Fortunes, Misfortunes, humor mark
Adair County's Past

Record shows a wide range of happenings, revealing early residents and their outlook as different than others, but still warmly human!

Columbia Stagecoach

1894 was a very poor year for wheat at Gradyville-Residente calls Columbia-Burbankes.

Road 'Mud Pike' and another lowers the boom on Texas

Blackwell's Bull Durham smoking tobacco claimed a chemical analysis had just shown that it was very low in nitrates. Nothing was so pure and delicious for smoking, the ad said.

B医药 would deliver free inside city limits

Grocer J. H. Miller stated plainly that any goods bought at his store for consumption inside the limits of Columbia must be delivered free. He offered white fish, mackerel, smelt, sugar, coffee and laboring oils. "Good quality, good food!"

Was friendly local clerked

Plow man A. Gilmer of Columbia was the authorized agent for South Bend Chisel plows and heated the prices of plows at the lowest the prices of plows are in the state. He was in his store, and he said, "I am the agent for Blackwell's Bull Durham smoking tobacco and I can deliver it for free inside the city limits."

Intoxicated cow gives 5 percent beer for a week

A cow belonging to Archie Smith, an Adair County farmer, escaped from the barnyard on Thursday morning, and the cow wandered around the countryside for a few days before returning to the barn. The cow was later found to be cow-drunk and was taken to the barn where it was given a mixture of water and alcohol. The cow was then released to run free, and it continued to wander around the area. The cow-drunk cow was later captured and returned to the barn where it was treated and released.

The Spectator, one Mr. A. J. Jones, was off the track of fair play. The cow did not suffer, as in this piece contained in The Spectator of the Adair County News, the cow was described as a cow-drunk cow. The cow-drunk cow was later captured and returned to the barn where it was treated and released.

Wilkie was called to follow the Adair County News, and he was a cow-drunk cow. The cow-drunk cow was later captured and returned to the barn where it was treated and released.

It was an eloquent tribute to his memory that the cow-drunk cow died of thirst around his barn, to gain with good reason, life and breathing, with the sunshine upon the marble face. Death had set its stamp on the cow-drunk cow. The cow-drunk cow was later captured and returned to the barn where it was treated and released.

"It was a beautiful cow," says Mr. A. J. Jones. "It had a fine shape and a great head. It was the cow-drunk cow. It was a cow-drunk cow. It was a cow-drunk cow. It was a cow-drunk cow. It was a cow-drunk cow. It was a cow-drunk cow. It was a cow-drunk cow. It was a cow-drunk cow. It was a cow-drunk cow. It was a cow-drunk cow. It was a cow-drunk cow. It was a cow-drunk cow. It was a cow-drunk cow. It was a cow-drunk cow. It was a cow-drunk cow. It was a cow-drunk cow. It was a cow-drunk cow. It was a cow-drunk cow. It was a cow-drunk cow. It was a cow-drunk cow. It was a cow-drunk cow. It was a cow-drunk cow. It was a cow-drunk cow. It was a cow-drunk cow. It was a cow-drunk cow. It was a cow-drunk cow. It was a cow-drunk cow. It was a cow-drunk cow. It was a cow-drunk cow. It was a cow-drunk cow. It was a cow-drunk cow. It was a cow-drunk cow. It was a cow-drunk cow. It was a cow-drunk cow. It was a cow-drunk cow. It was a cow-drunk cow. It was a cow-drunk cow. 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History of Adair County

Courthouse

by Jona Mar Montgomery

In the year 1856, the site on which the courthouse had been purchased was occupied by a Blackmore house. This area was called the "Wolverine Estates" of the town of Adair. In the year of 1856, Adair was organized as a county in the state of Iowa. The courthouse was completed and ready for service in the county of Adair on the 23rd of May, 1856.

The first courthouse was a small adobe building, which was located on the north side of the courthouse square. The building was constructed of adobe bricks and was one story high. The building was located at the corner of Main Street and Market Street. The building was constructed by local adobe brickmakers and was completed in 1856. The building was designed in a simple, utilitarian style and was constructed using local materials.

The first Courthouse was 120 feet north by 120 feet east and contained one room. The room was 120 feet north by 60 feet east on a small, rectangular lot. The lot was 60 feet east by 60 feet south.

The first courthouse was located near the center of the town of Adair. It was built on the east side of Main Street, just north of the intersection with Market Street.

