter returned to Maryville Monday noon. His report for the colored church was the best one in the conference for a town as big as Maryville.

July 18, 1912, Tribune. BIG CAMP MEET. Maryvilled colored Methodist are planning for an old-fashioned camp meeting with lots of "power" and singing and religious fervor. Rev. J. R. Carter, pastor of the A. M. E. church is in correspondence with W. T. Vernon, the big Kansas colored man and former register of the U. S. treasury and believes Mr. Vernon will come to take part in the meeting. Dr. John T. Greggs, pastor of the First A. M. E. church of St. Joseph also will be one of the preachers.

The meeting will be held on the Washington schoolhouse grounds the last week of August and the first week of September. This time is selected so that the school which convenes September 8 will not be disturbed. Rev Mr. Carter is now negotiating with a tent company for a "big top" to house the meeting. He will rent one that will seat 600-700 people.

December 12, 1912, Democrat Forum. President Taylor (State Teachers College) in response to an invitation by Rev. J. R. Carter of A. M. E. this city gave one of the most scholarly and inspiring messages that the congregation has ever heard in this city on Sunday. He "impressed that Christians must let their light shine." The time will come when good Christian negroes will be considered not as the "ordinary" but as a man. Such men as Dr. Taylor are always welcome at A. M. E. and they of A. M. E. hereby express thanks and appreciation.

October 9, 1913, Democrat Forum. THE COLORED A. M. E. CHURCH HAD A GOOD YEAR. Last Sunday was closing of the conference year of the A. M. E. church of this city. There are now 36 members and \$798.59 was taken in (for the year). Rev. J. R. Carter closes his 8th year as pastor and is now attending a conference at Glasgow, Missouri. Members urge that he be sent back and it is thought he will.

The colored people are thankful for what has been done for their church by Rev. Gilbert Cox and Rev. J. D. Randolph and other people of this city.

June 29, 1916, Democrat Forum. The district conference of the St. Joseph District will be held at the A. M. E. church in the city next Tuesday and will continue until Friday. At the same time, a Sunday School convention and Women's Missionary society meeting will be held. Bishop H. B. Parks, D. D., will preside. Rev. J. D. Wells is pastor of the church here. Mayor Robey will welcome the visitors to Maryville in a speech to be given next Tuesday morning.

September 28, 1916, Democrat Forum. FIRE AT A. M. E. The African M. E. church on South Vine was struck by lightning about 9:30 last night. The inside of the church steeple was burned to the extent of about \$200, before the fire company put out the fire. Several pigeons in the cupola had a narrow escape; the lightning picked their feathers, but none were killed.

Printed on the church page in the Tribune April 30, 1921:

A. M. E. Church, 128 South Vine
10:00 a.m., Sunday School
11:00 a.m., Preaching, "The Lower and Higher Life"
12:00 Class meeting
7:45 p.m., ACE League, Topic, "The Kingdom of my Country"
8:00 p.m., Preaching, "The Gospel of the Second Mild"
Monday, 7:30 p.m., called meeting for all members
Tuesday, 8:00, Sacred Concert at Pickering
Wednesday 7:30 p.m., Prayer meeting led by Giles Vance
Thursday, 8:00 p.m., Missionary ladies will give a grand concert and supper

Friday, 2:00 p.m., The missionary society will meet at the home of Mrs. M. A. Gooden, 616 E. Second Street. Mrs. Katie Baker is president.

The public is invited to all of the services and socials.
Rev. E. D. Abbott, pastor.

July 16, 1921:

A. M. E. Church

10:00 Sunday School

11:00 Pastor will preach on "Christian Growth"

12:00 Class meeting

8:00 p.m., prayer meeting led by Brother C. Martin

Friday, 8:00, the W. M. M. society will give a lawn social at the residence of Mrs. Henry Wilson, 422 West 5th Street. Mrs. Katie Baker is president.

The public is invited to attend all of the services and socials.
Rev. E. E. Abbott, pastor.

July 29, 1921:

A. M. E. Church

11:00 Preaching, "The Christian Pilgrimage"

12:00 Class meeting

8:00 p.m. Preaching, "The Truth Given and Lost"

Monday, 8:00, Board meeting

Wednesday, 8:00, Prayer meeting led by Sister Francis Fields

Two captains of the Twelve Tribe Rally, Mrs. Fannie Fleenor and Mrs. Blanch Smith, give a grand social Thursday at the church.

Friday, 8:00, Ladies Aid Society will meet at the residence of Miss Francis Fields, Mrs. Henry Wilson, president.

Public cordially invited to all services and socials.
Rev. E. D. Abbott, Pastor.

August 6, 1921 (Abstracted) Sister Stella Foster led the prayer meeting. Stewardesses are to give a lawn social at the home of Mrs. M. A. Gooden, 616 E. 2nd. The W. M. M. society is to meet at Mrs. May Ousley's. Mrs. Katie Baker is president. Rev. E. D. Abbott, pastor.

July 16, 1921, Tribune:

A. M. E. Church

10:00 a.m. Sunday School

11:00 a.m. pastor will preach on Christian growth

12:00 Class meeting

8:00 p.m. Prayer meeting led by Brother C. L. Martin

Friday, 8:00, the W. M. M. society will give a lawn social at the residence of Mrs. Henry Wilson, 422 W. 5th Street. Mrs. Katie Baker, President. The public is invited to attend all of the services and socials.

February 9, 1934, Daily Forum. The Rev. J. H. Ward, pastor of the A. M. E. church, not only prepared the barbecued beef, pork, and chicken

for the Legion barbecue last night, but he furnished an impromptu program with his story telling and singing at the Legion home.

About 100 were present for a short business meeting, and lunch was served later in the evening.

October 11, 1934, Democrat Forum-Tribune. Rev. Ward is closing his second church year. A special musical program will be given at 8:00 p.m. at the A. M. E. church on South Vine, it was announced today by Rev. J. H. Ward, pastor. The program will consist of songs, public singing and negro spirituals. The general public is extended a cordial invitation to attend. Following the program barbecued sandwiches and coffee will be served. Rev. Ward just announced that the church here is closing its 1934 conference year, expressing appreciation to the people of Maryville for their kindnesses and cooperation as well as donations given him during his two years as pastor here.

October 22, 1934, Daily Forum. At the conference in Moberly, Rev. Ward returned to the A. M. E. church, Maryville. Those attending the conference were Mr. and Mrs. Gex B. Keene, Mrs. Thomas Elders, Mrs. Carter, and Mrs. Mattie Wilson.

May 3, 1935, Daily Forum. For a special at the 11:00 worship, the choir from Clarinda negro church will sing. Dinner will be at 12:00 in the church basement.

May 6, 1935, Daily Forum. AME CHURCH REDEDICATION. Two local negroes, Gex Keene and G. N. Moss caused a disturbance at 5:00 at the A. M. E. church near the close of the rededication ceremony following the remodeling of the edifice after last fall's tornado. The two men fought outside on the steps.

February 4, 1938, Daily Forum. The A. M. E. choir will sing at 6:30 Sunday at the meeting of Epworth League of the First M. E. church. Public is invited.

SWEET SINGERS OF ISRAEL

When Israel was in Egypt-land,
Oppressed so hard they could not stand, let my people go.
Go down Moses, 'way down in Egypt-land,
Tell ol' Pharoah, let my people go.

Slaves likened their bondage to the Biblical Israelites who were led out of slavery by Moses. Carrying the metaphor on, Missouri was called "Egypt-land" by the joining free-staters. So it should be no surprise that a choir of the Maryville African Methodist Episcopal church would have chosen the name, "Sweet Singers of Israel."

Earliest record located of a choir of black people in Nodaway County was in 1872 when the women sang to assist Andrew J. Prather with a festival on his behalf. The African Methodist Episcopal church group met first in homes until a church building could be secured. The early emancipation celebrations in Maryville often had on the program "singers" or choirs of Jubilee singers, but it was not until 1921 that a description of the singers and their program was in the local newspapers.

The following sacred concert was given at the First Methodist and admission of 25¢ was charged. Date: March 24, 1921.

"Swing Low Sweet Chariot"	led by Rev. E. D. Abbott
"On Jordon's Banks I Stand"	Sister Katie Baker
"Roll Jordon, Jordon Roll"	by J. L. Gooden
"Hallelujah to the Lamb"	by Charles L. Martin
"Walk and Talk with Jesus"	Sister Mattie Malcome
"Steal Away"	Sister Luella Anderson
"Home Land"	by Guy Martin
"Suwanee River"	by Sister Lucille L. Vance
"The Gospel Train"	by Sister Katie Baker
"Beautiful Zion"	by Charles Martin
"Old Time Religion"	by Sister M. E. Abbott
"Walk Jerusalem, Just Like John"	by Sister L. Anderson
"Walk Around My Bedside"	by Clarence C. Baker
"In the Hollow of His Hand"	by Rev. Abbott
"It's Me Oh Lord"	by Sister M. Malcome

During the summer of 1921, the Sweet Singers of Israel went on tour to raise money to put a basement under the A.M.E. church on South Vine and as a number two goal, "to awaken the mind to a broader view of spiritual usefulness." April 30, 1921, they went to Pickering and gave a concert; on June 16 they gave a concert at the Methodist church, Ravenwood; June 20, 1921, they performed in Hopkins. The church was able to raise the needed funds to put the basement in as planned.

Maryville had an Old Soldiers Reunion in September, 1921, and gave awards for the best floats in the parade. The black community entered the

competition and won the sixth prize for their float called, Episode #19, Uncle Reuben and Aunt Celia. The Sweet Singers of Israel followed behind the decorated vehicle which depicted two slaves who did not go with their former masters but remained in their old home. In front of a cabin, grey-haired Uncle Reuben was shown kneeling by a wheelbarrow with a feather bed while a fat Aunt Celia adjured him, "You fool nigger, where you goin' to sleep tonight? Get up from agonizin' God and help me fix this bed." No further explanation of the float was given in the newspaper, but #19 was probably a line-up number and the event may have been the removal of southern sympathizers from their homes along the Missouri/Kansas border by Order No. 11, 1863.

February 2, 1923, the following musical program was given by the choir at their church, 128 South Vine:

Opening	"A Charge I Have to Keep"
Song led by Mattie Malcome	"Swing Low, Sweet Chariot"
Song led by Lena Martin	"Old Ark 'Moverin"
Song led by J. L. Gooden	"Roll Jordon"
Song led by Katie Baker	"Gospel Train"
Song led by C. L. Martin	"Walk Jersualem"
Song led by Gertrude Parient	"When the Saints Go Marchin' In"
Medley by May Ousley	
Song led by Mattie Malcome	"Couldn't Hear Nobody Pray"
Song led by J. L. Gooden	"Free at Last"
Song led by May Ousley	"When the Battle Ended"
Song led by C. L. Martin	"Am I Born to Die"
Song led by Katie Baker	"Witness for my Lord"
Song led by May Ousley	"Steal Away to Jesus"

For the Maryville Fall Festival, October, 1923, the Sweet Singers of Israel gave concerts at 3:00 p.m. on a platform at the Bainum Hotel and at 8:45 p.m. on a platform at the Empire Theatre.

October 4, 1923, Democrat Forum

The Sweet Singers of Israel composed of a number of negroes from the A.M.E. church sang a number of beautiful songs on the platform of Empire Theatre last night...will appear again today.

