

Turnage Records



of

Irma Transue Tindall
Daughter of Gladys Turnage

Robert Earl Woodham

Turnage Family Historian
Founder and President,
Turnage Family Association

Turnage

Irma Tindall
6808 Switzer Lane
Shawnee, Kansas
66203

RECEIVED

MAY, 1980

*The newspaper
is enclosed*

WITH REFERENCE TO THE 5-GENERATION PICTURE PUBLISHED
IN THE RICHMOND NEWS, RICHMOND, MISSOURI ON MAY 11, 1971.

My great-great grandmother Colley was the widow of
Jesse C. Turnage who was killed by the bushwhackers.

Her son (seated beside her) John Clevenger Turnage
was a minister.

John's son, Samuel Colley Turnage (who was my grandfather)
is holding me.

The woman (standing) is my mother Gladys Turnage Transue
who lives in Richmond, Missouri.

The 5-generation picture was taken in 1920.

Esther O'Dell Turnage Colley age 92 years

John Clevenger Turnage age 69

Samuel Colley Turnage age 44

Gladys Turnage Transue age 19

The baby, Irma Mae Transue almost 1 year old

(Irma Mae Transue married Guy Russell Tindall.
Irma and Russell are living in Shawnee, Kansas,
in May, 1980.)

Irma Tindall

Irma Tindall

The newspaper
is enclosed

"The Richmond News"
Richmond, Missouri (Ray County)
May 11, 1971

Letters to the Editor

Dear Sir:
The articles published last month about Rayville were of special interest as Rayville is my hometown.

For the last nine years I've traced my ancestors from here to France, England, Germany, etc. I'm still searching for information about the following: Hallard School district #2; Foote Station; Crooked River Primitive Baptist church.

My grandmother (age 92) attended the one-room school at Hallard. Land for School District #2 was purchased September 1880 and sold Dec. 1894. My grandparents purchased the land where Hallard school once stood, 1894. I've been unable to find a picture of this school. Have you seen one?

Later a frame school building was built on 3rd street. I had heard about the board walk in Rayville. I found a large picture of the hotel that was run by my grandmother's uncle Dosson Alder II and his wife Kate. The picture clearly shows the "board walk" "Doss" Alder moved to Missouri with his parents about 1856.

Foote Station is listed in 1877 Atlas of Ray county. This information was taken from an article written by Lois Crowley, date unknown. "The local railway trains did not stop at the present depot of Rayville, but halted one and one-half miles west at a village called

Foot Station. If a visitor had returned a few years later he would have found Foot Station replaced by a village named "Hallard", which was about one and one-half miles east of the former village."

Crooked River Primitive Baptist church is no longer in existence. My great-great-grandfather, Elder William Turnidge (Turnage) (preached there). Eder Turnage was preaching in Bluffton as early as 1816 (according to the history books). He helped organize New Hope Primitive Baptist and New Garden Primitive Baptist churches. I'm referring to the oldest building where Elder Leon Clevenger is minister today.

In a record kept by grandson Rev. John C. Turnage he wrote that his mother Esther O'Dell married Jesse C. Turnage in 1845. Soon after her marriage she united with the Crooked River Primitive Baptist church.

This is the oldest record I have found with reference to this church, but feel it was organized long before 1845 but have found no proof. The building was moved to the southeast side of Rayville in 1892. Before this it was 3/4 mile southeast of Rayville across the road from Crowley cemetery. Have you heard anything about this old church?

Lt. Jesse Calvin Turnage was

home on leave during the Civil War to harvest his crops. His farm and log cabin was about a mile east of Rayville. Bushwhackers came upon him in his field and slit his throat.

Edwin O'Dell built the log cabin in 1825 that is enclosed in the Excelsior Springs golf club.

Presley Carter homesteaded in Ray county (west of Richmond) in 1833. He was one of

the original members of Todd's Chapel Methodist church. The monument of Presley and wife Charlotte is on the land they homesteaded. Susanna Bates homesteaded land in 1839 near Todd's Chapel. Mrs. Arthur W. Rogers is also a descendant. We both have been unable to locate the grave of Susanna Bates.

There is still much to be learned about places of interest near Rayville. I would appreciate any additional information concerning landmarks there. I'm employed in the school district, but drive to Richmond almost every Saturday.

Sincerely,
Mrs. G. R. (Irma) Tindall
6808 Switzer Lane,
Shawnee, Kansas 66203

See next page for "update" of
this article
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WITH REFERENCE TO THE "Letters to the Editor"

(You will notice that this is in the newspaper under the 5-generation picture. Since the article was "strung over" four columns, I combined it).

Since this article was published in the Richmond News a few years ago, I will update some of the information.

Eventually I located a book of old Hallard School Records--minutes of meetings of the school board. I copied the records and placed them in the Kansas City, Missouri Public Library. (This library has an excellent genealogy room and people come there from many states).

I talked with an elderly gentleman who told me the story of Foote Station. He told about the local banker and a group of men who took a flatcar up the railroad track about 1½ miles and just swiped the station and relocated it in Rayville. (the man who told me was a relative of this banker).

The Old Crooked River Primitive Baptist Church that I mentioned was within a few yards of my parents home (the land adjoined). This church building was sold to another church group when all but one primitive baptist member had either died or moved away. But it was March, 1980 before I found information that would tell me approximate time the church was organized. (I have copy of the deed of land where original building was located when they decided to relocate within city limits of Hallard, now called Rayville).

My grandmother Turnage lived until 1973. Eventually we located a picture of the old Hallard School with group of children in front of school. My grandmother pointed out her picture. (She was a Carter and her grandparents lived in Virginia. I have visited the old homeplace and cemetery northwest of Middleburg, Virginia).

It was my Transue grandparents who purchased the land where the school of Hallard once stood and later my parents owned the place. It is believed that part of our home was the original school house before other owners had added on extra rooms.

The hotel that is mentioned in letter to the editor is in the newspaper above the 5-generation picture. It was the only hotel in town and I remember when it burned years later (In 1933).

You will notice that when New Garden Primitive Baptist Church was mentioned, I said "oldest building". This is where Elder William Turnage preached. But in later years, the members "divided" and a group built another church house (not more than 1/2 mile away) and they also named it the New Garden Primitive Baptist Church. So today people speak of the churches as "Old" New Garden and "New" New Garden.

This Elder Leon Clevenger I mentioned died this year within a month of his 100th birthday. (Yes, his ancestors and my Turnage ancestors were related).

continued

—3.—

Arma Tindall

WITH REFERENCE TO THE "Letters to the Editor" -- continued

With reference to the story about death of Lieutenant Jesse C. Turnage, you will find another article in this folder about his death. Lieutenant Turnage was accompanied by one of his young sons that day he was searching for the cow that had strayed away.

It was the grandson of this young boy who told me the complete story (my family never discussed the details, only that his throat was cut). This grandson (who is a Baptist Minister) had heard the story from both his grandfather and from his great-grandmother, widow of Jesse Turnage who had to prepare food for those bushwhackers on that dreadful day.

The Presley Carter mentioned in the article was the great-grandfather of my grandmother who was Mrs. Samuel C. Turnage. He was a Missouri pioneer from Virginia.

The O'Dell cabin mentioned in the article is in excellent condition inside the club house. Last year an article with picture of interior of cabin was published in the Kansas City, Missouri newspaper. It was showing the inside view of the cabin (with the loft removed) so that the workmanship of this old cabin (built by the father of Mrs. Jesse Calvin Turnage) could be shown. This was the birthplace of Mrs. Turnage and his other nine children.

Irma Tindall

Jema Tindall

Michial

Turnidge

William

Turnidge
Reached in
Howard
County,
Missouri
in 1816

To
Lillard
County,
Missouri
from
North
Carolina

Jesse Calvin
Turnidge

Martha Fletcher

John Clevenger
Turnage

Esther O'Dell

Samuel Colley
Turnage

Emley O'Dell

Gladys
Turnage
Transue

Lillard
County
now
Lafayette
County,
Missouri

Irma

Transue
Tindall

Lucy Alice Carter

Howard
County
now
Ray County,
Missouri

Virgil L. Transue

Michial Turnidge, Sr.

Marriage Date _____ Place _____

Husband Michial Turnidge, Sr.

Birth Date _____ Place _____

Death Date About 1832 Buried Lafayette County, Missouri

Michial had a farm at Greenton, Missouri, located about one mile west of town of Odessa, Missouri. Today there is no town, only a church and cemetery with very old tombstones. (I could not find Michial's grave)

Parents Joseph Turnidge of North Carolina

Other wife of husband, if any _____

Wife Sarah

Birth Date _____ Place _____

Death Date _____ Buried _____

Parents _____

Other husband of wife, if any _____

CHILDREN:

Name	Date of Birth	Place
1. William	May 6, 1792	Green County North Carolina

(Died February 20, 1875 Buried Rayville, Missouri)
Ray County, Missouri

Date of Marriage _____

Married to: 1st wife Martha (Patsy) Fletcher
2nd wife Cornelia Weddington

(Died _____ Buried _____)

Cornelia and William in unmarked graves at Crowley Cemetery, Rayville, Missouri.

continued

Isma Tindall

FAMILY OF MICHIAL TURNIDGE, SR.

2. Mary Bell married Nimrod Scott

Will of Nimrod Scott in Lafayette County,
Missouri dated August 9, 1835. Filed 1839.

Children of Mary Bell and Nimrod Scott:

Jane Scott (who dies prior to death of her
Mother)

King B. Scott (who died about 1845)

Mary burned to death at her home in Greenton,
Missouri (Lafayette County), December 7, 1843.

Greenton located about one mile west of the
town of Odessa, Missouri today.

3. Margaret married William Shelby

(Her children were heirs of King B. Scott)

4. John died in 1822 at Lexington, Missouri. Will
probated 1823

John married Elizabeth, and they had two
daughters, Mary and Jane.

Mary married Abraham McLaughlin at Ray County,
Missouri on November 14, 1833

Jane married William Glochlin March 25, 1834.

(Both Mary and Jane were married by
Elder William Turnidge)

Elizabeth, widow of John, married John Stokes
June 2, 1823 in State of Missouri, County of
Ray, Bluffton Township.

5. Michial, Jr. (A Primitive Baptist Minister)

Michial married Jemimah.

Michial born about 1802, Jemimah born about 1810

Children: John b. about 1839 m. Catherine Foster
Mary born March 3, 1832, Ray County,
Missouri. To Oregon in 1852 m Larkin Vanderpoole
Jane born about 1837 married E. Rowland

She died in Missouri

William born about 1835. To Oregon in 1852

Michial, Jr. born about 1841

Sulvena born about 1843

Orma Tindall

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On the following page i a copy of a record from the Lafayette County, Missouri Courthouse which may be difficult to read. It is as follows:

State of Missouri
County of Lafayette

This day personally came William Turnidge administrator of Michial Turnidge, decd. and made oath that the following are the heirs of said Michial Turnidge, Sr. decd.

Mary Bell Scott
William Turnidge
Margaret Shelby
Heirs of John Turnidge deceased
Michael Turnidge

William Turnidge Adm. of
Michial Turnidge, Sr. decd.

Sworn and subscribed to by William Turnidge on
April 2nd, 1832.

Younge Ewing, clerk
of Lafayette County Court

Same index

State of Missouri
County of Lafayette
This day personally came
William Turnidge administrator of Michael
Turnidge deceased and made oath that the
following are the heirs of sd. Michael
Turnidge as deceased

Anna Tindal

- Mary Bacon
- Scott
- William Turnidge
- Margaret Shelby
- Heirs of John Turnidge
- deceased
- Michael Turnidge

Witness my hand & seal of
Michael Turnidge

and subscribed to by William
Turnidge April 2nd 1832
Young County Clerk
of Lafayette County Court

TURNAGE - FLETCHER

Marriage Date _____ Place _____

Husband William Turnidge (Turnage)

Birth Date May 6, 1792 Place Green County North Carolina

Death Date February 20, 1875 Buried Crowley Cemetery Rayville, Missouri Ray County, Missouri

Parents Michial Turnidge, Sr. and wife Sarah

Other wife of husband, if any 2nd wife Cornelia Weddington

Wife Martha (Patsy) Fletcher

Birth Date _____ Place North Carolina

Death Date _____ Buried _____

Parents Thomas and Martha Fletcher

Other husband of wife, if any _____

CHILDREN:

- | | <u>Name</u> | <u>Date of Birth</u> | <u>Place</u> |
|----|--|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. | <u>John</u> | <u>May 23, 1816</u> | <u>Ray County, Missouri</u> |
| | <u>TO OREGON BY WAGON TRAIN, 1874</u> | | |
| | <u>(Died 1886 at</u> | <u>Buried</u> | <u>)</u> |
| | <u>Polk County, Oregon</u> | | |
| | <u>Date of Marriage</u> | <u>about 1836</u> | |
| | <u>Married to: Ruthama Crowley (Daughter of Jeremiah and Polly (Cary) Crowley)</u> | | |
| | <u>Ruthama born 1818, Ray County, Missouri</u> | | |
| | <u>(Died May 22, 1887 at</u> | <u>Buried</u> | <u>)</u> |
| | <u>Polk County, Oregon</u> | | |

continued

Erna Timbell

Erna Timbell

Children of William and Martha Turnidge (continued)

2. Joseph Warren January 19, 1819 Ray County, Mo.
 TO OREGON BY WAGON TRAIN May, 1846
 (Died May 18, 1857 Buried Millersburg Cemetery)
about four miles south of
Jefferson, Oregon
 Date of Marriage _____
 1st wife - Midian Gant (died at birth of child
 Married to: about a year after marriage. Child died.)
 2nd wife - Elizabeth Dagley born July 20, 1822
 Married in 1837
 Elizabeth was the daughter of James and Dorcus (Crowley)
Dagley of Clay County, Missouri.