An early courthouse

The first Adair County courthouse

Robert Ball built the lowest bid which was accepted by the Adair County Court. He is to build it at a cost of $7,500, and the same is to be paid in cash. The contract was signed on the 10th of November, 1855, and work was commenced on the 1st of December.

Robert Ball was appointed as the contractor to build the Adair County courthouse. The courthouse was to be built at a cost of $7,500, and the contract was signed on the 10th of November, 1855. Work was commenced on the 1st of December, 1855, and the courthouse was completed in the spring of 1856.

The courthouse was constructed of brick and was one story high. The building was 75 feet north by 75 feet east, with a gable roof. The building was designed in a simple, utilitarian style and was constructed using local materials.

Robert Ball was paid $7,500 for the construction of the courthouse. He was paid the money in cash, and the contract was signed on the 10th of November, 1855. The courthouse was completed in the spring of 1856.

The courthouse was located near the center of the town of Adair. It was built on the east side of Main Street, just north of the intersection with Market Street.

The courthouse was built at a cost of $7,500, and the contract was signed on the 10th of November, 1855.

The courthouse was completed in the spring of 1856, and it was occupied by the Adair County Court. The courthouse was in use until 1859, when it was destroyed by fire.

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court will adjust and settle with the said contractor and with Davis and Davis and their heirs assigns until the trial on the merits and all judgment of such suit and settlement shall be by order of the said court. Thereupon the court will then and there will have and take upon itself the further execution of the said contract and then and there will cause the said suit and settlement to be entered upon the books of said court and the same will be effective as if made by said court as well as any judgment or decree entered by said court and that the said judgment and decree shall have the force, effect and same consequences as if said suit and settlement were entered by said court. The said court shall enter such judgment and decree within thirty days after the said suit and settlement is satisfied and then and there the parties thereto may have a new trial on the merits of such suit and settlement and the same shall proceed and be decided according to law.

The court further ordered that J.G. Davis and Davis shall forthwith cause to be erected and built to the use of the said contractor, consisting of a building, called the Courthouse, and a court-house, both of which buildings shall be erected and built to the use of the said contractor, on the place where the said building and court-house are hereby ordered to be erected and built.

The building was completed and delivered to the court on the 1st day of March, 1859, and the court took possession of the same and entered it as the Courthouse of the county of Franklin, State of Nevada.

The court then adjourned to the 2nd day of March, 1859, and further ordered that the said building and court-house be and the same is hereby ordered to be erected and built on the 2nd day of March, 1859.

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Colonel William Casey is entitled to first place in our county history

by Margaret Sue Christie

It was on the 14th of December that a bloody strike occurred in the town of Roane. The town was under the control of a union of laborers, led by a man named Pierre. The union had been formed to protect the rights of the workers and to ensure fair wages and working conditions. The strike began with a peaceful demonstration, but it quickly turned violent as tensions escalated.

The strike led to a confrontation with the local sheriff, who was sent to put down the uprising. The union leaders resisted, and a gunfight broke out. In the end, several union members were killed, and the strike was over.

Historians believe that the Roane Strike was a turning point in the labor movement, as it marked the first time that workers had successfully used violence to achieve their goals. It was also a sign of the growing power of labor unions in the United States, and it helped to set the stage for future strikes and labor struggles.

The Roane Strike is remembered today as a tragic event that highlighted the violence and conflict that can arise when workers and employers are at odds. It is also a reminder of the importance of peaceful negotiation and the need for fair labor practices.

Gaddery post office is discontinued

By Ed White

The last day of service for the Gaddery Post Office was Thursday, January 2, 1974. The post office had been serving the community for over 100 years, but with the closing of the post office, the residents of Gaddery would have to travel to the next nearest post office to get their mail.

The Gaddery Post Office, located in the heart of the community, was an important part of the town's history. It was a place where neighbors could catch up on the latest news, and it was a hub for the community's social life.

The post office, which had been in operation since 1874, had served the community well. But as the town's population grew and new businesses sprang up, the need for a post office in Gaddery diminished.

The residents of Gaddery were sad to see the post office closed, but they understood the need for change. They knew that the town would have to adapt to the changing times if it was to survive.

COLONEL BEANPOLE

Beanpole column is remembered by Statesman readers

"Beanpole" is the pen name of Hudson Mills of Statesman

We have been encouraged to write about something creative, down-to-earth, helpful and written with just plain common sense. Or as Ed, the editor, once said: "It's surprising how often the simplest thing is the most important thing."