MARYVILLE FALL FIESTA AND EXPOSITION .. SOLDIERS REUNION, October 5

Program:

.....
 3:00 p.m. Sweet Singers of Israel on platform of Bainum Hotel

 8:45 p.m. Sweet Singers of Israel, Empire Theatre platform

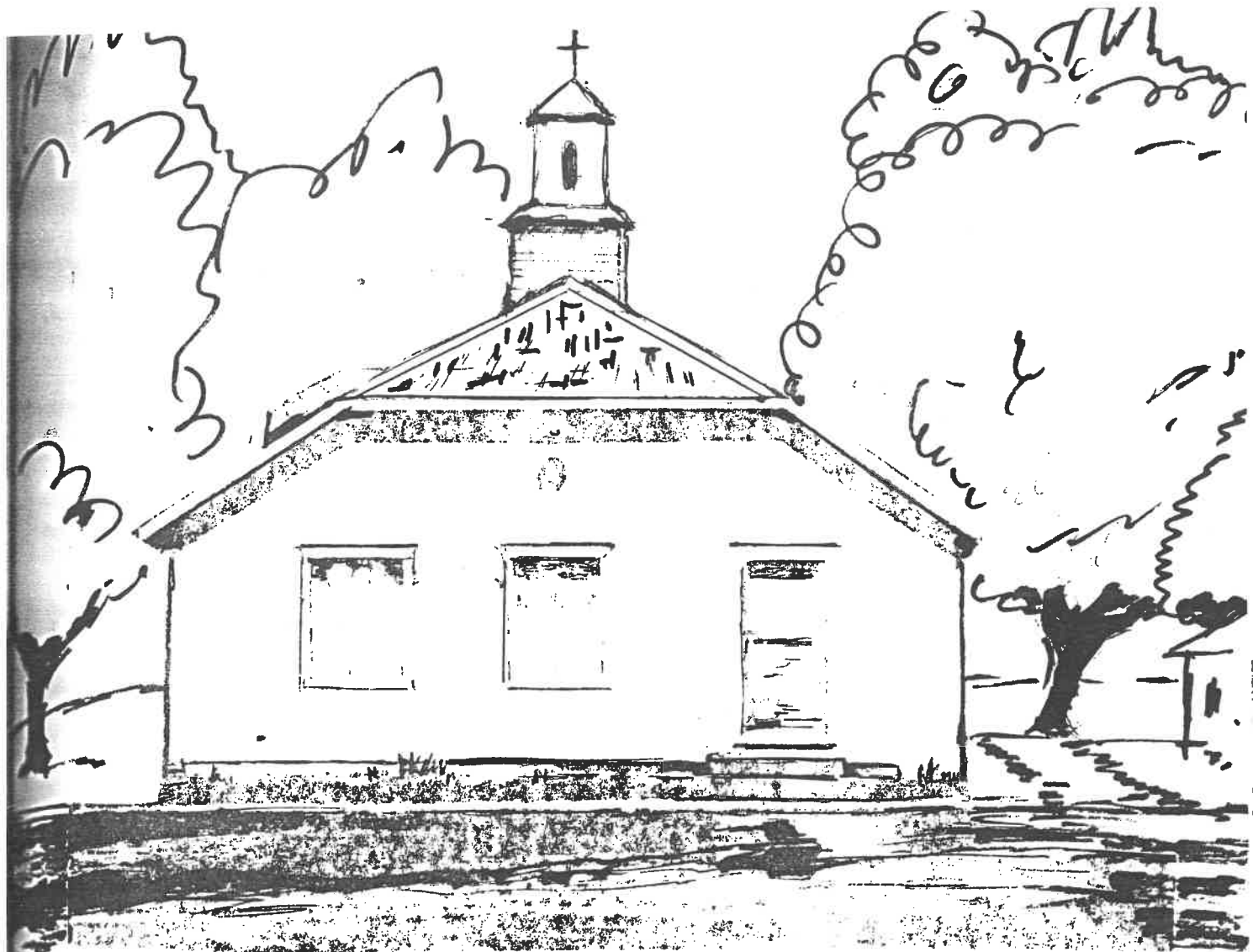
(Also Blackstone Quartet, 4 negro musicians)

Even as late as 1934, members of the A.M.E. church, Maryville, could put a choir together, but most of the young voices were gone by then. A.M.E. was made up of older black citizens struggling to keep their church going. On October 11, 1934, Rev. J. H. Ward announced a program of "Jubilee singing and spiritual songs." Autumn House now resides in the area where once the "sweet singers" sent their beautiful music out the church windows.

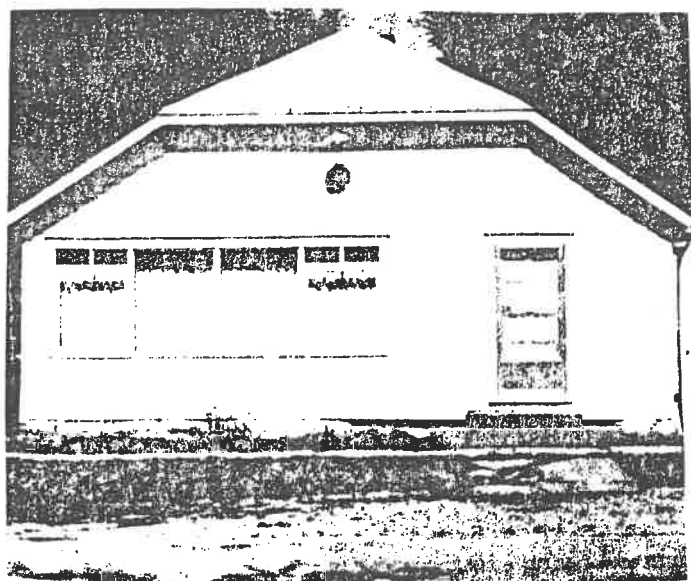
Because I have loved so deeply
Because I have loved so long
God in His infinite kindness
Gave me the gift of song.

From Egypt's yoke set free
Hail de glorious jubilee
Oh how happy we will be
By and by.

Get you ready
There's a meetin' here tonight,
Come along
There's a meetin' here tonight.



Illustrated to show how Mt. Zion Baptist may have appeared before the steeple burned off.



Mt. Zion church disbanded around 1933-34. The building was used for a grocery store for several years and is now altered into a residence.

Photograph taken in 1985.

Redmond grocery occupied the building at the time of the October, 1934, tornado in Maryville. The building had considerable damage.

MOUNT ZION BAPTIST

Box 185, #46, November Term, 1895, Filed November 25, 1895, Circuit Court, Incorporation, Zion Baptist Church, Nodaway County.

Comes J. Isaac Mortin, Mack Smart, and B. Frank Smart and state to the court that they and other members of Zion Church of Maryville did associate together and by agreement and association in writing hereto attached duly approve and signed by trustees, the chief officers thereof Isaac Mortin, Mack Smart and B. Frank Smart, president, secretary, and treasurer respectively, did form a society for purposes of providing a church building and property and maintain for religious ownership, under the name of Zion Baptist Church of the City of Maryville, Nodaway County, State of Missouri.

Trustees: J. Isaac Mortin, Mack Smart, and B. Frank Smart.

The name Zion Baptist has not been assumed by any other corporation in the state.

By their attorney, P. L. Growney.

Deed Book, 22 April 1895, p. 413, between Philip R. Growney unmarried, of Nodaway County, Missouri, first part, and J. I. Morton, Moses McCorkle, and Mack Smart, Trustees of "Zion Baptist church" of Maryville for \$100, paid by parties of 2nd part, Lot 5, Block 30, in City Company's addition to Maryville. Philip R. Growney has right to convey same. 22 April 1895, 2:00 p.m.

May 28, 1896, Nodaway Democrat, History of Maryville, 1896. "The colored Baptists have also a good building."

August 27, 1896, Nodaway Democrat. A large audience of colored people gathered in their Baptist church last Sunday afternoon and listened to short addresses from the WCTU on the subject of temperance. A chalk talk was given by B. F. Wodbury which was highly appreciated. Rev. Lovell, pastor of the Methodist church, was present and heartily endorsed the sentiments expressed.

November 25, 1901, Nodaway Democrat. Rev. C. C. Callaway the new pastor of the Mt. Zion Baptist church of this city announces that the members of the church will serve a Thanksgiving dinner in the church parlors of the First Baptist church of this city on Thanksgiving day, the proceeds to be applied to the church debt. Rev. Callaway recently came here from Clarinda.

February 27, 1907, Republican. 1906 & 1907, Mt. Zion Baptist, 11:00 preaching services, Rev. Mitchell, pastor.

June 27, 1907, Republican. 1907, Mt. Zion Baptist, 11:00 preaching services, Rev. A. L. Flanora, minister.

July 25, 1912, Tribune. Rev. John W. Evans will come to Maryville from Clarinda, Iowa to assume pastorate of the Colored Baptist church. He formerly was pastor of the Second Baptist church in the Iowa town. The Maryville colored Baptists will have services in their church every Sunday morning.

August 15, 1912, Democrat Forum. At a called business meeting of the Mt. Zion Baptist church, Monday August 5, for the purposes of calling a minister, William M. Palmer served as moderator. On motion, the church voted to extend a call to Rev. T. T. Reynolds to become its pastor and to pay him \$10.20 for two Sundays in each month. One Sunday will be the first Sunday in each month and the other is hoped by the church will be the third Sunday, but that will be arranged by the pastor after his arrival.

Those voting to call Rev. Reynolds to the pastorate of Mt. Zion Baptist church were: William M. Palmer, George Palmer, Mrs. Mary Smith, Mrs. William M. Palmer, Miss Messie Maulton, Miss Lethey Bolden, Mrs. B. F. Smart, Ozie Schoolen, and Amos Schoolen.

October 9, 1913, Democrat Forum. Rev. L. W. Harris, moderator of the Mt. Zion Baptist association, is in the city in the interest of the colored Mt. Zion Baptist church. He held services in the church on Tuesday evening and quite a number were in attendance. After an encouraging sermon, \$25 in money and pledges were taken up. The executive board of the association will give \$25 to the church. A pastor will be sent here in a short time and he will be assisted in his work by the board. The members of the church feel encouraged and ask their friends to join in with them to make the church a success. They welcome visitors and appreciate your favors.

March 26, 1918, Tribune. ZION CHURCH BURNS. About noon yesterday, fire damaged the Mt. Zion Baptist church on East 4th street to the extent of \$1,000. It was partially covered by insurance.

The city fire department was directed to the Baptist church on East Jenkins street. From there they could see the fire on East 4th and lost no time in making their way there. Further delay was caused when _____ Pride drove over the hose causing it to burst.

The fire at the church caught from burning grass in the adjoining yard, and it made considerable headway when William Palmer discovered it. He was raking the church yard. When discovered, smoke was pouring out of the cupola of the edifice. The entire interior and the cupola were burned from the building.

March 28, 1918, Democrat Forum. ...blaze worked up under the side boards, cupola burned off and south one-half of the building badly damaged.

1914 Maryville City Directory, Mt. Zion Baptist church at East 4th and Charles. Rev. T. P. Thomas, pastor.

August 27, 1923, Tribune. Rev. R. E. Ezell, negro minister, 35 years old of McAlester, Oklahoma, was killed and Mr. & Mrs. E. D. Eastling, negroes of 1211 S. 15th Street, St. Joseph, were seriously injured when a Durant touring car in which they were riding failed to make a sharp turn at

the corner 5 miles south of Maryville. The car turned over. An infant child in the car was not injured.

The party was brought to St. Francis hospital and Rev. Ezell died a few minutes after being brought to Maryville. The accident occurred about 6:45 o'clock last evening near the large United States Rubber Company sign. The party was en route to the Mt. Zion Baptist church where a banquet dinner was to have been held.

December 29, 1932, Democrat Forum. Rev. January, a colored preacher from Clarinda, was slightly injured and his car wrecked near here yesterday as a result of a collision with a pig. A tire on the January vehicle blew out when it struck the pig and the car turned over several times. The accident occurred at 5:30 yesterday afternoon on U.S. Highway 71, south of here.

Pearl Taylor who delivers papers to nearby towns reached the scene just as the preacher was pulling himself out of the wreck. He had several cuts but otherwise unhurt.

History of Nodaway County. First pastor of Mt. Zion was Rev. William Carter. Was a frame building with a later addition. In 1910, had about 12 members.

(See Kansas City Sun for additional information about Mt. Zion.)

OTHER CHURCH INFORMATION: MARYVILLE NEWSPAPERS

"By the Elkhorn Creek", p. 9. The first church in Graham was the Methodist...the next church was the German Methodist Episcopal in 1869. It met at the home of Roberta Rea and had a membership of 8 including one negro woman.

October 21, 1897, Nodaway Democrat. Mary B. Watkins, colored evangelist, who has been holding a tent meeting in Maryville for the past two weeks closed the meeting Tuesday evening. Her subject that evening was "Come Out of Babylon." The meetings have resulted in nine additions.