Elizabeth, widow of Joseph, married Abraham

Miller, Jr. They had one son, Philip Christian

Miller born November 25, 1862.

3. Harrison Turnidge
 FROM HOLT COUNTY, MISSOURI, TO OREGON WITH HIS BROTHER IN 1846
 (Died Scio, Oregon Buried _____)

Date of Marriage 1841

Married to: Rebecca Seek (Rebecca's parents came
to Missouri from East
Tennessee
 (Died _____ Buried _____)

REBECCA stayed in Missouri. Later married Lee Jones.

4. Michael Turnidge (son of William)--no information except
that members of the family said that he never married
 (Died _____ Buried _____)

Date of Marriage _____

Married to: _____

(Died _____ Buried _____)

5. Eliza Jane

(Died _____ Buried _____)

Date of Marriage 1845

Married to: Samuel Colley

(Died 1884 Buried Samuel's grave at
Crowley Cemetery)
Rayville, Missouri

Isma Trubel

4/8
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Children of William and Martha Turnidge (continued)

Lima Tindall

- | | <u>Name</u> | <u>Date of Birth</u> | <u>Place</u> |
|--|---|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 6. | Martha (married and had two children) | | |
| | (Died _____) | Buried _____ | |
| | Date of Marriage _____ | | |
| | Married to: _____ | | |
| | (Died _____) | Buried _____ | |
| 7. | Mary Elender | born about 1832 | Ray County, Mo. |
| | TO IDAHO, ABOUT 1898 | | |
| | (Died Age 77 May 18, 1910) | Buried Shirley Cemetery | Givens Springs, Idaho |
| | Date of Marriage _____ | | Qwyhee County |
| | Married to: Henry V, Shirley (SEPARATED) | | |
| | (Died _____) | Buried Old Soldier's Home | Leavenworth, Kansas |
| 8. | Jesse Calvin | born 1824 | Ray County, Mo. |
| | (Died July 18, 1864) | Buried Crowley Cemetery | Rayville, Missouri |
| | Date of Marriage _____ | | November, 1845 |
| | Married to: Esther O'Dell (daughter of Edwin & Lettie O'Dell) | | |
| | (Died March 27, 1922) | Buried Crowley Cemetery | Rayville, Missouri |
| WILLIAM AND 2nd wife Cornelia Weddington had one son Samuel P. | | | |
| 1. | Samuel P. | born 1846 | Ray County, Missouri |
| | (Died December 22, 1909) | Buried _____ | Carthage, Missouri |
| | Date of Marriage _____ | | |
| | Married to: _____ | | Nancy E. Hunt |
| | (Died _____) | Buried _____ | |
| | (Died _____) | Buried _____ | |
| | Date of Marriage _____ | | |
| | Married to: _____ | | |
| | (Died _____) | Buried _____ | |

Recorder of Deeds

Richmond, Missouri

Wm Turnidge

This indenture made and this 22d day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand Eight hundred and thirty five Between William Turnidge of the one part and William Estes Sr. of the other part and all of the County of Ray and State of Missouri Witnesseth the said William Turnidge for and in consideration of Seven hundred and fifty dollars in hand paid the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged hath granted bargained and sold and by these presents doth grant bargain and sell unto the said William Estes his heirs and assigns all that tract or parcel of land lying and situate in the County of Ray and State of Missouri and is known and designated as

the West half of the North west quarter of Section eight and the East half of the North east quarter of Section Seven in Township fifty two (52) and in Range twenty nine (29) containing one hundred and sixty acres be the same more or less

together with all and singular the appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining To Have and to hold the land forever. And the said William Turnidge for himself his heirs executors and administrators the aforesaid tracts of land and appurtenances unto the said William Estes his heirs or assigns against the claim or claims of all and every person or persons whatsoever doth and will forever warrant and defend by these presents. In witness whereof the said William Turnidge and Martha, his wife, who hereby relinquishes dower in and to the lands and tenements conveyed in this deed hath hereunto set their hands and Seals the day & year first above written.

William Turnidge (Seal)
her
Martha X Turnidge (Seal)
mark

Attest George Woodward

State of Missouri County of Ray) ss Be it remembered that on this twenty second day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and thirty five before me the undersigned Clerk of the Circuit Court within and for the County aforesaid personally came William Turnidge who is personally known to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing instrument of writing as having executed the same and he acknowledged the same in my presence to be his act and deed for the purposes therein mentioned. And on the first day of October in the year aforesaid personally came Martha Turnidge his wife who is personally known to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing instrument of writing as having executed the same and acknowledged

Recorder of Deeds

Richmond, Missouri

of the said conveyance and she acknowledged on an examination apart from her husband that she executed the same and relinquishes her dower in the real estate therein mentioned freely and without compulsion or undue influence of her said husband. Taken and certified this 17th day of December, A.D. 1849.

Emma Tindall

Calvin W. Narramore, J.P.

Filed for record 8th February A.D. 1850.

R. Sevier, Recorder

CERTIFICATE OF TRUE COPY

STATE OF MISSOURI,
COUNTY OF RAY,) ss.

I, PAUL A. ROGERS

Recorder of Deeds in and for said County, hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original
Deed

as the same appears in Book "G" Page 68 in my office.

WITNESS my hand and seal. Done at office in Richmond, Mo., this 30
day of January, 19 64.

Paul A. Rogers

Recorder

By

Francis G. ...

Deputy

Lena Tindall

WILLIAM TURNIDGE

A preacher or minister in the Primitive Baptist Church is called "Elder".

Elder William Turnidge was preaching in Buffalo, Missouri in 1816. Buffalo was not far from the present site of Hardin, Missouri.

The prairies were covered with grass, Indian bark canoes floated on the streams. In the forests were panther, bear, jackal, lynx, wildcat, wolf, fox, elk, deer, wild turkeys and many other animals and birds. The Indians in this section were the Sacs and Iowas. They were friendly although they regarded the whites as intruders.

All domestic and mechanical labor was performed by the settlers--every man was his own mechanic. All wearing apparel and nearly all household articles were made at home.

Our history book tells us that men carried their guns to church, not to shoot their fellow-man but to defend themselves against the attacks of wild animals.

We are told that the first school built by the settlers was an unsightly hut. The logs were unhewn, the roof was of rough boards, weighted to the rafters with heavy poles, the chimney was made of sticks and it had a dirt floor. In this subscription school, the teacher was paid in calves, buck-skins and wild honey.

Irma Tindall

In 1821, when Elder Turnidge lived in Bluffton, he was a tavern keeper---which in those times was a place for food and lodging. Many persons were licensed by the county court to "keep tavern" at their residences, a privilege lasting one year and for which each licensee was required to pay a tax of ten dollars. Bluffton "Seat of Justice" for nearly seven years and in order to reach Bluffton persons in remote parts of the county, which then extended northward to the Iowa state line and westward to the Indian reservations, were compelled to travel many miles either by foot or on horseback.

Elder Turnidge, an Old School Baptist, was the village preacher of Bluffton. He also conducted religious worship at various places in the country. (Bluffton near the present site of Camden, Missouri).

In 1824 the New Garden Primitive Baptist Church was organized by Elder James Williams and Elder William Turnage. See: page 324
Ray County History (published in 1881)

In 1827 New Hope Primitive Baptist Church was organized and Elder William Turnage was the first Pastor.
See: page 325
Ray County History (published in 1881)

Elder Turnage was pastor at Old Crooked River Primitive Baptist Church at Hallard, Missouri(now called Rayville).

Elder William Turnage, ONE OF THE PIONEER PREACHERS OF THE WEST helped organize many churches in Northwest Missouri.

A staunch Southerner, Elder William Turnidge, was arrested for preaching the gospel in Missouri. It has been said that he was among the first to refuse to sign the Missouri test oath of 1865.

"Those who would not take the oath it excluded from the right to vote or hold any civil office whatever, or act as a teacher in any public school, or to solemnize marriage as a clergyman, or to practice law in any of the courts"

See: page 65
History of Ray County(Published 1881)

He refused to take an oath swearing to have no sympathy for the South or no love in his heart for anyone connected with the south. When he refused to quit preaching the

gospel, he was arrested and compelled to put up bond or go to jail. He put up the bond.

Elder Turnidge and other members of the church were later reinstated after the test oath was declared unconstitutional.

The following land platt record is in the courthouse in Richmond, Missouri:

Wm. Turnage

July 15, 1822 In Section 8

January 7, 1832 In Section 7

About 1832, Elder William Turnidge had a man named DeMott build him a house of oak and walnut. There were three rooms downstairs with a winding stairway to the two upstairs bedrooms.

In later years this old house was within sight of the home of my grandparents (Samuel C. and Lucy Carter Turnage) who lived two and a half miles southeast of Rayville, Missouri, Ray County, Missouri. (Rayville was called Hallard when Elder Turnidge was living).

There are many Turnage (Turnidge) Land Deeds in the Courthouse at Richmond. There is a deed signed by William and Martha dated September 22, 1835, Book B page 210 and a deed signed by William and Cornelia dated December 10, 1849, Book G page 68.

They say that Elder Turnidge did not believe in slavery, but he did take a black man named Morgan into his home, when he learned that Morgan was to be taken to auction. Morgan stayed with Elder Turnidge as long as he lived. At the Crowley Cemetery is a tombstone with name of Morgan and his wife.

Elder William Turnidge died February 20, 1875.

The unmarked graves of William and his second wife Cornelia are in the Crowley Cemetery, located three-fourths of a mile east of Rayville, Missouri.

The children of William and Martha (Fletcher) Turnidge were: John, Joseph Warren, Harrison, Jesse Calvin, Michael, Eliza Jane, Martha and Mary Elender. William and Cornelia (Weddington) Turnidge had one son, Samuel P. born 1846.

Anna Tindall

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TURNIDGE (Turnage)

Turnage - O'Dell

Marriage Date November, 1845 Jesse Turnage was a Union Soldier in Civil War--Company D Second Lieutenant 51st Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia

Husband Jesse Calvin Turnidge

Birth Date 1824 Place Ray County, Missouri (formerly Howard County)
 Death Date July 18, 1864 Buried Crowley Cemetery Rayville, Missouri

Parents (Elder) William Turnidge and wife Martha (Patsy) Turnidge

Other wife of husband, if any _____

Esther O'Dell Turnage (baptised) and united with The Crooked River Primitive Baptist Church, Hallard (Rayville) Missouri under the ministry of Elder William Turnage. She became a member soon after her marriage in 1845.

