



OFFICIAL PACKET



KCHS Scavenger Hunt of Rural and Historical Schools of Callaway County - October 1 - 31, 2023

Welcome to our 2023 Scavenger Hunt! Please use the directions and information in this packet to visit one, a few, or all of the official 10 rural and historical schools in Callaway County. All are featured in the new KCHS book, *Callaway Chalkboards: Remembering Callaway County's Rural Schoolhouses* available in early November. But you don't need the book to do the tour. Just take this packet and head out. Read about each school and enjoy seeing a bit of school-house history.

Share your journey with us at #callawaymoschools.

Look for the official KCHS Scavenger Hunt sign at each location. Take a selfie of yourself/your crew at each site, as instructed in this packet, and submit the photos to KCHS via one of the following methods below to enter our contest.

Prizes are: 1st name drawn = \$100, 2nd name = \$75, 3rd name = \$50.

Each winner also receives a copy of the new *Callaway Chalkboards* book.

Names will be drawn on November 5th at Book Release/Pie Supper.

FACEBOOK – Upload photo(s) to KCHS Facebook page at Kingdom of Callaway Historical Society, include your name.

MAIL – Send photo(s) to KCHS at museum@callawaymohistory.org and put Scavenger Hunt Photo in the subject line. Include your name in the text area.

IN PERSON – Bring photos to Kelly or Nancy at KCHS Museum at 513 Court Street in Fulton.

DEADLINE: October 31, 2023, Midnight

Have questions or concerns during your tour? Contact Kelly Borman, chair; [text](tel:573-826-0243) her at 573-826-0243, or contact Nancy Lewis at the Museum at 573-642-0570 or museum@callawaymohistory.org, Tuesday-Friday, 10 am to 4 pm. ENJOY YOUR JOURNEY!

OFFICIAL SITE



Kingdom of Callaway Historical Society

**RURAL SCHOOL
SCAVENGER HUNT 2023**

#callawaymoschools
www.callawaymohistory.org



Central Callaway County

Brown School - District 59 (6804 County Road 401)

Selfie: Please pull into the private driveway just a little and take a selfie at the front of the building only. The landowner has been generous to allow us to visit his home.

1873-1973

Brown School was a one room, white frame schoolhouse two miles out of Fulton on Blackburn Lane. It was recorded as Brown School-District No 59 and was active until it closed in 1973 as one of the last rural schools to close in Callaway County. The school was annexed into the Fulton School System. Brown School was for students in first grade through eighth grade for 100 years. The site of the school was deeded to the district by J.W. and Nancy Craghead in 1873. The building had been changed only once since the school began. In 1962 an addition was built to accommodate two classes in the one large schoolroom. In 1882, 20 victor school desks with rear seats and one teacher's desk were purchased for \$140.00 and were guaranteed for 10 years. Later, these would be replaced with more modern equipment. In 1879, school was only in session for four months and the teacher was paid \$45.

Central – continued

Carver School - Fulton District 58 (864 Westminster Ave., Fulton)

Selfie: Park along street, take selfie in front of school building. Busy street, please use caution.

1937-1954

Carver School opened in 1937 replacing the former all-black North School costing \$40,000. Dr. George Washington Carver himself came to dedicate the building on November 12, 1937. He was one of the most renowned African American scientists of the time and the auditorium was packed. The school housed classes for first through eighth grades for the black community until 1968 when Fulton's elementary schools were desegregated. Carver School then became a middle school for all sixth graders until it closed in 1983. Prior to integration, 47 Black high school students were bussed to Lincoln University High School in Jefferson City beginning September 21, 1939. until Fulton opened its high school in 1968. The Supreme Court decision *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* was a landmark 1954 Supreme Court case in which the justices ruled unanimously that racial segregation of children in public schools was unconstitutional. *Brown v. Board of Education* was one of the cornerstones of the civil rights movement and helped establish the precedent that "separate-but-equal" education and other services were not, in fact, equal at all. The Fulton Board of Education announced in July of 1954 that Fulton High School would begin admitting Black students in September of that year, four months after the U.S. Supreme Court ruling on desegregation. Fifty Black students enrolled at FHS that first year.