Mrs. Watkins is a widow lady and mother of two children, a girl and a boy, both who accompany her. Her home is in Phillips County, Kansas and she has been preaching for the last 16 years. Kansas Christian churches have sent her a call to return to that state and act as state evangelist among the colored people, and she will probably accept. (Meeting held in a tent near Harrison's barn on Second Street.)

April 7, 1939, Republican. Mrs. William Scott the celebrated negro lecturer has been secured for the Ladies Aid Society of the M. E. church (white) and will deliver a lecture on the "Negro and Five Facts He Has Proven." Mrs. Scott comes well-recommended.

Mrs. Scott was born a slave but has won distinction just the same.

April 3, 1902, Tribune. "Colored Folks as I Know Them" is the lecture given by Rev. Lincoln McConnell at the Christian Church. He preached for an hour without notes...gave a truthful picture of the negro as he is today. If you want to look at colored folks through Southern eyes or if you like to laugh, go hear Rev. McConnell at the Christian Church, Thursday night, April 10. Tickets, 25¢.

August 13, 1908, Nodaway Democrat. A union colored camp meeting began Sunday, August 9, on East Second street just north of the central school. Rev. Dr. J. L. Griffin, president of the National Rescue Association of New York, will assist Rev. J. H. Nichols in conducting the meeting. Rev. Nichols is also assisted by his son in this work. All pastors and members of other churches are invited to help in carrying on the good work.

August 27, 1908, Republican. 1000 people were at the tent on East Second Street to hear the farewell sermon of Dr. Griffin, the colored evangelist. He preached on the "Great Judgement Day."

August 27, 1908, Republican. The colored citizens of Maryville desire to express the appreciation to the white friends for their high regard and kindness shown them during the Tabernacle meeting just closed. The meeting proved a grand success. The souls of Christians were revived and some sinners accepted the plan of salvation for which God be praised. The Rev. J. L. Griffin and his helpers rendered excellent services. We are yours in his name, Rev. J. H. Nichols, Rev. W. B. Nichols, managers.

August 27, 1908, Republican. Rev. Grant Robbins, Methodist minister, Maryville, preached against lynchings...those who constitute a mob are usually worthless, purchasable, irresponsible persons...it is the case of the two races living side by side as citizens and free men and equal before the law and yet unequal in every other way...turned loose without learning without land or money without homes...every Christian to stand for protection of the weakest or the wickedest citizen in his right to a fair trial in the courts of the land...

February 18, 1915, Democrat Forum. Rev. J. W. McDaniels, a negro head of the Enterprise school at Chicago in addresses to the First Methodist and the First Christian churches yesterday made a plea for greater forbearance, a more kindly feeling and effort to aid the negro to uplift himself.

This was Mr. McDaniels' third visit to Maryville in the interest of his race...last visit about four years ago. The Chicago educator was born a slave in Ray County. After being freed, he and his brother resolved to further the uplift of their race...established a negro school in Chicago...trains 250 negroes yearly.

Missouri State Sunday School Convention, November 22, 1917. 1525 delegates, for three days, Nov. 20-22.

Feb. 5, 1920, Democrat Forum. Dr. Cox of the First Methodist Church, Maryville, will for Lincoln's birthday, read from writings of Paul Lawrence

History of Maryville black school

Country, June 30, 1985

By Martha Cooper
Maryville

Only a few lines of history are given to the school which educated the black children of Maryville for over 60 years. In addition, these lines lead the readers to believe that Douglas discontinued after 1881, which indeed is not the case. This article is just a small amount of the material which exists for Douglass.

In Missouri, 1870, school law provided for education of the black children; the law also provided for schools to be separate. Thus in 1870, when the public school system formed in Maryville, the newly elected school board set about to meet the education requirement brought about by the Radical Republicans immediately after the war.

The first "colored school" was in a rented building leased from Mr. Williams O'Rear. In August, a teacher, Lillie Evans, was hired and seats and tables were made. There were 35 children in attendance when the school got underway in 1871.

The education of black children of Maryville did not begin without a struggle. John Ham and A.B. Cornell, called "Gunnybags" by Editor Morehouse of the Nodaway Democrat, led the local reconstruction efforts. There was discussion of "mixing" the students rather than building a new and separate school. But even with the votes of the recently franchised black males, the Republicans could not muster the votes for such a move. Morehouse wrote that if the scheme had been carried out, a "blessing of a bad cold" for the white students would be needed.

Recognizing that their provision for separate was not equal, the board voted in 1872 to build a schoolhouse on Lot 16, Southern extension (Lot 16 was owned by Morehouse and was to be built "exactly like School No. 2, with the addition of a kitchen." School No. 2 was located on the east portion of

When the school opened in September 1872, the seats for the new building had not arrived. When they were finally provided, the matrons and patrons filed a complaint with the board that the seats were castoffs and inferior to those provided in the schools for the white children. Also, no janitor was provided even though the white schools had janitors to start the fires in the winter. As far as the records show, the board never approved a janitor for Douglass even

though each of the other buildings had this assistance.

Immediately, No. 3 was under threat of closing. The board chose to exercise its legal right to shut down the school if the a.d.a. fell below 10, and it did. In November 1873, the school was shut down until January and the teacher, Ella Redmond, was hired on a month to month basis.

The school was closed in 1881 for a longer period; when it opened again in 1883, a black teacher, A.H. Hatton, was in charge. By then, Lincoln Institute had educated teachers and those were sought for the segregated schools of Missouri.

It was under William J. Hickman, black professor, that the name Douglass first appeared for Schoolhouse No. 3. The a.d.a. by then was not a problem and the little school flourished.

The greatest influence on the pupils of Douglass appears to come from the husband-wife team of Earnest O. Boone, Jr. and his wife, Mildred Williams Boone. Professor Boone was hired in 1913, and then he left for officer's camp during World War I. Mildred Boone taught Douglass. When he returned, Mr. and Mrs. Boone were hired as co-teachers.

In 1918, the school had a fire around the stove. The brick building was in poor shape, with a wall sagging on the south. With prompting from the black citizens and ministers, the board agreed to build a new building. The cornerstone of Douglass was laid in August, 1919, by Cyrene Masonic Lodge No. 58, Maryville. The ceremony and parade attracted the president of Lincoln Institute, reporters from the Kansas City Call, and other well-known black orators and officers.

Until the building was completed in January 1920, the children were taught in the AME Church. This same year, Prof. Boone left to be principal at Bartlett, St. Joseph. Mrs. Boone remained as teacher of Douglass, Maryville. Their son, E.O. Boone, III, stayed with Mildred's parents in Columbia.

Under Mrs. Boone, the school did well. She was a favorite with the parents and community. Two actions ended Mrs. Boone's teaching years at Douglass, causing her to resign in 1931. 1) The board voted that only single persons would be employed in Maryville for the fall of 1931, so just "Misses" were offered contracts in April. The board later offered Mrs. Boone a contract, but decreased her pay from \$1,000 per year to \$750. 2) There was no support at all for the black children after the Gunn tragedy. The board doubted if Maryville would let the school open in the fall, according to the minutes.

But Douglass carried on with a handful of pupils until it closed in

1934. Gladys Porter was the last teacher. For a few years tuition was paid for two or three black students to other schools in St. Joseph and Kansas City. Later blacks who lived in Maryville were older and were without young children.

A great amount of descriptive material was found for the first brick building. Programs for closing exercises and activities of the Mother's Club for Douglass were discovered in Maryville newspapers.

**DOUGLASS WARD SCHOOL #3, MARYVILLE
TEACHERS**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Enrollment</u> (enumerated)	<u>Teacher</u>	<u>Comments</u>
1870	39	??	Voted that Board take over existing schools in Maryville
1871	35	Miss Lillie Evans	School met in house of Wm O'Rear
1872		Mrs. Lillie Evans Case	Built #3, brick, Lot 2, Block 16, S. Ext.
1873	19	Miss Ella Redmond	
1874	23	Mrs. S. C. Lewis/ Helen Rinehart	
1875	10	Helen Rinehart	
1876		Mrs. L. G. Mickels	
1877	16	Jennie Byers	
1878		Ada Albert	
1879	19	Julie Albaugh	
1880		Julie Albaugh	
1881		Ada Albert	Closed for a short period
1882	18		
1883	25	A. H. Hatton (black)	
1884		A. H. Hatton	
1886	26	Mattie Lowrie/ Miss Snodderly	
1887	33		
1888		Rebecca J. Hatton	May be wife of A. H. Hatton
1889		Rebecca J. Hatton	
1890			
1891		Nettie Laird	
1892	30	Mrs. Emma Woods	
1893			
1894		John Isaac Morton (black)	Began a literary society for blacks
1895		John Isaac Morton	
1896		C. L. Robinson	May be son of H.E. Robinson
1897		William J. Hickman (black)	
1898		William J. Hickman	First date school called Douglass
1899	23	William J. Hickman	W. J. Hickman began closing exercises in May
1900		William J. Hickman	
1901		William J. Hickman	
1902		William J. Hickman	
1903		William J. Hickman	
1904		William J. Hickman	
1905		William J. Hickman	
1906	28	Joseph Endicott (black)	
19072	27	George Lee (black)	
1909		George Lee	
1910		George Lee	
1911		A. A. Keene (black)	

<u>Year</u>	<u>Enrollment</u> (enumerated)	<u>Teacher</u>	<u>Comments</u>
1912	31	A. A. Keene	
1913		Earnest Oscar Boone Jr. (black)	Attended Lincoln and Univ. of Chicago
1914	24	Earnest Oscar Boone Jr.	
1915	25	Earnest Oscar Boone Jr.	
1916		Earnest Oscar Boone Jr.	
1917	26	Earnest Oscar Boone Jr.	
1918	25	E. O. Boone & Wife, Mildred Boone	Mrs. Boone taught while husband in service WWI (Fire in brick school)
1919	24	E. O Boone/Mildred Boone	
1920	22	Mrs. Mildred Boone	New school on same site
1921		Mrs. Mildred Boone	
1922		Mrs. Mildred Boone	
1923	26	Mrs. Mildred Boone	
1924		Mrs. Mildred Boone	
1925	22	Mrs. Mildred Boone	
1926	26	Mrs. Mildred Boone	
1927	22	Mrs. Mildred Boone	
1928	22	Mrs. Mildred Boone	
1929	22	Mrs. Mildred Boone	
1930		Mrs. Mildred Boone	
1931		Miss Gladys Porter	Mrs. Boone resigned
1932	7	Miss Gladys Porter	
1933	10	Miss Gladys Porter	
1934		Douglass closed, Board permits Mother's Club to use building.	
		Tuition paid for students Nettie Johnson, Margaret Griggs, and Thelma Turner	
1937		Tuition paid for Edmonia Jackson to St. Joseph and Betty Palmer to Kansas	
1939		Tuition paid for Edmonia Jackson to St. Joseph	
1941		Permission for City Nursery School to use Douglass building	
1944		Permission for City Nursery School to use Douglass as is and to keep up the building.	

Building now a residence.

April 13, 1870, Nodaway Democrat. ELECTION OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS. Closely contested election for school directors; re-elected: John Ham, A. P. Morehouse, John Edwards. The colored troops under the command of Cornell fought nobly but they either did not vote enough or else there was not quite enough of them; at all events they didn't win, that is it was not a colored triumph. The main feature of the contest seems to have been a trial of the respective strength of two essentially antagonistic ideals; one being the pure Radical theory that the colored mind will vegetate (grow) much more spontaneously if cultivated side by side with Caucasian intellect, or in other words, "one school for all colors;" the other theory being that it were better to have separate schools for the children of the respective races.

We are happy to be able to record the fact that the "bateful prejudice of race" came off victorious, and that too by means of Radical votes. If the Radicals had voted solid for the policy of "mixing things" the scheme would have carried and a bad cold all summer would have been a blessing to such of our rising generation as suffer under the double misfortune of being white, and possessing a keen sense of smelling.

We remarked at the outset that Cornell marshalled the colored troops but we forgot to state that he had considerable reserve force of white heroes. Mr. Cornell elected the City Council or at least four of the five and it was a pity he should have failed on the Board of Education.

