

SOUVENIR

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The Filming
of
"JESSE JAMES"
at
Pineville, Missouri

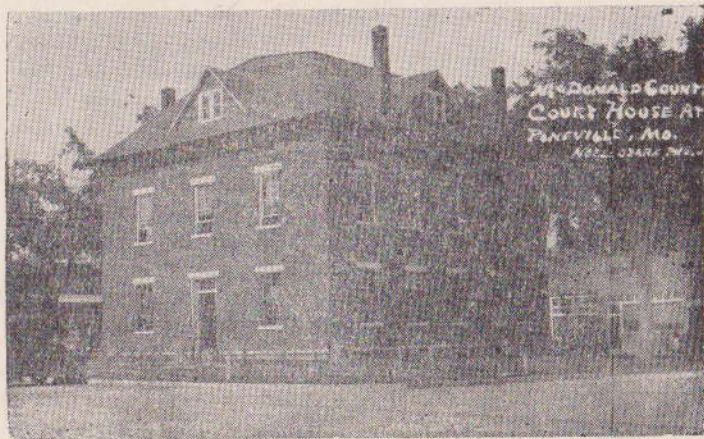
Poindexter & Fitzpatrick

The
Historical Background, Setting
and Synopsis of
"Jesse James"
Filmed at and near
Pineville, Missouri



By C. A. Poindexter and Bracken Fitzpatrick
(Printed by The Pineville Democrat, Pineville, Missouri)

We wish to express our sincere appreciation
for the assistance given by M. F. Brady, Mrs. Loy
Stewart, W. C. Russell, C. B. Davidson, Don Cross,
John Franklin Tucker, George Milburn and others.



FILMED IN TECHNICOLOR BY

20th Century Fox Film Corp.

DIRECTOR HENRY KING
 ASSISTANT DIRECTOR ROBERT WEBB
 FINANCIAL UNIT MANAGER SIDNEY BOWEN
 HEAD CAMERAMAN GEORGE BARNES
 ART DIRECTOR WILLIAM DARLING
 ASSISTANT ART DIRECTOR GEORGE DUDLEY

JESSE JAMES

Jesse James was born in 1847 in Clay County, Missouri, and was the son of a Baptist preacher who was a Kentuckian. He later lived with his parents near Kearney, Missouri, in Jackson County. Frank James was born in 1841 in Kentucky. The father of the James boys probably died in the gold rush of 1849. Their mother in 1857 married Dr. Reuben Samuels, a Confederate sympathizer. Jesse was a young man when the bitter border warfare raged between the slavery factions of Missouri and Kansas.

After the Quantrell band was organized, but before Jesse was a member, a company of Northern Militiamen called at Dr. Samuels' home and demanded to be told where Quantrell was hiding. The Doctor repeated that he knew nothing, but the soldiers were not convinced that he was telling the truth. So they drove him to a tree near the barn and strung him up by the neck until he was nearly dead. Three different times the band strung him up and let him down, trying to make him confess, but each time he professed his innocence. He was finally cut down and taken to jail.

It was after witnessing the above scene that Jesse James declared he would never "stand this again," and he joined Quantrell's organization.

A story is told by Jesse's grand-daughter that he was plowing in a field, when he was taken by Federal militia men and horsewhipped. This caused him to join Quantrell's guerillas about 1863 and to become active in the border dispute between Missouri and Kansas. The James boys had become expert marksmen with firearms presented to them by their step-father, and their family was sympathetic toward the South in re-

gard to the slavery question. While Jesse James and his brother Frank were with Quantrell's band, a raid was made on Lawrence, Kansas, about 400 men being in the group. They almost destroyed the town of Lawrence.

During one combat, Jesse's horse was shot dead and Jesse was wounded in the left arm and side, but by falling behind his horse, he held the soldiers at bay until help could arrive. A few months later, in another raid, Jesse was shot through his right lung. Careful nursing restored him to health and he continued his career.

It was in 1865, after the band had returned to Missouri, and were marching out to surrender, a Federal army attacked the group, and Jesse felt a shot pierce his right lung. It was while he was convalescing from this injury that he fell in love with his nurse, Zee, and later married her.

After he recovered, he professed religion, joined the Baptist church and was baptized. After this, it is said, that he never slew a human being except in protection of his own life.

Events that transpired embittered the James boys against the Union, and the duly constituted law enforcement authorities. but authentic information establishes the fact that Jesse was not an outlaw at heart. His unfortunate connection with the border warfare and Quantrell's gang, forced him outside the pale of the law; but his reputation for bravery and daring caused him to become the object of a wide and intensive search.

It was after the close of the Civil War that Jesse, realizing he could never live peacefully in a country in which he was hunted as an outlaw, organized the James Gang. It was not definitely known just how many men were members of that gang. "Old-timers"

mention the following, in addition to Jesse and his brother Frank: Cole Younger, Bob Younger, John Younger and Jim Younger, (Cole Younger was the eldest); Clell Miller, Bill Cadwell, Charley Pitts, Dick Liddil, and Wood Hite. The membership of the gang doubtless varied, as new members joined it and older members were lost; but during the entire time that the James gang operated, Jesse was the undisputed leader of that outlaw organization.