Wife Esther O'Dell

Birth Date January 21, 1828 Place Now know as Golf Link Hill, Excelsior Springs, Missouri (former Howard County)
 Death Date March 27, 1922 Buried Crowley Cemetery Rayville, Missouri

Parents Edwin and Lettis (Clevenger) O'Dell

Other husband of wife, if any Esther married Samuel Colley, Samuel Colley b. Sept. 1, 1813 September 1865. Samuel & Esther had d. Oct. 17, 1884. Came to one daughter Rowena born Oct. 13, 1866 Missouri from West Virginia. Samuel Colley died 1884 (name is on Turnage monument in old part of Crowley Cemetery, Rayville, Missouri)

CHILDREN: Jesse and Esther had eight children

Name	Date of Birth	Place
1. <u>Sultana</u>	<u>Feb. 27, 1847</u>	<u>New Garden Cemetery (Old cemetery) Ray County, Missouri</u>
<u>(Died August 18, 1912)</u>	<u>Buried</u>	<u></u>

Date of Marriage _____

Married to: Daniel Clevenger born December 24, 1842

(Died March 23, 1915

Buried Old New Garden Cemetery

Children of Sultana & Daniel - Jesse, Aaron, Pitman, John, Bart, Luther, Lettie, Esther, Henrietta, Cora and Eva
Jesse-Elizabeth Sisk Lettie-Matt Griffey
Aaron-Elizabeth Husskisson Esther-Judd Bryant
Pitman-Sarah Lucretia Grizzly Henrietta-Willie Clevenger
John-Annie Christensen, Martha Allen Cora-Willie Mills
Bart-Nancy Jane Smith Eva died young
Luther-Lydie Allen

Goma Tindall

Children of Jesse and Esther Turnidge (Turnage) (continued)

- | Name | Date of Birth | Place |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 2. <u>Edwin M.</u>
(Children: Jesse C. and John C)
(Died <u>September 9, 1914</u> Buried <u>Maysville, Missouri</u>)
(Children of Edwin & Jennie were Lucy, Isaac and Susie)
Date of Marriage _____ | <u>November 26, 1848</u> | <u>DeKalb County, Missouri</u> |
| Married to: <u>Mary S. Dunaway</u>
(Died <u>January 15, 1874</u> Buried <u>N.E. Corner of Old Cemetery Maysville, Missouri</u>) | | |
| After death of Mary, Edwin married Jennie McGaugh (1847-1913) | | |
| 3. <u>John Clevenger</u>
(Children: Sam, Al, Jesse & Will)
(Died <u>November 20, 1937</u> Buried <u>Rayville, Missouri</u>) | <u>May 19, 1851</u> | <u>Ray County, Missouri</u> |
| Date of Marriage _____ | <u>June 25, 1874</u> | |
| Married to: <u>Emley O'Dell</u>
(Died <u>June 24, 1916</u> Buried <u>Crowley Cemetery Rayville, Missouri</u>) | | |
| 4. <u>William</u>
(Children: Mary, Belle, Grace & 3 died young)
(Died <u>March 17, 1938</u> Buried <u>Fairport, Missouri</u>) | <u>March 30, 1854</u> | <u>Ray County, Missouri</u> |
| Date of Marriage _____ | <u>April 27, 1873</u> | |
| Married to: <u>Lydia Ann Austin</u>
(Died <u>July 14, 1935</u> Buried <u>Fairport, Missouri</u>) | | |
| 5. <u>Isaac</u>
Children: 7--2 living in 1935 Pluma & Myrtle (Amelia, Lillian, Loren & two other children)
(Died <u>May 5, 1935</u> Buried <u>Mexico, Missouri</u>) | <u>April 20, 1858</u> | <u>Ray County, Missouri</u> |
| Date of Marriage _____ | <u>October 28, 1875</u> | |
| Married to: <u>Annie Edgor</u>
(Died _____ Buried _____) | | |
| Isaac married second time to Anna M. Musgrove of Macon City, Missouri on January 1, 1914. | | |
| 6. <u>Cornelia</u> died <u>May 30, 1857</u> age 6 months 2 days
(Died _____ Buried <u>Crowley Cemetery Rayville, Missouri</u>) | | |

Three sons of Jesse and Esther were ministers - John C., William and Isaac.

Anna Turnidge

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Arma Tindall

Children of Jesse and Esther (C'Dell) Turnage (continued)

- 7. Virginia died December 13, 1865 age 4 years 11 months 11 days buried at Crowley Cemetery, Rayville, Missouri
- 8. Lettie died about 1886 and buried in DeKalb County, Missouri
Lettie married John McCray (John died about 1902 and buried in Siegel Cemetery southeast of Excelsior Springs, Missouri.
Children of Lettie and John McCray: Winnie, Della, Dessie
Winnie born 1882 died 1967, buried in Wyoming
Winnie married Isaac Newton Gulley and they had seven children.

Della born July 6, 1884 died November 10, 1949, buried in Crowley Cemetery, Rayville, Missouri.
Della married William Elmer Gulley and lived north of Rayville, Missouri. They had six children.

Dessie born 1886 married Tom Williams and lived in Garnett, Kansas. They had one child.

ESTHER TURNAGE married Samuel Colley and they had one girl Rowena born October 13, 1866.

Rowena married John Shoemaker born October 12, 1854 (from Marion County, Tennessee) John died May 29, 1922.

Children of John and Rowena Shoemaker: Six children, three living in 1922

Ethel Shoemaker m. Carl Hill

Mattie Shoemaker m. Arthur Christensen

(Children: Evelyn, Fredrick and Lawrence)

Bert Shoemaker lived in Marceline, Missouri

Rowena's second husband was Jesse C. Lamar who died May 25, 1936

Rowena's third husband John Joiner

Rowena died July 8, 1952, buried at Crowley Cemetery, Rayville

Esther O'Dell Turnidge (wife of Jesse Calvin Turnidge(Turnage)
of Ray County, Missouri.

Esther Turnage's great grandparents were Isaac O'Dell and wife
Abigail Mansfield.

Isaac O'Dell (b. about 1750, d. 1834) Revolutionary Soldier
in Old Dunmore County, Virginia.

(The O'Dell line has been traced to William O'Dell
who came to Concord Massachusetts Bay Colony 1639
from Bedfordshire, England).

Grandparents of Esther Turnage were Richard Clevenger and
wife Sarah Wood.

(The Clevenger ancestors came from England in the 1600's)

Sarah Wood was the granddaughter of Revolutionary soldier
Nehemiah Wood. Nehemiah born about 1735, died 1816, buried
near Luray, Virginia.

Rev. Isaac M. Turnage (son of Esther and Jesse C. Turnage) in 1934 wrote the following about his parents:

"Mother and father settled on the farm right after their marriage. The place was unimproved, consisting of 160 acres of timber and later an 80 acre tract of crabapple prairie land was added. A log cabin, probably two rooms was built which was used for their home residence until three of four children were born. Then a two-story house, a main building and a kitchen room 16 x 16 was built with a passage between which was floored and used as a porch and summer dining room. The old "Big House" still stands on the old farm.

Father was killed July 18, 1864 by Bill Anderson's men--- a gang of marauder murderers. Mother was heroic and came through this experience of death and sickness, cast down but not destroyed. Sultana, Edwin, Will and Virginia had typhoid fever following the death of our father, Virginia died."

Esther and Jesse Turnage were married in 1845. So the log cabin was built before the land was platted for the town of Haller in 1871.

By late 1880's Haller was changed to Hallard. In 1904 the early school records were changed from Hallard to Rayville.

After death of Jesse C. Turnage, Esther married Samuel Colley and continued to live in this same house until her death in 1922. (House was about a half mile east of Rayville).

About 1973 the old house was destroyed. A new housing development in that area is called "Rolling Hills".

Anna Tindall

Jesse Calvin Turnidge (1824-1864), a Lieutenant in the Union Army, was killed by bushwhackers during the Civil War.

Jesse was home on leave and he and his young son, Edwin, were on horseback searching for a steer that had wandered away. They had ridden to an area called the "bottom lands" about a mile or two east of the Turnage cabin, when they came upon a gang of bushwhackers (about 30 of them).

Half of these men held them prisoners while the other half went to the Turnage home and made his wife cook a meal for them. When the first group returned to where the prisoners were being held, the second group went to the house for food.

They let the young boy go, but made Jesse kneel on the ground, then grabbed him by his hair and pulled his head back and cut his throat from ear to ear.

Jesse Turnidge

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TURNAGE - O'DELL

Marriage Date June 25, 1874 Place _____

Husband John Clevenger Turnage

Birth Date May 19, 1851 Place Hallard (Hayville) Missouri

Death Date November 20, 1937 Buried Rayville, Missouri
Armstrong, Missouri

Parents Jesse Calvin and Esther (O'Dell) Turnage

Other wife of husband, if any John married Nora Kate Stark at
Wacon, Missouri September 26, 1917,
daughter of Rev. F. M. Stark

Wife Emley O'Dell

Birth Date November 18, 1850 Place Excelsior Springs, Missouri
now known as Golf Link Hill,
Crowley Cemetery

Death Date June 24, 1916 Buried Rayville, Missouri

Parents Pitman and Nancy (Wightower) O'Dell

Other husband of wife, if any _____

CHILDREN: Five

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Date of Birth</u>	<u>Place</u>
1.	<u>Infant son dead May 11, 1875</u>	_____	_____

(Died _____ Buried _____)

Date of Marriage _____

Married to: _____

(Died _____ Buried _____)

Continued

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Anna Tindall

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Children of John and Emley Turnage (continued)

Anna Tindall

- | | <u>Name</u> | <u>Date of Birth</u> | <u>Place</u> |
|----|--|---|---|
| 2. | Samuel Colley
(Children: Gladys, Irvin, Opal)
(Died <u>December 31, 1969</u>) | June 10, 1876
Crowley Cemetery
Buried <u>Rayville, Missouri</u> | |
| | Date of Marriage | February 20, 1898 | |
| | Married to: | Lucy Alice Carter
1973
(Died <u>December 10, 1973</u>) | Crowley Cemetery
<u>Rayville, Missouri</u> |
| 3. | Isaac Allen
(Children: Cecil, Nadine and Emily)
(Died <u>April 22, 1951</u>) | November 23, 1878
Kearney, Missouri | |
| | Date of Marriage | December 27, 1904 | Falls City, Nebraska |
| ** | Married to: | Cora Elizabeth Christensen born March 20, 1882
(Cora daughter of Christian Frederick Christensen of Denmark)
(Died <u>April 3, 1971</u>) | Kearney, Missouri |
| ** | (C.F. Christensen b. Feb. 23, 1845 Denmark, d. July 30, 1891 Ray County, Missouri) | | |
| 4. | Jesse Ann
(Daughter Beryl)
(Died <u>November 3, 1973</u>) | January 30, 1881
Crowley Cemetery
Buried <u>Rayville, Missouri</u> | |
| | Date of Marriage | October 1, 1905 | |
| | Married to: | Ora Belle Hankins
(Died <u>March 23, 1975</u>) | Ora daughter of Henry Hankins, Rayville, Mo.
Crowley Cemetery
<u>Rayville, Missouri</u> |
| 5. | William Fredrick
(Children) Lenora, Errol, Nolan and
William Erwin
(Died <u>March 1, 1933</u>) | August 24, 1886
Crowley Cemetery
Buried <u>Rayville, Missouri</u> | |
| | Date of Marriage | April 28, 1907 | |
| | Married to: | (Lizzie) Elizabeth Cox
(Died <u>July 25, 1973</u>) | Lizzie Cox daughter of George Cox, Rayville, Mo.
Crowley Cemetery
<u>Rayville, Missouri</u>
<u>Liberty, Missouri</u> |
| 6. | | | |
| | (Died _____) | Buried _____ | |
| | Date of Marriage _____ | | |
| | Married to: _____ | | |
| | (Died _____) | Buried _____ | |

25x 272

Emley O'Dell Turnage (wife of Rev. John C. Turnage of Ray County, Missouri).

Emley Turnage was the niece of Esther O'Dell Turnage. (Esther was daughter Edwin O'Dell and wife Lettis Clevenger.