November 2, 1870, Nodaway Democrat. Our colored school has 39 pupils and a good teacher and is well conducted a school as there is in the county. We have a Democratic Board of Education.

April, 1871, Nodaway Democrat. Ordered that the public schools of Maryville including a school for colored children and a school in the east portion of the district at the Ellsworth school commence the first Monday in September for eight months.

August 7, 1871, Nodaway Democrat. Miss Lillie Evans is in charge of the colored school. Snyder and Black appointed as a committee to rent a room for the colored school. August 17, rented a building of George W. Huey for use of the colored school. (Later changed to a building owned by O'Rear.)

September 6, 1871, Nodaway Democrat. -- Our public schools opened on Monday in good order except the colored school, in where there seemed to be some trouble at the start. It seems the Directors had not put the seats in the school room for the colored scholars, and that the seats were not quite as good as those in the school house for the white children. This exasperated the matrons and patrons of the colored school giving the Directors a good blowing up, which was taken very meekly by the Directors. They also complained that there was no janitor provided for their school, the same as the white school had. Everything is all lovely now, however; the world wags and the School Directors survived -- but they had to come to terms.

October 4, 1871, Nodaway Democrat. INALIENABLE RIGHT, Trouble in the Colored School. In our graded school, with five rooms for whites, it has been the practice during the winter months to hire a janitor for the purpose of making fires and sweeping out the rooms, ready for the teachers and scholars. The Directors have provided a comfortable house and a good teacher for the colored scholars, but they are not satisfied, and demand that they too shall have a janitor.

And why not? Does not the Constitution of the U. S. say that the rights of no citizen shall be denied him on account of race or color. We understand the directors have decided they shall make their own fires or freeze.

It now only costs \$500 dollars to run the colored school, and one hundred dollars more will pay a janitor to make their fires and sweep out the house. Don't they pay taxes like other folks, and out of the \$4,300

taxes levied to run the schools this winter, they will not pay at least \$10, and they ought to have the benefit of it and not be permitted to freeze, for they say they won't make the fires.

October 18, 1871, Nodaway Democrat. The school directors are still obstinate and refuse to furnish a janitor for the colored school but the weather is pleasant and not much danger of freezing. How long the Directors will stand in the light of the colored youth remains to be seen. We shall think that the great and valuable service we did our country in the late unpleasantness in the militia service of the State will have been done in vain if a janitor is not furnished the colored school.

July 4, 1872, Nodaway Democrat. Board of Education met July 27. The committee on the colored school house reported in favor of building a school house exactly like schoolhouse #2, with addition of plain wooden cornice. Bids to be filed with William Anderson before July 12. Wm O'Rear, claim for repairs to colored school house of \$150 allowed.

July 25, 1872, Nodaway Democrat. Bids opened for building a school house for colored children in fall of 1872: Harman, \$825; Evans, \$790; E. Bell, \$765.50. The bid of Bell accepted; the school house to be completed by September 2. The committee reported that they had purchased of Roseberry and Morehouse, Lot #2, Block 16, Southern extension of Maryville for \$100 for the colored school.

September 25, 1873, Nodaway Democrat. Board of Education: Snyder and Baker were appointed to supervise the building of a coal house at school #3, large enough to hold two wagon loads of coal.

November 13, 1873, Nodaway Democrat. Board of Directors: The board met on November 10 and voted to suspend the colored school from November 21 to January 1874 because it does not have the number required by law. Voted that the colored people of Maryville be require to furnish 25 bushels of coal for school house privileges for church for three months from this date.

November 13, 1873, Nodaway Democrat. Miss Ella Redmond employed to teach the colored school commencing January 1, 1874, and to teach month to month, not exceeding three if the average daily attendance is less than ten.

November 13, 1873, Nodaway Democrat. School board voted that the colored school of Maryville be suspended from November 21, 1873, to 1st Monday in January 1874. The a.d.a. does not have average required by law. Miss Ella Redmond is to teach the colored school starting 1st Monday in January 1874 from month to month not exceeding three if the a.d.a. is less than 10.

April 1, 1875, Nodaway Democrat. Ordered by School Board that colored school continue one more month if a.d.a. is 10. Average is $9 \frac{3}{8}$ exclusive of 2 under 5 or $11 \frac{1}{20}$ including said pupils and 2 others age 21. The school is therefore suspended.

Helen Rinehart hired June 1875, to teach the colored school for the fall 1875. The school to be suspended the first month it does not average 10.

January 7, 1875. Nodaway Democrat. Board of Directors voted to suspend the colored school for the reason it does not average 10 per month. Miss Helen Rinehart is employed to teach the colored school one month commencing January 4, at a salary of \$33.33 1/3.

April 1, 1875, Nodaway Democrat. -- ordered that the colored school continue one month longer than provided since monthly attendance was 10 or more. The average being 9 3/8 exclusive of 2 pupils under 5 and 2 others of age 21, the school is therefore suspended.

April 22, 1875, Nodaway Democrat. We would call attention to the school board to the fact that the brick school house in which the colored children are taught should be fenced to keep cattle and hogs away from it. It is public property and therefore should be taken care of.

School Board met Sept. 2, 1878. Paid Mrs. Mack Smart \$1.00 to clean the school.

Article on Ada Albert, written by Miss Marcia Messenger and published in the Democrat Forum, 1907, May 4:

Ada Albert has taught in Maryville schools for 44 years. She came to Maryville in 1878 from Wisconsin. "The only place in our schools open then was the colored school which she applied for and taught one year. One day when she was teaching in the colored school a wind and thunderstorm came up and the little brick building was shaken until all could feel it. Poor little Sylvia Smart was "scart mos to deff" and wailed loudly nearly creating a panic among the children. Miss Albert took her chair to the center of the room, seated herself and asked Sylvia if she thought the house would blow over now. Sylvia said, "No'm. It could'n" and ceased crying. After that when a storm came, Miss Albert would seat herself in the center of the room and each little wooly head bent to its task perfectly satisfied with its sense of security. All of our colored people are her friends."

Report of R. D. Shannon, Superintendent of Public School of the State of Missouri, 1879, page 18, "I regret that it is my duty to inform you that the law in relation to colored schools has been repeatedly evaded and violated during the past two years...First there is a failure to enumerate a sufficient number of colored persons of school age...when negroes become impatient they are told the problem will be taken care of next year or they are promised a 5 or 6 month school or told they are unable to find a teacher."

March 29, 1883, Nodaway Democrat. Tuesday evening the patrons and scholars of the Maryville colored school gave an entertainment at Union Hall, the net proceeds of which were \$22.50. The entertainment consisted of music, recitations, etc. An interesting feature of the evening was the correct spelling of 100 picked words by Miller Graves, a little colored boy age 13.

May 26, 1898, Republican. DOUGLASS SCHOOL: The first annual closing exercises of the Douglass school of this city will be held at the opera house Saturday evening, May 28, 1898. An extensive and interesting program has been prepared by the teacher, ably assisted by the pupils.

This is the first attempt the colored children of Maryville have made toward an entertainment and they should be greeted with a rousing welcome. Price of admission, 15¢, children, 10¢.

March 2, 1899, Republican. Every ward school is provided with a fair working library including the colored school...

May 27, 1909, Republican. DOUGLASS EXERCISES. The colored children of the Douglass school will give their closing exercises Thursday evening at the African M. E. church. Those who will take part are as follows: Vera C. Vance, Pauline Palmer, Lolita Page, Mildred Palmer, LuVoyd Page, Albert Kelly, Veola Page, Dorothy Palmer, Earl Martin, Hary Palmer, LaVaughan Vance, and Laura Williams.

April 7, 1910, Republican. City Council meeting: The city marshall was instructed to stop the practice of dumping paper in a low lot near the Douglass school.

October 3, 1911, Tribune. TIP TO COLORED PUPILS, by Superintendent of Schools. The opportunity for Maryville colored boys and girls lies in fitting themselves for manual training and domestic science teaching was the point driven home to the pupils of Douglass school this week by Superintendent of schools, C. A. Hawkins. Mr. Hawkins visited the school on Monday and made an address to the pupils along that line giving them facts and illustrations of the chance that was open for such instruction urging the pupils to aim definitely on such training. There are 31 pupils in the Douglass school this year; A. A. Keene being again the teacher in charge.

G. H. Schooler(n) has offered a prize for the pupil of the school making the best showing in his studies.

May 25, 1912, Tribune. SARAH FRANCIS MITCHELL, ONE GRADUATE FROM COLORED SCHOOL. The graduating exercises of Douglass school will take place at the A. M. E. church. There is one graduate, Sarah Francis Mitchell. The program will consist of 21 songs, recitations, essays, and dialogues. The address will be given and the diplomas by W. A. Blagg of the school board. The invocation will be by Rev. W. A. Mitchell and the benediction by Rev. J. R. Carter. Prof. A. A. Keene is the teacher.

May 30, 1912, Tribune. A large crowd, 1/3 of them white persons attended the commencement exercises of Douglass school last night. All seats were filled and many stood. One of the features was the fine singing, the closing number a song by the audience. It was held in the A. M. E. church. Graduate was Sarah F. Mitchell.

May 30, 1912, Tribune. Prof. A. A. Keene, principal of Douglass will leave for Iowa City where he will enter Iowa State University this summer. He will specialize in math and English and will probably take chemistry and physics. Sarah Frances Mitchell, daughter of Rev. W. A. Mitchell, pastor

of the colored Baptist church and who graduated last week under professor Keene is planning to attend Lincoln Institute in Jefferson City this fall. She will take up vocational work with expectation of fitting herself for a teacher.

July 25, 1912, Tribune. School Board Meeting: An entire wall is to be replaced in the Douglass school. The colored people are clamoring for a new building but the board believes the old school can be made to serve the purpose adequately. The wall to be replaced is on the south and has been out of line for some time. The building is of brick and was built a great many years ago.

July 3, 1913, Democrat Forum. School enumeration, Nodaway county, 14 colored boys, 22 colored girls.

1913. In one country school, colored children have been attending with the whites. This is the Lasher school District 99 near Maryville. There is one colored family in the district with three boys and two girls. This is the only district outside of Maryville where there are colored children.

May 20, 1915, Tribune. E. O. Boone, Jr., principal of Douglass school, colored, last night addressed the graduates of the Lincoln School of Savannah. There are two graduates of Savannah's colored school this year. E. W. Bales is the principal. The subject of the talk by Mr. Boone last night was "Education."

May 20, 1915, Tribune. The graduation exercises for the Douglass school, colored, will be held Thursday night of this week at the A. M. E. church, South Vine Street. The principal address to the two graduates will be made by Supt. W. H. Westbrook of the city schools. E. W. Bales, principal of Lincoln school at Savannah will make an address. The two graduates of Douglass are Dorothy Mae Palmer and Gloria Mae Johnson. E. O. Boone, Jr. is principal. There was an enrollment of 31, increased to 32 by the end of the year. The term ends Friday.

May 27, 1915, Tribune. The pupils of Douglass held a picnic yesterday celebrating the close of school, following which the school children were guests of Ernest O. Boone, Jr. at a picture show party. Mr. Boone left this morning for Columbia.

PROGRAM DOUGLASS SCHOOL: May 20, 1915, Tribune

Opening chorus "You're Welcome"
Invocation
Recitation "Vacation Song"
Recitation "Fairy Book"
Recitation "The Years Pass On"
Recitation "Sheridan's Ride"
Quartet "One Wonderful Night"

Address

by school
Rev. J. D. Wells
Lulu White
Iva Fields
Bertha Gunn
Gloria Mae Johnson
Leona White, Mildred Palmer,
Pauline Paulmer, LuVoyd Page
Prof. E. W. Bales, Principal,
Savannah, Missouri

Recitation "I Love You Mother"
 Essay "The Progress of a Race"
 Recitation "Daisies"
 Essay "Why the Girls of Today
 Should be Educated"
 Recitation "Little Ships in the Air"
 Physical Culture Drill and March

Helen R. Vance
 Dorothy Mae Palmer
 Estall Gunn

Gloria Mae Johnson
 Everett White
 Gloria Mae Johnson, Leona
 White, Dorothy Mae Palmer,
 Alice White, Mildred Mae
 Palmer, Lulu White, Pauline
 Palmer, Vera Vance

Presentation of Diplomas

Prof. W. M. Westbrook, Supt. of
 City Schools

Remarks --

Closing Chorus "Good Bye"

Benediction

by school

Rev. C. C. Baker

The colors of the class are pink and white, and the motto is "And the Truth
 Shall Make You Free." The class flowers are pink and white carnations.