Jesse James is described as a mid-mannered man of pleasant disposition and having an engaging personality. People who remember seeing him, described him as being about five feet, eight inches tall, and weighing from 150 to 160 pounds. His face was masked by a heavy black beard. He usually wore good clothes; was neat in his personal appearance, and almost always rode or drove very fine horses.

In the minds of those who knew him, Jesse was never an outlaw. He enjoyed the sympathy of not only his acquaintances, but of a large portion of the people throughout the entire State of Missouri. Many stories are told of his kind deeds for those who befriended him or gained his sympathy. Perhaps no one will deny that he staged train, stage-coach and bank holdups, but these stories are all well-matched by other stories of his generosity and kindness. Many "old-timers" praise this notorious outlaw and will vigorously deny that he ever killed an innocent man. They also tell that he robbed the rich and gave generously to the poor.

The grand-daughter of Jesse James states in a biography that he was of a deeply religious nature. Many people knew him as a church-going man; and, after he was murdered, they mourned at the bier of "Thomas Howard," under which name he was known at the time. He is said to have carried a Bible in his pocket, and to have been a man that appealed to his God in prayer.

Like any other notorious outlaw character, Jesse James was doubtless accused unjustly of many crimes which he never committed. For sixteen years, he was a fugitive from the law, but during much of that time he is said to have lived quietly in Kansas City, Nashville, Tennessee; and St. Joseph, Mo. Desperados traded on his reputation and committed many an offense in his name.

Perhaps the first known robbery which Jesse staged, was that of the bank at Liberty, Missouri, February 14th, 1866, in which he obtained \$70,000. Six men were in the group, and several men were reported to have been slain in the gun fighting that ensued. Following this, the James gang robbed banks, trains and stage coaches from Minnesota to Alabama, and from Kansas to West Virginia. They are credited with the killing of at least three men in these holdups.

The following story is told of their first train hold-up, which was carried out after they were joined by the Younger boys. It was on the night of July 21, 1873 that Frank and Jesse James were joined by Jim and Cole Younger at Council Bluffs, Iowa, where they held up the train on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Obstructions of railroad ties were thrown on the track, and the rails were loosened to derail the train, which consisted of seven coaches. However, only the engine and baggage cars left the track. Amidst the great excitement, the band boarded the train, robbed the passengers of their money and baggage after having first forced the Express agent to open the safe and hand over its contents consisting of \$3,000. After they had secured all the booty possible, the daring bandits rode away, waving their hands and shouting farewell as they went.

Their capture was anxiously awaited by the entire nation, and especially in the Northern states. It is claimed that at one time the total rewards offered for

Tyrone Power



Cast In the Role of "Jesse James"

the capture of the band amounted to more than \$100,000. Jesse James, himself, was perhaps America's most widely noted character of the time.

In January 1875, a party of detectives sneaked to Mrs. Samuel's home at midnight, and, intending to destroy the "brothers", threw a bomb through the window. It exploded, one piece killing Jesse's half brother, and another piece tore their mother's right arm off between the wrist and elbow.

The downfall of the Gang began at Northfield, Minnesota, somewhere in the '70s — probably about 1876—where there was a bank robbery and three members of the band, Charley Pitts, Clell Miller and Bill Cadwell were killed and Jim Younger was seriously wounded. It was here that Jesse and Frank James disagreed with the Younger boys and separated from them. The Younger boys were surrounded and captured by a posse; but Jesse and Frank escaped. The Younger boys were given prison sentences and two of them, Jim and John, died in the penitentiary. Bob and Cole Younger were pardoned. It is said that Cole Younger became a preacher and that he preached at Springfield, Missouri.

One of the most important events in the life of Jesse James was the arrest, trial and conviction of Bill Ryan. It was the first conviction of a member of that band and virtually wrote the final chapter to the life of the James gang.

It was in 1880 that a well-dressed and splendidly mounted desperado was captured in a village near Nashville, Tennessee by a Tennessee officer. He gave his name as "Tom Hill" but it soon became known that he was Bill Ryan, one of the James gang. A requisition was issued from Missouri for Ryan to be brought to this State for trial. The "Robin Hood" traditions of the gang were so strong that considerable difficulty was experienced in securing a jury that

would be willing to render a verdict of guilty against a member of the James Gang. The editor of the Kansas City Times, leading newspaper of the area, Major John Edwards, vigorously upheld the James boys because, as he said, "they were being persecuted for upholding Southern traditions."

Ryan's trial was held at Independence, where excitement ran high, as Jesse James and his followers, returning from Tennessee where they had been in hiding, were expected to secure liberty for their comrade at any cost. It was rumored that Jesse planned a daring sweep into the town to rescue Ryan, and excitement approached a panic—but the raid did not occur—because, it is said, Jesse James was a close friend of the young prosecuting attorney, Judge Wm. H. Wallace. Partly, at least, to satisfy their desires for glory and to secure the rewards that were offered, following the conviction of Bill Ryan, posses, detective agency men and various law enforcement officers began to scour the country to take the James boys.