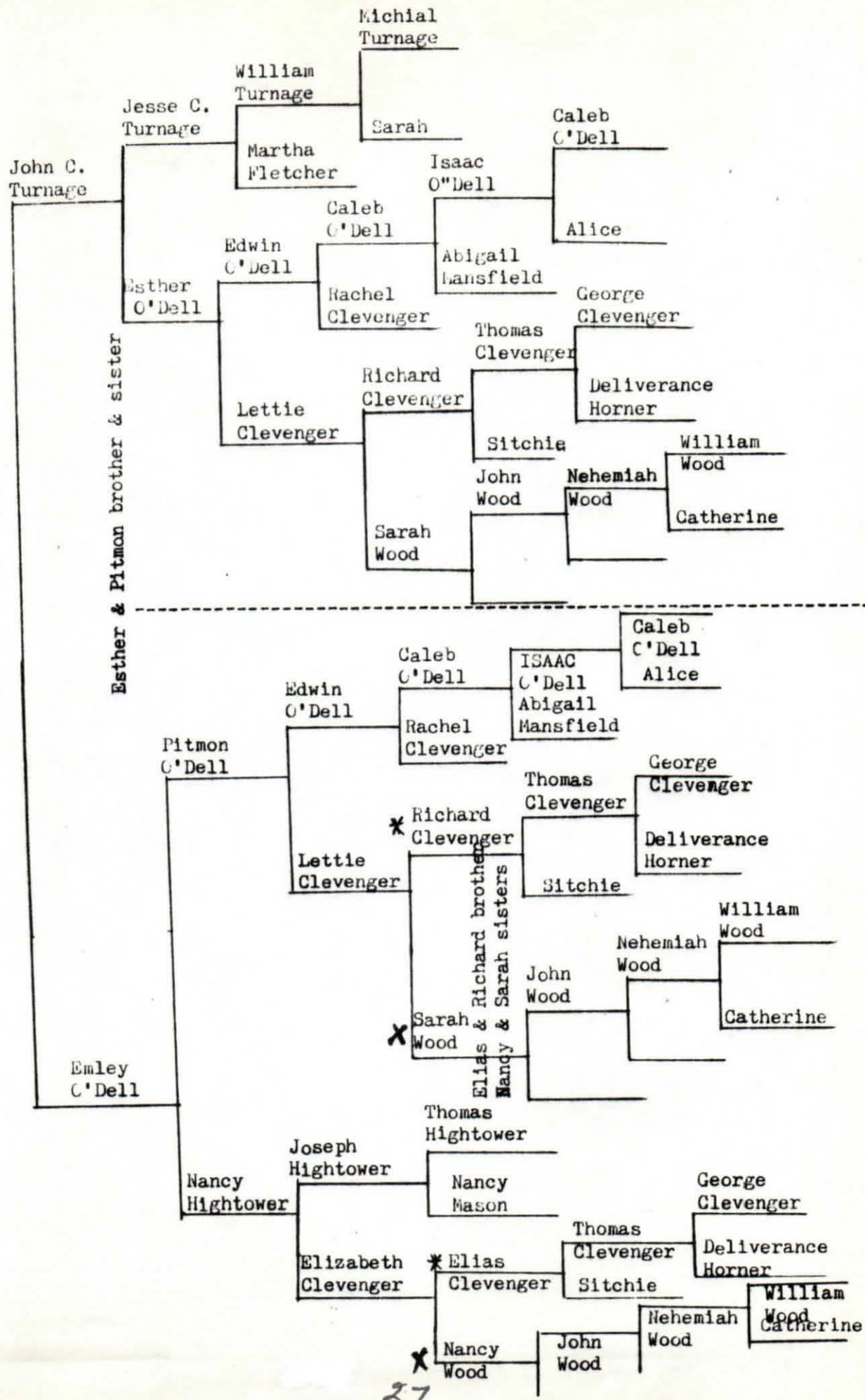
Emley Turnage was granddaughter of Edwin & Lettis O'Dell)

A CHART IS ON FOLLOWING PAGE

Emley O'Dell Turnage's great grandparents were Elias Clevenger (brother of Richard Clevenger) and wife Nancy Wood (Nancy was sister of Richard's wife Sarah Wood). Elias Clevenger of Tennessee was a Soldier in the War of 1812.

Emley O'Dell

Erma Tridell



Anna Tindall

Esther Turnidge united with the Crooked River Primitive Baptist Church, Rayville, Missouri, under the ministry of Elder William Turnidge. (This "pioneer minister of the West" was her father-in-law). Esther was born in log cabin built by her father Edwin O'Dell. Esther's son John Clevenger Turnage was ordained December 22, 1884, Crooked River Primitive Baptist Church. At sometime before 1896, he became a Missionary Baptist Minister.

Marriages solemnized by Reverend J. C. Turnage from February, 1886 through December, 1934 have been placed in the Missouri Valley Room, Kansas City, Missouri Public Library. This record also has been placed in the State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri, and Richmond, Missouri Library.

Rev. J.C. Turnage served as pastor to several churches in eight different associations. He was responsible for the erection of two churches. He was pastor of Knoxville Church in 1888. Built a new church house for them and changed the name to Morris Hill which at that time belonged to North Liberty Association. In 1896 organized a church at Rayville, Ray County, Missouri, and helped with the actual building of the church house. (The logs used for the foundation are still in the church building now the Christian Union Church).

Rev. J. C. served as pastor in Ray County, Morris Hill, Morton, Hardin, Mt. Pleasant, Hallard, Rock Falls.

Carroll County, Low Gap

Livingston County, Ludlow, Olive Branch

DeKalb County, Hopewell, Fairport

Caldwell County, Hopewell

Macon County, Mt. Salem, Woodville

Randolph County, Renick, Clifton Hill, Enon,
Clark, Silver Creek

Boone County, Locust Grove Perseverance, Harrisburg

Howard County, Sharon.

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TURNAGE SCHOOL

Reverend John Clevenger Turnage gave the land for the school located two and one-half miles southeast of Hallard.

Turnage School - Township 52, Range 28. In 1885 was District #7; 1900 District #59; and 1908 District #55.

School Directors: W. R. Humbird 1884-1887
J. C. Turnage 1885-1888
W. D. Alder 1886-1889
W. R. Revercomb 1887-1890
Henry Enlow 1888-1891

Students were attending classes at the Turnage School in the 1940's. The school has been closed many years and there is no longer a building to mark the spot, but the place is remembered by members of the family and by those who attended classes in the building.

(The school was built about a block east of the J.C. Turnage homeplace, owned in later years by his son Samuel C. Turnage)

My great-grandfather John Clevenger Turnage died Nov. 20, 1937

Copied from John C. Turnage Bible

Infantson born dead May the 11th, 1875

Em ley Turnage died June 24, 1916

William F. Turnage died March 1, 1933

J.C. Turnage died Nov. 20, 1937

Grandmother Colley died March 1922

Esther Colley J.C. mother

John C. Turnage was born May the 19th, 1851

Emley Turnage was born Nov. the 18th, 1859

Samuel Colley Turnage was born June the 10th, 1876

Isaac Allen Turnage was born Nov. the 23rd, 1878

(boy) Jesse Ann Turnage was born Jan. the 30th, 1881

William Fredrick Turnage was born Aug. the 24th, 1886

Emley H. Christensen was born Oct. 21st, 1879

Cora Christensen was born Mar. 20th, 1882

J.C. Turnage and Emley O'Dell was married June the 25th, 1874

S.C. Turnage married Feb. 20, 1898

I. A. Turnage married Dec. 27, 1904

Jess A. Turnage

W. F. Turnage married April 28, 1907

J.C. Turnage and Nora K. Starks married Sept. 26, 1917

Anna Tindall

My hometown of Rayville, Missouri, is the area where my Turnage ancestors settled.

Through the years, people far and near have shared with me their family records, fond memories and old-time picture postcards of Rayville.

I was delighted when Mrs. Clara Chenault of the Richmond News told me of her desire to publish a history of Ray County, Missouri (the first since 1881).

She asked if I would write a history of Rayville. The story of Rayville was published in the 520 page Ray County Missouri History Book in 1973.

This describes the area where our Turnage ancestors lived. (Many of their descendants still live in this area).

Irma Tindall

1973
The Richmond News
Richmond, Missouri (Ray County)

1881 Ray History to Be Updated

By Clara Chenault

The Ray County Historical Society has accepted as a project the updating of Ray county history to supplement the 1881 edition.

Ever since the first history was published in a large volume, there have been many requests and suggestions for an update. The challenge is to equal the excellent work of the 1881 history yet at the same time that book will furnish guidelines.

Preservation of Ray county history is the primary reason the Historical Society is undertaking the project. The secondary purpose is to make a profit which will also help preserve history since this money will be used to support the Ray county museum now in the formative stages.

During the past 92 years much has happened in Ray county. The coal mining industry reached a zenith and gradually faded into oblivion; automobile agencies have replaced the livery stables; streets have been paved and all weather roads built. The Missouri river has changed course leaving Camden high and dry; tornados have continued to find their way through "cyclone alley"; the potato became king in agriculture and then abdicated.

Railroads had sidings, stock pens, and bustling stations for travelers, and now the depots are fighting for existence; the James Boys and Bob Ford came and went adding a colorful note to our history; the great depression wrought its havoc but at the same time the WPA in Ray county set work safety records throughout the state.

Consolidated school districts have replaced the little red school house; towns that were, are no more.

One of the important sections will be biographies of the people who have contributed so much to the change and growth.

It is hoped that this 1973 history of Ray county will be a classic of its type and that all who are interested in the history of the present which is forging the future will contribute to it. There will be no advertisements, only history.

Mrs. Clara Chenault (776-5454) will be glad to talk to any group interested in particulars about this project.

One page will be \$100 and two books; one-half page will be \$60 and one book; one fourth page will be \$35. There will also be a memoriam section. Mention in this space will be at the rate of \$1.50 per line.

Clara Tindall

Feb 2, 1974

Dear Irma:

We are winding it up tonite to go to the publisher this Monday. We are returning pictures not used--the others will be returned at time of distribution of books.

We hope to have a gala affair around the first of May at the Museum to give them out--you will hear more on that later from the historical society. I hope to get a quarterly bulletin started from the society.

We are ending up with nearly 530 pages--don't the exact number yet--don't know how many for index--will have over 200 families which is wonderful don't you think/

You certainly deserve credit though for keeping me going--it was the first ones who encouraged me when it looked as if this thing wasn't going to catch on--but it has done as Jr prophesized--when it did--it has snowballed. Could sell another 50 pages if I would reset deadline--but I'm too tired to go another 30 days. This has been a grueling thing and I wouldn't do it again for anyone or anything--but do think it worth while for we do need a museum.

Again thanks for everything you have done to cooperate. You have been wonderful.

Sincerely,

Clara

Mrs. Clara Chenault, knowing of my interest in history, asked me to write a Rayville history to be published in the Ray County History book.

Since I had a collection of Rayville pictures, it was decided to include these also.

Irma Tridell

Irma Tindall

Non-profit Organization
U. S. Postage Paid
Richmond, Missouri
Permit # 2

RAY COUNTY MIRROR

Published by Ray County Historical Society

VOL. 1 NO. 1

RICHMOND, MO. 64085

APRIL 8, 1974

Switzer Lane
Shawnee, Ks. 65203

Greetings

This is the first edition of the Ray County Historical Society Quarterly.

The name "RAY COUNTY MIRROR" was chosen for two reasons -- 1. We hope to reflect and bring to light hidden or forgotten facets of Ray county history. 2. With this in mind, we used the name of the paper first published in 1853.

The purpose of this publication will be:

1. To keep members informed as to the progress being made in developing the Ray county museum -- the special displays, contributions, etc.

2. To give in detail news of the society's activities.

3. To aid those interested in geneology research.

4. To preserve Ray county history through feature stories which we hope will be contributed by our readers.

We urge our members to contribute articles of historic interest to make this publication a success and suggestions will be most welcome from our readers as to what should be included.

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THE RICHMOND MIRROR

Vol. 1 No. 1

February 18, 1853

A Weekly published at the Southwest Corner of the Public Square Upstairs.

\$2.00 per year

\$2.50 if not paid within 6 months.

A Free paper devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Literature, Science, Agriculture, and Commercial Matters.

Thos. A. H. Smith, Publisher

HEADQUARTERS OF:

THE RAY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND MUSEUM, RICHMOND, MO.

This Old House

Status Change in the '70s

Editor's note: Microfilm copies of this paper and all first Ray county newspapers are on file in the Ray County Museum.

Irma Tindall

Non-profit Organization
U. S. Postage Paid
Richmond, Missouri
Permit # 2

RAY COUNTY MIRROR

Published by Ray County Historical Society

VOL. 1 NO. 2

RICHMOND, MO. 64085

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1974

History 1973 Distributed

Ray county turned back the clock Sunday afternoon, May 5 for an old fashioned County reunion and basket dinner preliminary to the 1973 Ray County History distribution.

The weather was perfect; not a cloud was visible to any but the Book Committee -- The books hadn't arrived from the publishers! It was with sigh of relief that they greeted the truck which arrived at 11:00 a.m. that morning.

Throughout the day, an overflow crowd of more than 700 persons milled beneath the trees on the grounds of the Recreation Center and Museum, formerly the County Home. (The Museum occupies the 2nd floor of the building).

Before the basket dinner could be spread on the tables covered with gay red and white checked cloths, additional tables had to be brought out

founding members of the Society, said a few words in memory of the late Miss Louise Darneal who had done so much for the Historical Society over the years.

Mrs. Clara Chenault and Mrs. Arthus Driskill, co-editors of the new history made special presentations of the book. They were to:

J.A. Lester who started the ball rolling by paying for the first family history even before it was definitely decided to try to put the book together.

Connie Nickell who ordered the first book independent of family histories.

Miss Ethel Kirkpatrick whose "boys" throughout the country contributed to a page to honor her. This idea was developed by Charlie Brown and he was called upon to give her this special book.

Mrs. Howard Shirkey who was honored by community organizations which had



BOOKS-BOOKS: As soon as the program ended at the Ray County reunion, the mad scramble for the new 1973 Ray County History books was on, as evidenced in photo above. On the right standing in the truck is Junior Chenault who has just stopped to rest and look on after he and S. D. Driskill finished passing the heavy boxes out of the truck to helpers on the ground. Mrs. Clara Chenault, right foreground, is pleased over the enthusiasm. (Photo by Marjorie Oyler)

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RAYVILLE

In 1871, James Crowley gave land located seven and one-half miles northwest of Richmond to be used for a town.