March 13, 1919, Democrat Forum. BRAND NEW COLORED SCHOOL. An
 agitation has been started to build a new building for the Douglass school
 since the school building was damaged by fire late Saturday afternoon to
 the extent of \$500. School could not be held in the building today and
 will resume work tomorrow in the A. M. E. church.

The present colored school building was built in 1876. It was the
 first building for negroes to attend school in and the only one. It is 43
 years old and has been condemned several times as unsafe and unsanitary by
 the humane society and others. To brighten your memory of the first
 school, the first teacher was Miss Adams. The fathers and grandfathers of
 the present pupils received their education in the building. There are 25
 pupils in the school at present. Mrs. E. O. Boone is the teacher.

March 10, 1919, Democrat Forum. LEVY FOR THE COLORED SCHOOL. Asking
 for 25¢ on 100 for purpose of building a new building. Colored citizens of
 Maryville met in a mass meeting Monday, March 10, at the A. M. E. church on
 South Vine and elected Rev. L. P. Bryant as chairman and Ernest O. Boone
 Jr. as secretary to consider the building of a new school for colored
 children.

WHEREAS: The Douglass school was partially destroyed by fire on
 Saturday, March 10;

WHEREAS: The citizens deem it unwise to and the building not worth
 repairing;

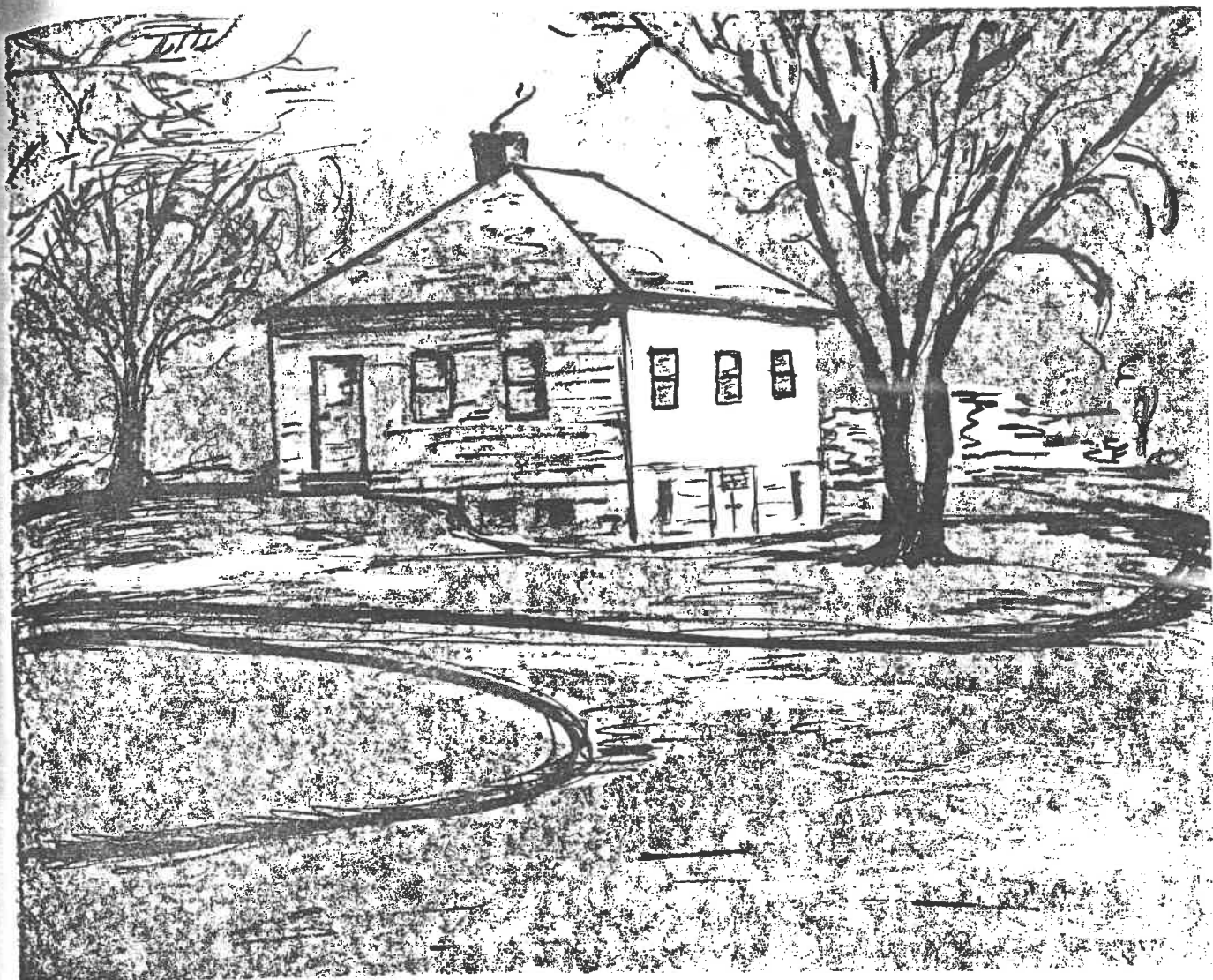
THEREFORE be resolved that we citizens in mass meeting petition the
 Board of Education to place upon the ballot in the coming
 school election an increase in taxation to build a new
 school building for the colored children of the city.

Respectfully submitted,

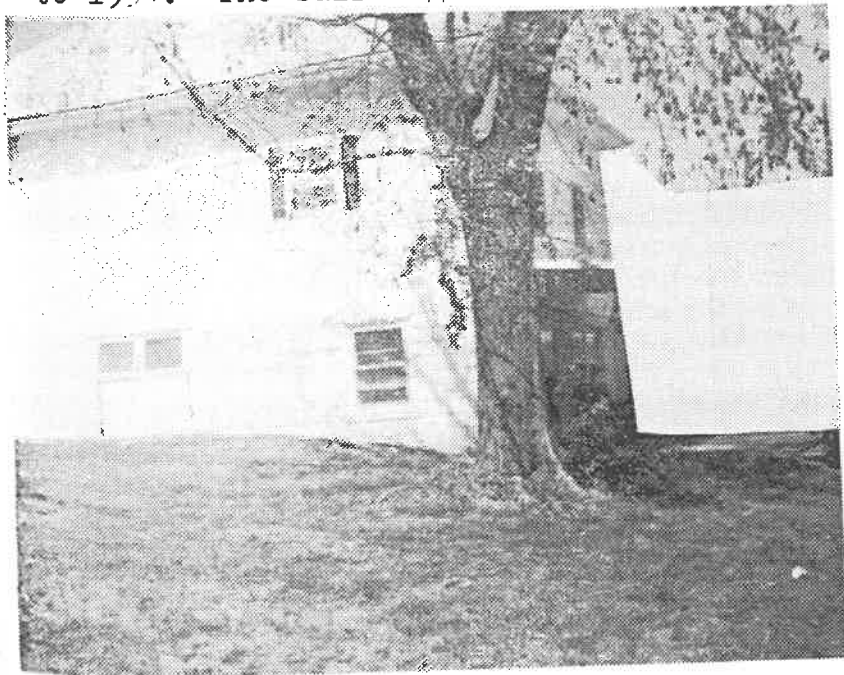
Colored Citizens

L. P. Bryant, Chairman

Ernest O. Boone, Jr., Secretary



Douglass School, Maryville, as it would have appeared from 1920 to 1934. The building has been considerably altered.



The south-east corner of Douglass, showing the basement where the manual training classes were held. Photograph taken in 1985.

Levy for Douglass school building carried, 546 for, 33 against.

June 26, 1919, Democrat Forum. SCHOOL TO COST \$4,500. Contract was let to James Woodburn at regular board meeting last night. The contract calls for a building, 24'8" by 36' long. The building is to cost \$4,500 and work to begin in a short time, to be completed by school opening next fall.

June 26, 1919, Democrat Forum. Board of Education: Bids opened for new Douglass school building. Woodburn had the low bid. The building will be a frame structure 24'8" by 36 feet. The board gave up their plan for a brick building. It is to be completed by school date next fall and cost \$4,500.

Expenditures for year 1919-20, School Board, E. O. Boone and wife, \$810.

Paid to Charles Martin, rent of colored church	\$ 48.00
Paid M. I. Woods for grading at Douglass	14.00
Paid J. H. Woodburn balance for Douglass	660.00

August 6, 1919, Democrat Forum. LAY THE CORNERSTONE. The colored people from Maryville and surrounding communities are gathered here today to celebrate the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation and to attend the cornerstone laying of the new Douglass School.

The band concert by the Knights Templar Band, Kansas City, directed by J. Louis Bramble was given at the courthouse square at 10:30 this morning. The parade scheduled to form at 1:30 was delayed until 2:20. The parade was headed by the Grand Master Fields of the W. W. Grand Lodge of Missouri and local members of that order, the Hon. Nelson C. Crews, Prof. E. O. Boone of Douglass school, and the school children. Automobiles carried the speakers.

Following the impressive corner stone laying by Grand Master Fields at the Douglass school, the party adjourned to the high school grounds for the emancipation celebration program.

Hon. N. C. Crews of Kansas City and Dr. Clement Richardson, president of Lincoln Institute and Mayor Earl Braniger were scheduled to speak. Mrs. W. A. Mitchell, Jr. of Maryville will read the emancipation proclamation. The night's entertainment will be a "human fly" demonstration by Shike Smith at 7:30 and a band concert at 8:00, and will close with a grand ball at the Armory and a reception at the Masonic Hall. Willis Mosley, business manager of the Call, a colored publication of Kansas City was in Maryville today as correspondent for that publication.

January 15, 1920, Democrat Forum. The new Douglass school will be ready for occupancy Monday morning. Not all the equipment will be here or ready for use but these will be sufficient to enable the pupils to start to work. The manual training class at the high school is making tables and chairs for the rooms. The use of tables is more in line with present methods than the old fashioned desks. All the furnishings and equipment will be of the best type. E. O. Boone, teacher, has been aiding in the work of arranging the interior.

January 22, 1920, Democrat Forum. The new Douglass school opened and a number of friends and patrons were present. Mrs. Black, Mrs. Riddle, and Mrs. L. E. Gault, representatives of the Women's Relief Corps presented the school with beautiful American flag. Theodore Carter responded by reciting "The Story of Our Flag."

January 29, 1920, Democrat Forum. Douglas school teacher, Professor E. O. Boone, assisted by Mrs. Boone and the pupils of the school entertained the members of the public school board and a large number of visitors yesterday afternoon between the hours of 1:00-4:00 o'clock to show the new building which is just completed.

As visitors came they were taken through the building and shown the basement, manual training rooms, boys lockers, coal and store rooms, then up the stairs and shown the second floor classroom and stage, domestic science rooms, etc. Professor Boone introduced the members of the school board and they responded with talks. The members present were: J. R. Brink, Dr. Jesse S. Miller, L. C. Cook, E. E. Williams, and Supt. J. M. McDonald.

Friends and patrons of the school were called upon and responded pleasantly. James Palmer on behalf of the colored citizens of the town thanked the school board for the interest shown in securing the new building. L. P. Bryant, pastor of the A. M. E. church offered a dedication prayer. Visitors were served fruit punch by the children supervised by Mrs. Boone.

May 13, 1920, Tribune. DOUGLASS SCHOOL HAS CLOSING EXERCISES: The Douglass school closed today with a program of recitations, songs, and instrumental music by the pupils. The class colors were red and white. The class flower, the American Beauty rose. Supt. J. M. McDonald made a short address and awarded diplomas.