THE DEATH OF JESSE JAMES

Shortly following the trial and conviction of Bill Ryan, Thomas T. Crittenden of Johnson County, in November 1880, near the home vicinity of Jesse James, was elected Governor of the State of Missouri. Crittenden sympathized with the James boys, and immediately set to work to persuade them to surrender and stand trial in order that he might issue them a pardon. To this offer, Jesse and his brother Frank agreed, except that they refused to be tried on the charge of murder. They were willing to be tried for robberies, which they did not deny; but they vigorously maintained that they had never murdered anyone.

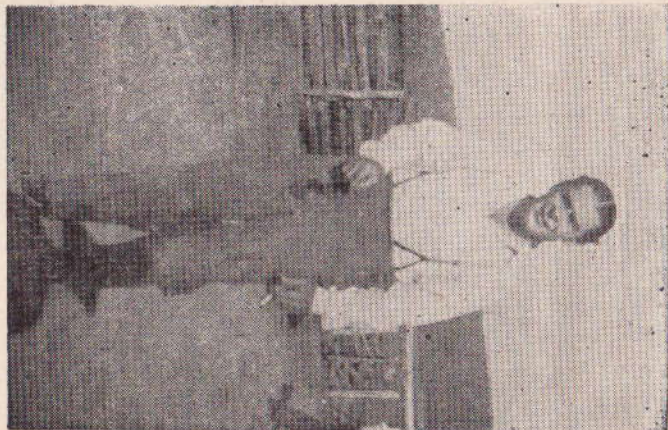
It was shortly following Ryan's trial, that Jesse James was living as a prosperous cattle dealer, near St. Joseph, Mo., under the name "Thomas Howard". Before an agreement was reached between Jesse James and the Governor, in 1882, in regard to his surrender, he made the fatal mistake of standing unarmed with his back to Bob Ford who deliberately murdered him in his home. Ford was a relatively new member of the James gang, and is well remembered, even to this day as the "dirty little coward that shot Jesse James in the back" as the latter stood on a chair nailing a picture in the wall, without his guns. The act was so cowardly that Bob Ford's brother, Charley, is said to have been so humiliated by the deed that he walked out into a field and shot himself.

The body of Jesse James was returned for burial to Kearney, Missouri, his old home and the home of his mother, and a public holiday was declared. The funeral was held in the same Baptist church in which he professed religion. The hymn, "What A Friend We Have in Jesus," a supposed favorite, was sung.

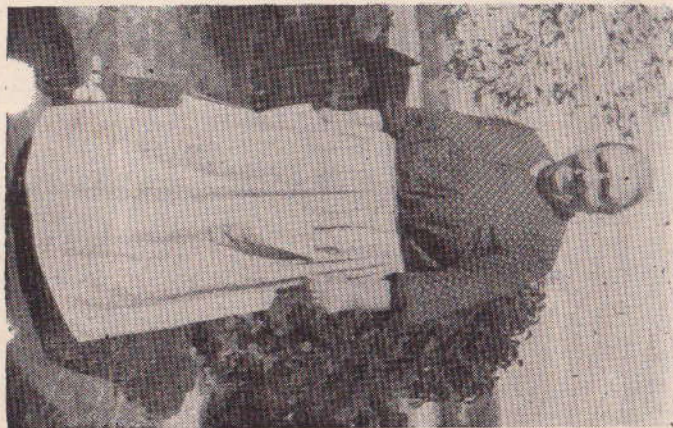
CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it may be said that many stories—some true and many fictitious—have been told of this famous outlaw, who was loved and admired by thousands that looked upon him as America's "Robin Hood." Since his death, many imposters have appeared, trying to c'aim fame and to capitalize upon the name of Jesse James; however, their pretenses have never been taken seriously. Although he was outlawed according to the letter of the law, he was never, and shall never be, an outlaw in the tradition of his native Missouri.

Brian Donley as Barshee



Jane Darwell as Mrs. Samuels



"Jesse James"

CAST OF CHARACTERS

Jesse James	Tyrone Power
Frank James	Henry Fonda
Zerelda ("Zee"), wife of Jesse James	Nancy Kelly
Will Wright, U. S. Marshal	Randolph Scott
Major Rufus Cobb, Editor "Weekly Gazette" and uncle of Zee	Henry Hull
Barshee, head of Barshee gang	Brian Donlevy
Bob Ford, slayer of Jesse James	John Carradine
Mr. Runyan, famous detective	J. Edward Bromberg
Charles Ford, Bob Ford's brother	Charles Tannen
Jesse James, Jr., 5-year old son of Jesse and Zee	John Russel
Ray, member James gang	Lon Chaney, Jr.
Bill, member James gang	Harold Goodwin
Pinkie, Negro lad with James gang	Ernest Whitman
McCoy, president St. Louis-Midland R.R.	Donald Meek
Mrs. Samuels, Jesse's mother	Jane Darwell
Deputy	Eddy Waller
Preacher	Victor Killian
Hank	Paul Burns
Engineer	Harry Holman
Roy	George Chandler
Tom Colson	Arthur Aylesworth
Farmer	Harry Tyler
Barshee's Henchmen, Wylie Grant, Paul Sutton, Ethan Laidlaw	
Old Marshal	Erville Alderson
Farmer boy	George Breakston

Jesse James



"I hereby certify that the above is the only late photograph of my deceased husband, taken before death."—Mrs. Jesse James.

