

—Between The Dashes—
A Remembrance Tour of Bradford Cemetery

H Highway, Waynesville, Missouri

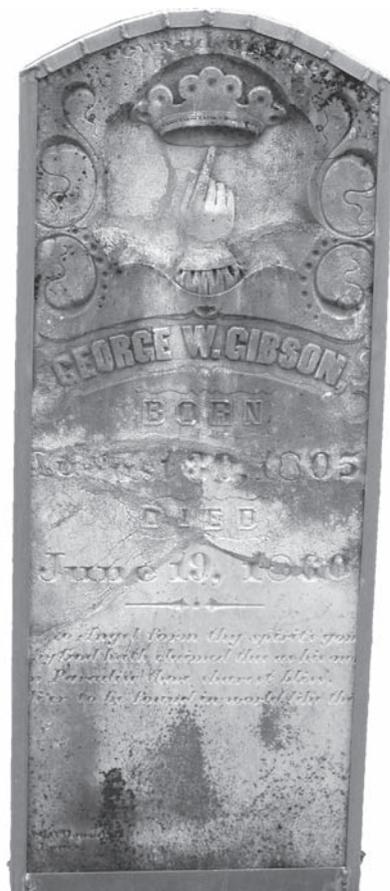
**Researched and compiled by Laura (Abernathy) Huffman
 on behalf of Roubidoux Case Research**

The life of the dead is placed in the memory of the living. —Cicero, Roman philosopher.

If the history is at the courthouse, then the real stories are at the cemetery. Some tombstones hint at the story directly, others take more dedication and research to unravel. A respectful stroll through a cemetery can teach one the history of an area, and of the people and families who have left their legacies to us to cultivate and remember.

GEORGE W. GIBSON is credited as being the first white settler, near the Big Spring, in what is now Waynesville in 1832. An 1840 census record shows him and his family, along with his two slaves, most likely a young mother and her son, in Pulaski County. Ten years later, in 1850, he is listed as a slave owner on the slave census, and appears on the Federal census with his wife, Charlotte and 6-year-old Mary E.P. Laughlin. The year prior, in 1849, assuming that he would pass before his wife, he bequeathed all his goods, chattels, land, and money to be inherited by Mary upon Charlotte's death. If old tales are indeed true, Gibson first settled near what is now known as Edgar Springs, Phelps County, in 1826 where he raised cattle and race horses before locating to what is now Waynesville. It is also rumored that he was related to two signers of the Declaration of Independence: John Hancock, a second cousin; the other's name has been lost to time.

MARGARET (TILLEY) HOBBS COLLEY (1840-1921) was a sister to "Niah" Tilley Bradford, William's wife. They were the daughters of Wilson M. and Betsy Tippitt Tilley. Tilley's buried treasure is a fantastic, and true, Pulaski county legend. During the "War of Northern Aggression", as Margaret's family would have described it, her father, Wilson, and a brother, Jasper, were murdered. Her father started the Methodist church in Waynesville which broke off into the Methodist Church South after the Civil War. Colley aligned herself with this church in 1868 and never wavered. She died 23 days after her twin brother, Wilson Lee Tilley, took his final breath.



WILLIAM CHALMER KERR (1839-1915) was the superintendent of construction of the courthouse constructed on the Waynesville square in 1872. The previous courthouse had not fared the Civil War well and had been condemned due to "dilapidated and dangerous condition, and beyond repairs and no longer safe as a place for holding court." The west wall of this new courthouse was located on the site of the former east wall of the Civil War era courthouse. Kerr's courthouse was 22 feet high and 60 x 40. It burned June 13, 1903. Kerr was also a postmaster at Waynesville.