As the story of the above is strictly from our line, we asked some of the more observant people to offer their suggestions. One of the suggestions was: "It looks like you are going to write about something related to the community."

I asked my mother. She was nonchalant. "I should be," she said. "O.K. We'll try." The National Safety Council has always encouraged the wearing of seat belts by motorists. Wearing a seat belt is one of the most simple and most effective things a person can do to help himself or herself in case of an accident. Last year, 8,000 people were killed in traffic accidents and another 40,000 were injured. It's estimated that if everyone wore seat belts, more than 10,000 lives could have been saved.

Some of the laws that we have passed, such as the speed limit and the smoking ban, are designed to protect us. These laws, along with our seat belt laws, are designed to protect us.

(1) I really need to get some shorts. (2) On the average, the state of Ohio has a population of 12. (3) The weather is way too hot. (4) I could use a cold drink.

GRANNIES RECIPES

Recipe is given for "leanness"

by Linda Marie Beckett

A life of fitness seems to be getting more popular every passing day. What with the growing population, the demand for a healthy diet increases.

Grannys, the sofa potato! A life without Grannys is like living without a mother. They are as integral to a life as aspirin is to colds.

Grannys are always around. In every corner of the world, you will find a Granny. They are everywhere!

Grannys are the backbone of our society. They are the ones who make sure we eat healthy food, and they are the ones who teach us how to live a healthy life.

(1) I really need to get some shorts. (2) On the average, the state of Ohio has a population of 12. (3) The weather is way too hot. (4) I could use a cold drink.

1956 is the year of the county phones

March 1956

According to information in the News Service office, telephone service in the county is scheduled to be restored in a few days. The new service will be provided by the Southern California Telephone Company, which has been contracted to install the new system.

The new service will be an important improvement for the county's residents. For many years, the county has been without telephone service, and the residents have had to rely on other means of communication. The new service will provide a more reliable and efficient method of communication, and will help to improve the overall quality of life in the county.

Work should start in the near future, and it is expected that the service will be completed in a few weeks. The residents of the county are looking forward to the new service, and are confident that it will be a valuable addition to their community.
Many believe 'Bivouac of the Dead' written in Columbia

Legend has it, and there are many who have no doubts whatsoever, that famed poet Mark Twain wrote a portion of his famous mortar poem, 'The Bivouac of the Dead,' in Columbia.

The lines of the poem are familiar to the family's eternal camping ground.

'And here they buried the Captain. Where's the Captain? He was somewhere, and they were nowhere.'

The Bivouac of the Dead. That is the line the story begins. It has been verified by members of the O'Hara family, among whom were personal friends of O'Hara.

The best information is that the site where O'Hara stayed is that of the Corner Drug Limited, near the Public Square.

Legend guarded by Danville

The O'Hara legend, guarded closely by Danville which claims him as a native son, is given new life by the recent efforts of members of the family writing for the Kentucky Historical Society.

The best evidence that the legend is more than fancy, and evidence that is indisputable comes from Mrs. Woodhull (thereafter Florence) O'Hara, daughter of Col. O'Hara, who lived in Columbia for many years and was a companion of the family for the last part of O'Hara's life.

She recalls other members of the family who are not members of the family for the last part of O'Hara's life.

The events he described of the Civil War are those of his imagination, but they are related with such vividness that they could be true.

She says that O'Hara joined the Union Army and served in the Civil War.

Mark Twain Days in Columbia

On one occasion, it is said that he remarked that he was finishing the tribute, but he was having trouble with some of the lines. There may not have been a copy of the book he could have been referring to.

One night, O'Hara was at work on the poem when the men arrived and they, perhaps jokingly, offered to help him finish it. They actually did not finish it, but it is not known how it was finished. There may be suggestions in his work.

The story is that O'Hara was a member of the family and was present at the time the poem was written.

The poem is said to be about a battle near the town of Columbia, but it is not known which battle.

O'Hara worked on a newspaper in Frankfort about this time and later entered the cotton trade. He died June 26, 1911, in the oldest cotton mill.

THE BOOKSTORE

We carry a complete line of Text Bibles, Reference Bibles, including the Living Bible. We also handle VBS, and Sunday School Literature as well as a wide selection of general reading material of interest to Christians and Gospel Sheet Music.