"Jesse James" Film Story

(SYNOPSIS)

After the Civil War the "iron horse" chugging farther west brings prosperity—and also shysters of every hue. By 1867, preparing to descend on Liberty, Mo., the St. Louis-Midland realroad unleashes on the town a gang of racketeers determined to buy for a song or steal rights-of-way through the farms of simple pioneers.

When Mrs. Samuels, a farm woman, turns down gang leader Barshee's ludicrous price and he terrorizes her, Frank James, her son, tells him to clear out. While Barshee and his henchmen are beating Frank, another son, Jesse James arrives, covers them with a gun, ordering fair play, with Frank and Barshee trading blows Frank knocks Barshee out, but he lunges at Jesse with a scythe and is shot in the hand.

Barshee, arriving at the James farm to serve a warrant for the arrest of the James boys, and afraid to go in, hurls a hand grenade into the house. Although Mrs. Samuels had told him her sons were gone. She is killed in the explosion.

Zee, who loves Jesse, takes the news to him and Frank in their hideout in the hills. Jesse rides into Liberty and kills Barshee at the Dixie Belle saloon. Jesse swears he will never stop until he has made the St. Louis-Midland pay for his mother's death. He blows up bridges and tears up rails. A reward of \$5,000 is offered for him, dead or alive.

The James boys holds up the first train started on the St. Louis-Midland Railroad and make their getaway. Bob Ford joins the gang. Pinkie, a Negro, is a trusted member, who long served Mrs. Samuels on the farm.

Jesse sneaks out at night to visit Zee. She pleads with him to surrender, and agrees to marry him at

once. The James desperados surround the church as the two pledge their troth to each other before a frightened parson. Jesse surrenders to Wright, the U. S. Marshal. McCoy gets the Government to place the district of Liberty under martial law, and Wright is superceded and the death penalty is demanded for the outlaw.

In a sudden coup d'etat, Frank with two deputies who are really members of the James gang and the friendly jailer, free Jesse, and shoot their way through the startled soldiers.

Zee sets up a home in the wilds for Jesse and later they move to St. Joseph, where a son is born. She begs the Major, editor of the Weekly Gazette, to take her back to her home in Liberty.

Heartbroken over losing Zee, Jesse turns into a hardened desperado, drives his gang hard, robs banks and holds up trains over five states. Runyan, famous detective, buys off Ford for \$10,000, and the latter tips him off the Jesse and his men are headed for the First National Bank at Northfield, Minn. Jesse is badly wounded, as he orders the teller to clean out the vault, but Frank helps him escape. Riding out of town they find the streets are barricaded and swing back into the death trap of snipers on the roofs and in the stores, and crash through a store's windowpanes and ride out the back way. A posse closes in on them. Jesse's horse is shot from under him, but Frank drags him on his own mount and jumps the horse from a cliff into the river. Frank reaches the other side. Jesse is carried by the current into a cove, climbs on the bank, reaches a road, and makes his way in hay trucks to St. Joseph.

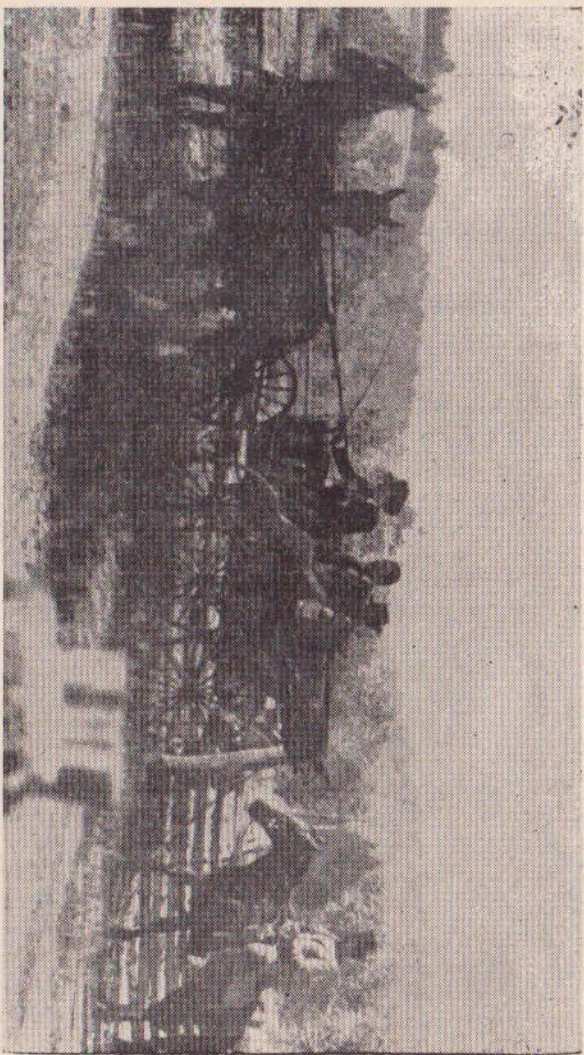
Zee, despite Wright's (who loves her secretly) offer of a home for her and her son, goes to the old St. Joseph home and waits for Jesse, knowing he will head there, if alive. She nurses him back to health. They are packing to flee to California and start life over again, when Bob Ford is welcomed into the home.