Uncle WILLIAM BRADFORD (1839-1934) was summed up in a notice of his death as "a pioneer, a soldier, and a citizen." During the Civil War he served as a Sergeant in Cockrell's Brigade, who forged a reputation as one of the best Confederate brigades in the Western theater. After the war he always voted Democratic and successfully ran on that ticket for Pulaski County Sheriff in 1882. This election was particularly contentious for all nominees as the hot button item was whether to relocate the county seat from Waynesville to Richland. Waynesville won by 39 votes and Bradford defeated Thomas Thornbury by



William Bradford

50 votes. He also served two terms as Collector in 1884 and 1886. In the early 1900's, William served as Director & Vice President of the Bank of Waynesville. He was an avid reader of newspapers and periodicals until his death.

ALBERT WASHINGTON DAVIS (1862-1888) constructed his family's home in 1885, a half block east of where the Methodist church that he pastored was built in 1887. Davis sustained injury, and exacerbated an illness, while fighting a structure fire that threatened the Commercial Row of businesses on the south side of the courthouse square and succumbed February 16, 1888. His home still stands and is now known as Talbot House Antiques.

NANCY JANE (BRADFORD) WILSON (1831-1897) was the daughter of Isaac Neely and Martha (Duncan) Bradford. She first married Easton Yowell and then married J. H. Wilson after Yowell's death. She was the mother of 8 sons and 2 daughters. A relative wrote about her life for publication in the Rolla Daily News at the time of her death:

For forty-two years she was a consistent member of the Primitive Baptist church and lived a practical Christian life, the light of which brightened her own home and the home of many others. She was a beautiful type of true

womanhood in every sense of the word. Her aged husband and seven sons and two daughters are left to mourn. They with grandchildren, relatives and friends truly rise up and call her blessed. From the commencement of her sickness she said that she would not recover, but was nearing her journey's end... Though many years may lapse to the bereaved husband, children, grandchildren, relatives and friends, memory may be treacherous in other things, but will reproduce with freshness the impressions once made by this sainted mother, grandmother and sister's influence.

ASHLEY GOODFELLOW WILLIAMS (1859-1922) "wielded Jacob's staff" as Pulaski County Surveyor in the early 1900's. A Democrat, he also served as County Highway Engineer in 1910 and 1917. In 1913 he partnered with J. M. Logan to purchase Sheppard's livery barn.

WILLIAM LUNSFORD YORK (1856-1930) was a Superintendent of the Pulaski County Poor Farm. During his tenure as Superintendent his wife passed, leaving him to raise their children. In August 1902, after becoming smitten with Miss Minnie Thomas the two decided to wed. The Pulaski County Democrat reported that York's procurement of the needed license led to "one of the most unique and probably the most interesting game of marbles

ever played in this town." The game was between G.W. Gan, the Circuit Clerk, and York, and the prize was the marriage license. The two-day game was exciting and dramatic and York prevailed. The following morning York and Thomas were wed.

JOHN ORMSBY (1849-1934) is the unfortunate victim of two spelling errors. His headstone spells his name as "Ornsby" and his death certificate spells it as "Arnsby." Ormsby was a slave before the Civil War gained him his freedom. Records for him are difficult to find. It is known that he fathered at least two children, William Lawrence Rayl and Dora Rayl Bradford, with Mary Rayl, also a former slave. Census records show that in 1880 he had his mother, Mary, aged 63, living with him in Cullen Township, Pulaski County. Neighbors included Lucy Carmack, her two daughters, and her mother, Menerva, all mulatto, except for Menerva who was listed as black. By 1900 he owned the home on Main Street in Waynesville, that he lived in until at least 1930- if not until his death. Although he lived in town, he was a farmer, most likely sharecropping on nearby acreage. Ormsby never learned to read or write.

PERRY ORMSBY is somewhat of a mystery. It is believed that he was also a slave before the Civil War gained him his freedom. His rela-

tionship to John is unknown. They could have been biological brothers, or brothers in bondage. Ormsby is mentioned in an early history of Waynesville, printed in 1889, that states: "Perry Ormsby cares for boots and shoes." Ormsby appears on the 1880 census as boarding with Rolla schoolteacher J.D. Jeffreys. His occupation is listed as shoemaker. Jeffreys may have schooled him in reading and writing.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE RAYL (1877-1946) is the son of John Ormsby and Mary Rayl. In 1910 he was a team driver for Sheriff Lee Baker, owner of Baker Hotel. Rayl may have spent time inside the walls of the Jefferson City, Missouri penitentiary, before 1910, for "administering poison." He is most likely the informant on his father's death certificate, listed as "W. Rayl."