Thomas Hankins, affectionately called "Uncle Tom" is referred to as "the founder of Rayville". He platted the town in 1871; built the first house and the first store; was president of the Bank of Rayville which he and his nephew Emmett C. Hankins purchased in 1904, and in 1911, he bought out his nephew.

The town was named Haller in the beginning but was later changed to Hallard when it was discovered that there was another Haller in Missouri. About 1904 it became Rayville, though the post office has had that name from the beginning according to the 1881 historybook. There is a local story that men from Hallard, pulling a flat car behind a railroad hand car "swiped" the post office from Foote Station about one and one-half miles west of Hallard and positioned it in their town.

Hallard was surrounded on four sides by rich farm land. By train and by wagon people came to build new homes. In September, 1880 land was purchased, and a one-room school was built for District #2. This land was on southeast corner of SW 1/4 NE 1/4 Section 5, Township 52 and 53 Range 28.

In December, 1894, this school and land were sold. A new school was built on Third Street. This was a two-story frame building with one classroom upstairs and one downstairs. This was District #55. The salary of the principal in 1898 was \$45 per month, and the primary teacher received \$25. The "Fall Term" was five months beginning August 30. The "Spring Term" was three months beginning the first Monday in April. The number of resident taxpayers in 1898 was 124 families. There were 192 children age 6 through 19 (98 male and 94 female)

The third school building consisted of four rooms and was built of brick in 1916. The two-story frame building was moved to the west end of Second Street and was the home of the depot agent for several years.

A producebusiness was started about 1890. Huckster wagons toured the countryside buying eggs and poultry to be shipped to large cities. Because of the abundant supply of trees in the area, a lumber company was formed about this time.

In 1899 there were nine business places, a church and a school. The business men were ambitious, imaginative and enterprising. A bank was organized in 1900.

The town continued to grow and the newspaper "The Rayville Enterprise" published Thursday, February 8, 1906 reads as

continued

2

follows: "Rayville has these and more. A good town with a bright future"

Rayville has:

- Orma Tindall*
- A produce buyer that always pays top prices
 - Two grocery stores
 - A well-conducted public school
 - A hotel that people delight to patronize
 - An insurance agent who handles the best companies
 - The largest poultry and egg trade of any town in the state
 - The best telephone service and the most accommodating operators in Ray County
 - Two barber shops that are better than can be found in many towns twice its size
 - A lumber yard that sells lumber and building material for miles in every direction of town
 - The most accommodating agent the Santa Fe has in its employ
 - Several carpenters and all of them are first class workmen
 - Two drug stores that handle a full line of drugs and accessories
 - Two physicians who have the largest practice in Ray County
 - Two restaurants that will make you hungry to even walk by
 - A meat market that carries a full line of all kinds of meat
 - A newspaper published every Thursday evening, and this is it.
 - A bank that is one of the leading financial institutions of the county
 - A stock buyer that buys 'em so high that he gets stock for miles around
 - A real estate man that will sell your farm just as sure as you list it with him
 - Two blacksmith shops that have a reputation among the farmers that gets them the business
 - Three as good dry goods stores as can be found in any town of like size in North Missouri. These stores also carry a full line of groceries
 - Three churches and they are filled each Sunday with as intelligent a class of people as can be found in all Imperial Missouri
 - A livery stable that furnished the traveling Public with first class turnouts.
 - A hardware store and implement house that does as much business as any house in the county and has hundreds of satisfied customers all over the country.

Since the merchants have put in gas lights we can walk along our streets and not fall into any excavations. Great is Rayville and her people.

Many acts of violence were committed during the Civil War. In July, 1864, Lieutenant Turnage (Jesse C.) was killed by bushwhackers while home on leave. He and his young son, Edwin, rode their horses to the bottom land (about a mile or

two east of the Turnage cabin) searching for a steer that had wandered away. They came upon a gang of bushwhackers (about 30 of them).

Half of these men held them prisoner while the other half went to the Turnage home and made his wife cook a meal for them. When the first group returned to where the prisoners were being held, the second group went to the house for food.

They let the young boy go, but made Jesse kneel on the ground, then grabbed him by his hair and pulled his head back and cut his throat from ear to ear.

Later, the infamous bushwhacker leader was killed at Old Albany, a mile north of Orrick, in southwest Ray County. It was stated in the newspaper in 1943 that two men in Rayville had the 1846 saddle and a personal flag that had belonged to the bushwhacker.

Jesse and Esther (O'Dell) Turnage were married in 1845. Their log cabin was about a half mile east of where Rayville later would be located. Children in the area attended the old Rocky Fork School located on the south side of Rocky Fork Creek two miles north of the town now called Rayville.

It was in this old Rocky Fork School that settlers met (after the Civil War) with a Christian Union Minister to organize a church group.

On September 18, 1920 a contract was let for a new bank building.

Virgil Transue returned from World War I with the determination to become a mechanic. He learned his trade by studying "Dyke's Automobile Encyclopedia" (published in 1913) and by practicing under the shade of a tree. Thus, he was known as the Shade Tree Mechanic. However, in bad weather he got some protection by working inside a drafty barn. Later as he proved his ability, he was able to save enough money to build a garage and eventually to add modern equipment.

A charter for the Rayville Coal Mine, located less than one mile east of town, was issued June 1, 1921. The first coal was hoisted on November 1. Perry Rice, W.L.S. Johnson and Preston Denton operated the mine with Ed Johnson as the engineer.

The mine was 220 feet deep and produced over 30,000 tons of coal yearly. However, the shaft mines began to decrease in importance as the strip mines produced more quickly and more economically. During World War II many of the miners left

Anna Tindall

4.
Rayville for better paying jobs in the cities; the railroad began using more oil and less coal, hence the contract with the railroad was lost. Trucks coming from Iowa loaded with grain were returning with loads of coal, but eventually production decreased to seven and eight tons, and the Rayville Coal Mine was closed in 1942.

Dr. Tindall
Religion was very important to these early pioneers and by 1922 Rayville had four churches, Primitive Baptist, Methodist, Christian Union, Missionary Baptist and Nazarene. (The Christian Union and Missionary Baptist shared the same building). Originally the Crooked River Primitive Baptist Church building was located three-fourths of mile southeast of Hallard. The church was built before 1846. In 1892 the building was moved to the second lot north of intersection of Clark and Front Streets. The church faced east on Front Street. (Nazarene Church dedicated July 2, 1922)

The graves of many of the early settlers may be found at both the Sanderson and Crowley Cemeteries. The old part of the (cemetery now called Crowley) was originally called the Old Crooked River Primitive Baptist Cemetery.

Later N. J. Parker sold three acres of land to the east and joining the old cemetery. The trustees were H.O. Crowley, Frank Clark and J. M. Frances. John C. Turnage and Willis Tomlinson surveyed the lots and made a plat which is on record in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Ray County.

Many years ago there was a beautiful rock formation and cave about a mile east of Rayville. Beneath the overhanging layers of rock was a cave from which flowed crystal clear water. This was called "CaveSpring". The beautiful columbine and other wild flowers grew abundantly making a favorite place for picnics.

December, 1921, electricity came from Excelsior Springs to be turned on!

A switch track was built by the Santa Fe Railroad to facilitate shipments. Seed came in carload lots and these were in turn filled with eggs and live poultry to be shipped to Chicago and New York. Stock pens were erected near the track to handle livestock which were driven into town on the hoof to be shipped to market.

Some businesses serving Rayville through the years were: Tom Hankins' Grocery, S.C. Carter Hardware and Lumber, Fred Weber's Blacksmith Shop; Dave Pointer's General Store, Alder House, Dosson and Kate Alder, Proprietors; John Broadhurst, Barber and Undertaker; Landon Carter's Grocery. In 1902, the post office occupied what had been Albert Hale's Barber Shop.

5

Jim Francis served as the postmaster then. The post office occupied several different buildings through the years.

Residents long remembered the dreadful hail storm. On Monday, October 5, 1931, at 3:45 p.m., the sky became very black. There were rain, hail, and a loud roar. Hailstones (some as large as baseballs) destroyed house roofs and battered the weatherboarding into splinters. Cars appeared to have been targets for machine gun practice. Leaves and fruit were blown from all the trees. Within fifteen minutes the damage was done, but the memory remained long with those who were witnesses.

The years of '32 and '33 were ones of tragedy. A series of blows were dealt to Rayville beginning with the fire of September 25, 1932. A carnival had come to town, and all the residents were enjoying the big event until the fire destroyed the poultry house, hardware store, lumberyard, and a restaurant. The buildings were never replaced. On April 26, 1933, the Rayville Hotel burned. The Bank of Rayville failed that same year and had to close along with many businesses.

By 1935 Rayville had only a three-year high school. The Stromberg-Carlson Magneto wall telephones were replaced by dial telephones in 1962. Many regretted that there was no need now for the switchboard operator. The first switchboard had been in the home of Henry Hankins and the last in the home of Fred and Tavi Tomlinson McAdams. In 1966 the school closed, and in 1968 the brick building was torn down. The Old Crooked River Primitive Baptist Church building and the land were sold in March, 1972, because the older members had died, and the younger ones had moved away.

Today Rayville consists of the post office, one store, and four churches, though the population has increased as new homes have been built and new families have moved into the community from the urban areas. Many of these people are locating on the land development known as "Rolling Hills".

"Rolling Hills" is the area where the Turnage log cabin once stood. (Jesse and Esther Turnage were my great-great grandparents.)

6.
Rayville was known as one of the biggest poultry and egg producing center in Missouri. Almost every day in the year from one car to a train load of livestock, grain, poultry, eggs and wood was shipped to Chicago, New York and other cities.

In 1908 mineral water was discovered on the farm of Mr. & Mrs. Steven Mullin in a community approximately three miles north of Rayville known as Frog Eye (name later changed to Mineral City).

Barrels of mineralwater were shipped to various parts of the country from Mineral City (some as far as Tennessee). The barrels were brought by mules and wagon to the railroad at Rayville. They traveled over dirt and rocky roads and crossed small streams. The temperature could range from 100° to Zero--with heavy rainfall in the summer and deep snow drifts in the winter.

It has been said that people came by train to Rayville from St. Louis and other places and from Rayville they traveled by horse drawn "hack" to Mineral City. (Mineral City disappeared from the scene about 1914).

A few years prior to 1908---GOLD was discovered in the rocky bluffs overlooking Rocky Fork Creek about two miles north of Rayville on the McElwee farm. The apparent gold-laden specimen proved to be of quality lower than the minimum standards to justify development of the project.

In 1909 the automobile appeared on the streets of Rayville.

Irma Tindall

WHAT HAPPENED TO SATURDAY NITE?

In the late 1920's and early 30's - Saturday night (weather permitting) was the time for young and old to dress in their best clothes and go to town.

If the town was the "county seat" the courthouse would be in the center of town surrounded on four sides by stores. The people in their touring cars parked side by side filled the square. Many people had a favorite parking place.

But, finding a parking place of your choice was not easy if you lived out of town. It was said that many of the town people would drive to the "square" early in the morning to secure what they gradually came to consider their personal, private parking spot---then they would park their car, walk home, and in the evening return to the square.

The sidewalks were crowded as people went from store to store. With money so scarce, one spent hours "shopping for the best buy".

After the shopping was completed---the favorite pastime was to sit in the cars and "watch the people go by". Some would stroll from car to car to sit a while and visit or to gossip. It was not unusual for this to go on till midnight, except, for an unexpected change in the weather.

Then, there was a rush to crank the car (by hand) and to hurry home. If there was thunder and lightening, they moved even faster. There were no windshield wipers and poor visibility would slow them down. If the sidecurtains were not buttoned on, you got mighty wet as the rain blew in. (There being no storage space in the car, often the sidecurtains were left at home). There were no "all weather" roads, and soon those dirt roads became MUD and were impassable.

Of course, the arrival of cold, blustery winds ended the "fair-weather pastime". The cars did not have heaters and trips to town were few. The people would "lay in supplies" to last for weeks.

Times changed with new and improved cars and all-weather roads of gravel, oil and concrete.

Saturday night, as a way of life, gradually faded from the scene!

Irma

OUR ANCESTORS LIFE ON THE FARM

Our Turnage (Turnidge) ancestors in Ray County, Missouri lived on farms. As we used to say, their homes were within "hollering distance" of each other.

Elder William Turnage (1792-1875) was our first ancestor to live in Howard County (later called Ray County). His father, Michial, lived in Lillard County (later called Lafayette County). Records in the Court-house at Lexington, Missouri, indicate that Michial died about 1832.

A grandson of Elder William Turnage has written that the only work his grandfather did was preach and baptize. This was during the time when a devoted slave who had been set free continued to stay with Elder William. (The graves of the black man, Morgan Turnage and his wife Melvina, are in the Crowley Cemetery southeast of Rayville, Missouri, with the graves of several generations of the Turnage family.