"Jesse James" Farm Home



The Crowder farmstead near Pineville while the movie was being made. Note the crowd looking on near house

Parshie arrives at the Samuels' home (the Crowder farm). Driving, Ethan Laidlaw; with him in front seat, Brian Donlevy (Parshie); in back seat, Johnnie Bugg; mounted, Wylie Grant.



Parshie and his Henchmen

HENRY FONDA



As Frank James

NANCY KELLY



Plays part of "Zee", wife of Jesse James.

Ford bides his time until Jesse's back is turned, draws his gun, pulls the trigger, and Jesse crashes to the floor. Zee comes running in as Ford flees, and Jesse dies in her arms.

Months later, the Major uttered the following eulogy to Jesse James:

"Jesse was an outlaw, a bandit, a criminal, but we ain't ashamed of him. Maybe it's because we understand a little that he wan't to blame for what his times made him. All I know is, he was one of the doggonedest dadblamedest buckeroos that ever rode across the United States of America!"

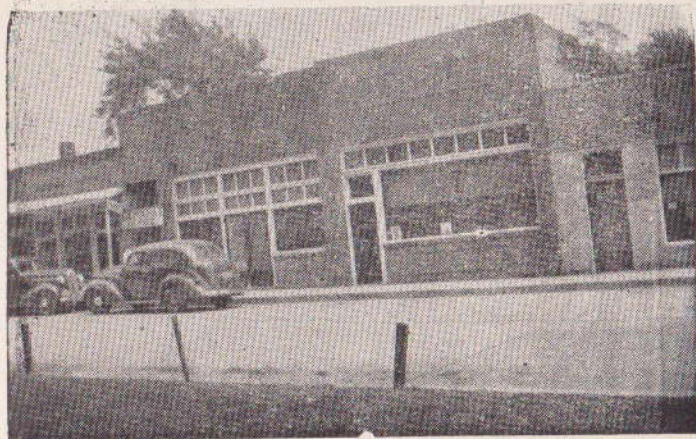
SAVES WIDOW'S HOME

Near Independence, Kansas, lived a widow with two children. Early one day two well-dressed men wearing guns, rode up to this house and asked for a meal. The two children, noticing the guns, began to cry. The men observed the children and asked them why they were crying, and told them not to fear, for they meant no harm. The visitors inquired about the husband and the children told them their father was in heaven. Just then the James brothers noticed that the lady was also crying. When they questioned her, she told them her place was to be sold for the mortgage, which was \$1500. These two outlaws paid the debt for her, and two days later, held up and robbed the man that received the money for the mortgage.

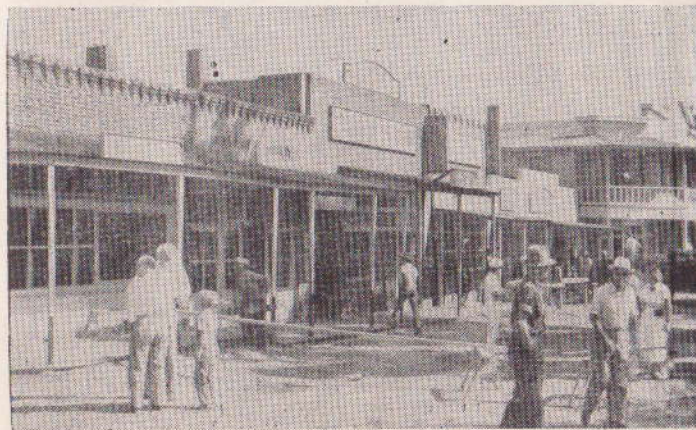
(This widow was a cousin to Octavia Stewart Elliff, wife of Judge J. L. Elliff of Anderson, and this story was related by Mr. Elliff.)

Don Cross of Neosho, Mo., former editor of a Benconville, Ark., newspaper, lived, when four years old, in northern Missouri. One day at the farm he saw a man with some fine horses. His father was away, handling his duties as a Tax Collector for the Township. So Don ran and told his mother about these men and the horses, and she replied, "Son, you just let them alone—they know what they are doing!" They did not molest the house or bother anything else. His father came home with the tax money he had collected but they did not attempt to rob him, and when they departed a ten dollar bill was found under a rock — presumably for the feeding of their horses.