HARRY RAYL is also somewhat of a mystery. Census records tell us that he lived with his mother, Mary Rayl, in the home that she owned, through 1920. In 1917, when he registered for the draft his occupation is listed as a teamster for John C. Rollins. Rayl's paper trail disappears after 1920 and his death certificate has not been located.

LEE BAKER (1870-1931) hung a man on the courthouse lawn April 21, 1905. The undesirable task of executing Elias Smith, the convict-

ed murderer, fell to Sheriff Dotson Sutton and his deputy, Lee Baker. Smith, calm, and resigned to his fate, protested his innocence one last time before thanking Sutton and Baker for their kind treat-

ment. Baker was elected Sheriff after Sutton retired, and like most law men, saw the best and the worst of human nature during his tenure. Baker oversaw the investigation that convicted J. J. Starling of blowing the safe at the Bank of Waynesville in 1917. He was also a businessman, owning a livery and a hotel in Waynesville. The Baker Hotel, on the corner of Benton and North streets, was a popular overnight stop, and well positioned on what later became Route 66.

EDWARD CHALMER KERR (1873-1945) attended a basket dinner the first Sunday in May 1905 near Cedar Bluff School, which sits inside what is now the boundary of Fort Leonard Wood. During this dinner 13 people were baptized in the Roubidoux near Kerr's mill and a Baptist church was organized. Kerr was ordained as the new church's first deacon.



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EMIL PEDUZZI (1865-1911) arrived in America from Italy in May 1881. At the time of his Naturalization, in New York City in January 1894 he was a granite cutter. After arriving in Granite City, Illinois, he married and had a son. In 1906, about the time that he was acquiring land in Pulaski County, Missouri, a newspaper in Pittsburg, Kansas, *The Sun*, noted that Italian Emil Peduzzi of St. Louis made an "application for a farm in the tract to be used for the location of an Italian colony in Benton county", Arkansas. The proposed name for the settlement was Layne and an electric railroad to Monte Ne was contemplated. Was an Italian colony being considered in Pulaski County? Peduzzi moved his family to his farm near Waynesville after being told by physicians that the dust from stone cutting was hazardous to his health. He also owned a home in the city of Waynesville. He was at the home on his farm property when he died suddenly and unexpectedly in 1911. Father O'Laughlin from the Catholic church at Rolla presided over his service.

FRANCIS MARION LONG (1853-1926) served as the Road Overseer of District 10 in 1903. In 1904 he ran as a Democrat for Pulaski County Assessor but was defeated in the primary by G.W. Sparks. During September 1906 the Pulaski County Democrat reported on apple cutting that took place at his farm:

Last Friday night, with clouds hovering overhead, a party of about thirty of our young people procured rigs and drove out to F. M. Long's to spend a few hours enjoying themselves and cutting apples. A good time was had, and the home journey began with about fifteen people in each wagon and no seat, it is needless to say that this feature of the game was enjoyed. In all a good time was had and all returned not regretting the time spent at the pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Long.

Long visited with the *Democrat* editor several times over the years. In 1911 he traded "three good loads of wood" for subscriptions for both him and his son, James, who was living in St. Louis. In 1912 York reported to the editor that he and J. J. York had made over 200 gallons of fine sorghum. During the summer of 1914, looking after his friend's family, he left a sample of wheat from the widowed Mrs. J. J. York's field with the editor. The *Democrat* reported the wheat as "well filled and of as good quality as can be found anywhere in this county."