The home of my grandfather Samuel C. Turnage had been the homeplace of his father Reverend John Clevenger Turnage. The house was within sight of the old homeplace of Elder William Turnage.

All the Turnage men and their families in this area lived on farms. Many of the men were ministers and they, too, had to cultivate the land, plant the seed, harvest the crops and raise livestock and poultry in order to support themselves and their families.

As in other communities during the Civil War days, there was dissention among members of the churches. Many acts of violence were committed during the war.

Jesse Calvin Turnage (Jesse was the father of Rev. John C. Turnage and the son of Elder William Turnage) was a Lieutenant in the Union Army. While home on leave to harvest his crops, he was killed by bushwhackers.

In the log cabin nearby was his wife and children (the oldest being about thirteen years of age). Lieutenant Turnage was killed in July so Christmas, I'm sure, was a very lonely time but they had FAITH.

The children thought there would be no turkey for Christmas dinner but their mother said, "Yes, we will have turkey." That night she built a pen of rails and trapped two wild turkeys. She gave one turkey to a neighbor and kept one turkey for her family. I have the meat platter on which the turkey was served that Christmas Day in 1864.

With the help of my Aunt Opal Turnage Brown, I shall attempt to describe some of the daily chores and special events in the life of our Turnage ancestors.

On the weekdays, a farmer and his family worked from "sunup" till "sundown". Every child had chores to do.

There was no electricity in the house, but at night they could read the Bible by the light of a kerosene lamp.

On Sunday the Turnage men would not work in the field. The women would

Jama Tindall

cook the meals but do no household chores. They would travel by horse drawn wagon over a rocky dirt road for many miles to reach their church. (If they could afford a carriage, they went by horse and carriage).

Even though it was Sunday the livestock must be tended. The cows had to be milked morning and evening (at least 12 cows, perhaps more), grain and hay must be put out for the horses and cows twice a day and corn must be carried to the pigs. Water was pumped (by hand) two or more times a day for all the livestock (just one cow could drink several gallons of water at a time). Or perhaps there was only a well with a bucket attached to the end of a rope and water must be drawn by hand. There were chickens to feed and water and eggs to gather. Many also raised ducks, turkey, geese and guinea. If you had sheep and the ewe could not take care of all the lambs, you had to feed the lambs from a bottle. This, too, required a great deal of time and patience.

On week days the household chores were many -- cooking, cleaning, mending, washing, baking, etc. The bread and pies were stored in a "pie safe". It resembled a wooden cabinet eight feet tall and three feet wide with double doors above and double doors below. The sides of the pie safe were perforated and the hot pastry could be placed on the shelves to cool.

The soap for washing dishes and clothing and for bathing was made by the housewife. To make cold soap she would mix cold water and lye and then add grease (meat grease from cooked pork). She would stir this mixture until it was thick then let set in pan until it could be cut into chunks. The chunks would have to dry out. If she wanted to cook the soap---she made it outside in a big iron kettle over a fire. She could use scraps of fat from meat and cook it until the lye would "eat up" the scraps.

The families were large and wash day was a full days work. The housewife would have to heat water then use a washboard to scrub the clothes by hand, then the clothes were boiled and rinsed and hung on the line outside to dry. If the weather was cold, the sheets, towels and clothes would freeze. Later the frozen washing was brought into the house to dry.

In the winter time an iron kettle about 13"x22"x10"deep was placed on the wood burning cookstove and the water was heated. During the summer a fire was built outside and a huge round kettle was placed on the fire.

On the day that the clothes were to be ironed, at least three different irons were heated on the cookstove. Each iron was of a different weight. Each iron had an iron handle which had to be held with a cloth so you would not burn your hand while ironing.

Not only did they feed and water the chickens and clean out chicken house and gather eggs---the young chickens had to be hatched in an incubator or "set" hens to hatch them.

Hens will lay eggs for a while then comes a time when she wants to set (she just sets on nest). She will set until the eggs hatch--it takes twenty-one days for chicken eggs to hatch; four weeks for duck, guinea, geese or turkey eggs to hatch. A chicken will hatch eggs from other birds if they are placed in her nest.

A guinea will hide her nest somewhere out on the farm and if you find

the nest and touch the egg with your hand, the guinea will not return to the nest. You pick up the egg with a spoon, then when enough eggs are saved they can be put into a nest to be hatched.

If the eggs are hatched in an incubator, the incubator is kept in the house and checked often during the day and during the night for the twenty-one days it takes to hatch the chickens. The eggs are placed on a tray and each day the tray had to be removed so that each egg could be turned. The temperature was controlled by a kerosene incubator lamp that burned day and night. The temperature must be checked often during the day and night and regulate the incubator lamp. Also there were pipes inside the incubator to be kept filled with water. From 100 to 500 chicks could be hatched at one time - depending on size of incubator.

Then when the eggs were hatched the tiny chickens must be cared for. They were placed in a chickenhouse where "hot beds" had been prepared for them. They built a wood frame about a foot deep and filled with livestock manure and poured hot water over it to get it "working", then a second frame was placed on top that had a cover on it and an open doorway so that chickens could get in and out of the "hot bed".

In later years it was possible to buy a "brooder stove" to keep the chickens warm.

To prepare feed for these tiny chicken, the corn was ground with a "corn grinder" (a hand model). This cracked corn was called "corn chop". When the chicken were older they could eat whole grains of corn. The corn was removed from the cob with a "corn sheller" (a hand model).

Of course, the garden must be planted and it was a constant battle to keep the weeds from taking over. The hand plow was used between the rows of vegetables and a hoe was used around each plant as it came through the ground and until it would bear fruit.

There were peach, apple, pear and cherry trees; blackberry, raspberry and gooseberry bushes; grape vines; strawberry patches; and hickory nut and walnut trees.

After the walnuts and hickory nuts fell from the trees, they were gathered and the hulls that covered them were removed. After the shells dried and cured, the shells could be cracked and the nutmeat removed.

Vegetables and fruit must be cooked and canned and berries made into preserves and jellies for the winter months ahead.

If feathers were needed for a featherbed or pillow she had to pick the feathers from the geese. This too, must be done during the summer. She would lay the live goose or gander in her lap on its back (with its head toward her knees) then pick the soft feathers off stomach and breast using the first two fingers and thumb. (Most of the "down" or undeveloped feathers were left on the bird). The feathers were picked from the geese only in the summer and you could pick them about every six weeks. (If they were not picked when the time was right, they would just fall on the ground and be lost).

Writing quills were made out of the big feathers from the wing of the goose. (Sometimes the men made toothpicks out of the big heavy wing feathers.)

Erma Tindall

Milking twelve to fifteen cows by hand twice a day was quite a job-- sitting on a three-legged stool and trying to dodge the "swishing" tail of the cow. Grandpa would sell the cream; the milk he would mix with bran and make "slop" for the hogs.

Grandpa said he would teach me to milk if I would trim my fingernails. Well, pulling cows teats and being slapped by the cows tail did not interest me so I let my fingernails grow very long.

Grandpa kept a block of salt in the feed lot for the livestock. (Cattle especially need the salt).

One time a twelve year old girl from the city was visiting my grandparents. She saw the salt and asked "IS THAT THE WAY YOU SALT THE BUTTER"?

I remember a black leather upholstered couch that was in my grandparent's home. They tell about the time grandma was changing the bed and had stacked bedcovers and sheets on the couch, also the baby wrapped in a blanket was laying on the couch. This baby had weighed less than three pounds at birth so she was still quite small. Grandpa Turnage had finished milking the cows and carrying in the buckets of milk and sat down on one end of the couch to rest a few minutes. He was badly frightened when his wife suddenly screamed, "Sam, you're sitting on the baby." (He was not on the baby but just on edge of blanket). He lived to be 93 years old but he never forgot that day!

The man in the family was busy tending the livestock, cultivating the land, planting, harvesting, repairing the fences and cleaning out the fence row with a "brushhook" painting the buildings, mending the harness, and many other duties too numerous to mention.

There was no motorized equipment, the farmer did all the work by hand with the help of his team of horses or mules. In the area where the Turnage families lived in Ray County the main crop of grain was wheat, oats, and corn. For hay they planted clover, timothy and alfalfa.

Summer was the time for "haying" and "thrashing".

The large pieces of farm machinery were pulled by a team of horses. When it was time to cut the hay, a mowing machine was used. After the hay dried a "windrow rake" was used to pull together into rows, the hay that had been cut so that the hay could dry a while longer. The hay in the windrow was about two feet high. (If it should rain, the hay in the windrow would have to be turned and let dry out).

Next, they used the "bull rake" - - this implement having a crossbar with projecting teeth or prongs about 8 or 9 feet long. With the bull rake you could pick up the hay to be taken to a place where a man with a "pitchfork" would throw the hay into a baler or it would be stacked.

They say that the man with the pitchfork had to have the "know how" to make a haystack shaped like a tent and as tall as a two-story house.

Bales of hay (put through the hay baler) would not shed water so these were loaded onto flat bed (wagon without sides) and hauled in from field to be stacked in barn loft.

When the wheat and oats were ripe, they were cut with a "wheat binder". The binder would cut, tie into bundles and drop the bundles on the ground. The men, women and children would pick up the bundles and stand on end (7 or 8 bundles to a shock then spread out two bundles and place on top to keep out the water). These shocks stood in field until they dried out and the owner of a thrashing machine came to the farm. (In those days a thrashing machine was a large investment, so the man who owned the machine went from farm to farm thrashing the grain). The shocks were loaded onto hay frame and hauled to thrashing machine where the grain was separated from the straw. The grain was stored in a bin or hauled to town to sell. (Some of the wheat was ground for flour).

Sometimes there would be a thrashing crew of 40 men (counting the neighbors who would help the thrashing crew). Twelve or more women would get together in one kitchen and cook the meal.

If the housewife wanted to serve cottage cheese for dinner (on the farm they called the noon meal dinner and the evening meal supper) she could not go to store for a carton of cheese neither could she leave a note for the milk man as we do today.

The skim milk would set in a container until it would sour and lose its natural sweetness or freshness through fermentation. Sour milk that has thickened is called clabber. The clabber is cooked until the watery part of milk separates from the more thick part. This watery part is called "whey" and it is poured off and the thick part (the curd) is drained through a piece of cheese cloth. The curd was seasoned with salt and pepper and sweet cream was added to the cheese.

If she wanted hominy (she did not reach for the canopener) she made it. She used white field corn. When the kernels of corn were shelled off the cob (by hand) the end of the grain of corn that comes off the cob is black when you start to cook it.

To two gallon of water add lye and put in corn and cook and stir until black end of grain of corn comes off. Then put in cold water and keep changing water until all black is washed away. (No water from a faucet either--with a rope and a bucket you draw the water from the well). After the hominy is rinsed it must be cooked and seasoned before ready to eat.

The butter must be churned at home. The cream was poured into a three or four gallon stone jar. The lid to the jar had a hole in the center and the wooden paddle was moved (by hand) in an "up and down" motion until the cream turned into butter.

After the butter was churned she would work out the milk, rinse with water to get out the milk then salt, shape and mold it. She would store the butter in the cellar or a spring house (the spring house was a building over a stream of clear cold running water. Whatever you wanted to keep cool was placed in a container and set in the cold water).

When the meal was cooked and ready to put on the table, someone had to run outside to the cellar or spring house for the cold butter and milk. There was no ice box or refrigerator in those days.

To make cornmeal ^{MUSH} ears of ripe corn were rubbed over a grater by hand. Coffee beans were ground by hand with a small coffee grinder.

Stroma / midall

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If the ripe corn was to be picked, the farmer would go into the cornfield with his wagon and team of horses and drive down the rows of corn breaking off (by hand) all ears of corn on the stalk. He would tear away the corn shuck with a "corn shucker" which is a small metal hook attached to his wrist with a leather strap. The metal hook fits into the palm of his hand. As each ear was shucked, it was tossed into the wagon. When the wagon was filled, he returned to the barn to unload the corn and store it in a corn crib.

If the farmer did not have enough hay, he would cut corn stalks with a "corn binder" that made it into bundles and tied. These bundles were shocked and left in the field. In the wintertime he would haul in the shocks of corn and shuck (separate ears from stalk and remove shuck) and feed the fodder (stalks) to the livestock.

Most of the farmers did not have a corn binder so that farmer would go into the field and use a "corn knife" (a blade about 18" long and 3" wide with a wood handle) and cut the corn stalks, tie them with binder twine and shock (all this done by hand). In the winter he would take a sled into the field and bring out the shocks as he needed them.

After the weather turned cold it was time to butcher for the winter supply of meat. About 4 or 6 men would get together and the women would cook the meal.