Carver School served as a hub for the black community until it closed its doors in 1983 because of a \$12,000 shortfall in the district budget needed for repairs and changes in the school district. For decades the building sat empty and some local former students desired to rekindle interest in the school building. In 2014, community members began talking about what to do with the school. A culture center group was formed and in 2016, it obtained the deed to the land and became a nonprofit. They began cleaning up the outside but found the inside was in poor shape. After years of planning and work, the group has decided to turn the property into Carver School Apartments. A new two-story building will be built and connected to the original building to provide more space on the 1.65 acres.

North Callaway County

Truitt Black School - Truitt District No. 34 (2707 Co. 269-Millersburg Exit)

Selfie: Go to the Simpson Chapel AME parking lot to get a selfie in front of the church. (The school building has become overgrown with brush; you may park on the gravel road across the way called Bent Creek Drive and get a glimpse of the old school.)

1909-1954

Truitt Black School was also known as Stephens Store Colored School due to its proximity to Stephens Village; it was in the Cleveland Township. The location of the school was not depicted on any of the county atlases. It was a small log house on the west side of modern county road 269 just north of Manacle creek according to Howard Nickelson of Fulton. The building burned and Howard's grandfather, Clint Nickelson, offered a small red tile building he owned to the district for \$12 a year. The building had formerly been a home to one of Nickelson's workers in the nearby coal fields. This building stands today on the east side of county road 269 and almost directly opposite Simpson Chapel AME. The school opened August 30, 1909 with 33 students enrolled. The school was in session for 5 months. On October 20, 1910 the County Superintendent inspected Truitt School. Truitt School

teachers included John W. Thomas (1909-1914), Gertrude Phillips (1932-1933), Helen Hunter (1934-1936), Lucille Bains (1936-1937), Flossie Pearl Logan (1938-1941), Maude Hunter (1941-1942), Corene Bradford (1942-1944), Eula Allene Glover (1944-1947) and Lena Wade Cave (1947-1948). The last teacher was Alma Smallwood Richmond. She served 6 years at Truitt earning \$325 per month, the highest salary ever drawn by a black teacher in Callaway County.

The School was annexed into the Fulton School District after the 1953-1954 school year.

Flint School - District 16/Walnut Grove School-Hatton-School - District 11, (4005 State Hwy. E, Hatton) (This location represents two schools with several name changes over the years. Take only one selfie)

Selfie: This is now a place of business. Please park in front of building/former school to take selfie.

Lick Branch – Old Brick – Hatton – Flint

1839-1957

The distinction of being the first school in North Callaway goes to Lick Branch School near Hatton. Named for a nearby deer lick, it was incorporated as part of the old “Center School District” in 1839 and reached an enrollment of 45 students the following year. This first school in what would later become School District 16 was located about mid-village on lands owned by J. Branch just east of the present-day Pleasant Grove Methodist Church.

In a 1961 interview for “Hatton Memories, 1882-1982,” longtime resident Bertha Hulett pointed out that Lick Branch’s early students were eligible to attend school until they reached the age of 21. “After that you could be a day-pupil in special studies, and the teacher would hear you recite at noon,” she said. “They had spelling bees on Friday. There were no grades, just different readers. Students only studied what they wanted to study.” By the 1880s, Lick Branch was more commonly known as the “Old Brick” school of Pleasant Grove District and expansion was being discussed. The March 16, 1883, issue of the Fulton Telegraph reported the following: “Some parties are in favor of having a new schoolhouse erected in our district this spring, and others object to it very much. The ‘Old Brick’ has stood the storms of some 45 or 50 years and we think it is time at least that we should have a new (building), and besides it is badly needed.”

In 1884, Pleasant Grove District decided to build a new schoolhouse and sell the old one. Belle Leeper was hired as the first teacher in Old Brick’s new building at a salary of \$35.00 per month. Other changes were coming for Old Brick too, and both had to do with its name. By the early 1890s it was called “Hatton School.” And after the new numbering system was enacted in 1910, Hatton School took on a final name as “Flint School.” In 1957, the oldest school in the northern part of Callaway County was consolidated into the North Callaway R-I School District.