EMMETT HOBBS (1887-1907) was the son of Lee and Dora Bradford Hobbs. Dora died in 1890 when Emmett was just three years old. During the summer of 1906 Emmett was thrown from a horse which led to his death May 19, 1907, just as he was "blooming into manhood." The *Pulaski County Democrat* reported

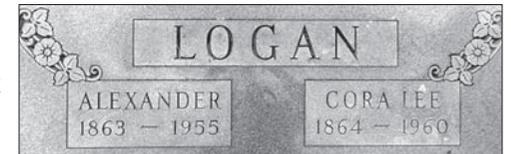
that Hobbs gave directions to the arrangements of his own funeral.

MARION FORBES (1873-1931) was a member of Waynesville Lodge #474 of International Order of Odd Fellows. In 1911 he was installed as Left Scene Supporter (L.S.S.) of the lodge. His duties included assisting the Right Scene Supporter (R.S.S.) and officiating for him in his absence. Right supporter duties were to observe that brothers gave the signs correctly, report to the Noble Grand brothers that did not conduct themselves according to the regulations of the Order, and to occupy the Noble Grand's chair when vacated during lodge hours. The Odd Fellows initiation process was sometimes referred to as "riding the goat." Once initiated it was a member's duty "To visit the sick, relieve the distressed, bury the dead, and educate the orphan."

JOHN JACKSON "BUB" YORK, JR. (1862-1914) was an esteemed and respected Waynesville citizen. He filled many officer positions of Waynesville Lodge No. 474 of International Order of Odd Fellows. He was known for his tie-rafting skills and in 1911, during spring high water, he and the Degraffenreids ran a raft of 700 ties down the Gasconade to Arlington, Phelps County. They sold their ties to J. R. Pillman for 39 cents each, and not a one was culled out. This was quite a feat. He also

tie-rafted with Albert Bucher. Upon his death the Pulaski County Democrat noted:

The night was never too dark, nor the distance too great for Bub York to go and help care for the sick or afflicted, and no man in this county has helped dig more graves and bury more people than he. His was one of the largest funerals ever witnessed at this sacred bury-ground.



GORDON ALEXANDER "ALEX" & CORA LEE YEAKLEY LOGAN were married at the home of William Logan by Judge L. A. Carmack during a quiet Saturday night wedding, March 25, 1911. The Pulaski County Democrat joined "their many friends in wishing them a long and happy life together. The couple shared 44 years of matrimony before Mr. Logan expired in 1955. Alex had lived in Waynesville since 1899, and was widowed when his first wife, Alice passed away in 1902, leaving Alex with children to raise. He went blind in 1934. He was a member of the Waynesville Methodist Church, Waynesville Masonic Lodge, and Waynesville Lodge #474 of the International Order of Odd Fellows. Mrs. Logan resided at Cedar Grove Nursing Home in Lebanon, Missouri the last years of her life.

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Her funeral was held at Waynesville Methodist Church, of which she was a member.

JOHN LACY MITCHELL (1857-1937) was a popular figure in Waynesville. Known to his friends and family as Lacy he clerked at J.J. Long's dry goods emporium. In 1902 he was Pulaski County Treasurer, drawing an annual salary of \$62.50. That year he also was Secretary of Waynesville Lodge of International Order of Odd Fellows. He attended the World's Fair in Saint Louis in 1904 and retired as Treasurer in 1905, continuing to work at J.J. Long's. Before marrying Frances Bucher in 1905, he purchased property from R.S. Anderson, near the school house, for \$400. In 1909 he was the Chairman of Waynesville's Town Board. He sat on the Bank of Waynesville's Board of Directors and was the Secretary of Waynesville

Masonic Lodge No. 375 A.F. & A.M. in 1912.