301 E. First St. Campbellsville, Ky. 40011-2722


Columbia and vicinity were not slow to seek educational advantage by English people

by Margaret S. Cheatham

The fact that there had been settlements of English people in South Carolina, as early as 1669, was a positive feature that would encourage the growth of the county for the future. The first English settlers in the area to which Columbia is now the capital, were William Seabrook and wife, who arrived in 1715, followed by Henry Shirley and his family in 1719. The first English school in the Columbia area was established in 1749. In 1754, the town of Columbia was incorporated by the General Assembly of South Carolina.

Early settlers found the heavy winter snows difficult to cope with, and it was necessary to have a fire burned in the hearth to withstand the cold.

Little is known of the early schools except that they were frequently held in the home of the teacher or in the home of a member of the community.

In 1787, the first public school was established in the town of Columbia.

The town of Columbia was incorporated in 1824.

The first public school in the town of Columbia was established in 1787 with the help of Alexander Hamilton and Robert R. Livingston. The school was originally located in the courthouse and later in a stone building.

In 1824, a new building was erected for the school, which was later replaced by a larger building in 1867.

The Columbia Female Institute was founded in 1837, and the first female high school in South Carolina was established in 1844.

The Columbia Male Institute was founded in 1845, and the first male high school in South Carolina was established in 1851.

The Columbia Female Institute and the Columbia Male Institute merged in 1862 to form Columbia College, which later became the University of South Carolina.

The first public library was established in 1854 with the donation of 300 books from a local resident.

In 1861, the town of Columbia was incorporated as a city.

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The Adair Academy was planned and built in the year 1812 by Anna Van Montgomery.

A meeting was held for the purpose of selecting a site, and it was decided that the Academy should be located on the east side of the county. The meeting was held on the farm of William Owen, located in the town of Cairo.

The Academy was named in honor of Benjamin Adair, a prominent citizen and one of the early settlers in the area. The purpose of the Academy was to provide education for the children of the community.

The Academy was built in 1812 and was the first public school in the county. It was a one-room building and had a capacity of 20 students. The school was staffed by a teacher who was paid a small salary.

The Adair Academy was in operation until 1832, when it was replaced by a new building.

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Mark Twain Specials
Large Group Sportswear
1/3 off reg. price

Children's Dresses
Large Selection
1/3 off reg. price

Group Jeans
1/3 off reg. price

The Style Shop
Public Square
Columbia, Ky.

Merchants organize to fight sales tax

A group of Columbia merchants met at the State Theater Friday afternoon to discuss and organize a Merchants Retail Association in this county. An organization was decided upon, with J. W. Walker of Russell County as President, Fred Logan, manager of the Economy Stores Co., vice-president and secretary, and the Columbia Motor Co., secretary and treasurer.

The purpose of this group is to fight the proposed retail sales tax in Kentucky, which is being sponsored by certain factions in the legislature. The Association is being sponsored by the Governor Rutledge, who has introduced a bill to impose a retail sales tax on goods.

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Fires destroys the Bryant Grade School

The Bryant Grade School, located in Bryant, Kentucky, was completely destroyed by fire on Saturday afternoon. It was a four-room frame building located on a hill in Bryant. The school had an enrollment of thirty-seven students and is under the direction of John Cobleigh.

A Court of inquiry was held Monday and it is supposed that the fire was a result of arson, nothing before has been written about the fire. The building will be held at a later date.

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Adair Florist

Haughn's
Children's and Ladies'
Smart Apparel

Columbia, Ky.
384-2837

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Lowes Drugs - THE OLDEST DRUG STORE ON THE SQUARE — was originally founded under the name J. N. Page, Druggist around 1895 by Dr. Nick Page. In 1920 the drug store was purchased by Herb Taylor and Dr. C. M. Russell. The store again changed hands in 1922 when it was purchased by Mr. Dillon. Following this it became known as the Brown Drug Co. owned by Thomas C. Brown. On November 6, 1957 the store was purchased by John D. Lowe III who has since that time remodeled the store several times. A new front was added in 1968, and remodeling was done twice in 1961 and once again in 1965.

Lowes Drugs Inc.

PUBLIC SQUARE

COLUMBIA, KY.
JANICE HOLT GILES

Well-known novelist writes article in honor of National Library Week

April 19, 1976

In honor of National Library Week, Mrs. Jancis Holt Giles, well known Kentucky novelist and a resident of Columbus, has written an article entitled "That I Owe to Libraries." Mrs. Giles was born in Kentucky, lived in Athens, GA while she was a student at the University of Georgia and she has resided in Columbus since 1947.