Despite the loss of records from the early years, the known teachers at Hatton School included 18-year-old M. Gilbert of Fulton (1894), J. F. Freeman (1897), Melissa Crowson (1898), Nanna Everheart of Auxvasse (1906), Willie Wren (1909-1910), and Sara Ellen Payne (1910-1911). Teachers at Flint School included Grace Cannell (1921-1923), Florence Smith (1923-1924), Lucille Ballenger (1924-1930), Mary Frances Brewer (1930-1934), Ophelia Brewer (1934-1936), Ruth Bright (1936-1941), Mary Alice Pulis (1941-1942), Verna Boulware (1942-1944), Francis D. Dermier (1944-1946), Betty Sydenstricker (1947-1949), Mrs. Charles Hoover (1949-1950), Elsie Dunn (1950-1952), Mrs. Claude Satterfield (1951-1952), Sally Barks (1952-1954), Ruth Weibel Little (1953-1954), Mildred Cooke (1952-1953), Mrs. Everett Little (1954-1956), and Lola Mae Jones (1956-1957).

North Callaway - continued

Walnut Grove School

1876-1954

One of the earliest school districts was District #11 known as Walnut Grove School, which first showed up on nineteenth century maps about two miles northwest of Hatton. It opened its doors in 1876 and the existing building was built in 1898.

Minutes from a district meeting on April 5, 1898, included a decision “to swap the land on the east side of the road (now County Road 283) for one-half acre on the west side. The old schoolhouse was auctioned off for \$29.00 and later moved to the east edge of Hatton to be used by Flint School (District 16). Walnut Grove’s voters approved \$400.00 in bonds to build a schoolhouse on their new property which was completed on August 1, 1898.”

The district minutes also mentioned some Black School students had transferred to Walnut Grove after their school closed southeast of Hatton in 1897. (Black School was replaced at the time by a new schoolhouse for District #15 called Prairie View School, which was built 1½ miles south of the old Black School site.)

In an 1892 booklet entitled “Hatton Memories, 1882-1892” by William L. Plowman, students described how their teacher, Mr. Dick Martin (1903-1905), used to spit in a hole that rats had gnawed in the floor of Walnut Grove’s new school floor. Others recalled that an arbor with brush was built to shade the windows from the hot sun. Records showed enrollment had reached 20 students with the start of an eight-month term on August 2, 1909.

Some of the early teachers at Walnut Grove included Amy Hutts (1895), Leona M. Bates of Hatton (1897), C. J. Ladman of Hatton (1898), John Rogers of Carrington (1899), Belle Little (1901-1903), Phillip Milton (1905-1906), D. M. Ham of Shamrock (1909-1910), Emma Rudd (1913-1914), Blanche Beuson (1914-1918), Elizabeth Telkamper of Auxvasse (1918-1922), Alice Watson (1922-1923), Margaret Cox (1923-1926), Murry Davis (1926-1927 and 1928-1929), Helen Younger (1927-1928), Blanche Braham (1929-1932), Vivian Davidson (1932-1934), Ruth Bright (1934-1936), Irene Selby (1936-1937), Frances Gilmore of Auxvasse (1937-1939), Vineta Boyes (1939-1942), Alberta McCray (1942-1944), Gladys Braham (1944-1946), Margaret Haden (1946-1948), and Susanna Bunge (1948-1950).05

The Consolidation of the two schools:

Flint School originally was named Hatton School but changed its name around 1910. In 1951 or 1952, Fry School, Walnut Grove (closed its doors in 1932), Concord and Flint voted to consolidate. Joe Haden was a principal mover of this. Walnut Grove moved their building on wheels of a 1947 DeSoto elongated station wagon with automatic shift, driving slowly through Hatton to Flint School and a two-room school was created. Transportation was provided by John Abbott who ran the store at Hatton. The smaller building was Flint and it housed grades 1-4 and grades 5-8 were in Walnut Grove. Mildred Cooke taught grades 5-8 the first year (1952-1953) and Ruth Wieble replaced Ms. Cooke for the 1953-1954 year. Sally Barks was the teacher for grades 1-4 both years. Flint School had two outhouses for kids and shortly after an inside toilet. There was a ball field, playground and a basketball backboard for students. Gas heaters in the floor provided heat and open windows was for cooling. Inside the door was a cloak room and then ahead the 5-8 classroom. To the left was another room for grades 1-4.

East Callaway County

Williamsburg School - District 44 (10646 Co. Rd. 184, Williamsburg)

Selfie: Take selfie in front of school building.

1879-1961

Since no school appeared in Williamsburg on the 1876 atlas, the prevailing opinion is that Williamsburg School opened a few years later. The first reference to the school was a post in the Fulton Telegraph in January 1879. It read, “(teacher) Frank Brown of Shamrock, who has been a student at our state university, has closed a successful school at Williamsburg.” In a subsequent post in September 1879, the newspaper said Williamsburg teacher Annie Burt was teaching piano to her pupils, including many “boys in their twenties (who) love lady teachers.”