JOSEPH MARTIN LONG (1855-1927) was a progressive grocery man in Waynesville at the turn of the 20th century. He first operated on the "commercial row" on the south side of the courthouse square. In 1906 he moved into a new, two-story, concrete and stone building that he had constructed. That same year he partnered with fellow merchants J.M. Burchard and L.N. Hufft to form Waynesville Canning Factory. Nearby farmers signed contracts to sell a specific quantity of tomatoes to the firm for canning. Some of the items that could have been purchased at J.M. Long's store included groceries, meat, provisions, cabbage, Heller's flour, confectionery, underwear, overalls, hats, shingles, and other building materials. Long also purchased items from the public

including produce, furs, chicken, hogs, and railroad ties. He especially endeared himself to Waynesville citizens during the summer months when he sold ice from his ice house. He would harvest the ice, as he did January 1912, at Crismon's pond and store it until the weather warmed. Long additionally served as Pulaski County Eastern District Judge.

MARY ANN (CROSSLAND) STORIE (1845-1912) was the wife of Smith Storie. She was the mother of seven children and the grandmother of twenty-seven when she passed away on Christmas Eve at the age of 67.

WILLIAM PERRY LONG (1851-1930) was appointed, along with G.W. Gan and J.M. Curtis, by the County Court in 1912, to assist Surveyor Williams in planning a permanent road "up Roubidoux". The road between Waynesville

and Bloodland was one of Pulaski County's most important thoroughfares. Yet, as late as 1912 a portion of the road was Roubidoux creek bed. High water and quicksand often made the road impassable.

JOHN MARION DOOLIN (1873-1956) was a blacksmith who served on the Waynesville Board of Trustees in 1913. The Board of Trustees were elected officials who functioned much as City Council does today.

FLOY MAY FULLER (1899-1916) was the orphaned daughter of Edward and Mary. She was attending school in Waynesville and living with her aunt, Mrs. J. L. Mitchell, when she became ill with pneumonia at the age of 17. She lingered for 13 days before passing away. Funeral services were conducted in the Mitchell home by Reverend Millard

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Shockley.

CLARENCE WILLIAMS (1890-1913) was a son of Ashley G. and Cordelia J. Williams. Before becoming sick from Typhoid Fever, he had a promising future. At the age of 20 he joined the Waynesville Baptist Church. At the time of his death, when he was only 23, he had been the "trusted and faithful assistant in the Circuit Clerk's office" for over 2 years. His short life had been touched by sorrow, having lost three siblings before his own passing. Tragedy struck the Williams family again in 1916, when Clarence's younger brother Ben, died at the age of 16.



ELIZA BLACK (1839-1930) was also a hotelier, sole proprietress, after her husband Lewis passed away, of the Black Hotel in Waynesville. Today her hotel is known as the Old Stagecoach Stop. Visitors can stand on the same balcony that overlooked the fence built around the scaffold that was used to hang Smith in 1905. Always the enterprising business woman, Black sold tickets to view the hanging. She was also a mother of eleven children, all of whom but one died before she did. Tragedy tried to break Eliza in 1915. It began in February when word reached Waynesville that her step-



son, "Billy", whom she had raised, was very ill and at death's door. Her sons Richard and Lewis saddled up to ride to Billy's home near Edgar Springs in Phelps County. Along the way they secured two bottles of spirits—wood alcohol and bay rum. Riding through the night, and fortifying themselves against the cold with the liquor, they became disoriented and lost before finding themselves very intoxicated at the home of James Kitchen. Kitchen thought them just drunk before they became unmanageable, and then, blind. Kitchen summoned medical aid, but the brothers suffered horrifically for eight and ten hours before passing away. In May, her son James died as result of chronic alcoholism. Two days later, Billy succumbed to his illness. Eliza mourned again at the end of July when Amanda died. Eliza's 1930 obituary notes that an orphan girl, Martha Williams, whom Black had raised as her own also passed away in 1915. Eliza continued oper-



Left Amanda and James Black, two of the four children of Eliza Black who died in 1915 and are buried at Bradford Cemetery. The two sons who succumbed to alcohol poisoning in 1915 share a similar headstone in the graveyard. Above Eliza operated the Black Hotel and relied heavily on her spinster daughter Amanda. Mandy's face was disfigured from the use of calomel, a mercury-based medicine prescribed for a variety of ailments. She died of pulmonary tuberculosis.

ating the hotel until 1916 when she moved to Oklahoma. After a decade there she returned to Pulaski, living with her only surviving child, Mrs. Phoebe Shockley, until passing April 26, 1930. Her obituary in the *Crocker News* states: "She endured her suffering patiently unto the end and was ready and willing to go."