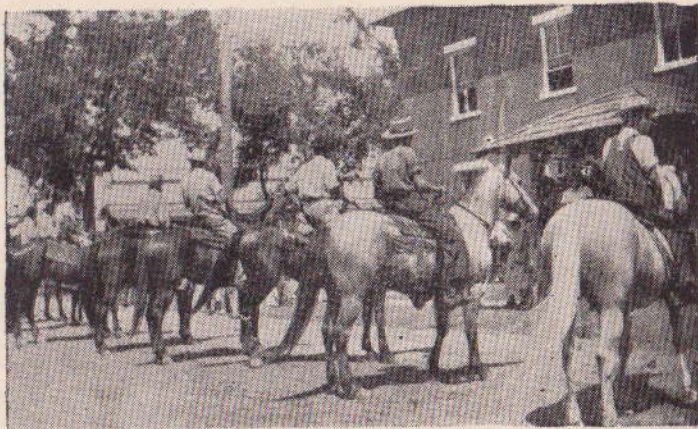
BEFORE AND AFTER



East side of public square before changes were made



East side of public square after sets were nearly complete



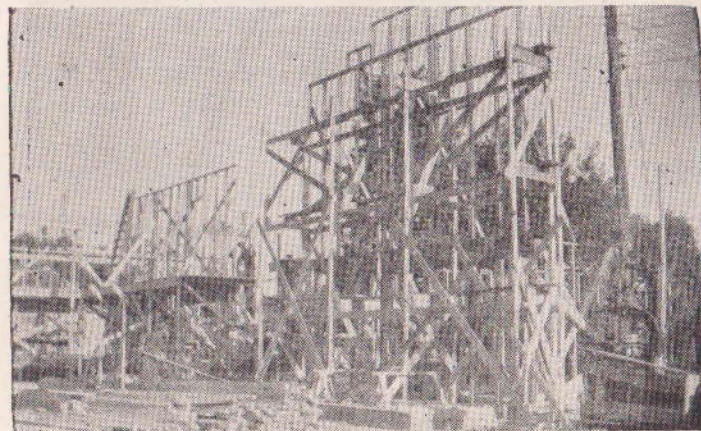
Selecting Local Horses used in picture

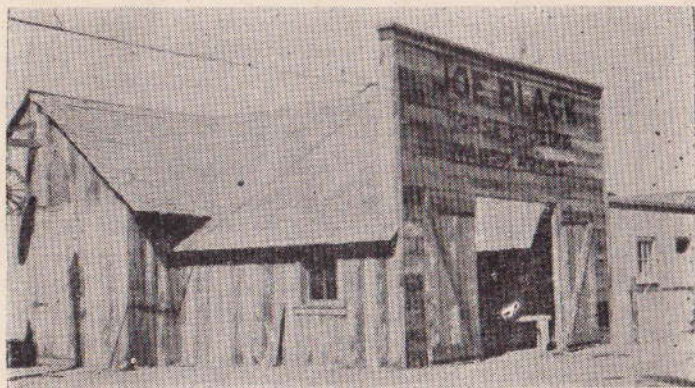


The picture above shows the south side of the public square in Pineville as the Fox Film Company began operations. Below shows construction work under way

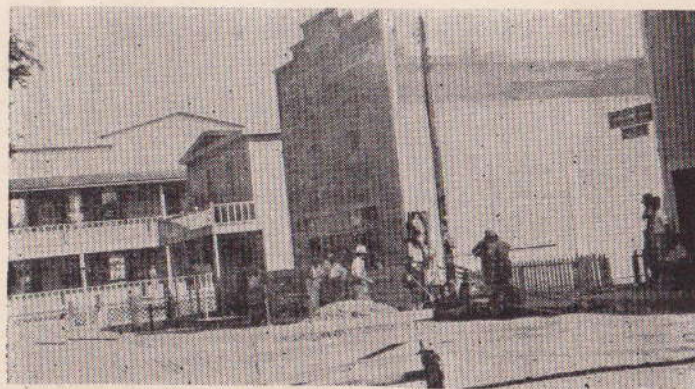


Local Extras—Children in front, left to right: David Lee Shinn, R. Gene Chew, Orville Lee Chew, and Martha Stacey. Standing: left to right: Mesdames Tom Bradley, Paul Chenoweth, Paul Chew, Ralph Shinn, Benton Best, Brownie Bradley, C. C. Allman, W. O. Tennison, F. T. Drumm, Mrs. Maxwell and Mrs. C. A. Poindexter.





Black Smith Shop used in filming Jesse James picture



South side of public square showing buildings constructed by movie company. Left to right: "Weekly Gazette," U. S. Marshal's office, and the Dixie Belle Hotel.

Letter to Mrs. E. V. K. Hardin, Chairman, Pineville
Chamber of Commerce

Pierce City, Mo.

August 8, 1938

Mrs. Ethel Hardin:

In the matter of the Jesse James film:— My family and self came here from Kentucky in 1874. I was a boy of 14 years. I wanted to learn to shoe horses and hung around the blacksmith shop of Hand Reed. One day a man with a black beard rode up on a fine sorrel horse. He and Mr. Reed seemed to be very friendly and Mr. Reed shod his horse. I kept the flies off. Jesse gave Mr. Reed \$5.00 and to'd him to give me half of it. Can a boy ever forget that? Also, Jesse showed Mr. Reed rolls of bills and Mr. Reed asked him where he was going. "To Colorado," he answered. With Jesse was a negro about 25 years old, in a hack, sitting on a trunk. Mr. Reed said, "What will you do with the nigger"? "Take him a ways and pay him well; give him the rig and leave him on Jones' creek," said Jesse. All this time he held in the crook of his arm a Winchester rifle and kept a sharp lookout up and down the street. Jesse was dressed like a Methodist preacher— black hat, long-tailed coat, black pants. He looked to weigh 160 pounds, 5 feet and 8 inches.