In the early 1920s, Williamsburg’s District 44 opened a separate school building for black students about three quarters of a mile north of Williamsburg. It was joined at that time by six other county schools for black students: Atkinson, Grant, Gregory, Boydsville, Gravel, and Hord.

Published in the 1936 Fulton Daily Sun-Gazette, “The directors of the Williamsburg School have voted to buy new seats for the white school and put the old seats in the colored school. In addition, \$100 will be spent for library books and equipment so that the facilities there will be greatly improved over former years.”

In 1961, seven of the 34 remaining rural schools in the county formed the Williamsburg Consolidated District No. 4. This district was comprised of the schools at Williamsburg, Bachelor, Scott, Grant, Weeks, Viers, and Gregory. The list of known teachers at Williamsburg includes Professor R. P. Nichols (1880-1882), Josie Washington (1899), Lula Graves (1898), J. B. Tate (1904), Alta Oliver (1905), Lena Shelton of Bachelor (1908-1909), Grace Hook (1910-1911), Bernice White (1920-1921), Pearl McCracken (1921-1923), Laura Pickerell (1923-1925), Kathleen Damarion (1925-1926), Margaret Cox (1926-1928), Olive Murphy (1928-1929), Mrs. Hugh Cunningham (1929-1930), Juanita Krueger (1930-1931), Mary Lee Weldon (1931-1935), Lula Esther Moore (1935-1941), Mabel Houf (1941-1945), Kathleen White (1945-1947), Betty Klick (1948-1949), Gladys Duffie (1949-1951 and 1958-1961), Mrs. Donald Stout (1951-1952), Warren Taylor (1952), Opal Ross (1952-1953), and Monroe McCall (1953-1958).

Calwood School - District 28 (7442 St. Rd. Z, about ¼ mile southwest of MO-JJ, Calwood)

Selfie: The Community Center is an active place, please be respectful of groups using the facility. Take a selfie outside, with building behind you.

1876-1960

The assignment of Calwood School as District #28 in 1910 was confusing, wrote local historian Bill Hamilton. He argued that districts 25-34 were in the northern half of townships, and districts 35-45 were in the southern half of townships. “For whatever reason, Calwood was given District #28 which should have been assigned to a school in the northern half of that township,” he argued. The 1876 Atlas shows Calwood with a school. The town’s name and therefore the school’s name was created by combining the names of Cal James and Edward Wood. In 1880, county abstract records show James L. Stephens, and his wife conveyed a lot in Calwood for the school. That same year, Stephens won election to the Missouri State Senate thanks to a 22:1 vote margin in Callaway County. The atlas of 1876 first showed the school on the northeast corner of the town’s crossroads before the 1897 atlas depicted it southwest of the crossroads.

From information pieced together from newspapers and other sources of the time, enrollment was 21 students in 1909 before climbing to 44 in 1921. The first known teacher at the school was Blanche

East Callaway – continued

Wood in 1879. Other early instructors included H. H. Halley (1882-1885) and 37-year-old Professor J. Baxter Payne of Calwood, who served two years from 1896-1897. Other known teachers were P. C. Maddox (1898), Eula Thatcher (1904), Eva Pasley (1911), Lula Thatcher (1914), Jewell Craighead (1920-1922), Bettie Wyatt (1923-1926), Mrs. E. S. Palmer (1926-1927), Louise Holt (1927-1928), Gladys Kettle (1928-1930), Joe Yates McVeigh (1930-1933), Louise Wright Dudley (1933-1936), Martha Carr (1936-1937), Ernest Wright of McCredie (1937-1941), Isabel Houf (1941-1943), Fern Houchins (1943-1944), Mary Ruth Humphreys (1944-1945), Elaine Anderson (1945-1946), Lola B. Dunn (1946-1947), Gladys Duffie (1947-1948), John Paul Taylor (1948-1951), Wanda S. Craghead (1951-1955), Beatrice Watts (1955-1959), and Edith Benskin (1959-1960 and 1963-1964).

Calwood Elementary School closed in September of 1967 as the students attended either Hatton-McCredie or Williamsburg as part of the North Callaway School District. In 1980, the building was named the Edith Benskin Community Center after the last teacher at the school. They are known for their fall festival featuring mutton the first weekend in October. Everyone is invited to this event.