BEN WILLIAMS (1900-1916) was the son of Ashley G. and Cordelia J. Williams, and the brother of Clarence. Ben's sudden death was a shock to the community. Just days before he had attended 8th grade graduation exercises at Waynesville and then went to Estil Pummil's home near Crocker, to spend the night. The boys went cave exploring and broke some young horses. It was thought that he sustained internal injuries while breaking horses that caused his death.

MARTHA "MATTIE" (LOGAN) FORBES (1877-1917) was the wife of Marion Forbes. In 1917, after a summer of race riots across the Mississippi River in East Saint Louis, she left her home for Missouri Baptist Sanitarium to undergo an intestinal operation to correct an abscess. She did not survive and was brought home to be buried here. Her obituary in the *Pulaski County Democrat* never refers to her by her given name, only as Mrs. Marion Forbes.

SNOWDEN LOGAN (1898-1941) was the son of Gordon Alexander and Alice Thompson Logan. Snowden's mother died when he was four. September 1917, found Logan at Great Lakes, Illinois as a Navy recruit who was headed for combat during the Great War. He and Ralph Creacy, also a Pulaski County boy, were both assigned to Company 2, Battalion 1, Regiment 3 at Camp Paul Jones when they wrote a letter to the editor of the *Pulaski County Democrat*:

As we have time this morning, we will write you some news of the Navy. There is church every Sunday at 9

o'clock and everyone is required to attend. Mostly all in our Battalion are Protestants. At 11:40 medical inspection and at 12 o'clock we have mess. Thursday afternoon, Saturday and all-day Sunday we are off duty. At the Y.M.C.A. we have movies on Wednesday and Saturday nights and once-a-week opera singers from Chicago visit us. At 9 o'clock we go to bed and must be up at 5 a.m., take a cold shower bath, fall in for mess at 7 and at 8 fall in for drill, which is plenty hard but no harder than we need. Every day we have to wash our clothes which only takes a few minutes. Nearly everyone asks what we have to eat, will name them: fresh pork, steak, ham, pork sausage, eggs, beans, potatoes, tomatoes, peas, oatmeal, rice, tapioca, grapefruit, oranges, bananas, musk melons, watermelons, and other things. The food is good and well cooked.

Everyone has to stay in 21 days at least before they are given shore leave, so we can go ashore next Saturday. One of the largest wireless stations in the world is located here. There are several cruisers here on which they train the jackies. 20,000 Blue Jackets are stationed here, so you see no one gets lonesome.

Our Battalion which is mostly from Missouri is considered the best in detention. Possibly we will get a furlough before going to sea.

The Democrat arrives every Sunday morning and it's just like getting a letter from home. So keep that paper coming all the time.

WILLIAM H. & LAURA B. (LOGAN) PETERSON share a headstone. William moved his family back and forth between Saint Louis and Waynesville looking for work. He was a blacksmith and occasionally made coffins for the Poor Farm's dead. In 1905 he was injured while working at St. Louis Dressed Beef Company. That same year he narrowly escaped death from drowning in the Gasconade River at May's Ford. May's Ford was a dangerous, swift crossing, and his horse stum-