March 30, 1921, Tribune. The mothers of the children attending Douglass school recently presented the school with a new dictionary. The mothers of the school belong to a Mother's Club. "The club has done some good work since it has been organized," said Miss Fannie Hope, grade supervisor of Maryville's Public Schools. "They have set out a large rose bush in the school and expect to do some more toward beautifying the school."

February 17, 1923, Tribune. The Elkhorn Community club (local, white) gave a clever 30-minute program at the school house preceding the showing of the Nodaway County film, "And the Truth Shall Make You Free." The program which was given by a "blackface company" consisted of readings, songs, and other features typical of the colored race, done in clever mimicry.

May 22, 1923, Tribune. TWO GRADUATES OF DOUGLASS 8TH GRADE. Two students will graduate from Douglass, colored school at the annual exercises which will be held at 8:15 tomorrow night. Ralph Fennimore Palmer is the valedictorian and Helen Ousley is the salutatorian. The class colors are red and white and the class flower, red roses. The Motto, "He conquers who endures." The program for the closing exercises in which all children of the school under the direction of Mrs. E. O. Boone, teacher, will participate follows:

Part I

Song	"We're Glad To See You Here"	
Invocation		Rev. S. D. Lovell
Address of Welcome		Walter Page
Recitation	"Friends"	Harold Gunn
Song	"Come to the Nursery Rhyme Garden & Play"	
Recitation	"A Boy's Objective"	Theodore Carter
Recitation	"Best Time for Vacation"	Clariville Baker
Group of Songs:	The Mary Jane; Do You Know; Little Boy Blue	
Recitation	"What I've Learned"	Owen Gunn
	"Father Time's Advice"	Primary children
Group of Songs:	The Tulips; Watchman; What of the Night; The Sleep Fairy	

Part II

Song	"We're All Come Back"	
Salutatory		* Helen Lee Ousley
Class Will		Ralph F. Palmer
Song	"Ready for Vacation"	
Valedictory		Ralph Fennimore Palmer
Closing Address		Freeman Ousley
Address, Presentation of Certificates		L. G. Cook
Remarks		Fannie Hope
Remarks		Supt. L. E. Ziegler
Song	"Good Night Ladies"	

May 22, 1923, Tribune. DOUGLASS SCHOOL GIRLS ENTERTAIN AT DINNER. The members of the board of education, L. E. Ziegler, Supt. of Schools, Miss Fannie Hope grade supervisor were guests of the Douglass, colored, school last night. The dinner in four courses was prepared by Helen Ousley, Marie Andrews, Clarawillie Baker, under the direction of Mrs. E. O. Boone teacher of Douglass school. The girls have had some work in domestic science and the dinner was prepared in the laboratory of the basement of the building and served in the school room.

The color scheme was carried out in red and green and the table being centered with a large basket of American Beauty roses. There were hand painted place cards and the favors were tiny baskets filled with candy. The centerpiece, place cards and favors were made by the pupils of the school. Members of the board present were: L. C. Cook, Dr. Jesse Miller, Sr., H. E. Williams, M. A. Peery, R. P. Hosmer, and J. E. Holt.

April 16, 1931. Board of Education Minutes: Motion and second that the Board is not in favor of hiring married teachers; was carried.

May 14, 1931. Board of Education Minutes: Motion to elect Mrs. E. O. Boone as teacher of Douglass at \$750 per year provided enough students to

keep the school open and provided there is not too much opposition by the public.

June 3, 1931. Board of Education Minutes: Motion to hire Miss Gladys Porter for \$750 in place of Mrs. Boone who resigned.

May 13, 1933, Daily Forum. 8TH GRADE AT DOUGLASS HAS CLOSING EXERCISES. The 8th grade graduation and closing exercises for Douglass, colored, school of Maryville public school system was held at 8:15 last night at the school.

Thelma Laudith turner was the valedictorian and Nettie Lou Johnson the salutatorian. The other member of the class was Margaret Leona Griggs.

The class motto: "Something yet to be gleaned" was featured in the exercise. Colors of pink and blue were used in the decoration theme. The pink rose was the class flower.

PROGRAM

Music: "A Soldiers Farewell"
Invocation
Salutatory
Recitation "Vacation"
Recitation "The Dilatory Scholar"
Oration "Man and Created Things"
Music: "He's a Lily of the Valley"
Recitation "The Close of a Pleasant Term"
Recitation "The Brightest Boy"
Valedictory
Address and Presentation of Certificates
Remarks

Male trio
Rev. J. H. Ward
Nettie Lou Johnson
Edmonia Jackson
Edward Turner
Margaret Leona Griggs
Male trio
Mary Gunn
Russell Turner
Thelma L. Turner
Mrs. E. O. Boone
Superintendent J. L. Lawing
of Public schools

Music: "Graduates Song"
Goodbye

John H. Lee

Miss Gladys Porter taught at the Douglass school the past year.

April 20, 1934, Daily Forum. Maryville School Board Meeting: The Douglass, colored, school will be discontinued next year as there would be only one pupil. Because of this fact the present teacher, Miss Gladys Porter was not hired for next year. There have been three pupils attending the Douglass school this year. One of these will be graduated and one is a non-resident.

May 18, 1934, Daily Forum. The school board granted the use of the Douglass school, now abandoned, as a community center for the colored people with the understanding that they will keep up the grounds. A delegation of five colored women and the colored minister, Rev. Ward, had previously interviewed the school board. The Mother's Club of the A. M. F. church which had donated a radio, victrola, and swings for the playground were given permission to remove the equipment.

August 23, 1933. Board of Education Minutes: Motion and second to pay tuition of colored girls to colored high school in Kansas City, Kansas. Margaret Griggs, Nettie Lou Johnson, Thelma Turner.

May 17, 1934. Board of Education Minutes: Motion and second to close Douglass and permit use of the school building by Douglass Club provided the building is kept in good condition.

September 27, 1934. Board of Education Minutes: Motion to pay tuition for Nettie Lou Johnson and Margaret Griggs to Western University.

September 26, 1935. Board of Education Minutes: Voted to pay one-half tuition of Nettie Lou Johnson and Margaret Griggs to Western University.

September 1937 Board of Education Minutes: Voted to pay tuition of Edmonia Jackson to St. Joseph school and Betty J. Palmer to Kansas school.

January 1939 Board of Education Minutes: Voted to pay \$36 on the Jackson girl's expense to St. Joseph school for her transportation.

August 1940 Board of Education Minutes: Voted to pay \$70 transportation and \$36 tuition for Edmonia Jackson to colored school in St. Joseph.

October 1941 Board of Education Minutes: Request to use Douglass for nursery project considered. Voted to give the city Nursery School permission to use Douglass.

October 11, 1944. Board of Education Minutes: City Nursery School to use the colored school as is and to keep it up.

NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK. Begins with Easter Sunday and lasts a week, 1923:

Sunday is sermon day
Monday is hygiene day
Tuesday is swat the fly day
Wednesday is T.B. day
Thursday is school health day
Friday is church sanitation day
Saturday is general clean up day.

March 19, 1925, Democrat Forum. Report of Red Cross Nutrition Program: At Douglass last year, 19 children received instruction on nutrition: 19 weighed, 11 gained weight.

DOUGLASS SCHOOL ENROLLMENT DATA

Date	Name	Age	Parent/Guardian	Address	Birthplace
1916	Allen, Vernon	8	Mr. & Mrs. Alfred Allen, N. Grand Ave.		Lathrop
1916	Andrews, Marie	14	Mary Vance Smith, East Jenkins		Plattsburg
1917	Armstrong, Bertha	14	Mrs. Laura Armstrong, South Newton		
1921	Baker, Clarivillie	10	C. C. Baker, West 8th		
1922	Carriger, Estel	14	Mrs. Luella Anderson		Maitland
1916	Carriger, Harold		Mrs. Luella Gunn, West 8th		Savannah
1916	Carter, Theodore		Ruth Carter, South Newton		Plattsburg
1924	Donahue, Costella		Mrs. Ida Franklin, South Grand		Cameron
1929	Fields, Geraldine	15	Gertrude Fields		Sabetha, KS
1923	Fields, Theodore		Mrs. Ida Fields & Mrs. Gertrude Parient		Maryville
1917	Fields, Theodore		Fred Fields, East Jenkins		
1917	Fields, Vernon G.	11	Fred Fields		
1916	Fields, Iva Isabel	12	Fred Fields		
1924	Greggs, Margaret		Mrs. Francis Greggs, North Fillmore		Clarinda, IA
1916	Gunn, Bertha		Mr. Emmett Gunn, East Jenkins		b. 1906
1924	Gunn, Darlene		Mrs. Mayme Gunn, West 8th		
1921	Gunn, Edna		Adolphus Gunn, South Walnut (Ophus?)		
1921	Gunn, Ester		Em. Gunn, East Cooper		
1925	Gunn, Ester		Mayme Gunn, West 8th		
1922	Gunn, Ethel		Ophus Gunn, South Walnut		
1926	Gunn, Genevieve		Mayme Gunn		
1916	Gunn, Harold Samuel R.		Olophus Gunn, South Walnut		
1917	Gunn, Lester	10	Emett Gunn		Maitland
1922	Gunn, Lloyd		Em Gunn		
1917	Gunn, Madge Ray	15		East Jenkins	
1924	Gunn, Mary		Adolphus Gunn		
1924	Gunn, Owen		Mayme Gunn		
1917	Gunn, Raymond	13	Em Gunn, East Jenkins		
1917	Gunn, Susan		Em Gunn, East Jenkins		
1917	Gunn, Virgil		Adolphus Gunn		
1921	Jackson, Helen		Mrs. Mary Lee Jackson, West 4th		Oregon
1924	Johnson, Nettie Lou		Mrs. Frankie Johnson, 4th Street		Iowa
1924	Kelly, Dorothy		Mrs. Gertrude Montgomery, West 5th		
1921	Kelly, James		Rev. M. J. Kelly, West 5th		Kansas

Date	Name	Age	Parent/Guardian	Address	Birthplace
1921	Kelly, Vandora	11	Rev. M. J. Kelly, West 5th		
1924	Lewis, Maxine		Mrs. Laura Lewis, North Buchanan		
1928	Marshall, Mary E.		Mrs. Vesta Walker, East 2nd Street		
1917	McGehee, Francis Burnett		John McGehee		
1921	Mitchell, Ella		Mrs. W. A. Mitchell, Jr., West 9th		Clarinda Nebraska
1927	Moore, Fawntella		Mrs. Minnie Moore, South Vine		St. Joseph
1916	Ousley, Freeman M.		Mr. & Mrs. George Ousley, South Water		Maryville
1921	Ousley, Hartley		George Ousley, South Water		
1916	Ousley, Helen	8	Mr. & Mrs. George Ousley		
1921	Page, Walter		Mrs. Clara Page, North Buchanan		Dec. 1904
1916	Palmer, Herbert N.	12	Mr. & Mrs. William Palmer, N. Fillmore		
1916	Palmer, Pauline Lee	15	Mrs. J. M. Palmer, N. Walnut		Kansas City
1916	Palmer, Ralph F.	8	Mr. & Mrs. W. M. Palmer, N. Fillmore		Kansas City
1928	Smith, Loretta		Mrs. Goldie Lightner, North Main		Gallatin, 1904
1918	Smith, Margaret		Blanche Smith, West Second		1899
1916	Smith, Paul M.		Mrs. Mary Smith, East Thompson		Lathrop
1917	Tillman, Norval		Mrs. Alfred Allen, 308 N. Grand		Oregon
1926	Turner, Edward		Eliza Welch, Second St.		
1920	Turner, Russell		Eliza Welch		
1925	Turner, Thelma		Frankie Johnson, 4th Street		St. Joseph
1917	Vance, Helen Rebecca		Oliver R. Vance, East 3rd		St. Louis
	Vance, Vera C.		Oliver Vance		St. Louis, 1902
1917	Wells, Willde		Gertie Wells, East 5th		Terril, Texas
1917	White, Alice Henrietta		Louis White, East Jenkins		St. Joseph, 1901
1919	White, Lula Jessie Elizabeth		Louis White		St. Joseph, 1903
1917	White, Everett Louis	13	Louis White		
1917	Williams, Georg W.	14	Mrs. Mayme Campbell		St. Louis
1924	Williams, Curtis		Mrs. Lucille Vance		

Only a few records exist for the school children of Douglass and these are just directory information with some enrollment dates. There may be errors in the directory data since the cards were likely to have been completed by the teachers. For instance, Francis Burnett is not the daughter of John McGehee but was the stepdaughter...