South Callaway County

Portland Herbert King Colored School - District 90 (10710 MO-94, Portland; a mile northeast of Portland, near the junctions of Rt. D and Hwy. 94; school on private property at 10725 MO 94/owner) **Selfie:** Please respect owner's property. Pull into driveway, park, and walk to school house building on the right. Take selfie with school building in background.

1900-1956

Portland Colored School, or Herbert King School as it was called from 1940 forward, was depicted on the 1919 atlas almost a mile northeast of Portland. The founding date of the school is unknown, but a case may be made it was around the turn of the century in 1900 since the school did not appear in the 1897 county atlas but was mentioned in an October 1901 story in the Portland Ledger. The first mention of a teacher at Portland Colored School came in 1910 when the superintendent's annual inspection noted Ruth Sims was being paid to teach an eight-month term at \$25 a month. Other teachers employed by the school were Lula Peach (1911), Pauline Baker Wilson (1915-1916), LuElla S. Robinson (1938-1940), Oscar C. Lawson (1940-1942), Jettie L. Lawson (1942-1944), and Geraldine Broaden Cave (1944-1945).

It is recorded the County Superintendent of Schools, on December 12, 1910 inspected District 90 Portland and Portland Colored School. In addition, a public-school report dated September 12, 1921 listed Portland as having 2 teachers with a school age population of 35 whites and 4 Blacks. The school apparently closed in 1956 as no other teachers were listed on the County Rural School Teacher lists.

Muir School - District 71 (7799 County Road 405; on private property)

Selfie: Go just past owner's home (7815 Co Rd 403); school building on right. Pull over on gravel road and turn your hazard lights on; BE CAREFUL; have school in background of selfie.

1876-1966

Muir School was designated "School No. 2" in Township 46, Range 9, in the 1876 county atlas. It was located on the west side of County Road 405, one-half mile north of the junction of County

South Callaway - continued

Roads 405 and 403. This location was two miles northwest of Hams Prairie and one-half mile south of Unity Baptist Church, founded in 1842.

Muir School reported an enrollment of 41 pupils for the six-month school term in 1909. The school was blessed with two remarkable teaching tenures during its 90-year history – 21 years by Edith L. Meelius of Fulton (1909-1930) and 17 years by Gladys Beyersdorff (1945-1962). Other teachers who served at Muir School were L. Thomas Blackwell (1876), W. H. Nichols (1883), Annie Rice (1884), Professor Z. H. Austin of Carrington (1883-1884), J. B. Payne of New Bloomfield (1893), S. P. Beaven (1885), Agnes Rhine (1885), C. J. Payne of Hams Prairie (1899), Anna Nichols of Mokane (1901), Professor George E. Jamison (1904), Leslie Glover of Mokane (1904), Marie Smith (1906), Eula McCray (1931-1932), Gladys McCall (1932-1934), Nellie K. Brewer (1934-1937), Waller C. Christian (1937-1938), Leona Kemp (1939-1941), Frances Allen (1941-1942), Lucille Rudd (1942-1943), Edith Benskin (1943-1945), Ann Marguerite Williams (1962-1965), and Mildred Hall (1964-1966).

Muir School was annexed to the South Callaway R-II School District by board action on March 25, 1969.

West Callaway County

Middle River School - District 57 (6587 County Road 305). This is a private home.

Selfie: The homeowner has given permission for you to park and take a selfie. Have home/school in background. Please be respectful and do not touch anything. County Road 305 is a busy road so please use caution.

1860s-1966

The land was deeded to the school in 1841 at the cost of \$25 for 20 acres. The deed was filed in 1848 at the recorder's office. All the county's atlases confirmed the same location for Middle River School about two miles southwest of Fulton on the northeast corner of Route H and County Road 305. The district also operated Middle River Colored School, at one point even holding classes in the former Carrington Colored School building almost midway between Carrington and Middle River School. Fulton School District records show that the Middle River and Brown school districts were annexed into the Fulton system in the spring of 1973, making them the last rural school districts in the county to close.

By most indications, Central School pre-dated the Civil War to 1851 when a plat was filed for a "Central School Township." In his 1931 autobiography, *History of Education in Missouri*, Callaway native William T. Carrington referenced Middle River School when he wrote, "The teacher had a small homemade table and chair which he moved about the room to suit himself." Such was the Middle River school house in which my grandfather, Thomas Fisher, taught more than a hundred and ten years ago, (and) to which both of my parents went to school. It was not unusual for children to walk three and four miles through the woods to school."

