

Purple Hearts for wounds went to Bob Greening, Milton Florence and Bob Todd in this action. The Bronze Star was awarded to Paul Schwind.

Men with a Shelbina address who saw service during the Korean episode, including occupation, were:

Donald Lloyd Adams, Bobby G. Archer, Donald Barley, John J. Baymiller, Wm. Francis Benson, William Bohon, Wm. Lynn Bower, Ernest Buckman, Otis Guy Buckman, Cecil Callaway, Bill Not Clapper, Russell Clapper, Jr., Eugene Collins, Robert F. Collins, William Conboy;

Merritt Damrell, James D. Davis, Robert L. Davis, William H. Davis, Ray E. Dickson, James W. Dobyns, Ben Dobyns, Jr., Charles Dodd, Harry Ralph Doyle, Harold Easdale, John Ertel, Cecil Evans, James Finney, Robert Ray Fitzpatrick, John B. Florence, Kenneth Florence, Milton Florence, Clarence Frazer;

Donald Gaines, Bill Lloyd Garrison, Bill Gough, Joe Gough, Frank Grant, Calvin Green, Roland Green, Chas. Robert Greening, Carol Greenwell, George Joseph Greenwell, Hiram Lee Greenwell, Joseph E. Gulick, John Edward Harris, Richard Leroy Harrison, David Heald, David L. Heathman, Lane Bates

Henderson, Bob Hillard, Eugene Hubble, John Hugger;

James V. Kendall, Charles King, Frank Leslie Kunce, Wm. K. Lasley, Jr., James Latimer, Tom Langhammer, Charles Logan, Frank Lolli, Hubert McCoy, Wendell McGruder, Harold Maddex, Charles E. Magruder, Wm. Bryan Mefford, Melvin Milner, Bill Moore, Charles Moores, Bill Morrison, Max Mull, Lyle V. Myers;

Ed Oard, Carl Harold Parker, Bobby P. Perrigo, Richard Lee Piper, Lester Dale Purdy, Thomas Eldon Purdy, Willie Vern Purdy, Donald L. Ragsdale, Bob Rash, Jerry Rash, Richard Rash, John Notley Rash, John B. Reamy, Wayne Eddie Renner, Bob Richards, James Richmond, Cecil M. Roberts, Jr., Robert J. Rowden, James Rutter;

Delbert Sanders, Charles Schaffer, Robert Edward Schwada, Paul Schwind, Orville Stevens, Elmer Studer, Leroy Studer, Merrell Studer, Paul Studer, Wm. Howard Taylor, Robert Cecil Threlkeld, Robert G. Threlkeld, Leon Hall Timbrook, Robert Joseph Todd, Marvin Totsch, Dan A. Turney III, Jim Vance, Don Waibel, Wm. Martin Wallace, Byron Weaver, Keith Weaver, Kenneth Weaver, Forrest Wessling, Bob Wilt, Jack Wilt, James H. Wilt, Marvin Wood, Truman Wood, Thomas Worland, Donald Wyckoff.

The Gay 90s

In retelling the story of Shelbina's part in the wars, it is pleasant to get away from confusion, grief and tragedy, and bring back an era of happy memories—The Gay Nineties.

The Nineties have been known by such names as the "Yellow 90s," "The Electric 90s," "The Romantic 90s," "The Moulting 90s," but the one we love best is "The Gay 90s."

The home of the Nineties was quite colorful and what might be called fancy. Every home had a parlor which was opened and used only on Sundays or when company was expected. The furnishings of this room consisted of heavy, colorful drapes which were always drawn when the room was not in use. The furniture was usually upholstered in highly colored plush, and either Brussels carpets or hand woven rag carpets were tacked to the floor. There were stereoscopic views, and the family photograph album which was always placed on the marble top table. There were bisque statuary, wax flowers, cattails and peacock feathers for ornaments.

The turn of the century made a great change in the mode of living and the form of entertainment for the young as well as the old.

The form of travel was first by horse and wagon, then horse and buggy, then the electric car. The electric car was the favorite in the early 90s because it was more comfortable, smoother, less noisy, less smelly and easier to control than the steam or gasoline car. However, in 1900 the electric car lost its popularity because its power could be renewed only at electric charging stations which were a great distance apart. Next came the steam car. This car fell behind because of a number of reasons, among which was the greater expert knowledge required to operate it. The operator had to secure a steam engineer's license and there was great fear in the public's mind of the dangerous aspects of the steamer. Finally came the gasoline machine. These three were at one time called "The Horseless Carriage," and the critics said "They would never be here to stay." As public or private garages had not yet appeared, cars were kept in livery stables and repaired by the blacksmith.

The 90s was the day of the bicycle. People in the most moderate circumstances would rigidly economize in other directions in order to purchase a bicycle. Women had the opportunity to really dress purposely for a new athletic pursuit—bicycling.

The first bicycle proper was brought to this country in 1876. Each machine consisted of one large wheel, to which were attached cranks and pedals, and one small wheel connected with

the first by a curved backbone, this being surmounted with a saddle. In 1889 the safety bicycle became prominent. In this machine the two wheels were made the same size, the saddle placed above and between them. The bicycle became so popular during the middle 90s that a song was written, "A Bicycle Built for Two." Women, who previously could not afford horseback riding, could now own a bicycle. Even cycle clubs were formed, Shelbina having one.

The bicycle brought about a sports attire for women which they had never indulged in before. The athletic costume consisted of a divided skirt, shorter than the usual dress, a shirt-waist with a very high neck, leg-of-mutton sleeves, and a large sailor hat.

Most homes in the nineties were heated by large fireplaces in each room, except the kitchen which was the most popular room of all. This is where family activities took place and the family circle congregated. Cooking was done on wood ranges to be replaced later by coal oil, gasoline and then in 1900 by the electric stove.

All breads were baked at home, including light bread, corn bread and biscuit. Every housewife had her own coffee grinder, sausage grinder and apple parer. Pork was the main meat of this time, as most people raised and butchered their own hogs.

Pork could be salted and cured and kept for some time, whereas beef had to be refrigerated. Consequently, since refrigeration had not come into its own yet, there was scarcely any beef available. Home made butter and cream were kept sweet by placing them in buckets, to which ropes had been attached, and then lowered into a well to keep cool. Everyone had wells on their places as this was their only source of water supply. This period was the hey-day of eating. The full figure was accepted as stylish. Preserving was a household rite from spring to late fall. Every family raised its food and had only to buy sugar, tea, coffee and flour. Apple butter making was an event like butchering day, and took 48 hours. It was made in a large copper lined pot which hung over an outdoor fire. Someone had to steadily keep the mixture moving with a long handled wooden stirrer especially made for this particular work.

In the American home in the nineties, Monday was always "Wash Day," attended by a soapy scent of suds from home made lye soap. Water had to be carried in buckets from a well, usually some distance from the house. Some families had what was called a wash-house, only a short distance from the back door. Laundry was done on the old fashioned wash board. No