They would kill the hog, put into boiling water in "scalding box", then take out of water and put on platform of boards (4 or 5 boards about two inches thick and 6 to 8 feet long). All the men would gather around and scrape all the hair off the hog. They would hang the carcass, remove the insides and cut off the head. They would wash and clean the hair off the board then put the carcass on it and cut into back bone (for pork chops) sides (for bacon) hams and shoulders.

To render the fat - - fat meat was put into a large iron kettle over a fire built outside, the fat meat was cooked until the "cracklins" were golden brown. The kettle was removed from the fire, the lard and cracklins put through a "lard press" to press all grease out of cracklins. (Cornbread made with cracklins was delicious).

The scraps of meat from the trimmed hams and shoulders were put into the "sausage mill" and ground. The ground meat was seasoned and sacked in three to four foot long casing that the women had made of white material. The meat would be hung in the smokehouse to cure.

During the winter months the women would piece quilts and weave rugs. (And years ago the cloth for the clothes was made at home.)

Material was cut into tiny pieces and sewed together in a design, then these blocks were sewed together to make a quilt top. A lining was used for the bottom of the quilt, this was covered with a layer of cotton and on top of the cotton was placed the quilt top. The quilting was done by hand (making a design in the stitching as the lining and top were fastened together with tiny stitches).

On the hand loom they could make rugs or room-size carpets out of cloth cut into one inch wide strips. After weave the strips, would sew strips together to make a carpet large enough to fit the room. They would put straw

Gene Lindahl

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on the floor, then put carpet over it and stretch tightly and tack around the edges. (My aunt said she would sweep the carpet with a broom and some of the dust would go through onto the straw, then when you would walk on the carpet the dust would come back through the carpet).

There were no modern conveniences and no indoor plumbing in those old farm homes and no bathroom. On Saturday night it was the old galvanized tub in which you bathed. And those cold winter days outside in the "two-holer" will always be remembered.

There was always work to be done on the farm, but those patient, kind, hardworking people always had time to help someone less fortunate than themselves.

The Turnage School was built about two and one-half miles southeast of Rayville on land given for the school by Rev. John C. Turnage. Rev. J.C. and his sons Samuel C. and Jesse A. Turnage were members of the School Board for many years.

The Turnage School was a one-room country school. It was here that neighbors would meet for a Box Supper and a program in which the school children participated.

The beautifully decorated boxes filled with delicious food were prepared by the young ladies in the neighborhood. The boxes were auctioned off to the highest bidder and that person had the privilege of eating with the girl who prepared the food. (Needless to say, the neighborhood boys often would "run up" the price of a box when the girl's boyfriend was bidding for the box).

In the school building were kerosene lamps attached to brackets that were fastened to the wall. When the parents met at the school in the evening, they would bring kerosene lanterns (sometimes called coal oil lamps) and hang them about the room.

The Crooked River Primitive Baptist Church was on the southeast side of Rayville. When I lived with my parents I enjoyed listening to the people at the church sing. There was no musical instrument in the church. The church was perhaps a hundred yards from my parent's home. Elder William Turnage had preached in this building when it was located $\frac{3}{4}$ mile east of my parents home. The building was moved to the southeast side of Rayville in 1892.

Elder William Turnage, the pioneer, also served as minister at Buffalo and Bluffton (two towns in Missouri that no longer exist) and at New Hope Church west of Richmond and New Garden Church east of Excelsior Springs, Missouri.

The ministers in our Turnage families that I knew, always had time for the children. They made us feel that we were important members of the family. I was always happy when they came to visit. My aunt said that she always enjoyed visiting with her uncles and grandfather who were ministers. Her grandfather Rev. J.C. was a ventriloquist and enjoyed playing jokes on others. Also, he was ambidextrous and used both hands with equal ease. They say he could write with both hands at same time -- heavens! I do a poor job trying with one hand can't even write my name with my left.

Besides the work on the farm, Rev. J.C. not only helped organize the

Anna Mitchell

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Missionary Baptist Church in Rayville, he actually helped with the carpenter work in 1896. He was the first minister in the church. The church with the original hewn logs in the basement is a very attractive church building today.

William F. Turnage, the youngest son of Rev. J. C. Turnage also was a minister. Recently, Uncle Will's youngest son was appointed Judge on the Missouri Court of Appeals in the Kansas City, Missouri District.

Counting Elder William Turnage our pioneer ancestor, there have been seven generations of Turnage families living in Ray County, Missouri, and many are living there today. Of course, the ministers moved to other areas but their life began on a farm in Ray County.

In later years my grandparents Samuel C. and Lucy Carter Turnage moved to Richmond, the county seat of Ray County. In the days of my grandfather a business deal could be closed with a handshake. He had given his word and the handshake sealed the bargain. His word was as good as gold.

Three sons of Jesse Calvin Turnage who was murdered in the field by bushwhackers became ministers. They were Rev. William (1854-1938); Rev. Isaac M. (1858-1935); and my great-grandfather Rev. John Clevenger Turnage (1851-1937).

Irma Tindall

February 26, 1975

Irma Tindall

A 419-page book "Transue-Turnage and Related Families" has been placed in the Kansas City Library located at 311 East 12th Street (Missouri Valley Room).

Irma Tindall
May, 1980

Some of the family names are:
ALDER, BATES, BENDER, BOOKER, BRENT,
BUTZ, CARTER, CLEVINGER, CLOWDIS,
DALE, DANIEL, DAVIS, EDRINGTON,
FERGUSON, FLEMING, FLETCHER, GRIGSBY,
HAYNIE, HIGHTOWER, HIX, HOPPER, HOYT,
JONES, KERNS, LONG, McCOLLUM, McGUIRE,
McMURTRY, MANSFIELD, MARTIN, MASON,
MEADER, MILLER, MUELLER, O'DELL, ODLE,
PANTLE, ROW, SKIPWITH, STANTON, TAGGART,
THOMAS, TOMPKINS, THORNTON, TINDALL,
TRANSUE, TRIPLETT, TURNAGE, VIOLETT,
VOWELS, WAGGONER, WHITLOW, WINSTON,
WOOD.

(The book was given to the library
Saturday, April 26, 1980)

Ancestors of Irma Transue Tindall
(Irma, daughter of Gladys Turnage Transue)

Our ancestors Abraham Transue (1690-1768) and wife Anna Margaretha Mueller were married in Mutterstadt, Germany. They came to America in 1730.

THE TRANSUE ANCESTORS WERE FRENCH HUGUENOTS.

Two ancestors (father and son) of Irma Transue Tindall were Revolutionary War Soldiers:

1. Abraham (1731-1813) in Pennsylvania
(Records indicate that Abraham and seven of his sons enlisted in Northampton County, Pennsylvania.)
2. Abraham born about 1757 died 1829 in Pennsylvania

I proved both of these lines and records are filed in National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D.C.

Irma Tindall

Sama Tinsell

Memorials of the Huguenots In America
With Special Reference to Their Emigration
To Pennsylvania

by Rev. A. Stapleton A.M.M.S.

Huguenot Publishing Co., Carlisle, Pennsylvania,
1901

Page 53

"Rising in the hill country over the Lehigh county line, and flowing southward through Montgomery county into the Schuylkill river, is the Perkiomen Creek.

The beautiful valley through which it flows also bears its name. Near the head waters of this stream is a locality known as "Skippack" and "Goshenhoppen" with its famous church dating back to about 1730."

Page 54

"In the Reformed society of Goshenhoppen were a considerable number of members with Huguenot antecedents, among others the families Hillegas, Leshire, Lingel, Grissemere, Transue, Desmond, Lebar, Reboteau, de Bleame, Somaine."

Page 58

"Perkiomen Valley - Abraham Transue located here in 1730."

Irma Tindall



IRMA TRANSUE TINDALL

Irma Tindall

In 1970 I was asked to share my collection of family records. The name given the twelve bound books was "OUR ANCESTORS".

I gave twelve books to the library in Washington, D. C.--National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, and twelve books to the Missouri D.A.R. Library in Columbia during the years 1971, 1972 and 1973.

Later these books were copied by The Church of Christ of Latter-Day Saints and the microfilm is filed in Salt Lake City. Book #1 "Our Ancestors" is on film #870,177, Book #2 is on film #893,717, etc.

Irma Tindall
May, 1980



Missouri State Society
Daughters of the American Revolution

9525 Radio Drive
Affton, Missouri 63123
August 31, 1972

Mrs. G. R. Tindall
6808 Switzer Lane
Shawnee, Kansas 66203

Dear Mrs. Tindall:

Confirming our telephone conversation of August 4, 1972, two sets of Volumes 7 and 8 of "Our Ancestors" were received by me.

One set will be sent to our National DAR Library in Washington, D. C., the other set will be sent to the State Librarian for placement in our State DAR Library in Columbia.

Thank you very much for your interest, help and enthusiasm with the important work of this National Committee.

Sincerely yours

Isabel Stebbins Giulvezan

(Mrs.) Isabel Stebbins Giulvezan
State Chairman
Genealogical Records Committee

cc: Mrs. John W. DeHaven
Genealogical Records Chairman
Sarah Boone Chapter
2 West 37th Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64111

Yrma Tindall

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THE CHURCH OF
JESUS CHRIST
OF LATTER-DAY
SAINTS

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT
50 East North Temple Street
Salt Lake City, Utah 84150

28 March 1980

Mrs. Irma Tindall
6808 Switzer Lane
Shawnee, Kansas 66203

Dear Mrs. Tindall:

We were pleased to receive your letter.

Book #1 of Our Ancestors is on film #870,177. It is near the end of the roll.

We hope this information will be helpful to you.

Sincerely,


Steven Brey
U.S./Canada Reference

jf
Encl.

Irma Tindall

Irma Tindall

BIOG WANDA TINDALL PANTLE
**INTERNATIONAL
BIOGRAPHICAL
CENTRE**

Cambridge CB2 3QP England

Direct Enquiries to: Edward Foy, D.Litt.

Mrs. Irma Tindall,
6808 Switzer Lane,
Shawnee,
KS 66203,
U.S.A.

Ref:- WOM5/CR
13th March, 1980.

Dear Mrs. Tindall,

Thank you for your letter which I have received today with reference to the Fifth Edition of The World Who's Who of Women.

As your daughter is a biographee of this book which is due for publication at the end of the summer you may take advantage of the special pre-publication price available to biographees. The cost is US\$57.50 and if you choose to purchase a book please quote the reference WOM5/B/CR and "Wanda Tindall Pantle".

I look forward to hearing from you and assure you of our best attention at all times.

Yours sincerely,

Billie Bridgement

Billie Bridgement (Mrs)
Biographee Relations Dept.



Wanda Tante daughter
of Russell and Irma Tindall

Irma Tindall

The Marquis Who's Who Publications Board

Certifies that

Wanda T. Tante

is a subject of biographical record in

Who's Who of American Women
Eleventh Edition
1979/1980

inclusion in which is limited to those individuals who have demonstrated outstanding achievement in their own fields of endeavor and who have, thereby, contributed significantly to the betterment of contemporary society.

Kenneth H. Kennerly

Publisher



Lloyd M. Perrye

Director of Research

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Deaths

B. infant Son born dead
May the 11th 1875

Emeley Turnage

William F Turnage

J. R. Turnage

Grand Mother Colley
Father Colley J. C. mother

June 24 1916

March 1 1933

Nov 20 1937

March 1922

Ema Tindall

Births

John C. Turnage was
born May the 17th 1851

Omley Turnage was
born Nov the 18th 1857

Samuel Colly Turnage was
born Jan the 10th 1876

Isaac Allen Turnage was
born Nov the 23rd 1875

Jesse Ann Turnage was
born Jan the 30th 1881

William Fredrick Turnage
was born Aug the 24th 1886

Omley H. Christensen
was born Oct 21st 1879

Corra Christensen
was born Mar 20th 1882

Erma Trinchell

Marriages

J. C. Turnage and
Emley O'ell was married
June the 25th 1874

S. C. Turnage

J. A. Turnage

Jes A. Turnage

W. F. Turnage

J. C. Turnage

Mary K. Starks

Marriages

Feb 20 - 1898

Dec 27 - 1904

April 28 1907

Sept 26 1917

Emma Tindall

"WHAT GOD HATH JOINED TOGETHER LET NOT MAN PUT ASUNDER."