NORTHWEST MISSOURI STATE AND BLACK STUDENTS

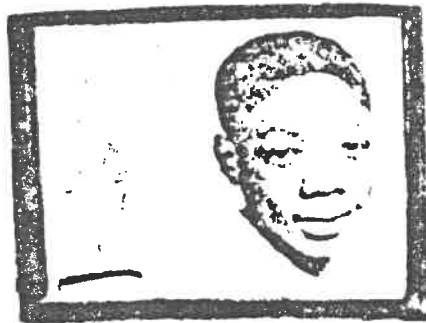
Segregation in the nation's public schools was dismantled in 1954, opening up Missouri's regional colleges to all races. Yet it was 1958 before a black student in the district served by Northwest Missouri State came to the Maryville college.

Fenton Williams of St. Joseph was the first. His picture from the 1955 Lafayette High School yearbook was furnished by Bruce Wake, a classmate. At Northwest, Fenton was a pre-medical student, and he completed coursework for that program the first and second semesters of the 1958-59 year. Prejudice was still so strong in Maryville that Fenton was not permitted to live in the college dormitory. College administrator Everett Brown took Fenton into his home so he could attend. After one year, Fenton transferred to medical school and completed his program. Dr. Fenton Williams is currently a practicing M. D. in Kansas City, Missouri.

Joe Bell was the next. He enrolled in the fall of 1959, coming from Iowa. Joe was the first to complete a degree from Northwest Missouri State.



Joe Bell
Offensive halfback



Fenton Williams

BLACK SOLDIERS OF NODAWAY COUNTY

You may talk about your heroes
And their deeds of valor won,
But there is none more worthy of our praise,
Than the American Negro son.

Hampton, Kansas City Sun, 1918

"...he(Wiley Jackson) grew to manhood when the Civil War lifted the curse that blighted his life. During the war, he allied his fortunes with Gen. Sherman and made the famous march to the sea. After the war he drifted north...."

Black soliders fight in U.S. conflicts

By Martha Cooper
Maryville

Early in the Civil War, black men were not welcomed to military service. It was not deemed prudent to arm ex-slaves. But the war was taking a huge toll on both sides. By 1863, the Union recognized that the black soldiers could assist and were especially needed in the campaign along the Mississippi.

Stephen Martin enlisted in September 1864 in the service in the United States under Missouri general order No. 135 of November 1863. He volunteered at St. Joseph for Co. H, 18th Colored Infantry. His war papers described him to be age 19, black eyes, black hair, black complexion, 5 feet and 8 inches tall. Stephen was born in Platte County and had been a slave of Theresa Martin of Andrew County. His enlistment was to be credited to Nodaway County.

The obituary of Stephen Martin in September 1933 indicates he was in two battles, but did not name them. His war papers show him to have been at Benton Barracks, Mo.; Huntsville, Ala.; Chattanooga, Tenn. He was hospitalized in March 1865 in Chattanooga and mustered out there in May 1865. After the war, Stephen came to Maryville where he married Dolly Hooker, daughter of Eliza Hooker, in May of 1870. He died in Maryville and is buried in Oak Hill Cemetery with a military marker.

Wiley Jackson's obituary of June 12, 1896, tells of his Civil War service. There was available to the Hopkins Journal a telegram from Capt. M.B. Harmon of Pickering to A.C. Kennedy. "Wiley Jackson was employed with the ammunition train of the 14th Army Corps, and as such was in my pay rolls about two years. He joined the train in 1863 and at the close of the war, he came north with J.W. Harmon."

The St. Joseph Gazette in June 1896 wrote, "Way back in his dark infancy he was a slave near Mobile, Ala., and with thousands of other pickaninnies, he grew to manhood when the Civil War lifted the curse that blighted his life. During the war he allied his fortune with General Sherman and made the famous march to the sea. After the war, he drifted north and for 20 years was a yardmaster for the Burlington, Hopkins."

Wiley's war papers remain elusive because not enough is known about his service. They were often assigned to ammunition trains, and the colored troops by the time of Sherman's march to the sea, were trained and on duty. Wiley Jackson's census data shows his place of birth as Georgia. Then this, "Col. Harmon of Pickering, was in Georgia when the war broke out — he enlisted in Co. E, 13th Ohio Volunteers and served with the 14th. He went with Gen. Sherman on his march to the sea." The above reinforces the tradition that Wiley Jackson was a Civil War soldier along the Mississippi.

Daniel Seigel was also a Union soldier in the Civil War. He was an honored member of Sedgewick Post No. 21, GAR, Nodaway County. Daniel enlisted at Newton, Iowa, in the 60th U.S. Colored Infantry. He was promoted to First Sergeant and was mustered out at the end of the war. Daniel Seigel's military papers described him as 5 feet and 7 inches in height, yellow complexion, eyes hazel, hair black, and born in Washington County, Ky. Daniel is the son of Julius Graves and half-brother to Joseph Graves, Elijah Graves, and Charlotte Ousley, all of Nodaway County.

There is a military marker for Daniel in Oak Hill Cemetery. Around the turn of the century, local

newspapers carried accounts of those who were honored on Memorial Day. Daniel's name was included and his grave was marked with flowers by the Maryville citizens.

By 1917, the military did not hesitate to draft black men but the color line was drawn not only in the barracks but in the quotas. The Democrat Forum, April 18, 1918, wrote: "First negroes called — the local draft board has been called to supply Nodaway County's quota of colored men for the next contingent which leaves April 26 for Camp Funston. The three men selected are: Arthur Smith, Adolphus Gunn, Ned Holmes. The three will join 28 white men already named by the board. On Aug. 22, one colored man will be sent to Camp Pike, Ark., Isaiah Anderson, Maryville."

The service of the above four men has been verified by the Office of the Adjutant General, Jefferson City. Ned Holmes was the son of Thomas and Dicy Holmes of East Third, Maryville; Arthur Smith was the son of Frank and Mary Smith and grandson of George Y. and Annice Palmer of West Fourth, Maryville; Adolphus Gunn was the son of Sam and Susan Gunn and grandson of Wyatt and Violette Gunn, east of Maryville near the 102 river. Isaiah Anderson was a resident of Nodaway County in 1918 but he apparently came into the area after 1910 since he is not located in that census.

While in the service, Ned Holmes wrote back to the Democrat Forum in March 1919 and the editor presented this material: "Ned Holmes, one of Maryville's well-known colored boys who went to war has returned from overseas service and is now in Brooklyn. A card to W.A. Blagg says, 'Back again, the game is won; I arrived on the 24th feeling fine and glad to get back, This is the ship I came over on. (White Star line, Olympic).. All for humanity.' Ned saw service in the ambulance company at the front. World War II

Military records of WW II have privacy protection so it is difficult to verify service. The evidence that these two men served is rather strong, however:

"Maryville's first and probably only negro draftee will leave here Monday morning for induction into the armed forces, Herbert Nelson Palmer of Maryville will make up the one-man call. Only eight negroes are registered in the county among those eligible for service." Aug. 15, 1942, Forum.

Herbert Nelson Palmer is son of William and Louella Palmer who lived on North Fillmore, and grandson of George Y. and Annice Palmer:

Information on another serviceman of WW II, comes from Maryville citizens. Theodore Carter, who was born at Plattsburg and was living in Maryville with his mother, Ruth Carter, in 1916, is said to have been in the Navy. He was valet to a naval officer.

The military was still segregated at the outset of WW-II. In the Navy, very few saw duty except to work below deck or as cooks or valets to the officers. There were still all-black regiments in the Army. President Truman made the first effort to desegregate the military, but all those who served from Nodaway County, no doubt, served in their "special place" allotted by color.

The above research was completed too late to have the black soldier's names placed on the memorial on the Nodaway Courthouse lawn. But Nodaway County may still take pride in its black servicemen and their contribution.



Just after WW I ended, from Kansas City Sun

Record of Soldiers, Service Record, Nodaway County, p. 5

Isaiah Anderson, residence, Maryville, Missouri
Discharged August 6, 1916
Private, 816 Pioneer Infantry
Promotion, Corporal, November 4, 1st Sergt. November 18, 1918
Enlisted 10th Calvary, February 7, 1907, Private, served two years in
Phillipines
Born in St. Louis, Missouri, May 11, 1889
Day laborer, American (colored)
Wife, Luella Carriger one child
Parent, Mrs. Lovie Anderson
Attended grammar school

Record of Soldiers, Service Record, Nodaway County, p. 411

Harry Palmer, Maryville, Missouri
Discharged March 19, 1919
317th San. Tr. 92nd Division
Enlisted April 28, 1919
Battles, Vosges Meuse, Argonne, Marlache Sectors
Born at Barnard, Missouri, 1898
Ice cream maker, colored
Wife's maiden name, Carriger
Parents: Tump and Nora Palmer
Attended Douglass School, Maryville
Grandparent, George Y. Palmer in Civil War (?)

Record of Soldiers, Service Record, Nodaway County, p. 59

Ernest Oscar Boone, residence, Maryville, Missouri
Discharged December 10, 1918
Private, ICOTS, Camp Pike, Arkansas
Enlisted April 13, 1918
Born in Louisiana, Missouri, June 5, 1889
School teacher, Afro-American
Wife, Mildred F. Williams child, one boy
Parents: Ernest Oscar and Leota Boone
Attended Lincoln Institute and University of Chicago
Uncle, Benjamin Bibbs, fought in Civil War

Record of Soldiers, Service Record, Nodaway County, p. 472

Arthur Smith, residence Maryville, Missouri
Enlisted February 1, 1918
San. Squad #32-
365 Hosp. Unit Tr. Sanitary Squad 320
Born in Maryville, Missouri, April 28, 1896
Cook, negro, American
Wife, Maggie McConn one child
Attended Douglass School, Maryville

Service Record, Nodaway County, Records Office.

Ozie H. Schoolen, #3785803, Maryville, discharged July 8, 1919. Pvt. M. G. Col, Kansas City, Missouri. Enlisted July 18, 1918. Co. B. 806 P. Infantry, In Meuse, Argonne offensive, October 3-9, 1918. Born in Sturgeon, Missouri March 8, 1888. Helper in hardware, Afro-American. Parents: John Schoolen, deceased, Mrs. Luella Palmer. Attended Douglass, Maryville; Lincoln High School, Kansas City; Western University, Quindaro, Kansas.

Service Record, Nodaway County, p. 484, Recorder's Office.

Eugene Lewis Schoolen, Maryville, discharged June 27, 1919. Pvt. Co. A, 312 Service Bn. Enlisted December 11, 1917. Corporal, May 5, 1919. Born in Clark, Missouri. February 14, 1888. Waiter, Afro-American. Parents: John Schoolen, deceased; Mrs. Luella Palmer. Attended Douglass School, Maryville.

GAR met in Detroit August 4, 1891 and H. E. Robinson, Republican paper, Maryville, reported on the event:

In the afternoon the vexed race question was raised by comrades from Louisiana and Mississippi. A motion and second was made that separate departments (GAR) be established. Conclusion was that "during that fierce struggle for the life of the nation we stood shoulder to shoulder as comrades tried. It is too late to divide on the color line. A man who is good enough to stand between the flag and those who would destroy it...is good enough to be a comrade in the Grand Army of the Republic...Comrades, when these black men or white men or whatever color or nationality shouldered the defense of the Union it was not a question of etiquette or social sociability but of patriotism and loyalty (applause). The black men fought for a flag that never up to that time had protected him in anything but bondage. (applause) ...This organization had better bury the old flag... than to go back on the principles for which we bled."

Correspondent of Co. E. Maryville, at Camp Alger, Falls Church, Virginia, June 6, 1898, wrote back to Maryville: "They tried to brigade us with a regiment of negroes but our officers made a kick and they had to change it."