About two weeks after a lot of citizens with guns were on the streets looking for him to come in. Then Mr. Reed had his laugh. "He was here two weeks ago," he said.

I would like to represent the blacksmith, as I've shod horses here from 17 years and up, and am 78 years old. Everyone knows me here. I am considered honest and truthful, have a host of friends. Ask the Mayor.

Sincerely,
John Franklin Tucker,
Pierce City, Mo.

THE KILLING OF JESSE JAMES (From Sedalia Democrat, April 1882)

No one among all the hired cowards, hard on the hunt for blood-money, dared face this wonderful outlaw, one even against twenty, until he had disarmed himself and turned his back to his assassins, the first and only time in a career which has passed from the realms of an almost fabulous romance into that of history.

We called him an outlaw, and he was but Fate made him so. When the war came he was just turned of fifteen. The border was all aflame with steel, and fire, ambuscade, and slaughter. He flung himself into a band which had a black flag for a banner and devils for riders. What he did he did, and it was fearful. But it was war. It was Missouri against Kansas. It was Jim Lane and Jennison against Quantrell, Anderson, and Todd.

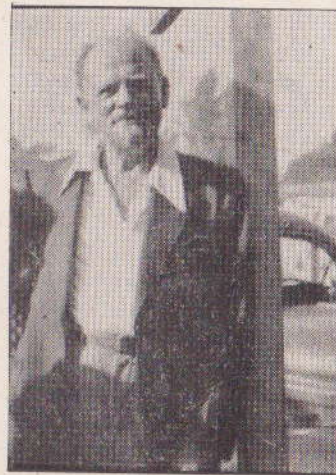
When the war closed, Jesse James had no home. Proscribed, hunted, shot, driven away from among his people, a price put upon his head—what else could the man do, with such a nature, except what he did do. He had to live. It was his country. The graves of his kindred were there. He refused to be banished from his birthright, and when he was hunted he turned savagely about and hunted his hunters. Would to God he were alive today to make a righteous butchery of a few more of them.

There never was a more cowardly and unnecessary murder committed in all America than this murder of Jesse James. It was done for money. It was done that a few might get all the money. He had been living in St. Joseph for months. The Fords were with him. He was in the toils for they meant to betray him. He was in the heart of a large city. One word would have summoned 500 armed men for his capture or extermina-

tion. Not a single one of the attacking party need to have been hurt. If, when his house had been surrounded, he had refused to surrender, he could have been killed on the inside of it and at long range. The chances for his to escape were as one to 10,000, and not even that; but it was never intended that he should be captured. It was his blood the bloody wretches were after—blood that would bring money in the official market of Missouri.

And this great Commonwealth leagued with a lot of self-confessed robbers, highwaymen, and prostitutes to have one of its citizens assassinated, before it was positively known he had ever committed a single crime worthy of death.

CARL AXZELLE



Fox Film Make-up Artist

PINEVILLE—THE FILM CENTER

It was about June 15, 1938, that Robert Webb, assistant director with 20th Century Fox Films, came to Pineville from Bartlesville, Oklahoma, in search of a location for the filming of the picture based on the life of Jesse James. He was searching for a small county-seat town that could be made to resemble the early town of Liberty, Missouri. Mr. Webb found what he wanted in Pineville, a town with a courthouse constructed about 70 years ago, which stands in the center of the public square.

In the country surrounding, it was not difficult to find practically every scene and all the necessary material needed for filming the motion picture, with natural settings very little changed from the original days when Jesse James visited this region.

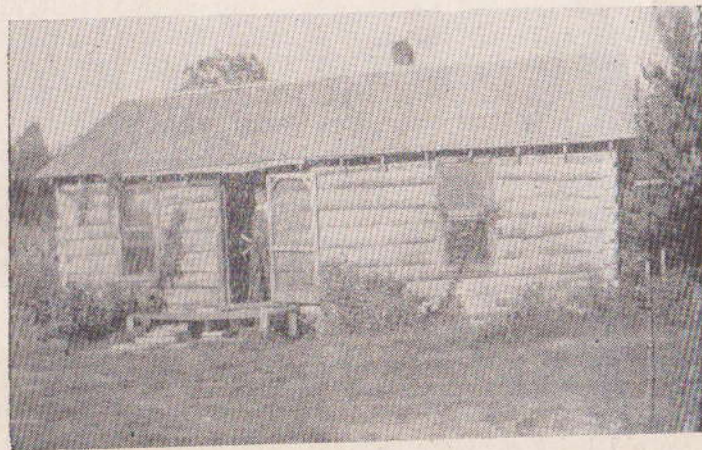
In reconstructing the small town to represent the scenes in early Liberty, it was necessary to cover the paved streets with dirt and gravel; to panel the plate glass windows with strips in representing shall window panes; to construct false fronts on the stores, and replace the metal and cloth awnings with wood ones; and to cover the concrete walks with o'd-fashioned board walks. Hitching racks of the old-time style had to be set up around the courthouse yard. New buildings had to be erected to house an old-time saloon, a U. S. Marshal's office, the hotel "Dixie Belle" and an old-fashioned newspaper office, equipped with the printing machinery and type of sixty years ago to represent the "Weekly Gazette" of early days in Liberty, Missouri.