Mrs. Giles said of libraries, "You know, they're so much a part of the fabric of my life that when I'm in a hotel room and I come upon a book in a language I don't understand, I want to find a dictionary so I can read what it says. When I'm out walking, I think about libraries. When I'm in bed at night, I often find myself thinking about them. Libraries have been a constant in my life and I owe a great deal to them."

Mrs. Giles wrote her first article for the Columbus Sunday Times in 1947 on "The Land Beyond the Mountains." She says that writing an article for the newspaper helped her to explore her way through school. As early as her first year in high school it was necessary for her to keep a library card at all times.

"I have always been more or less a library person," Mrs. Giles said. "I have been a member of the Carnegie Library since I was a child, and during summer. This was the only place where I had a place to write." Mrs. Giles went to Carnegie Library in the evenings and on Saturdays, and during summer she worked there. The Carnegie Library is now a part of the Columbus Public Library system.

Mrs. Giles said of libraries, "When I was a child, I read every book that was available. When I was a young girl, I would go to the library and read everything I could find. When I was older, I would go to the library and read the books that were available."

Mrs. Giles has written over 30 books, including novels, short stories, and children's books. She is the author of the novel "The Land Beyond the Mountains," which was published in 1947. Mrs. Giles has received numerous awards for her writing, including the prestigious National Book Award. She is also a member of the Kentucky Writers Hall of Fame.

Mrs. Giles said of her work, "I am a writer. I love writing. I love to write about the things that I love. I love to write about the people that I love. I love to write about the places that I love." Mrs. Giles' latest book, "The Land Beyond the Mountains," is a sequel to her first novel and is available at local libraries and bookstores.

Mrs. Giles said of libraries, "I owe a great deal to the library system. Without it, I would not be where I am today. I would not be able to write the books that I do. I would not be able to live the life that I do."

Mrs. Giles is a true advocate of libraries and encourages everyone to visit their local library and take advantage of all that it has to offer.
WORLD WAR II HERO

Sampson Yarberry story

For Sampson Yarberry, war is America's most important victory. He was certainly on the front line, and he was almost killed in the beginning of the war. He was also wounded in the final battle of Okinawa. He was a true warrior, and his courage and dedication to his country were truly inspiring.

APPLIANCES

YESTERDAY

New Combination Washer.

TODAY

Dry Cold Air Refrigerators.

Keelvator FOODARAMA

First and Still the Finest Side-By-Side Refrigerator-Freezer

COLUMBIA GENERAL APPLIANCE

Columbia, Ky.

384-2606
HENRY HUDSON

He organized the Adair County Fair in 1885

From the pages of A. P. W. in 1913.

Mr. William Henry Hudson was born April 28, 1840, in McCracken County. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate Army and served most of the Civil War.

On February 17, 1865, he was discharged in accordance with the order of his friend, General Williams, daughter of a Confederate soldier. From that time on, he was a consistent supporter of Adair County.

Mr. Hudson had seven children. They were Miss Minnie, Mr. E. L. Hudson, Mr. John Hudson, Mrs. Harry Lincoln, Mr. Harry L. Hudson, Miss Marian Hudson, and Mr. John Hudson. Mrs. Hudson was the net result of her marriage to Mr. Henry Hudson of Lincoln, Illinois.

John Hudson, his son, also reports his grandfather Williams to have been a member of the Democratic Committee in Maskus Creek. Hudson organized the Adair County Fair and was the organizer of the Adair County Court House in 1885. He also built the building on Campbellville, which is now known as the post office.

The building was located on the main street of Campbellville. It was built in 1885 and was used as a post office from 1885 to 1906.

Hudson also built the building on Campbellville, which is now known as the Garrett County Bank. It was built in 1885 and is still standing on the main street of Garrett County.

On February 17, 1865, he was discharged in accordance with the order of his friend, General Williams, daughter of a Confederate soldier. From that time on, he was a consistent supporter of Adair County.

MARK TWAIN

His parents were raised in Adair

By Dan B. Heads

Lee's Fork and Campbellville, the two railroads that were opened between Lexington and Frankfort, Kentucky, were in operation in 1870. Mark Twain's mother, Samuel Langhorne Clemens, was born in 1830 in Virginia, but was reared in Adair County. The family lived in the town of Russellville, Kentucky.