December 1, 1898, Tribune, Maryville. F. Butherus in Camp Witherill, S.C. wrote home in November 22, 1898, "There are all kinds of negroes down here, and the whites treat them just about as bad as slaves. The people don't like for the soldiers to pay attention to the negroes. They have cotton mills near here and they pay the negro 60¢ a day for hard labor. That's the way the rich take advantage of the poor."

July 29, 1909, Tribune. Co. F is at Nevada Missouri for summer encampment. "The bands are playing "Dixie" and over the camp rises even now with the music the clapping of hands and yell of soldiers. "Dixie" is by far the most popular air in camp, never failing to elect cheer after cheer."

January 6, 1910, Republican. GAR installs new officers: Commander, George Hartman, Officer of the Guard, Stephen Martin. Officers were installed by Charles Hyslop.

August 28, 1913, Democrat Forum. Cooks, Rufus Palmer and Aaron Williams, will go with Co. F for National Guard encampment.

September 9, 1915, Tribune. Arthur Smith and Aaron Williams are company cooks for Co. F at their annual encampment.

June 1, 1916, Democrat Forum. Sixty veterans were served dinner on Memorial day in the basement of the First Methodist church. The 60 soldiers sat at one long table, regardless of color...wars making them one and the same. There were 30 confederates and one Spanish-American veterans among the soldiers served...named was Stephen Martin.

November 8, 1917, Democrat Forum. Colored troops arriving at Camp Funston, Kansas...hundreds of draftees from Missouri and six other states arrived on every train...have shown more comedy, pep, and enthusiasm than any other arriving contingent.

From Office of the Adjutant General, Jefferson City, Missouri:

Enclosed is information pertaining to the military service of Stephen Martin, 18th Regt United States Colored Troops Inf. Union. This office does have the record of service for Adolphus Gunn, Arthur Smith, Ned Holmes and Isaiah Andeson. WW I.

April 18, 1918, Democrat Forum. FIRST NEGROES ARE CALLED. The local draft board has been called to supply Nodaway County's quota of colored men for the next contingent which leaves on April 26 for Camp Funston. The three men selected are: Arthur Smith, Adolphus Gunn, and Ned Holmes. These three will join the 28 white men already named by the board.

May 9, 1918, Democrat Forum. Members of the GAR of Maryville are to go to St. Joseph to attend the 37th annual encampment, Aaron Souers, George Davis, J. M. Evans, J. D. Dickerson, F. Smith, M. Goodson, and Stephen Martin. More than 300 veterans are expected to be present...to be a parade in St. Joseph.

August 15, 1942, Daily Forum. Maryville's first and probably only Negro draftee will leave here Monday morning for induction into the armed forces. Herbert Nelson Palmer of Maryville will make up the one-man call. Only eight negroes are registered in the county among those eligible for service.

BLACK SOLDIERS OF NODAWAY COUNTY

Civil War Service

- Wiley Jackson. Born in Georgia. Joined Union ammunition train of the 14th Army Corps in 1863 and was on the payroll of Capt. M. B. Harmon for two years. Lived first in Maryville then moved to Hopkins where he worked for the Burlington Railroad. Died there in 1896.
- Stephen Martin. Born in Platte County, MO. Service credited to Nodaway County. Was a slave of Teresa Martin of Andrew County. Enlisted in Co. H, 18th Colored Infantry. Married Dolly Hooker after the war. Member of local GAR Post. Pension #690,311. Military marker in Oak Hill Cemetery, Maryville.
- Daniel Seigel. Born in Kentucky. Joined at Newton, IA. Served in the 60th USCT. Promoted to 1st Sgt. Son of Julius and Sarah Nicholas Graves of Skidmore. Wife, Mary; two children. Member of local GAR Post. Pensioned in Maryville. Military marker in Oak Hill Cemetery.
- Mack(McDonald) Smart. Born in Georgia. Joined Co. G, 31st Infantry, Union. Came to Maryville after the war. Was paid by the Quartermaster in 1890 for services in Civil War. Pension #914,791. Married Mary A. Johnson in Maryville. Their son, B. Frank Smart lived in Maryville many years.
- (George Ousley also on the 1890 pension list for Nodaway County. Union military service not yet verified.)

Spanish-American and World War I

- Isaiah Anderson. Born in St. Louis. In Spanish-American War, 10th Cavalry and served two years in the Phillipines. Enlisted in 816 Pioneer Infantry, WW I. Made 1st Sgt., November, 1918. Mother: Lovie Anderson. Married Luella Carriger. Resident of Maryville during World War I.
- Ernest O. Boone, Jr. Born in Louisiana, MO. Enlisted April, 1918, Officers' Training(ICOTS), Camp Pike, Arkansas. School teacher in Maryville, 1914-1919. Wife, Mildred Williams Boone. Parents: Ernest O. and Leota Boone. Uncle; Benjamin Bibbs fought in Civil War
- Adolphus Gunn. Born in Nodaway County. Drafted from Nodaway County, April, 1918. Trained at Camp Funston. Served in France. Wife: Senora White. Son of Sam and Susan Gunn; grandson of Wyatt and Violette Gunn, Nodaway County.
- Ned Holmes. Born in Maryville. Drafted from Nodaway County, April, 1918. Trained at Camp Funston. Served in Ambulance Co. 367; was at the front. Son of Thomas and Dicy Holmes, Maryville.
- Harry Palmer. Born in Maryville. Volunteer, April 1918. Served in 317th Sanitary Train, 92nd Div. Battles: Meuse and Argonne sectors. Wife's maiden name, Carriger. Son of Columbus and Nora Palmer. Grandson of George Y. and Anice Prather Palmer, Maryville.
- Eugene L. Schoolen. Born in Boone County, MO. Volunteer Co. A, 312 Service BN. Enlisted December, 1917. Corporal. Parents: John Schoolen(deceased) and Mrs. Luella(William) Palmer, Maryville, MO.
- Ozie H. Schoolen. Born in Boone, County, MO. Volunteer Co. B, 806 P. Inf. In Meuse and Argonne offensives. Parents: John Schoolen(deceased) and Mrs. Luella(William) Palmer, of Maryville. Attended Western University, Quindaro.
- Arthur Smith. Born in Maryville. Enlisted February 1918. Served with 365 Hospital Unit, Sanitary Squad 320. Wife: Maggie McConn. Parents: Frank and Mary Palmer Smith of Maryville. Grandson of George Y. and Anice Prather Palmer.
- (Edward Nicholson was in the military in 1918. He and his wife, Mildred Nicholson resided in Maryville during the WW I period. Edward Nicholson's home was Omaha.)

World War II

- Theodore Carter. Born in Platte County. Service in the Navy; was valet to Naval Officer. Theodore and his mother, Ruth Carter, resided in Maryville where he attended Douglass school.
- Herbert N. Palmer. Born in Nodaway County. Palmer was drafted August, 1942. He was identified as Nodaway County's only black draftee. Eight were registered. Son of William and Luella Palmer and grandson of George Y. and Anice Prather Palmer of Maryville.

Times can get a memorial

K.C. Times-Fred Mares 11-11-85
Of the Mid-America Staff

MARYVILLE, Mo. — On the surface, it will be a typical Veterans Day ceremony here today outside the Nodaway County Courthouse.

Northwest Missouri State University senior Director Collins, 21, of Kansas City, is to place a red, white and blue wreath on a small, marble memorial bench. Bands will play "The Star-Spangled Banner." Speeches will be made. Memories will be rekindled.

But the simple wreath ceremony is special because of the five words etched on the memorial bench: "Black Soldiers of Nodaway County."

On top, the names of 14 black soldiers are carved — 13 of whom a local researcher only recently discovered were not included on granite memorials that honor Nodaway County veterans from the Civil War to Vietnam.

The four-foot wide bench is on a main walkway to the courthouse. On the back of the bench is inscribed: "Memorial By Harambee NWMSU. 1985."

"Well the message is, 'Times can change and people can change,'" said Mr. Collins, president of Harambee, the name of the black cultural organization at Northwest Missouri State. The name Harambee, translated from Swahili, means "coming together."

"I never thought that anything like this could happen in Maryville," Mr. Collins said about commemorating black achievements in Nodaway County. "But it can. I think this will be a positive step for the community — and for blacks here to come together."

Martha Cooper, acting director of placement at Northwest Missouri State, is credited with coming up with the memorial idea.

She explained that many black families left the area 54 years ago after a 27-year-old black man, Raymond Gunn, was killed by a white mob.

Mr. Gunn was accused of raping and murdering a white Maryville schoolteacher. When he arrived at the Nodaway County Courthouse for arraignment, a crowd of 2,000 to 5,000 people overpowered law officers and dragged Mr. Gunn 3 miles to the schoolhouse where the teacher had taught.

Mr. Gunn was forced to climb to the top of the schoolhouse, where he was chained to the roof and doused with gasoline. Mob members also

house and the building was burned.

"A lot of black families moved out after that. Out of desperation I thought: How could we get their loved ones recognized for their service to our country?" Mrs. Cooper said.

Among the 14 names on the memorial bench is the name of Adolphus Gunn, who is listed with the World War I veterans. Mrs. Cooper said Adolphus Gunn was an uncle of Raymond Gunn.

Mrs. Cooper, who does genealogical research, is writing a history of black families in Nodaway County from 1840-1940. She has searched through documents, archive material and court records.

During the research, she said, she uncovered the names of the 14 black war veterans. The name of only one, Herbert Palmer, a World War II veteran, was listed on the existing memorials.

She said she spoke to veterans groups in the county and court officials, who agreed that something needed to be done. She said that the names could not be carved on the existing seven granite stones because there was no room, so the bench memorial was born.



Northwest Alumni, Winter 1985

War Memorial

Director Collins, Kansas City, a Northwest senior and president of Harambee, the Black cultural student organization at Northwest, places a dedicatory wreath at a memorial bench in front of the Nodaway County Court House in Maryville. Harambee dedicated the bench on Veterans Day in memory of 14 Black Nodaway County soldiers who served their country in the Civil War, Spanish American War, and World War I and II. Their names are inscribed on the bench. The names of the late Nodaway Countians were found in research conducted by Martha Cooper, acting director of placement at Northwest, who has been working on a history of Blacks in Nodaway County. The memorial bench was purchased by Harambee.

Harambee deserves praise

November 6, 1985, Forum Maryville

Editorial for project

Fourteen black soldiers from Nodaway County are being honored, thanks to a project sponsored by Northwest Missouri State University's Harambee, an organization for black students.

The names of those soldiers — who fought in the Spanish American War, the Civil War, World War I and World War II — will appear on a memorial marble bench, set to be installed sometime this week on the lawn of the

Nodaway County Courthouse in Maryville.

The bench will be dedicated during Veterans Day ceremonies Monday on the courthouse lawn.

We are impressed with this effort by Harambee and one of those assisting the organization — Martha Cooper — and

we believe they deserve a "thank you."

Maryville is a "college town," and much too often we dwell on negative aspects of that — noisy parties, too many cars for too few parking spaces.

But this effort by Harambee illustrates that WE are the ones who benefit most by having students in our city. Students are getting involved in the community, and like Harambee, are here to make Maryville a better place.

Thank you, Harambee students.



Harambee members Dana Brown, left, and Director Collins accept the Maryville Citizens for Community Action's Youth Service Award Monday at a meeting. 11-29-1985 Forum Maryville

MCCA rewards Harambee

Northwest Missouri State University's Harambee organization has received the Maryville Citizens for Community Action's monthly Youth Service Award for arranging that a bench be placed in front of the Nodaway County Courthouse Nov. 7 to honor the county's black veterans.

Harambee President Director Collins and chapter member Dana Brown accepted the certificate that recognized the chapter's efforts in arranging for the marble bench to honor 14 black citizens from Nodaway County who died in military service.

MCCA Secretary Janis Colville said to the two students, "We're really appreciative of your doing this for our community."

AM I BORN TO DIE/KU KLUX KLAN

Am I born to die
To lay dis body down....
A charge I have to keep,
A God to glorify.

"This thing, the lynching and killing of negroes, must be stopped, Friends and brothers in Christ, we must rise up against this evil against our brethren by prayer and by force. If we must die for right and justice, God will be pleased with us...."