If Carrington's account is accurate, Virginia native Thomas Fisher would have taught at Middle River School about the same time he and his wife, Susan, settled in Callaway County in 1820. Other known teachers at Middle River were Henry S. Rice (1877-1884), Professor Boreland of Reform (1885-1886), O. M. Wilkerson of Carrington (1895), W. L. Lynes of Hams Prairie (1898), David Breid (1899), Zella Brown (1904-1906), Thomas A. Bedsworth (1908-1910) of Guthrie, Myrtle Todd (1910-1911), Mrs. R. B. McVeigh of Fulton (1916-1917), Wave Fennell of Fulton (1920-1923), Alta M. Gathright (1923-

1924), Juinita Martin (1924-1925), Celeste Powell (1928-1930), Mabel Bolen (1930-1934), Russell Forsee of Fulton (1934-1938), Carl E. Davis of Fulton (1938-1942), Luellyn Stokes (1942-1943), West Callaway - continued

Marie Backer (1943-1944), Myrtle M. Walker (1944-1947), Grace Powell Chirnside (1947-1949), Juanita Ewing (1949-1950), Mary Ruth Humphreys (1950-1952), Frances Hanson (1952-1953), Trixie McClellan (1953), Mildred Jones Palmer (1953-1961), Elizabeth Metz (1961-1962 and 1964-1966), Don Pullen (1962-1963), and Barbara Bezler (1963-1964). Hazel Dixon was listed as the 1932-1933 teacher for Middle River Colored School.

Millersburg School - District 35 (4358 State Road J)

Selfie: This is now a private business so please be respectful. You may park in the parking lot and take a selfie in front of the business/former school.

1876-1964

The son of an Irish immigrant, Professor James Addison Walker spent five years as a soldier in the Confederate army before migrating himself from North Carolina to Callaway County in 1868 where he became one of the area's most respected teachers. At the time of its printing in 1884, the History of Callaway County described Walker as the principal of the public school in Millersburg where he had resided for the past seven years.

"For over 12 years, (Walker) has been a prominent teacher in the public schools of Callaway County," the 1884 biographical sketch read. "Having kept up his studies all the time, Professor Walker has become one of the most capable teachers in the county." A newspaper entry from 1875 implied that Professor Walker took the teaching reins at Millersburg after closing Sugar Grove School near Boydsville. While little else is known about his tenure at Millersburg, it is worth noting that Walker was listed as a teacher at the school again in 1899 when he would have been 57 years old. After a fire destroyed the Millersburg School in 1955, it was rebuilt to accommodate up to 60 students and reopened in 1956. Shortly thereafter in 1958 the Fulton Sun Gazette reported that "pupils of Millersburg, Duncan, Baker, and Red Brush (schools) and teacher Joy Zumwalt are enjoying modern lighting and a wide expanse of windows in their new building in Millersburg." The latter three schools had consolidated with Millersburg when the new building was opened.

Included on the list of teachers at Millersburg were R. B. T. Oliver (1879), who was also a practicing attorney, and future county superintendent Ben Freiberger (1922-1925). Subsequent known teachers were I. R. Tuttle of Millersburg (1893), Fannie Townsend of Fulton (1884), Clara V. Townsend (1885), Fannie Turner of Boone County (1885), Wilmuth Wren (1910-1911), Annie Kennett (1911), Olney B. Schreen (1918), Clara Ward (1925-1927), Mrs. Ben W. Freiberger (1927-1929), Olive Murphy (1929-1934), Claudia McVeigh of Fulton (1934-1938), Mrs. Roy Rumans (1938-1943 and 1957-1963), Claudia McCray (1943-1945), Clara Ward Thomas (1945-1949), Vivian Hendricks (1949-1954), Lelia B. Craig (1954-1957), Joyce Zumwalt (1957-1963), and Karen Larkin and Barbara Tressler (1963-1964).

Millersburg School was annexed into the Fulton School District on March 1, 1964, following an 85-23 vote by district patrons. The last schoolhouse stood on the east side of Route J, just north of its junction with Route F.

Thank you for taking this trip down memory lane of Callaway's rural school houses. We hope you have enjoyed your journey. Please see the cover page for how to send your selfies to us for the contest. You may also just go and enjoy the trip - - no selfies necessary!