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Mark Twain's parents were raised in Adair County.

POEM

The Deserted Homestead

The deserted homestead
It stands, forlorn and gray,
A silent witness to a past that time cannot erase.

Tired and weak, its walls stand silent in the desert.

There is a story of the house, of the people who lived there, of the memories that were made there.

And in the early days of the homestead, there were times of joy and laughter.

But now the house stands empty, and its memories fade into the past.

The deserted homestead is a symbol of the past, of the people who lived there, and of the memories that were made there.

It stands, forlorn and gray, a silent witness to a past that time cannot erase.
Polio vaccine allotted in Adair County

Mrs. Rooks recalls days of covered wagon

by James Hudson

Today we think nothing of getting into an automobile and driving off for fun or for business. It is common for people to travel as far as six or even ten miles in one day. But in the early 1900s, a covered wagon was the norm for such trips. Mrs. Rooks recalls traveling in a covered wagon and how it affected her daily life.

The Bryants lived in a rural area in Adair County, Kentucky. Mrs. Rooks was the daughter of James Bryant, who worked as a farmer. The family depended on the covered wagon for transportation, and Mrs. Rooks remembers the trips they took together.

The family would often travel to see relatives in nearby towns. Mrs. Rooks remembers the excitement of these trips and the joy of spending time with her family. She also remembers the challenges of traveling in a covered wagon, such as the bumpy ride and the limited space.

One of the most memorable trips Mrs. Rooks recalls was when she and her family traveled to a nearby county fair. The fair was a popular event, and Mrs. Rooks was eager to see the exhibits and rides. She remembers the excitement of the fair and the pride she felt in her family's participation.

While Mrs. Rooks may have missed the conveniences of modern transportation, she cherishes the memories of her childhood and the close relationships she formed with her family during these trips.
Dr. Henry chose 1959

“Citizen of the Year”

June 1939

The Columbia Kiwanis Club is to be congratulated on its choice for an annual “Citizen of the Year” award which has never happened to a farmer before. The selection of Dr. Henry was a tremendous success, and the occasion the last word when Dr. Henry was asked to say a few words after the presentation; he answered with his usual modesty. We can’t determine exact words but he stated he was thinking of the need for field work to be carried out.

Adair County Court decides to build a new jail in Columbia in 1802

Dr. Henry made the following comments on the occasion: "This accomplishment would formalize an average man enough conversation material to last a lifetime, yet we had never heard of him; Henry even mention him. It was after this period in which the Adair County Court issued an order for a jail to be built in Columbia. A contract was let for the building of the jail.

August 23, 1802, the Adair County Court decided on the building of the jail to be erected in Columbia. A contract was let for the building of the jail. The contract was let to William Moses for $840. With the provisions on the bond at the jail site, it was the initiative of this which was a building. Tuesday, December 22, 1803, the Adair County Court issued an order for a jail to be built in Adair County. December 28, 1802, the contract was let to William Moses for $100. With the provisions on the bond at the jail site, it was the initiative of this which was a building.

The first actual building at the jail site was a small structure, a two-story log building. On the first floor were the cells for the prisoners, while the second floor housed the courthouse. The building was a significant improvement over the previous adobe structure, and it provided a much-needed upgrade to the court's facilities. The courthouse moved into the new building shortly after its completion, and the old adobe structure was demolished.

Miss Hattie Willis retires from Columbia business life

Miss Hattie Willis retired from Columbia business life on June 28, 1939. Her decision followed a 50-year career in retail business, a career that spanned the growth of Columbia and the region. She served as a driving force in the community, leaving a lasting legacy.

Miss Hattie Willis was born in 1889 in Columbia, Missouri. She began her career in retail at the age of 16, working for several local stores. She married Mr. John Hattie in 1910, and together they operated a dry goods store in the heart of Columbia.

She purchased Mr. Waterhouse's business in 1929, which became Miss Hattie's Dry Goods Store on Main Street. Miss Hattie was known for her pleasant demeanor and her dedication to her customers. She retired in 1939, stepping down from her role as the owner and manager of the store.

Miss Hattie Willis has always had a strong sense of family and has been particularly devoted to her children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. She was a pillar of the community, known for her kindness and generosity. Her legacy will continue to be remembered by those who were fortunate enough to have known her.