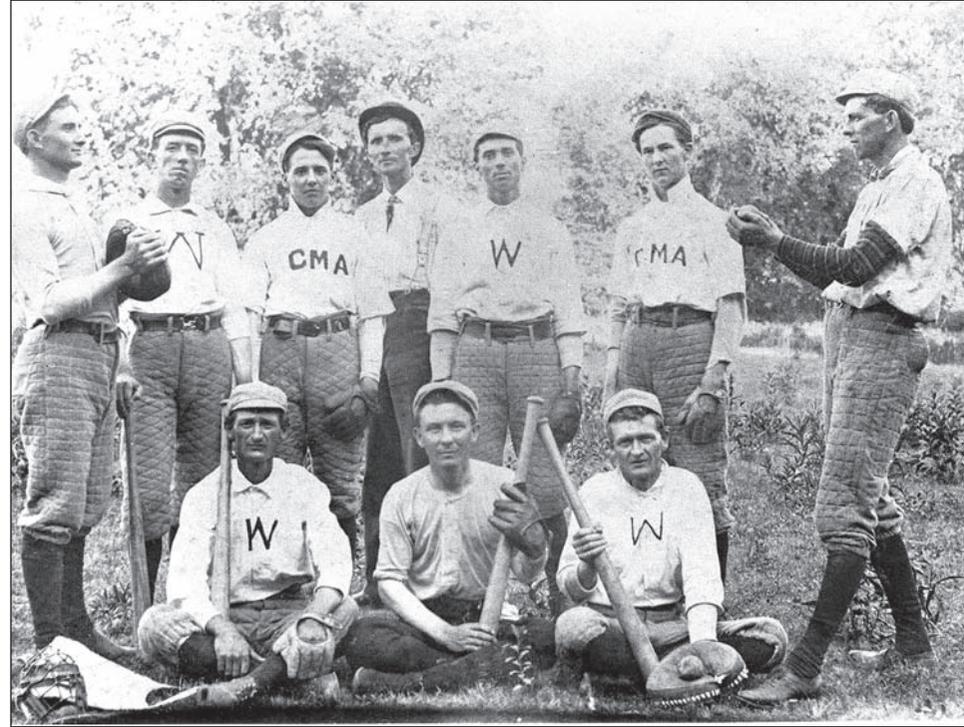
bled, sending them both into the icy water. Pulaski Countians had rallied for a bridge, the Mokane, at this crossing that year, but after heated exchanges the issue faded without the bridge being constructed. If you look closely at their grave marker you will notice that there is not a death date inscribed for Laura. Laura died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Clara Lee, who lived in Kirkwood, Missouri. Mrs. Lee had her mother buried at Oak Hill Cemetery, about 2 miles away from Mrs. Lee's home on Madison Avenue. Clara (Peterson) Lee was buried in the same cemetery as her mother when she passed in 1952.

NANCY LEOLA (LOGAN) LONG (1866-1956) was the daughter of Jacob and Margaret York Logan. She was the wife of Francis Marion Long and was the mother of 12 children. When she was 14 she became a member of Friendship Baptist

Church. Later in life she aligned with Waynesville Baptist Church

of which remained a member until her death. Except for two years, she

lived her entire 90 years in Pulaski County.

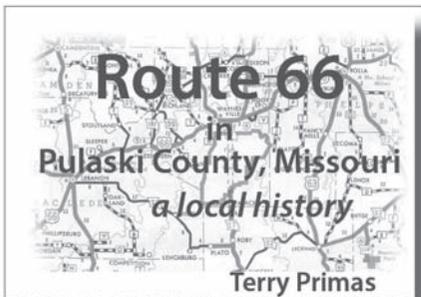


This is an early 20th century Waynesville baseball team. [Editor's note: We had this interesting picture for years but found no occasion to use it. The mention of James DeLong as a Waynesville baseball catcher reminded us of the picture. We have no idea who the players are. Maybe a reader will know.] Courtesy of Bob and Geneva Goodrich, George Lane Collection.

JAMES MADISON DELONG (1888-1918) played catcher for the Waynesville baseball team in 1907. In 1916 he was awarded the contract of furnishing 40 cords of wood for the courthouse. His bid, the lowest, was \$1.19 per half cord.

Laura (Abernathy) Huffman has been researching the history of Pulaski County for almost a decade. She and Dawnmarie Cecora comprise the Roubdioux Case Research team. Laura is also well-known in the community for her work at the Pulaski County Tourism Bureau.

Related article: "Old Pulaski Burial Customs and Gravestone Motifs" by Terry Primas in 2013 Old Settlers Gazette online archive.



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