The picture includes many scenes in McDonald County, including the farm home of Jesse James; the country church funeral scene; caves that were used for hideouts; country roads a'long which posses chased the daring outlaw; and scenes showing Jesse as he es-

aped his pursuers by riding his horse off a high bluff into the water forty or fifty feet below.

Nunnally Johnson, widely known writer, is the author of the Scenario, which is fictional but based upon actual events in the famous outlaw's life.

In addition to the professional cast, approximately 200 local people appear in the role of extras. For transportation, a large number of horses, buggies, surries, etc., add realism to the scenes of half-century ago.



Cabin scene in the picture near Pineville

HISTORY OF PINEVILLE

On June 11, 1847, the present site of Pineville was surveyed and nine blocks were laid out, the center one being reserved for a public square, and on this the first courthouse was built a few years later. The new town was named Maryville, but a few years later the town was named Pineville, partly because pine forests reached almost to the borders of the town and because there was already one town in the state named Maryville.

After the legislature provided for the organization of McDonald County in 1849, different parts of the county contested for the county seat. The little town of Rutledge, now Elk Springs, after a three-day election, won, and that place became the seat of justice until it was finally re-located at Pineville in 1857, as the permanent county seat.

The first courthouse was a one-story frame building, which was used until the three-story brick building was completed, on the site of the present one. This building with all the records, was destroyed by fire during the Civil War in 1863 by a band of bushwhackers. In 1867, the courthouse was rebuilt on the same location, and it is the same courthouse that is being used in Pineville at the present time. However, in 1906, a new addition was built on the east side.

After recovering from the ravages of the war, the town has grown slowly but gradually, and at the present time has a number of modern homes, good business houses, and several hundred feet of paved streets. In addition, Pineville has a Methodist, Baptist, Christian, and Seventh Day Adventist Church.

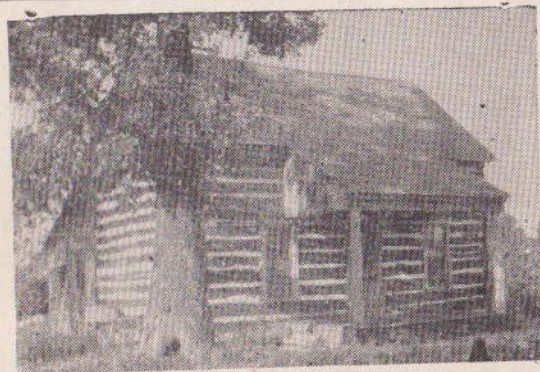
The first public school of Pineville was established a few years before the War. In the early seventies, an old brick school was built, which was replaced by a two-story brick structure in 1894. This latter build-

ing was destroyed by fire in 1920 and another two-story brick building with basement, was erected. In 1930, a gymnasium-auditorium was added.

Pineville is located in the center of McDonald County, on Elk River and the two Sugar creeks. It has a population of about 500 people. The courthouse sits in the center of the square and the town has virtually grown up around it. In the town are two weekly newspapers, two general stores, two grocery stores, two drug stores, two beauty shops, a cafe, a bakery, four garages, a bank, several lawyers' offices, two barber shops; a produce firm, a shoe store, a pool hall, a hatchery, a bank, and a third-class post-office.

Besides the natural scenery, Pineville has an artesian well which supplies the city with water. The town boasts of the largest and most active chamber of commerce of any small town in this part of the country.

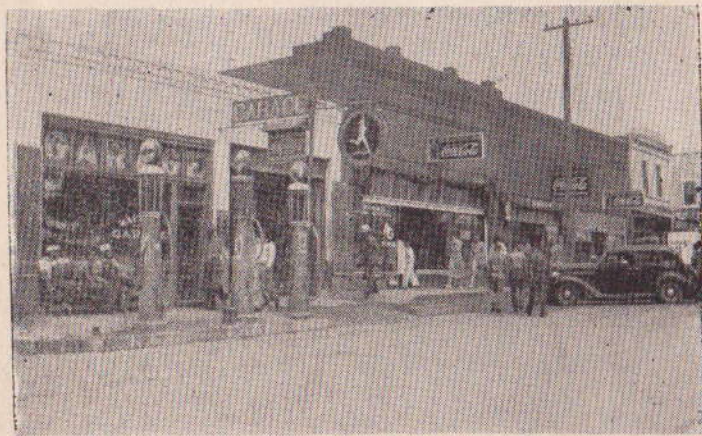
The location is not only the center for the law-making of the county, but because of the clear streams which are ideal for fishing and swimming, Pineville is an attractive center for tourists and vacationists during the summer season.



Cabin near Pineville where Barshee cheats the land owner



An old country church in wedding scene. The church stands east of Pineville and was constructed about seventy years ago.



West view of the public square, Pineville, before changes were made for the picture.