This Certifies

THAT THE RITE OF

HOLY **M**ARRIAGE

WAS CELEBRATED BETWEEN

John C. Linnage of Ray Co. Mo.
and Emily Dell of Ray Co. Mo.
on the 25th of June 1874 at Aaron Obell's
by Aaron Dell Ordained Minister

Witness:

John M. Wilson
Sarah Riggs

TURNAGE - CARTER

Marriage Date February 20, 1898 At Carter Home about a mile east of
Rayville, Missouri by Rev. Horace A.
Place Whiteside of M.E. Church, South

Husband Samuel Colley Turnage

Birth Date June 10, 1876 Two and one-half miles southeast
Place of Rayville (formerly called
Hallard, Missouri)

Death Date December 31, 1969 Buried Crowley Cemetery
Richmond, Missouri Rayville, Missouri

Parents John C. and Emley (O'Dell) Turnage

Other wife of husband, if any _____

Wife Lucy Alice Carter

Birth Date February 12, 1879 Four miles northwest of Richmond,
Place Ray County, Missouri

Death Date December 10, 1973 Buried Crowley Cemetery
Rayville, Missouri

Parents Warren M. and Margaret Love (Alder) Carter

Other husband of wife, if any _____

CHILDREN: Three

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Date of Birth</u>	<u>Place</u>
1.	<u>Gladys</u> (Living in Richmond, Missouri in 1980) (Died _____)	<u>March 1, 1901</u>	<u>Ray County, Mo.</u> Daughter <u>Irma Mae m. Guy</u> (Buried <u>Russell Tindall</u>)
	Date of Marriage	<u>April 10, 1918</u>	
	Married to:	<u>Virgil Leavinus Transue</u>	
	(Died <u>December 6, 1968</u>	Buried <u>Rayville, Missouri</u>)	

continued

Lorna Tindall

2/26

Children of Samuel C. and Lucy Turnage (continued)

Dona Tindall

- | Name | Date of Birth | Place |
|--|--------------------|---|
| 2. Irvin Monroe (Living in Rayville, Missouri in 1979)
(Children: Mary Louise, Loren and Charlotte)
(Died _____ Buried _____) | December 7, 1921 | Mary Louise-Oswald Tanne
Loren- Gladys F. Williams
Charlotte-Harold Johnson |
| Date of Marriage _____ | | |
| Married to: <u>Edna Brown</u>
(Living in Rayville, Missouri in 1979)
(Died _____ Buried _____) | | |
| Edna daughter of Henry and Charlotte (Warwick) Brown | | |
| 3. Opal (Living in Lees Summit, Missouri in 1979)
(Daughter: Opal Laverne m. John William Kindell (1919-1975) Jack Kindell buried at Lees Summit
(Died _____ Buried _____) | September 27, 1922 | |
| Date of Marriage _____ | | |
| Married to: <u>Forest Vernon Brown</u>
Floral Hill East
(Died <u>March 22, 1971</u> Buried <u>Lees Summit, Mo.</u>) | | |
| Vernon son of Henry and Charlotte (Warwick) Brown | | |
| 4. _____
(Died _____ Buried _____) | | |
| Date of Marriage _____ | | |
| Married to: _____
(Died _____ Buried _____) | | |
| 5. _____
(Died _____ Buried _____) | | |
| Date of Marriage _____ | | |
| Married to: _____
(Died _____ Buried _____) | | |
| 6. _____
(Died _____ Buried _____) | | |
| Date of Marriage _____ | | |
| Married to: _____
(Died _____ Buried _____) | | |

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277

Ancestors of Lucy Alice Carter Turnage (wife of Samuel Colley Turnage of Ray County, Missouri) have been traced as follows:

Lucy Carter Turnage's great-great grandparents were Edward Carter and wife Martha Custis Violet. The graves of Edward and Martha Carter in family cemetery northwest of Middleburg, Virginia, Loudoun County.

(The Carter families living in Virginia have traced the family to Capt. Thomas Carter of Barford. Capt. Carter to Lancaster County, Virginia from England about 1651)

Other great-great grandparents of Lucy Carter Turnage were: Edward Davis (son of John and Ann Cockerell Davis) and wife Elizabeth Triplett of Leesburg, Virginia, Loudoun County.

(The Triplett family has been traced to Francis Triplett who came to Virginia in 1658 from England)

Great grandparents of Lucy Carter Turnage were Charles Fleming Bates and wife Susanna Fleming Bates of Halifax County, Virginia.

The Revolutionary Ancestor was James Bates (b. 1721-d.1785).

The ancestor John Bates to Virginia in 1623 from Kent County, England.

(The Bates line has been traced to the Kings of Scotland)

My grandfather S.C. Turnage was born June 10.
My parents Gladys & Virgil Transue married April 10
(license issued April 9)
Copied from the S.C. Turnage Bible

Samuel C. Turnage born Ray County, Missouri June 10, 1876
married Feb. 20, 1898 Lucy A. Turnage, born Ray County
Feb. 12, 1879

Gladys Turnage born Ray Co. March 1, 1901 married
April 10, 1918

Irvin M. Turnage born Ray Co. Nov. 11, 1902 married
Dec. 7, 1921.

Opal Turnage, Ray Co. Dec. 11, 1904 married Sept. 27, 1922

Gladys and Virgil Transue married April 10, 1918

Irma Transue born Nov. 17, 1919.

Irvin married to Edna Brown Dec. 7, 1921

Mary Louise Turnage born Aug. 9, 1926 married June, 1949

Loren B. born Feb. 1930 married Gladys Williams 4/12/52

Charlotte Anne born January 14, 1937 married Harold Johnson

Opal born Dec. 11, 1904 married Vernon Brown Sept. 27, 1922.

Laverne born Nov. 16, 1926

Irma Tindall

Irma Tindall

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Emma Tindall

FAMILY RECORD

NAME	PLACE	DATE BORN	DATE DIED
Samuel C. Turnage	Ray Co Missouri 1876	June 11 1877	Feb 20 1898
Lucy C. Turnage	Ray Co	Feb 12 1877	
Gladys Turnage	Ray Co	March 1 1901	April 10 1915
Irwin M. Turnage	Ray Co	Nov 11 1902	Dec 7 1921
Opal Turnage	Ray Co,	Dec 11 1904	Sept 27 1922
Gladys & Emma Trautman	Virgil Trautman	Nov 17 1919	April 10 1918
Irwin T. Mary Louise T. Loren B. Gladys Charlotte Emma Harold Johnson	Edna Brown	Aug 7 1920 Feb 9 1920 Jan 4 1937	Dec 7 1921 June 29 1919 April 12 1932 Feb 19 1915
Opal T. - - - Loren	Vernon Brown	Dec 11 1902 Nov 6 1924	Sept 7 1932

Isma Tindall

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE

STATE OF MISSOURI

COUNTY OF *Ray*



That *Samuel C. Turnage* of the County of *Ray* and State of *Missouri* and *Lucy A. Carter* of the County of *Ray* and State of *Missouri* were by me solemnly joined together in Holy Matrimony according to the rites and ceremonies of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, and according to the rites and ceremonies of the said State of *Missouri*, on the *20th* day of *February* 1898.

HOLY MATRIMONY.

Samuel C. Turnage of the County of *Ray* State of *Missouri*
and *Lucy A. Carter* of the County of *Ray* State of *Missouri*
In the Presence of
Miss Anna Alder *Isma Tindall*
Mr. Frank Carter WITNESSES
of the *W. C. Church* in the

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TRANSUE-TURNAGE

Marriage Date April 10, 1918 Place Richmond, Missouri

Husband Virgil Leavinus Transue

(Virgil was named after his grandfather, but but name not spelled same)

Birth Date December 31, 1891 Place Plattsburg, Missouri

Death Date December 6, 1968 Buried Crowley Cemetery
Rayville, Missouri Rayville, Missouri

Parents John and Luella Merenza (Booker) Transue

Other wife of husband, if any _____

Wife Gladys Turnage

Birth Date March 1, 1901 Place Two and one-half miles
southeast of Rayville,
Missouri

Death Date _____ Buried _____
 (Living in Richmond, Missouri in 1980)

Parents Samuel C. and Lucy (Carter) Turnage

Other husband of wife, if any _____

CHILDREN: (One child only)

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Date of Birth</u>	<u>Place</u>
1.	<u>Irma Mae Transue</u> (Living in Shawnee, Kansas in 1979) (Died _____ Buried _____)	<u>Nov. 17, 1919</u>	<u>Orrick, Missouri</u>

Date of Marriage August 23, 1940

Married to: Guy Russell Tindall
 (Living in Shawnee, Kansas in 1979)
 (Died _____ Buried _____)

Irene Lindall

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THE SHADE-TREE MECHANIC

(Virgil Transue 1891-1968)

When returning from military camp at the time of the first World War, he had no money a garage to build, so under a huge shade tree the mechanic worked.

In the winter when the snow covered the ground, the cars into a huge old barn did go. Through the wide cracks between each board that cold winter wind did blow! Under the car on a piece of tin he did lay down on that dirt floor so cold in the barn on the farm where his parents lived long ago.

For miles and miles around, the cars for this mechanic they did bring, and radios, and guns, and farm equipment too - to be fixed to work as good as new. When the daylight faded at the end of the day, he worked far into the night by the glow of an old gas light.

Everyone who knew him would agree that he knew all about automobiles from A to Z. (guns and rifles, too)

At that time no patent had been granted or grease gun been made. So with a hub cap and brass pipe he did make - a grease gun for wheels to lubricate.

After years of toiling and saving for that day - - a garage by he and his uncle was built. A garage so big four cars it did hold, with concrete floor and a huge old stove with a jacket so old. For years that old jacket-type stove the Rayville School it did heat.

What fun it was for children who stopped by the garage to roll over that big concrete floor on a "creeper" so low. Many a car he did repair on that creeper that replaced that piece of tin used on the old dirt floor.

From his garage to his gas pumps he did run. The good will of his customers his first concern. (The gas pumps were the old-fashioned ones filled by hand. By the roadside they were, yards from that old garage door).

Through the years the large equipment he did purchase - hoist, press, compressor, etc. - until an up-to-date garage he did own.

When he wasn't waiting on customers he was planting and plowing by hand a garden so large. Always there were fresh vegetables and with neighbors and friends he did share. (strawberries and rhubarb, too) And bright colored flowers there were plenty of too.

Yes, he had hobbies - - collecting rocks, bottles, building houses for the birds, making stoves for outdoor camping, to mention only a few.

The customers were always welcome and strangers to him there were none. Anytime you drove down the road, it was a smile and a wave as your car he heard. He was Virgil to all. Yes, the children too. (and me too)

In later years his health did fail, but his neighbors and friends still remember the man they liked so well.

Irma / inddell

TINDALL - TRANSUE

University Heights Christian Church

Marriage Date August 23, 1940 Place Kansas City, Missouri

Husband Guy Russell Tindall
(Living in Shawnee, Kansas in 1979) (Children: Wanda and Dennis)

Birth Date December 5, 1917 Place Cameron, Missouri

Death Date _____ Buried _____

Parents Guy Rowe and Mary Frances (Hopper) Tindall

Other wife of husband, if any _____

Wife Irma Mae Transue

(Living in Shawnee, Kansas in 1979)

Birth Date November 17, 1919 Place Orrick, Missouri

Death Date _____ Buried _____

Parents Virgil Leavinus and Gladys (Turnage) Transue

Other husband of wife, if any _____

CHILDREN: Two Wanda and Dennis

- | | <u>Name</u> | <u>Date of Birth</u> | <u>Place</u> |
|----|--|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. | <u>Wanda Irene Tindall</u>
(Living in Shepherdstown, West Virginia in 1979)
(Died _____ Buried _____) | <u>October 3, 1942</u> | <u>Kansas City, Missouri</u> |
| | <u>Date of Marriage</u> | <u>June 16, 1963</u> | |
| | <u>Married to:</u>
(Living in Shepherdstown, West Virginia in 1979)
(Died _____ Buried _____) | <u>James Ernest Pantle</u> | |
| 2. | <u>Dennis Russell Tindall</u> born May 19, 1945 St. Luke's Hospital, Kansas City, Missouri. In 1977 moved to Westminster, Colorado | | |

Irma Tindall

1948
23
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**The World Who's Who
of Women**

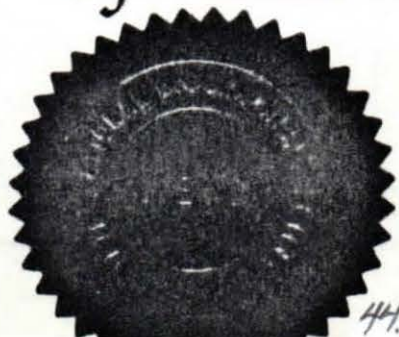


**This Certificate of Merit is awarded to
Wanda Jindall Pantle**

**for
DISTINGUISHED ACHIEVEMENT**

**which is the subject of commendation in
THE WORLD WHO'S WHO OF WOMEN**

Fifth Edition



W. J. Pantle
Ryan J. G.

September 1979
CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND

AUTHORIZED OFFICERS

Irma Tindall

*Wanda Pantle daughter of Russell
and Irma Tindall*

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